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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Northern Fleet Units, Including a Missile Base Near Severomorsk and a Unit with Atomic Submarines	DATE DISTR.	1 September 1959
	2. Atomic Submarine Construction at Severodvinsk	NO. PAGES	12
	3. Sonar Equipment	REFERENCES	RD
DATE OF INFO.	4. Description and Sketch Maps of Severodvinsk and the Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard		50X1-HUM
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Northern Fleet Units

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- The following vessels were stationed at Kolskiy Zaliv, near Severomorsk; the heavy cruiser CHAPAYEV with a crew of 1,200; and three cruisers of the ZHELEZNYAKOV class, consisting of one heavy cruiser with a crew of 1,200; one medium cruiser with a crew of 800, and one light cruiser with a crew of 600 (sic). In the same bay, there were also seven patrol vessels (SKR - Storozhevyye Korabli).
- At Polyarnyy, there was a large submarine base which, at one time, held as many as 100 to 120 submarines. Some of the submarines had been sent to the base straight from the shipyard, before they were commissioned. Polyarnyy was also the site of a large, well-equipped and well-staffed hospital of the Northern Fleet. Dangerous (sic) cases were admitted to this hospital.
- On Ostrov Morzhovets (N 66-38, E 41-08), there was a coastal base (beregovaya baza) which had about 500 men and naval ammunition dumps. The base had guard vessels (brandvakhtennyye korabli) which had been converted from old submarine chasers (morskkiye okhotniki).
- A Rescue and Repair Division (Avariyno-Spasatelnyy Divizion) of the Northern Fleet was stationed at Belomorsk. The division was equipped with rescue vessels (spasatelnyye korabli).
- A unit of the Fleet Air Arm was stationed at Isakogorka (N 64-27, E 40-38). The unit was equipped with piston and jet seaplanes. On one occasion, about 25 seaplanes were observed there. A nearby lake, three by five kilometers in size, served as the seaplane base. At the onset of winter, the seaplanes were transferred from the lake to the shore, and preparations were made for blasting the ice to keep the runways clear during the winter. In November 1957, such a blasting operation was observed, after which a number of cutters removed the ice to clear the runway for the seaplanes. A small icebreaker stationed there was even used in that operation.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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6. A submarine chaser division was stationed at Srednaya Guba, near Severomorsk. The division had about 15 submarine chasers (morskiye okhotniki) of both a World War II American type and a Soviet type. The latter type had a small displacement and were nicknamed bobiki. These patrol vessels were equipped with two coaxial machineguns (sparemyye pulemety) and two automatic 37-mm guns, one of which had a stern depth-charge projector (kormovoy bombosbrasyvatel) near it. The vessels were also equipped with sonar sets of the TAMIR-5 or TAMIR-10 type. A patrol vessel of this type had 72 men, including 10 officers. She had the following combat departments (boevyye chasty), each commanded by an officer:
- Engine department (mashinyy otdel).
 - Artillery department (artilleriyskiy otdel).
 - Water and fuel supply department (tryunnyy otdel).
 - Repair department (avariynyy otdel).
 - Radio-telegraph service (RTS).
7. A missile-launching base (raketodrom) was reportedly located about ten kilometers northeast of Severomorsk, in a hilly area surrounded by antiaircraft gun emplacements. A special mountain road led to the base, which was established in early 1958.
8. It was said that there were submarines equipped with missile-launching devices in the Northern Fleet; however, it was not known whether such devices were manufactured at the Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard.
9. The Political Administration [redacted] of the Northern Fleet was stationed at Severomorsk. 50X1-HUM
10. The morale of naval officers has been on the decline in recent years as a result of the cancellation of special service conditions they had previously enjoyed. Both their Northern Allowance (Severnnyy Dobavok) and their Navy Allowance were cancelled, deflating their pay to the level of the other branches of service. An ungraded rating received 30 rubles [per month], while a section leader received 100 rubles [per month] with up to four years of service, and 125 rubles [per month] with over four years of service. An officer commanding a combat department (boevaya chast), with the rank of lieutenant, received an average of 1,200 rubles per month.

