

INTELLECTUAL 28



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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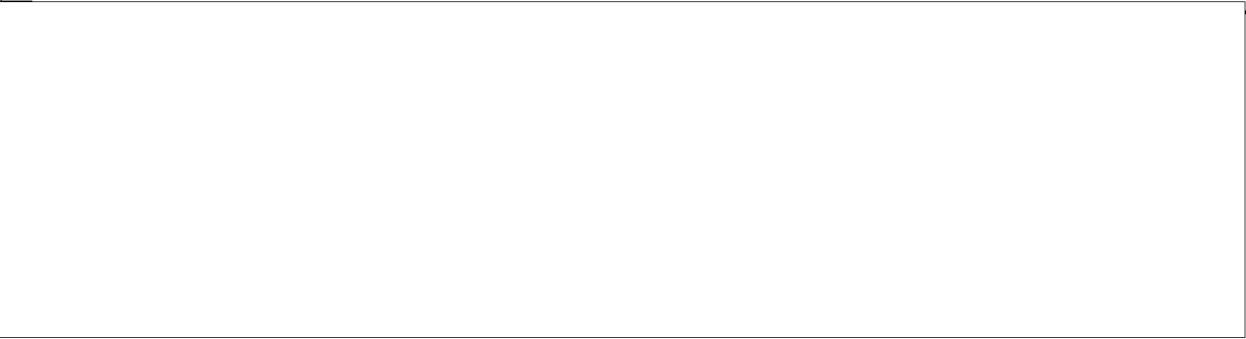
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

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COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Site Layout and Security Measures at Institute 885, Novaya	DATE DISTR.	5 March 1954
		NO. OF PAGES	12
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT	50X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	50X1-HUM

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



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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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REPORT

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COUNTRY: USSR (Moscow Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 26 JAN 54

SUBJECT: Site Layout and Security Measures at Institute 885, Novaya

NO. OF PAGES 11

PLACE ACQUIRED:

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

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DATE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

DATE OF IN

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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INTRODUCTION

1. Institute 885 (NII 885), a research and development center for high frequency equipment (missile remote control and telemetering), is located in the Novaya section of Moscow. [redacted] locates this Institute on USAF Target Complex Mosaic [redacted] of Moscow, where it is designated as Point 11/ [redacted]

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2. I do not know what was done in this Institute before or during World War II. Metal cable drums for field cable, which were scattered around the marshy area, (Point 90) led me to believe that military field telephone equipment was produced here at one time.

3. I have made an organizational chart of the various sections and personnel [see page 9] as of February 1949. I believe that Institute 885 was subordinate to the MPSS (Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry). I estimate the total labor force at 1,000 to 1,500 employees. This would include engineers, technicians, and laborers in the Institute and the Zavod sections.

4. The German specialists were told one morning in February 1949 that they would no longer be working in Novaya. [redacted] the site of Institute 885, [redacted] saw that part of the main building had burned. [redacted] were able to view the building for about three minutes.

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During this time [redacted] were able to determine that the rear of the building, (Points 9, 10, 11 and 12) had burned. Reconstruction began almost immediately and for several minutes each day [redacted] were able to see the rebuilding. Construction was completed in February 1950.

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5. [redacted] after the fire [redacted] it is difficult to say how extensive the damage was. There was a brick fire-wall between Points 7, 8, 9, and 10. The shape of the rear after reconstruction was similar to the pre-conflagration period.

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SITE LAYOUT

6. I have prepared a sketch of the area immediately surrounding Institute 885 [see page 10] on which I have indicated the following points.

Point 1 Administration Building

This four-story, stuccoed brick building is 50 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 15 meters high. The first floor had barred windows. Director MAKSIMOV had his office on the second floor. Small receiver antennas and ultra-short-wave receiver antennas were located on the roof.

Point 2 Staircase

The stone stairs were quite worn, from which I deduced that this building had been built in the '20's. They were replaced by wooden stairs in 1948. Two guards were stationed on the first floor.

