

AF FORM 112-PAR

APPROVED 1 JUNE 1948

COUNTRY <b>GERMANY</b>		REPORT NO. <b>T-51A-10130A</b>	(LEAVE BLANK)
<b>AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT</b>			
SUBJECT <b>MVD Institute in KUCHINO</b> <i>JRK</i>			
AREA REPORTED ON <b>KUCHINO, USSR</b>		FROM (Agency) <b>7050 AISW (USAF) ATLO</b>	
DATE OF REPORT <b>30 Apr - 14 May 54</b>	DATE OF INFORMATION <b>From Dec 49 To Mar 51</b>		EVALUATION <b>F-6</b>
PREPARED BY (Officer) <b>A. P. MAREYDT, Lt Col, USAF</b>		SOURCE <b>226500</b>	
REFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable)			
SUMMARY: (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112-Part II.)			
<p><b>I. PREAMBLE:</b></p> <p>From Dec 49 To Mar 51, SOURCE was interned in KUCHINO (5545N-3759E). He worked in the MVD institute as an electronics development engineer. Projects SOURCE worked on personally were the "COMET # 1" miniature transceiver from Dec 49 to Dec 50, and the "KRUG" # 2" (ring) type radio bearing system from Dec 50 - Mar 51. Of the latter, SOURCE developed the electronic switches, cathode ray tube direct indicator, and the receiver. SOURCE obtained his info from personal observation in conversations with fellow prisoners, and with Russians.</p> <p><b>II. IDENTIFICATION DATA:</b></p> <p>This MVD institute in KUCHINO was located about 30 km to the east of the KREMLIN of MOSKVA (5545N-3735E), on the triple track RR line from MOSKVA to GORKIY (5620N-4400E). The institute proper was located just north of the RR tracks and about 1 km to the west of the KUCHINO RR station. The production plant "POLYGON", with the ring type antenna of the radio bearing system, was located just south of the RR line. Nearby, and to the south of the "POLYGON", were several very large brick factories. SOURCE stated that the other corresponding MVD institutes were located in LENINGRAD (5955N-3015E), SVERDLOVSK (5650N-6038E), NOVOSIBIRSK (5502N-8253E), and in MOSKVA MARFINO (refer to Rpt B). SOURCE learned the locations of the other institutes from Col ZHELEZOV, who formerly was in charge of all above mentioned institutes.</p> <p>SOURCE stated that one half of the machinery and equipment of the dismantled radio plant "LORENZ" in RADEBERG (5107N-1355E) was received by and installed in this institute. The remainder was shipped to the MVD institute in MOSKVA (5545N-3735E) (Refer to Rpt B).</p> <p><b>III. SITE LAYOUT:</b></p> <p>Ref is made to Incl 1, this Rpt, a Tracing of SOURCE's Memory Sketch of the MVD Institute in KUCHINO, on which SOURCE identified the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>GATE HOUSE.</b> Single story brick bldg (15 x 10 x 6 m) with sheet metal pyramid roof. Outer gate 4 m wide, closed with double wing iron picket sheet metal clad door. Inner gate 4 m wide, closed with double wing wooden door.</li> <li><b>STREET.</b> Was 4.5 m wide, surface of rolled gravel, one ditch. Light traffic.</li> <li><b>CLUBHOUSE.</b> Basemented two-storied brick bldg (40 x 15 x 15 m) with sheet metal hip roof. Contained kitchen with mess hall, movie theatre, ballroom, library, reading and meeting rooms.</li> </ol> <p><b>2</b> INCL.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Tracing of Memory Sketch of MVD Institute in KUCHINO.</li> <li>2 - Organizational Chart of the MVD Institute.</li> </ol>			
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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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4. GARAGE. Single story brick bldg (45 x 10 x 6 m) with sheet metal gable roof. The institute owned several motor cars and trucks.
5. SHOP. Single story brick bldg (20 x 10 x 6 m) with sheet metal gable roof. Contained glass blowing shop and foundry. Glass blowing shop with gas-fueled preheating furnace, several gas burners, lathe for glass turning, and workbenches. Foundry for small iron and nonferrous metal castings, with four small electric crucible furnaces.
6. DWELLINGS. Inhabited by employees of the institute. Two single story log cabins (20 x 8 x 8.5 m) with wood shingle gable roofs.
7. AUTO REPAIR SHOP. A single story brick bldg (15 x 7 x 5 m) with a sheetmetal gable roof. It contained a workshop with workbenches and hand tools, a filling station, small POL depot, and a garage for one motor car.
8. CAMP. The inmates were German and Russian engineers and technicians, who worked in the institute.
  - A. DWELLING. A basemented two-storied brick bldg (40 x 12 x 15 m) with a sheet metal hip roof. Cap up to 400 inmates.
  - B. DWELLING. A two-storied log cabin (20 x 10 x 10 m) with a wood shingle gable roof.
  - C. WATER TOWER. A brick tower, 30 m high, 8 m in dia with low pitched conical sheet metal roof. Room on ground floor contained a pump station with electric motor. Water was drawn out of a well.
  - D. SHED. A wooden shed with shed type tar paper roof. Served for the storage of coal and wood for the kitchen.
  - E. KITCHEN AND MESSHALL. A basemented two-storied brick bldg (40 x 12 x 15 m) with a sheet metal hip roof.
9. DWELLINGS. Two basemented three-storied brick bldgs (40 x 12 x 15 m) with tiled gable roofs. Inhabited by workers of the institute.
10. LABORATORY BLDG. A basemented four-storied brick bldg (40 x 12 x 15 m) with a flat sheet metal roof. A former dwelling house with three entrances and a total of 36 apartments, each with four rooms.
11. BATH. A single story log cabin (8 x 8 x 5 m) with a wood shingle gable roof.
12. FENCE. Double barbed wire fence with firing alley, and wooden guard-towers. Fences were 2.5 m high and 2 m apart.
13. STREETS. About 4 m wide, hard surface of asphalt and of gravel. Most streets had two ditches.
14. LABORATORY BLDG. A basemented four story brick bldg (40 x 12 x 15 m) with flat sheet metal roof. A former dwelling house with three entrances and a total of 36 apartments, each of four rooms.
15. RR RSG. With three to four tracks, wooden ties on sand ballast. RR line linked MOSKVA with GORKIY. Medium traffic.
16. WAREHOUSES. Three single story prefabricated wooden bldgs (each 10 x 6 x 4 m) with tar paper gable roofs. Served to store junked machinery, discarded experimental sets, and unused dismantled German equipment.
17. FENCE. With outer wall of field stones, 2.5 m high, 2 m wide firing alley, and 2 m high inner barbed wire fence. Wooden guardtowers spaced about at 100 m.