Northern Fleet Units at Severodvinsk

11. The Headquarters of the Severodvinsk Naval Base [redacted] was located on Polyarnaya ulitsa in Severodvinsk. 50X1-HUM
12. The 5007th Division of Newly Built Ships (5007 Divizion Novostroyashchikhsya Korably) [redacted] was located in Severodvinsk and subordinate to the base headquarters. The division formed and trained crews for naval vessels built at the Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard; it was not a fighting division. 50X1-HUM
13. The 5007th Division was divided into teams (komandy) according to the number of ships, including those in the planning stage. The number of teams on each vessel was not fixed however. While still under construction at the yard, the ships were assigned teams and an appointed commander to check the progress of construction. The crew received its instruction in the division. When construction of a vessel neared completion, the crew boarded the ship to assist in the final phase of construction and to thoroughly acquaint themselves with her. Each team of the division had its own military number.
14. The 5007th Division was one time in the process of training crews for two floating bases (plovuchiye bazy), each of which was to serve as a submarine tender accommodating four submarines. Crews out of action ate, slept, and availed themselves of the recreation facilities on the floating base, which had supplies of water, rations, fuel, and ammunition. About 70 men composed the crew for a floating base, which was equipped with 45-mm guns and four-barreled machineguns, as well as radar.

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15. The shipyard at Severodvinsk produced one floating base every six months or so. Construction of the Floating Base i/n Yegorov [redacted] was completed in 1958; she was moved to Guba Olenya later. In late 1958, another floating base was nearing completion; the crew for her had been organized. Both self-propelled and towed bases were constructed in the shipyard. 50X1-HUM
16. During 1958, about 15 submarine crews, mainly for "S" type submarines, i.e., submarines of medium displacement (srednego vodoizmeshcheniya), were under training at the 5007th Division. The crew of this type of submarine numbered 46 men. The submarines were being built at the Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard.
17. During the period 1956-1957, the 5007th Division trained a crew for a cruiser which was under construction at the Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard. In the fall of 1957, however, the training was interrupted and the crew was dispersed to several units. Work on the near-completed cruiser also was halted on orders from Moscow. The cruiser was stripped of its armament and towed to the shore opposite the shipyard. Construction work was subsequently begun on a new cruiser.
18. A submarine brigade was stationed at the Severodvinsk base. It was called the Tsvetko Brigade, after the name of its commander, Rear Admiral Tsvetko. The brigade consisted of about 30 submarines, most of which were of the "S" type, and had protection against acoustic detection devices (protivoakusticheskoye soprotivleniye). [redacted] 50X1-HUM
19. The 28th Submarine Unit (Brigada?) had its headquarters on Severnaya ulitsa in Severodvinsk. The unit, which contained atomic submarines, was named Sorokin after the name of its commander, Captain First Rank Sorokin. That the unit contained atomic submarines [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted]
- [redacted] The 28th unit was also called the "chemical" unit.²
20. The Severodvinsk Naval Base also contained a large, well-equipped hospital.
21. A Weapons School for Seamen and Petty Officers of the Northern Fleet (Shkola Oruzhiya Mladshogo i Starshinskogo Sostava Severnogo Flota) was located in Severodvinsk. Some thousands of students were enrolled at the school each term, which lasted about nine months. The school trained, among others, gunners, armorers, and torpedo personnel for the Northern Fleet.
22. The following vessels of the Severodvinsk base were observed at anchor in the straits between the Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard and Ostrov Yagry:
- Three escort vessels.
 - One minelayer, the BAKU.
 - Six larger submarine chasers.
 - Twenty to thirty smaller submarine chasers, most of which were of obsolescent models.
 - Ten to twelve torpedo boats (torpednyye katera), of which only two or three were in service; the others were being maintained under canvas.
23. The above torpedo boats were equipped with SHKVAL radio sets, which were first put into operation in 1956 (no details). It was alleged that the torpedo boats were built at the Kherson shipyards. The following details were known about these boats:

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- a. Engines: four, of 1,200 HP each.
- b. Length: 20 meters.
- c. Speed: 60 knots.
- d. Tubes: two or four.
- e. Propulsion: screw.
- f. Torpedoes: caliber - 982 mm., length - 8 meters,
speed - 55 knots, effective range - 10 to 12 kilometers.