Point 3 Mechanical Workshop (Mechanische Werkstatt)

This workshop, similar to the other workshops, had interior walls of brick to a height of one meter, a steel and glass framework to a height of three meters, and then plywood walls to the roof. The steel and glass sawtooth roof began eight meters above the ground and was supported by steel girders within the building. The asphalt corridors were wide enough for trucks and each corridor led to the outside through wooden doors. The outside walls were glass set in a steel framework resting on a two-meter high brick wall. The glass in both walls and roof was dirty and impossible to see through. The mechanical workshop performed all of the metal machining required by Institute 885. I noticed several small engine lathes with spindle lengths of one meter and one engine lathe with a spindle length of 2½ meters. There was also a bench shear which could take stock about 2½ meters wide and a friction drive impact press about 3½ meters high. Small eccentric presses, milling machines, shapers, grinders and the usual equipment were also seen. There were forty to fifty men and women working in this shop.

Point 4 Sheet Metal Workshop and Toolroom

A folding press and a circular metal cutting saw were the only machines I noticed in this section. There were also steel shelves for the tools which were issued from this section.

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Point 5 Ceramics Preparation

I noticed ten or twelve ball mills and two electric furnaces. The inside of the furnaces was 100 cm. long, 50 cm. wide, and 30 cm. high. There may have been more furnaces to the rear of the section. The majority of the fifteen employees were girls. Vacuum tube bases and other ceramic shapes were made here. This section also made some disc resistors. (Scheibenwiderstaende)

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Point 6 Meeting Room

This room was used primarily for political meetings. It had a small stage and could seat about 250 employees. Raw plastic material, a light violet powder arriving in plywood casks, was stored here at times. The casks were about 50 cm. high and 40 cm. in diameter. Morse code typewriters (Morseschreiber) were also tested here occasionally. Fifteen to twenty of these would be undergoing tests at one time. I do not know where they were produced.

Point 7 Design Office

This section contained drafting tables and drafting machines. The doorway had heavy drapes to prevent observation of the interior. A guard was always stationed outside of this section.

Point 8 Wave Guide Development Office

This designation is an assumption on my part based on the fact that I saw wave guide cable (Hohlraumleiter) through the glass siding. I also seem to remember that I once saw field telephones (Feldfernsprecher) being taken from this section in fall, 1948. They were being loaded on a truck. Most of them were wrapped in paper, but I saw a few unwrapped and they resembled the German type 33 field telephones. I think they were produced somewhere in the building because many of the plastic cases were laying in the rear of the building and all of the workers used them as containers.

Point 9 German Specialists' Laboratory

I have prepared a sketch of this laboratory [see page 11] on which I have indicated the following points.

- Point 1 Main corridor
- Point 2 Side corridor
- Point 3 Mechanical workshop. (Point 10 of the area sketch)
- Point 4 Entrance to laboratory. A guard was stationed here.
- Point 5 German specialists' offices.
- Point 6 V-2 missiles of German origin.

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Point 9 German Specialists' Laboratory (cont)

- Point 7 "DON" telemetering equipment - ground station.
- Point 8 Development laboratory for the ground station of the "DON" telemetering equipment. The photographic recording laboratory was also located here.
- Point 9 Office of the laboratory chief -GUBYENKO.
- Point 10 Circuit diagram design office (Schaltbildzeichner). Chief was KSAVERMAN.
- Point 11 Office of TUNIK (deputy to BOGUSLAVSKIY) and the latter's secretary.
- Point 12 Office of BOGUSLAVSKIY,
- Point 13 Office of Dr. NEIDHARDT and his secretary, Miss MARKERT.
- Point 14 Development section of Dr. MOSER, VULPIUS, and KIESEWALD.
- Point 15 Development section- "DON" equipment for ground evaluation (Bodenauswertung); WEBER.
- Point 16 Ground station of the "DON" equipment.
- Point 17 Development section of the "DON" airborne equipment; Dr. FAULSTICH, HINTZE.
- Point 18 Lavatory
- Point 19 Rooms. Use unknown to me.
- Point 20 Small workshop for laboratories (Points 8,10, 14, 15, and 17, see page 11).
- Point 21 Corridor.