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18. OFFICE AND LABORATORY BLDG. Under constr. A basemented three-storied brick bldg (25 x 25 x 16 m) with a wooden roof frame, but no roof.
19. MAIN OFFICE AND LABORATORY BLDG. A basemented four-storied brick bldg (55 x 15 x 20 m) with sheet metal hipped roof.
20. TINSMITH WORKSHOP. A single story brick bldg (15 x 8 x 6 m) with a sheet metal gable roof.
21. ANTENNA HUT. Single story wooden bldg (6 m in dia, 3 m high) with conical tar paper roof. Contained two rooms. One room occasionally used as laboratory for field strength tests. Other room served to store gardening implements. This hut formerly was fitted with a short wave antenna.
22. CREEK. Was 1.5 m wide, 0.5 m deep, with clean water, slow current.
23. FCTY SHOP. A basemented two storied brick bldg (lengths 60, 20 m, width 12 m, 12 m high) of horseshoe layout, with a sheet metal hip roof. The bldg contained a constr office, material depot, tool and gauge cribs, the following shops: lathe, punch press, milling, transformer coiling, lacquering, wiring and assembling. There was a test field, and a substation with one large oil cooled transformer, for three phase AC current, cap unknown. SOURCE pointed out that in this plant, the supply of electric power was adequate at all times.
24. VEHICULAR BRIDGE. Of natural stone constr, 10 m long, 5 m wide, clearance above water 1 m.