24. The base of the Submarine Maintenance Brigade was located on Ostrov Yagry. There were 20 new "S" type submarines at the base, two of which were in service and the remainder in maintenance. At this base was an ex-German submarine tender, the YAMAL, which served the two submarines in service.

Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard

25. The Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard was the town's chief industrial plant. Severodvinsk had about 200,000 inhabitants in late 1958. The shipyard had formerly been engaged in the repair of naval vessels, and had been known as the Ship Repair Yard (Sudoremontnyy Zavod). Immediately after World War II, the shipyard was extended, and it continued to be in the process of extension in 1958. It was said that the shipyard employed about 50,000 workers. The yard was about ten kilometers in length, and on the landward side was fenced in by a brick wall, three meters high and topped with barbed wire. At regular intervals, watchtowers and camouflaged guard positions were set up, and the area was guarded by a special guard. The following shops were known:

- a. Shop No. 42 (Tsekh 42 Sekretnyy), a most secret shop where instruments connected with nuclear energy were produced (no details). The shop employed many electronic engineers, physicists, and chemical engineers; workers in the shop wore white aprons. Work was carried out in one shift. Entrance to the shop was prohibited except by special permit from Moscow.
- b. Shop No. 17, which assembled new vessels. It employed about 3,000 workers. The shop occupied a building about 500 meters long, over 100 meters wide, and about 40 meters high. At one time, Shop No. 17 could accommodate, for building, the following vessels: one cruiser, one floating base, and two submarines.
- c. A shop which had all of its buildings underground. Some kind of weapon was manufactured there (no details).
- d. Shop No. 38, which was said to assemble atomic submarines. A barbed wire fence, beyond which passage was forbidden, was located several hundred meters from the buildings of the shop. A considerable number of employees from this shop became severely ill and were sent to hospitals for treatment.
- e. A Repair Shop (Remontnyy Tsekh), which repaired naval vessels.
- f. A Model Shop (Modelnyy Tsekh).
- g. An Experimental Shop (Eksperimentalnyy Tsekh).
- h. A Casting Shop (Liteynyy Tsekh).
- i. A Turbine Shop (Turbinnyy Tsekh).
- j. A Diesel Shop (Dizelnyy Tsekh).
- k. A Machine Shop (Mekhanicheskiy Tsekh).

26. In addition to shipbuilding, the Severodvinsk shipyard was engaged in the repair of most kinds of naval vessels, including submarines. The shipyard produced one floating base about every six months, and between 12 and 15 submarines (the regular type or the type with protection against acoustic detection devices) every year.

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27. About 10 to 15 percent of all shipyard workers were military personnel. Generally, these men belonged to crews of ships under repair or crews of newly built vessels. Workers of the yard were admitted only to the particular shop in which they were employed. The admission permit was brown. There were also green admission permits, but their purpose was not known. Everyone employed at the yard had to undergo a medical examination in Moscow.
28. There were two military reception commissions at the yard, one for regular ships and submarines and the other for atomic submarines. The atomic submarine reception commission was headed by a naval officer with the rank of rear admiral. This committee, usually called the Moscow Commission (Moskovskaya Kommissiya), enjoyed preferential treatment, and its members walked about in civilian dress.
29. Atomic submarines were being built at the Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard. In the spring of 1958, the first atomic submarine was completed in this yard, but other shipyards had built atomic submarines prior to then. When completed, the submarines left the shipyard in secret, during the night. About 400 to 500 meters from the shore, behind a barge, a submarine was regularly moored and covered with canvas, a fact which nobody could explain. at the submarine tender YAMAL once observed the canvas cover being lifted; the submarine there slipped out and, a few minutes later, another submarine slipped under the same canvas, which was lowered immediately. This was thought to be the secret procedure of getting the submarines out of the shipyard.
30. In late 1958, a sailor of an atomic submarine was observed being admitted to the Base Hospital at Severodvinsk, suffering from radiation sickness (luhevaya bolezni). The sailor was prepared to say only that he had been working near a reactor, and that possibly it had not been properly shielded.
31. A Technical School for Shipbuilding (Sudostroitelnyy Tekhnikum), which operated under the supervision of the shipyard, was located in Severodvinsk. Other than this, there were no institutions of higher learning in the town.