Point 10 Mechanical Workshop

This section had brick walls to the roof and I never entered it. I heard sounds which led me to believe that a circular metal-cutting saw was located here and from this I assume that some metal work was done.

Point 11 Carpenter Shop

I saw three planers and two band saws in this section. There were fifteen to twenty carpenters working here. There were several underground rooms which were used for component storage under this section.

Point 12 Kitchen and Canteen

About 100 to 150 employees could be fed here at one sitting.

Point 13 Sheds

These two open wooden sheds, 8 x 4 x 3 meters, served as protection for a heterogeneous mass of cable of all kinds. It was all of German manufacture and was obviously war booty. All of the German specialists cannibalized the material in this area frequently.

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Point 14 Steel Towers

These two steel towers were 40 meters high and were connected by a low-hanging steel cable from each top. It was not an antenna as far as I could determine.

Point 15 Garage

This brick building, 30 x 5 x 3.5 meters, had a flat roof covered with black tarpaper. It housed from five to eight trucks. The plant director's passenger car was also kept here. Gasoline was dispensed from barrels by means of a hand pump. Minor repairs were made by mechanics assigned to the garage.

Point 16 Boiler House and Pipe Fitters Workshop

This stuccoed brick building was 40 meters long and eight meters high. I do not remember the exact shape of the building, but I remember that it had a gable roof covered with tiles.

[redacted] some welding equipment were housed here.

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Point 17 Smokestack

It was built of brick, was about thirty meters high, and had a two-meter square base.

Point 18 Railroad Coaches

Two cars from the FMS train were always standing here. Dr. WILHELM worked in one of them for a time, and [redacted] recognized them as such.

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Point 19 Railroad Spur

I do not know where this spur led.

Point 20 Lumber Dump

Lumber and logs were stored here with some semblance of order.

Point 21 Loading Ramp

I saw presses and shears being unloaded from a freight car in spring 1948. The machinery was put on skids and rollers and pulled to the installation site by a tractor.

Point 22 Lawn

Several benches were standing here, but I never saw anyone sitting on them.

Point 23 Entrance Building

This L-shaped building was 10 to 15 x 5 x 6 x 4 meters. It was built of brick covered with stucco. It housed guards and tailor and shoemaker shops. The false front built of plywood, on which posters and pictures were displayed, makes it difficult to judge the size of the building and the roof.

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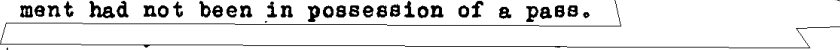
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Point 24 Vehicle Entrance

The entrance was about four meters wide and had an iron gate. After the fire in February 1949, I heard that the guard stationed there at the time of the fire had not opened the gate for the fire truck because the fire department had not been in possession of a pass.



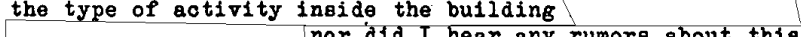
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Point 25 Fence

It was built of wood, was about two meters high, and had barbed wire on top.

Point 26 Building

The front of this building was fifty meters long, five stories high, and of stuccoed brick. It had very large windows in the front and had a modern appearance. It had two television antennas on the roof. I never saw the rear of the building. I could not draw any conclusions about the type of activity inside the building



nor did I hear any rumors about this building. I believe that work started at 0800 hours.

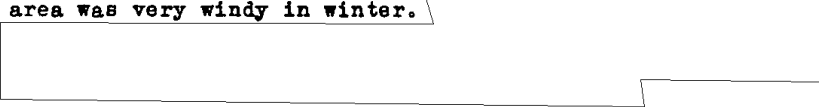
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Point 27 Fence

The fence consisted of vertical iron bars set in a concrete base about 75 centimeters high. The entire fence was 2.5 meters high. I do not remember how it joined the fence of Institute 885.

Point 28 Apartment Houses

These brick buildings were five or six stories high. The buildings adjacent to Institute 885 were called "the wind tunnel" (Windkanal) by the German specialists because this area was very windy in winter.



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Point 29 Street

This cobblestone street was eight to ten meters wide and was in poor condition. It led to the Shosse Entuziastov.