**IV. GENERAL INFORMATION AND OPERATIONAL DATA:**

Ref is made to Incl 2, this Rpt, an Organizational Chart of the MVD Institute in KUCHINO. This institute worked on the following projects: a short wave receiver, the miniature transceivers "COMET # 1", and "COMET # 2", the "KRUG # 2" radio bearing system, the "TAIFUN" active radar apparatus, transceivers for vehicles and on cancer research. The short wave receiver was a large super-heterodyne set, developed in two types, completed in the beginning of 1950. One type was for 1.5 mc - 32 mc, the other for 10 mc - 68 mc. These short wave receivers were good and usable. The "COMET # 1" miniature transceiver was completed in Apr-May 50, and in the "POLYGON", 1,000 pieces were produced until the end of 1950, a total of 5,000 pieces were produced until the end of 1951. This miniature transceiver was contained in a box (120 x 100 x 25 - 30 mm) with seven miniature tubes. The frequency was about 100 mc, the output 0.8 W, the range 5 km with clothing concealed antenna. The miniature transceiver "COMET # 2" was completed in Jul 50, when a small test series was delivered to the "POLYGON, probably for testing, and for further development. This miniature transceiver had six subminiature tubes. The radio bearing system "KRUG # 2" was developed for the Soviet Air Force. The name "KRUG" meant ring, because of the ring type antenna, which was put up in the "POLYGON". The frequency was 2 - 32 mc. The direction of the searched transmitter was indicated directly on the calibrated screen of a cathode ray tube. The active radar apparatus "TAIFUN" was developed for the Soviet Air Force, and nearly completed in Feb 51, when all German convicts who worked on its development were transferred to the MVD Institute in MOSKVA MARFINO (Refer to Rpt B). This apparatus was contained in two conventional suitcases of red leather (each 70 x 25 x 50 cm). The suitcases were heavy in weight. The apparatus, not a copy of any western development was an impuls system for radio navigation, gave distances by impuls measuring, and directions over a direction finder. The apparatus was very safe against

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any outside interference (GROSSE STOERSICHERHEIT), and was designed for two-way code telecommunication when operative. The frequency was 2 mc - 5 mc, the peak pulse power output 5 kw, and the range 10,000 to 15,000 km. The transceivers for vehicles were quartz controlled, and each set was fitted with 15 miniature tubes. The frequency was 60 mc - 85 mc, output 3 W, and the range up to 60 km. The sample set was completed in Aug 50. The cancer research SOURCE described as a hoax, which in practice was stopped in Aug 50. The cancer department was not deactivated immediately, as the MVD was ashamed to admit a failure. SOURCE gave the following story: the physician Professor Dr. POLSTER of DRESDEN (5103N-1345E) worked in the SZG. He contacted the Russians to work in the USSR on cancer research, and asked for a specially equipped laboratory, and as assistants for one anatomic preparator, and two glass blowers. On the RR station in BREST LITOVSK (5207N-2342E) POLSTER told SOURCE that the three men travelled to the USSR only because he had asked for it. In the institute, the Soviet Lt. Col. (Technical Service) ZOLTIKOV asked POLSTER to develop instruments for lie detecting, mind reading, dream reading, and brain washing by using of influencing the electric impulses of the human brain. When POLSTER insisted to do research on cancer, he was transferred to VORKUTA (6622N-7008E) in Aug 50. His three assistants were transferred to VORKUTA in Sep 52. SOURCE described POLSTER as an idealist, perhaps a religious fanatic, who seemed to be out of mental balance, and rather proud of his abilities. Prisoners released from VORKUTA told SOURCE that POLSTER acted as physician there, and spent his time as interpreter of dreams, fortune teller and as palmist. With regard to labor force SOURCE stated that a total of 800 Russians worked on production in the "POLYGON". In the institute were about 650 engineers and technicians, mainly Russians. The percentage of Russians who were convicts decreased all the time until all convicts were either transferred, or stayed as free workers. The foreign experts were about 50 Germans, three to four Frenchmen, four Spaniards and unknown number of Austrians, and two US citizens. Of the Frenchmen, one had the first name of RENE, and worked as librarian, the other had the first name of CLAUDE, and worked as a mechanic. The Spaniards were Communists, emigrated to the USSR in 1936, and detained as they refused to accept Soviet citizenship. The two US citizens SOURCE described as follows:

The first was JOHNNY. This was a nickname, and definitely not the first name. He was a high frequency technician, 30 - 32 years old in 1951, single. JOHNNY was of normal height, slender, had dark blond hair, and did not use eyeglasses. He spoke English only. JOHNNY told SOURCE that either his father or his mother was a native of one of the Baltic countries. He was arrested for alleged espionage when he visited his grandparents. SOURCE saw JOHNNY last in Mar 51.

The second US citizen was a mechanic, about 45 years of age in 1951, and married. In 1944, he came to MURMANSK (6858N-3305E) as sailor and crew member of an US convoy freighter. He was arrested because of street fighting, and detained because of alleged espionage. He spoke English, and only very few words of Russian. SOURCE saw him last in Mar 51. All German convicts and forced laborers were withdrawn in Sep 1951. Most of these Germans were transferred to VORKUTA for "brainwashing". Among the MVD personnel were the following: Col (Technical Service) BERGESON, Doctor of Technical Sciences, STALIN prize winner 1st class in 1947 or 1948, director general of the institute, was about 45 years old. Was nearly perfect in German and good in English. An old MVD officer.

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Allegedly, he was arrested in the spring of 1953. SOURCE stated that there were unreliable rumors that he was arrested because he was a Jew.

Chief Engineer Lt Col. (Technical Service) DOBROSHANSKY, Doctor of technical sciences, STALIN prize winner 1st class, technical director of the institute, was 38 - 40 years old. He was good in German and spoke a little English too.

Engineer Major IZRAILEV, Doctor of technical sciences, chief of the general physics laboratory, was 40 - 42 years old, and married. He spoke some German.

Engineer Major HEMILJANOV, Candidate of technical sciences, depute chief of laboratory # 5, was about 35 years old. He was quite good in English.

Lt Col. (Technical Service) KHASIN, Candidate of technical sciences, STALIN prize winner 1st class, chief of laboratory # 5, was 40 - 42 years old, married, two children. A former Air Force officer. Was good in English.

Lt Col (Technical Service) KOVALOV, Andrey Ivanovitch, Candidate of technical sciences, chief of laboratory # 2, was 40 - 42 years old, married, three children. Was 1.95 m tall. A well known short wave radio amateur, who used the station of a radio club. He did not know any languages except Russian, but was able to use the international short wave "Q - group" code.

Col, (Technical Service) MAYKOVSKY, Doctor of medicin, doctor of chemistry, chief of laboratory # 7, about 55 years old, bearer of the award "25 years TCHEKA". Was absolutely perfect in German, quite good in English and in French. SOURCE pointed out he was the most educated and cultivated personality he met in the USSR.

Engineer Capt NIKITIN, Pavel Nikolayevich, depute chief of laboratory # 2, was about 45 years old, and married. He spoke a little English.

The persons BERGESON, DOBROSHANSKY, and KHASIN, mentioned above, together with SHELEZOV (refer to Rpt B), together were awarded the STALIN prize first class for the development of the "KRUG" radio bearing system, in 1947 or 1948.