Miscellaneous Information on Severodvinsk

32. The following miscellaneous information on Severodvinsk was reported:
- a. A motor vehicle repair shop, for the repair and assembly of mobile fuel and water tanks, was located on Vokzalnaya ulitsa opposite the railroad station. The shop employed about 700 people.
 - b. A cement products plant (betonnyy zavod) was located near the power station. The plant produced blocks, tiles, and prefabricated parts.
 - c. The electric power station was located at the end of the shipyard, at the bridge connecting Severodvinsk with Ostrov Yagry. It was put into operation after World War II. It operated on coal and had three boilers. The station provided current for the town proper as well as for industrial plants.
 - d. The Fuel Dump Base No. 553 was located on Pervomayskaya ulitsa. Most containers in this dump were underground.
 - e. The Quartermaster's Office was located near the fuel dump.
 - f. An antiaircraft artillery regiment (polk) was located on Lesnaya ulitsa.
 - g. The Gorispolkom was located on Severnaya ulitsa.
 - h. The Gorsovvet was located at the Dom Sovetov on Polyarnaya ulitsa.

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Sonar Sets

33. The following sonar sets were known:
- a. The TAMIR-10 sonar set. This set operated under conditions of echo and noise; it did not have a visual system. It was an obsolescent World War II model with an acoustic system only. The set was installed on small and old vessels of the Navy.
 - b. The TAMIR-5 sonar set. A somewhat larger set than the TAMIR-10, it operated under noise and echo conditions, and also lacked a visual system. Its range under noise conditions was approximately 23 cables. A World War II model, it was installed on large naval vessels.
 - c. The TAMIR-5N sonar set. It was similar to the TAMIR-5 model, but was more elaborate. The set was automatic but had no visual system. It was equipped with an automatic rotating oscillator.
 - d. The TAMIR-5NS sonar set, which also was similar to TAMIR-5, but was more elaborate. Both the TAMIR-5N and TAMIR-5NS sets were introduced in the Navy between 1949 and 1951. They were gradually being withdrawn from use.
 - e. The TAMIR-11 sonar set. Its range under noise conditions was 25 to 27 cables. Under echo conditions the range increased. Accuracy was up to one degree. The set was equipped with an automatic recording device and a strong impulse generator, as well as a stabilizer. This model, which was introduced in the service in 1953-1954, was installed on large naval vessels, such as cruisers, destroyers, and patrol vessels.
 - f. The PIGAS sonar set. This model was put into service in 1956-1957. It was similar to the TAMIR-11 and was installed on large naval vessels. The set was equipped with two control panels (s dvumya pultami upravleniya), and had a visual system. Its range under echo conditions was approximately 32 cables. Accuracy was up to 0.5 degrees under noise conditions. There were two oscillators, a main one and an auxiliary one.
34. A plant for the repair of sonar equipment was located on the Volga River, about 30 kilometers downriver from Zelenodolsk (N 55-50, E 48-32). The plant employed about 400 workers and was under military authority.

35. In 1958, new sets for checking of sonar equipment were reportedly put into use.

Miscellaneous Information

36. There were rumors about the existence of naval radars called RIF and GYUST [possibly GYUIS] (no details).
37. A radio assembly plant called the Minskiy Radiozavod (formerly Radiozavod imeni Molotova) was located at Pushinskaya ulitsa 30, in Minsk. Initially a civilian plant, it later became, in part, a military plant. At one time the plant employed several thousand workers. The civilian wing of the plant manufactured MINSK-R-7, MINSK-55, and BELORUS radio sets. The military wing manufactured electronic measuring instruments, ammeters, voltmeters, PK-1 oscillographs, and other instruments.
38. A motorized rifle division (strelkovaya motomekhanizirovannaya diviziya) was stationed at Arkhangelsk.

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39.