Point 30 Marsh Land

Point 31 Railroad

This overhead-electrified railroad led to Ramenskoye.

Point 32 Railroad

This overhead-electrified railroad led to Moscow.

Point 33 Balcony Rooms

These rooms over Points 4, 6, and 7 were used by some book-keeping sections. The employees library was also located here.

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Point 34 Railroad Gate

Railroad tracks led through this five meter wide wooden gate, but I never saw it opened.

Plant and Equipment

7. I did not see any overhead electric lines so I presume they were underground. The current supplied to the Institute was 220 volts, three phase, 50 cycle (Phasenspannung). I do not remember any current interruptions. The roads on both sides of the main building were asphalted. Freight cars entering the Institute grounds were pulled by tractors. The machinery mentioned previously and lumber were the only materials I ever saw entering the Institute grounds.

SECURITY MEASURES

Physical Security

8. The wooden fence shown on my sketch [see page 10] may have surrounded Institute 885 completely, but I would not like to state that this was so, as I never walked around in the rear of the area. I never noticed any floodlights, watchtowers, or dogs. The windows on the first floor of the administration building (Point 1) were barred.

Guards

9. I have designated permanent guard positions, with which I am familiar, with an "X" [see page 10]. These guards, both men and women, had no distinctive uniform, but they all wore a black belt. They were usually armed with machine pistols, although I saw some with rifles. I assume that they were under the supervision of the First Section.

Employee Pass

10. My pass was made of cardboard, 50 x 80 millimeters, folded in the middle, and had a violet linen backing. It had my photograph and signature on the left side. The right side gave the section I worked in, my printed name, the employee number, and I believe had NII 885 stamped on it. It also had a rubber-stamped star. I believe that the Soviet section chiefs had a universal pass but I never saw one.

Entrance Procedures

11. The entrance building (Point 23), had four corridors leading past two small "cabins." Each cabin contained two revolving stands and two women. An employee would tell his number to one of these women and she would hand him his pass. After a time of course the women would know certain employees personally and give them their passes on sight.



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Engineers and technicians began work at 0900 hours and quit at 1730 hours with 1/2 hour for lunch, six days a week. Workers began and quit 1/2 hour earlier. There was only one shift, as far as I know.

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Exit Procedures

- 12. Spot checks of all Germans and Soviets were occasionally made when leaving the Institute. Passes were returned to the women in the cabins. Brief cases and packages, which were not permitted within the Institute, were picked up in an adjoining room.

First Section Procedures

- 13. [redacted] work was brought [redacted] each morning by a representative of the First Section. Each day at the close of work [redacted] put [redacted] designs and written material into a red cardboard wallet, 30 x 40 cm. The wallet was sealed with a ribbon and some putty-like material. Each German and Soviet engineer had a seal similar to a signet which he pressed on the material. The seal's device read (in Russian) MPSS NII 885 and had a number. The German specialists occasionally took a kopek instead of their seal. They were never reprimanded for this.

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- 14. [redacted] workbooks, which had numbered pages, were also put into these wallets at the close of work. None of the papers [redacted] at Institute 885 had a classification. [redacted]

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[redacted] First Section occasional [redacted] typewriter's work. [redacted] this was done semi-annually.

Air Raid Defense Measures

- 15. The underground rooms under the carpenter shop (Point 11), were suitable as air raid shelters. The metal doors were single and could be dogged, but as I did not see any ventilation equipment I do not think they would afford much protection in a gas attack. I did not enter all of the rooms, and thus cannot estimate their capacity, nor can I give the thickness of the cover. I never participated in an air raid drill in the Soviet Union, nor did I see others engaging in them.