*for Matthew Warren Capt. USAF*  
A. P. MAREYDT  
Lt Col, USAF  
Commander  
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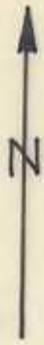
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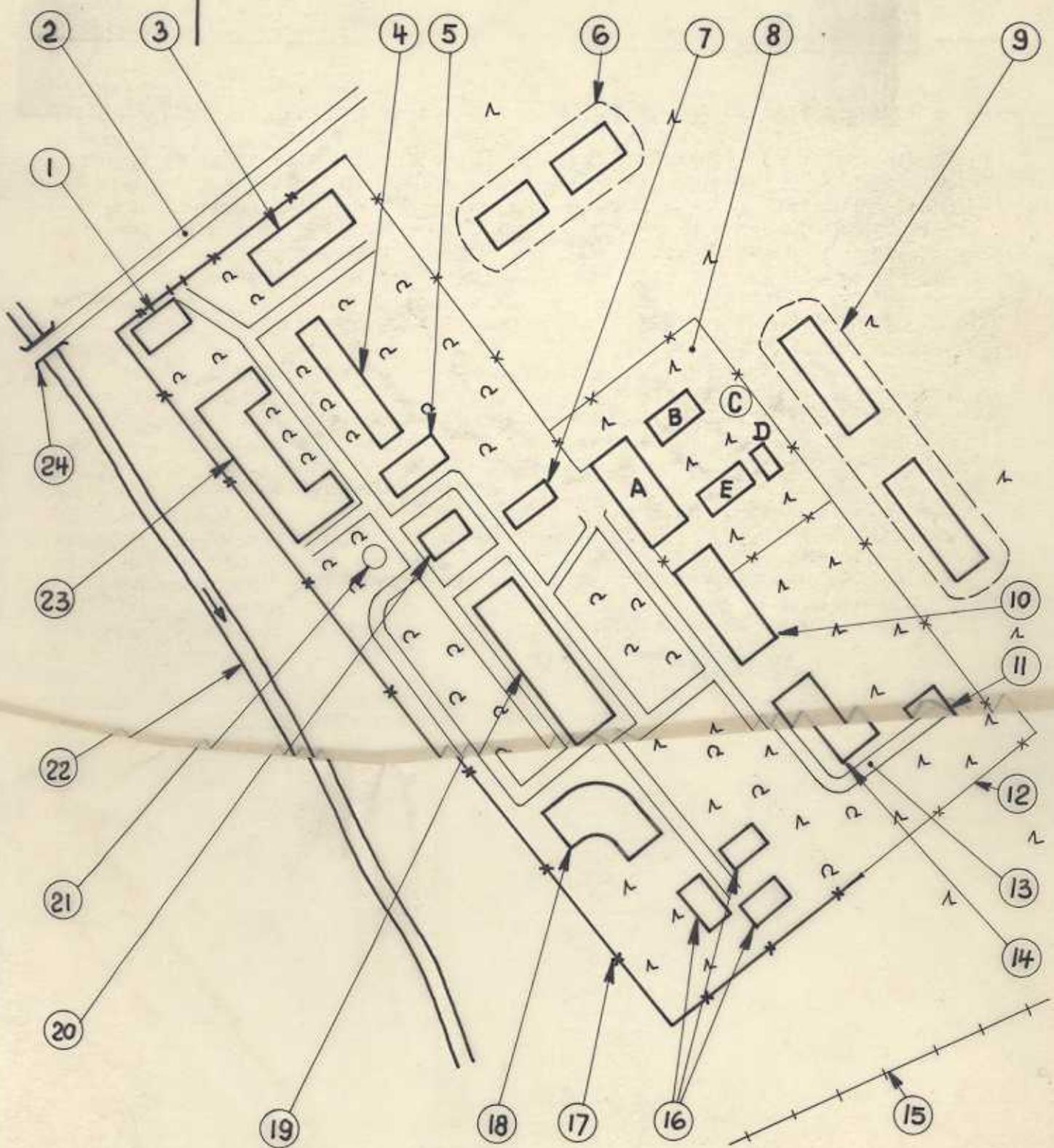