- a. Captain First Rank Balamutov (fnu), commander of the Submarine Maintenance Brigade on Ostrov Yagry

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- b. Captain Second Rank Blokhin (fnu), commander of the 5007th Division of Newly Built Vessels at Severodvinsk [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- c. Captain First Rank Nikolay Yakovlevich Bobin, deputy base commander for political affairs at Severodvinsk [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- d. Admiral [Andrey T.] Chabanenko, Commander of the Northern Fleet.
- e. Lt.Colonel Dovedanets (fnu), a physician and director of the polyclinic at the Severodvinsk base [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- f. Captain Third Rank Kondratyev (fnu), deputy commander for political affairs of the 5007th Division.
- g. Lt.Colonel Kazakov (fnu), a director of the naval base hospital at Severodvinsk [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- h. Lt.Colonel Makarevich (fnu), director of the laryngological department of the naval base hospital at Severodvinsk [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- i. Captain Second Rank Fedorovich Moroz (fnu), head of the Naval Officers Club (Dom Ofitserov Flota) at Severodvinsk [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- j. Captain-Lieutenant Mikhaylov (fnu), commander of the submarine tender at the Severodvinsk base since 1957 [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- k. Rear Admiral Osipov (fnu), commander of the Severodvinsk base [redacted]
- l. Captain-Lieutenant Ponomarev (fnu), commander of an "S" type submarine of the Submarine Maintenance Brigade at Ostrov Yagry [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- m. Captain Second Rank Rak (fnu), commander of a cruiser which was under construction in late 1958 at the Severodvinsk shipyard [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- n. Captain Second Rank Shakhov (fnu), commander of the submarine chaser division (divizion morskikh okhotnikov) in Srednaya Guba since 1956 [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- o. Captain-Lieutenant Mikhail Swayba, division engineer of the 5007th Division.
- p. Captain First Rank Vakulenko (fnu), Chief of Staff at the Severodvinsk base and former commander of the cruiser [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- q. Lieutenant Senkevich Yurko (fnu), a young officer who served at the missile-launching base near Severomorsk. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

Comments:

2. [redacted] the designation "chemical" unit indicated that the unit possessed chemical weapons, but it could also refer to the propulsion system used by the submarines of the unit.