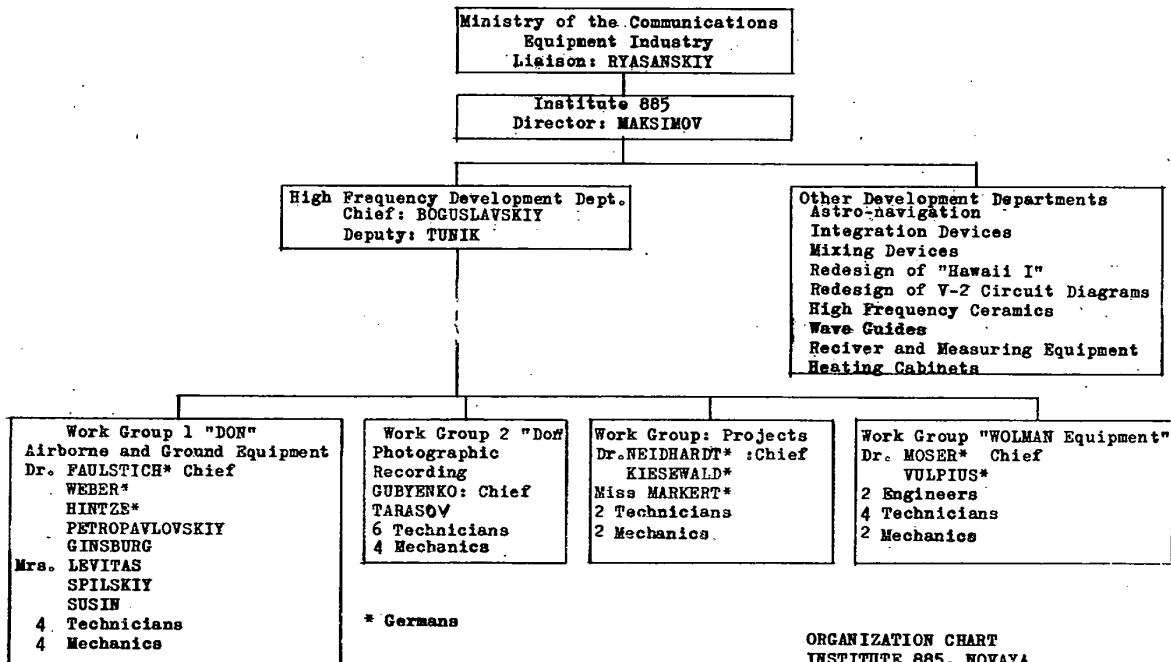
Fire Security

- 16. Institute 885 did not have its own fire department. Fire extinguishers and hoses were located at various points within the administration building and the other section. Hydrants were also located on the outside of the main building. Although the fire hoses were never tested during the time I was in Novaya, I noticed that the hoses in our Monino laboratories were tested regularly. From this I assume that the hoses in Institute 885, Novaya may have malfunctioned during the February 1949 fire.

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The following German specialists were employed as follows:  
 Dr. WILHELMI  
 Dr. RÜHLE; SCHOLZ