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TRACING OF SOURCE'S MEMORY SKETCH OF  
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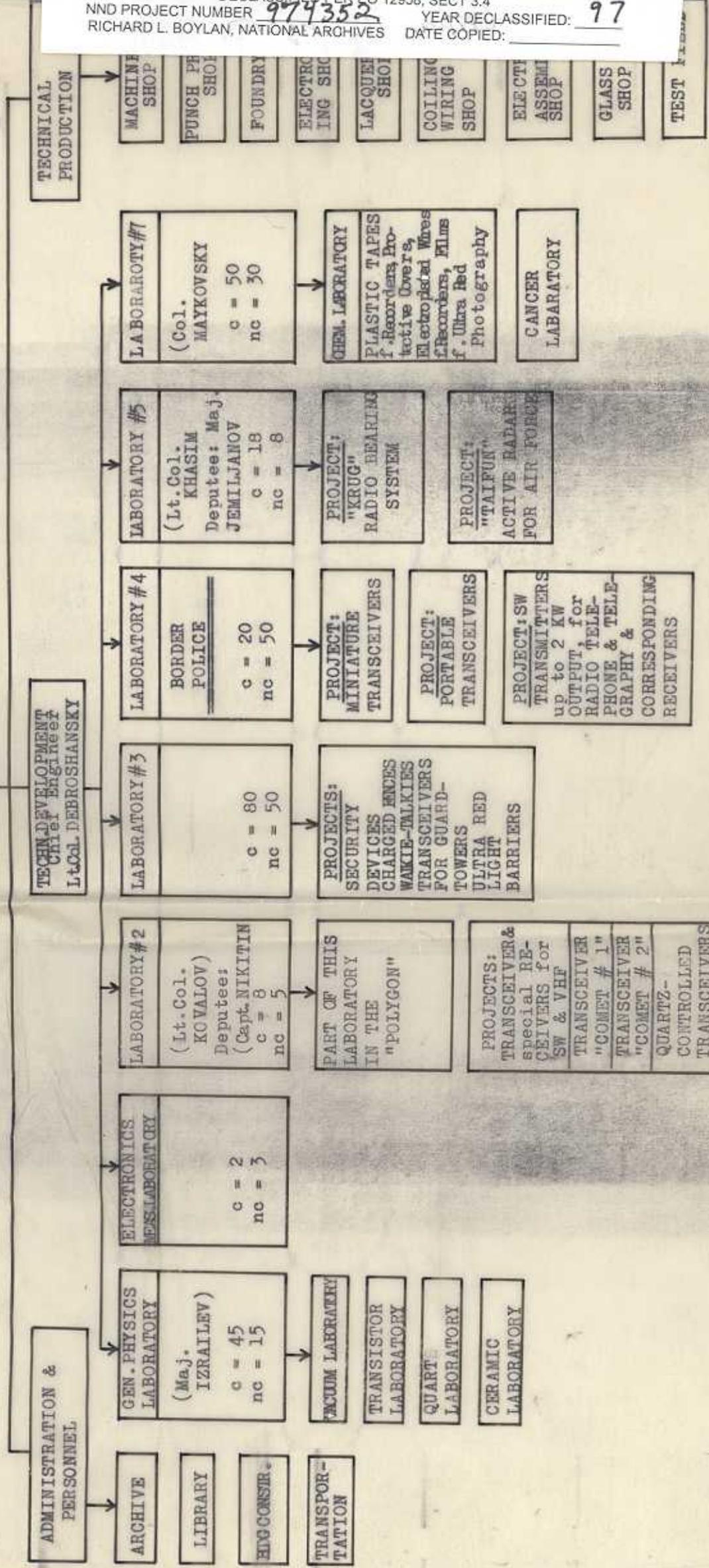
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 Organizational Chart of the MVD Institute  
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