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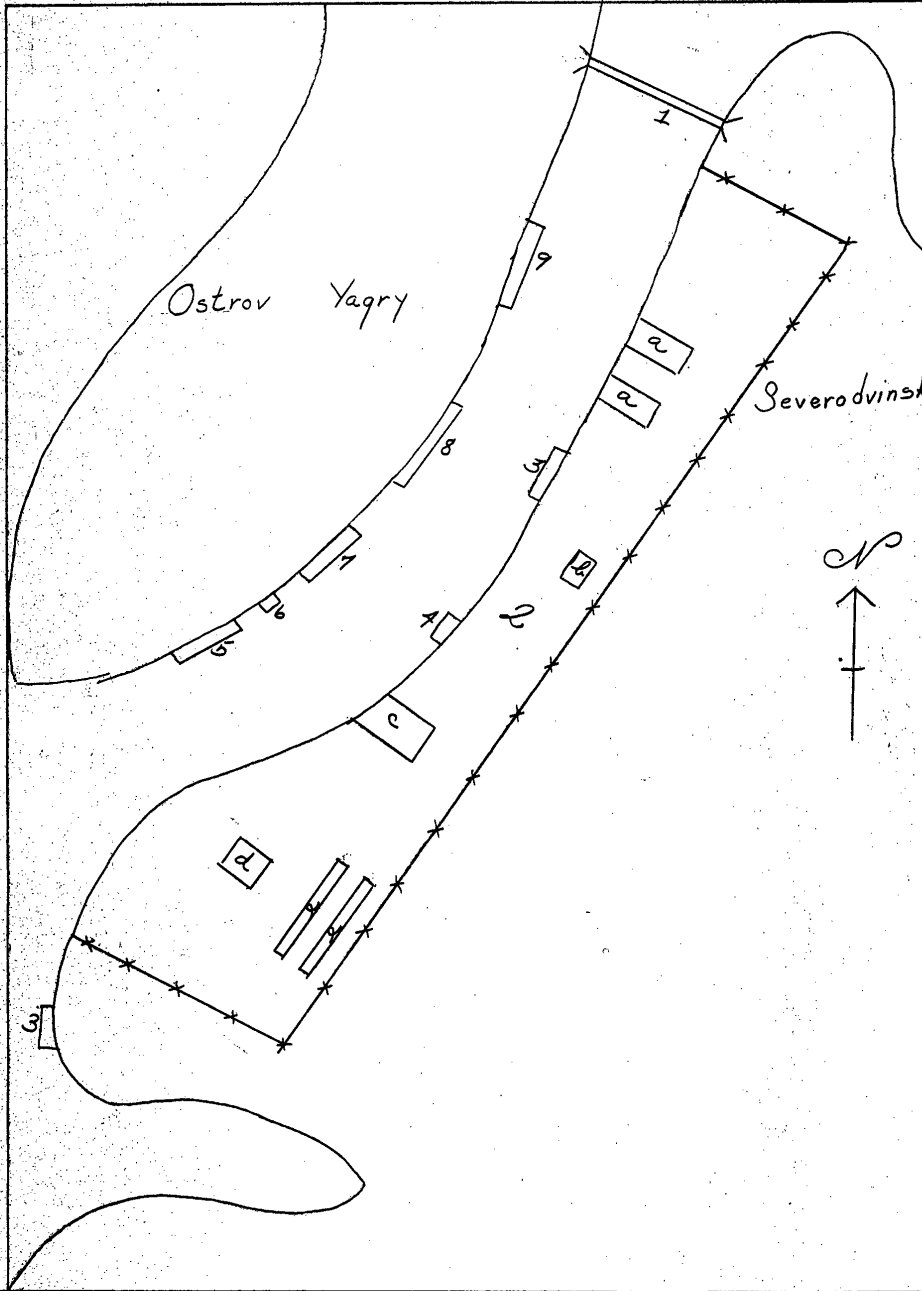
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Sketch Map of Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard
(locations and distances are approximate)



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Legend to Sketch Map of the Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard

1. Bridge linking Severodvinsk with Ostrov Yagry.
2. Naval shipyard area at Severodvinsk, about 10 by 2.5 kilometers in size.
 - a. Shop for the repair of naval vessels
 - b. Shop No. 42
 - c. Shop No. 17, which assembled naval vessels.
 - d. Shop No. 38.
 - e. Shop with the underground buildings.
3. Berth of the submarines of the Tsvetko Brigade.
4. Berth of the cruiser, construction of which was interrupted in the fall of 1957.
5. Submarine Maintenance Brigade.
6. The submarine tender YAMAL, belonging to the Submarine Maintenance Brigade.
7. Three patrol vessels [redacted] 50X1-HUM
8. Twenty to thirty submarine chasers (morskiye okhotniki) of various sizes.
9. Ten to twelve motor torpedo boats.