GERMANN

HOBBI  
 KLACES; FLEISCHER  
 HENNIGER

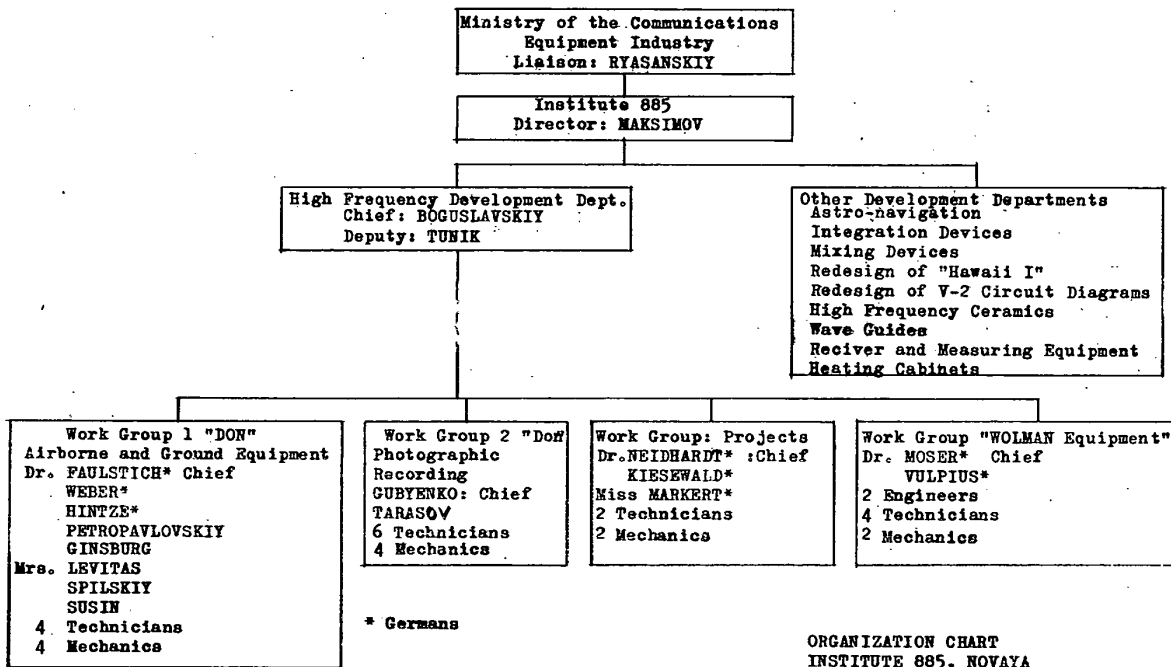
\* Germans

Astro-navigation  
 Integration devices with electrolytic cells  
 Redesign of V-2 plans; heating cabinets  
 Redesign of V-2 circuit diagrams  
 Redesign and development of mixing equipment  
 Measuring equipment section  
 High frequency ceramics development

ORGANIZATION CHART  
 INSTITUTE 885, NOVAYA  
 February 1949

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\* Germans

ORGANIZATION CHART  
INSTITUTE 885, NOVAYA  
February 1949

The following German specialists were employed as follows:

Dr. WILHELMI  
Dr. RUBL; SCHOLZ

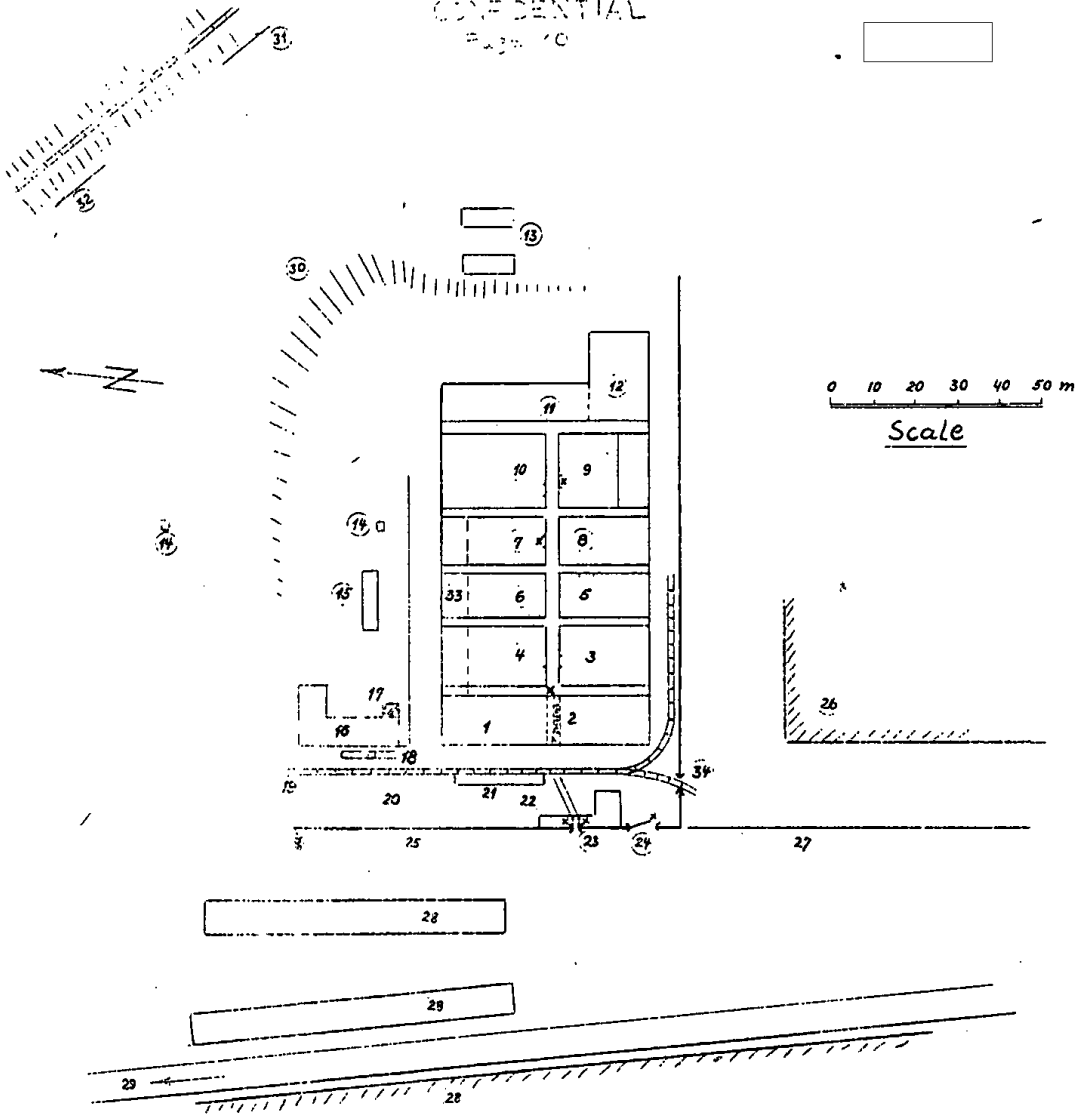
GERMANN

ROBBI  
KLAGES; FLEISCHER  
HENNIGER

Astro-navigation  
Integration devices with  
electrolytic cells  
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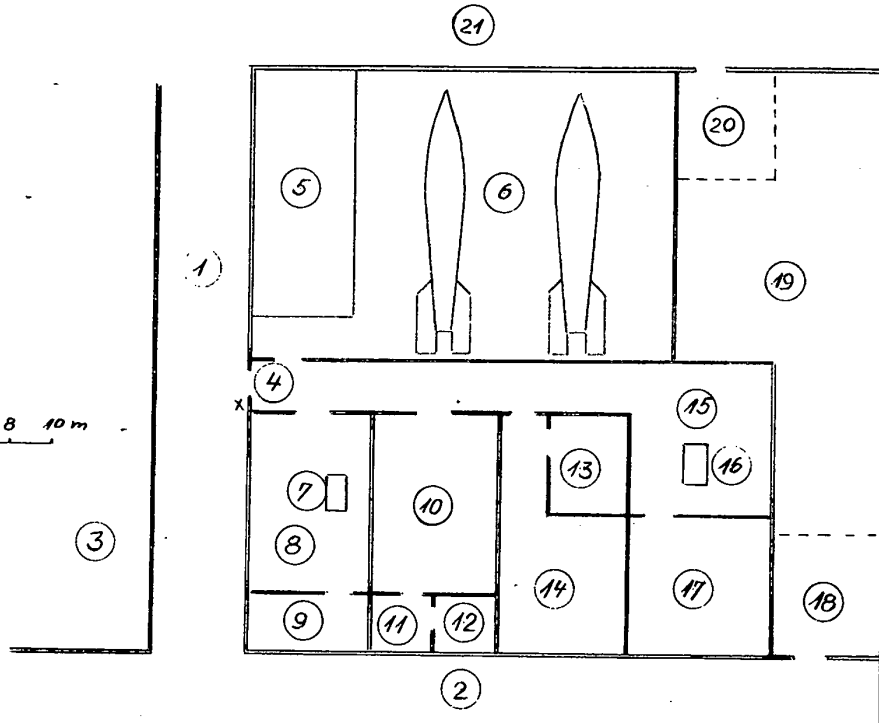
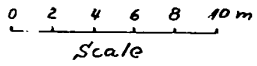
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LABORATORY OF GERMAN SPECIALISTS AT  
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