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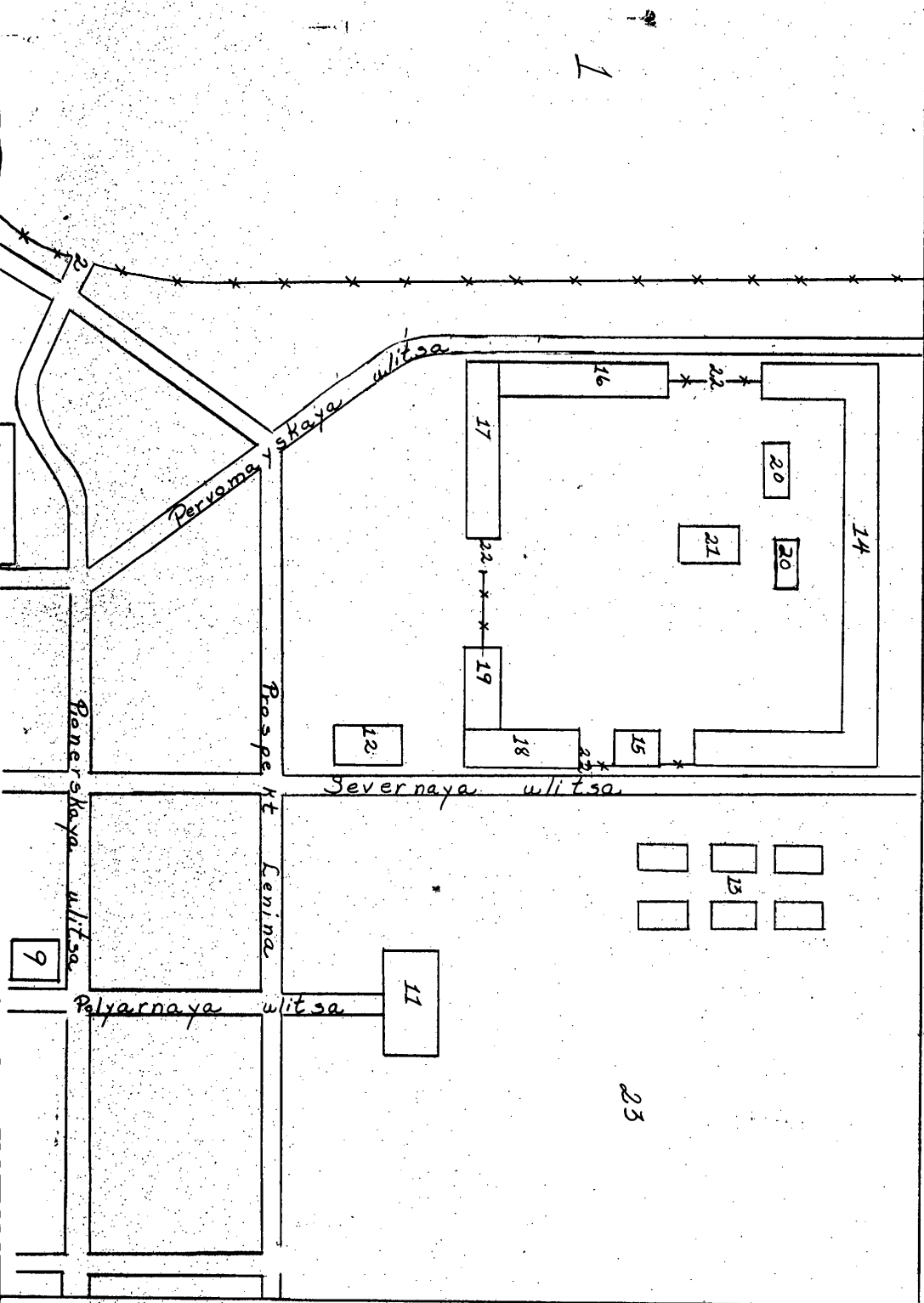
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Sketch Map of Part of Severodvinsk
(locations and distances are approximate)



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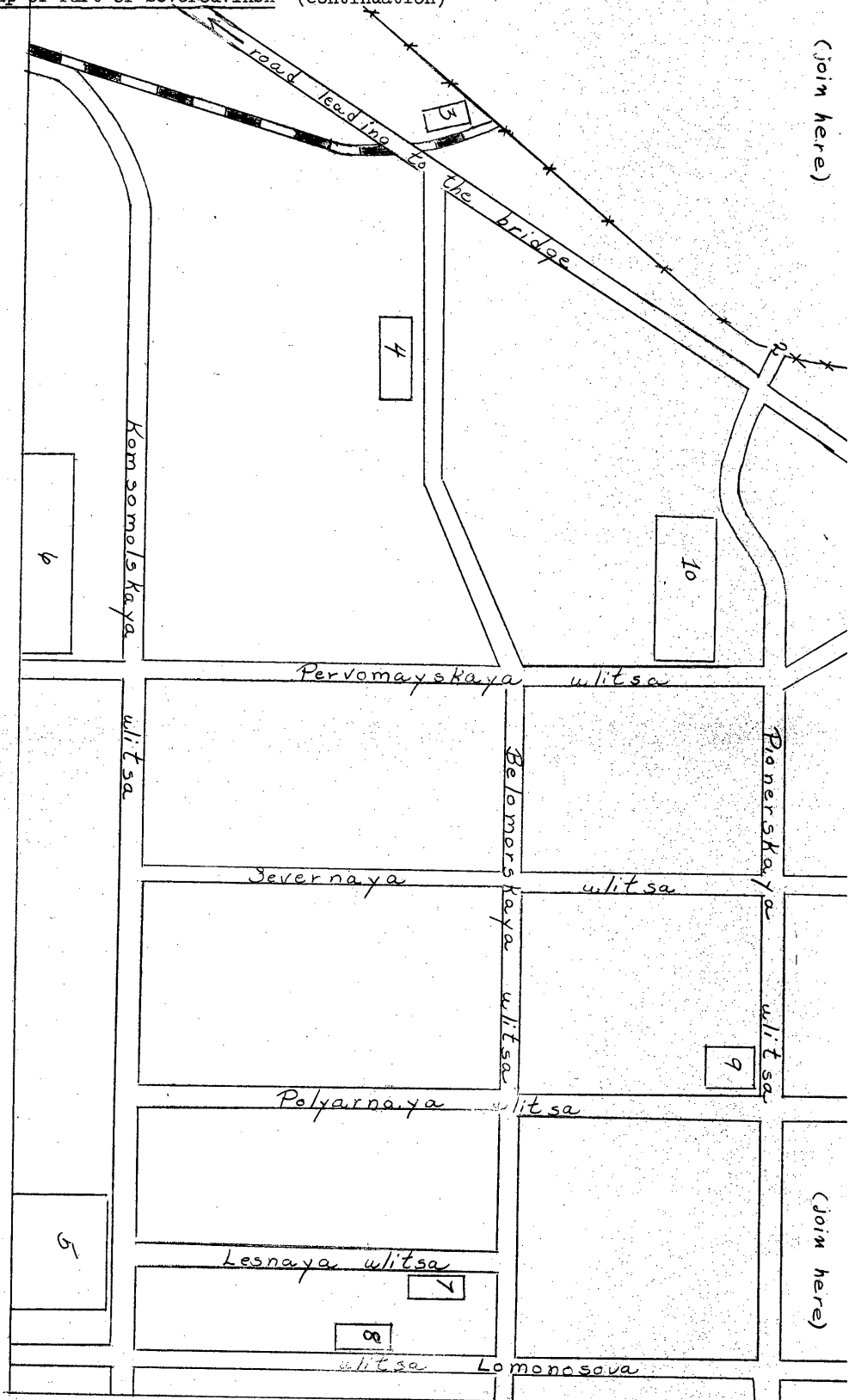
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Sketch Map of Part of Severodvinsk (continuation)



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Legend to Sketch Map of Part of Severodvinsk

1. Part of the Severodvinsk Naval Shipyard area.
2. Central control point (tsestralnyy propusknoy punkt) for the shipyard.
3. Severodvinsk Railroad Station
4. Garrison guardhouse (garnizonnaya gauptvakhta).
5. Antiaircraft artillery regiment (polk).
6. Motor Vehicle Repair Shop.
7. Special Department (Osoby Otdel) for the naval base.
8. Town Commandant's Office (Komendatura).
9. Dom Sovetov, housing the Gorsovet of Severodvinsk.
10. Municipal Sports Stadium.
11. Headquarters of the Severodvinsk Naval Base.
12. Naval Officers' Club.
13. Naval officers' living quarters.
14. Weapons School of the Northern Fleet.
15. Headquarters of the No. 28 Submarine Unit.
16. Headquarters of the Tsvetko Submarine Brigade.
17. The 5007th Division.
18. Naval Base Hospital.
19. Crew of the flagship destroyer OGNENNY.
20. Gunnery training area (with training guns), belonging to the Weapons School.
21. Dining hall of Weapons School.
22. Control points at the entrances to the naval camp.
23. Area with buildings under construction, (both public buildings and living quarters).

(Note: Pervomayskaya ulitsa led to the port and supply base No. 553 of the Severodvinsk Naval Base.)

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