## INFORMATION REPORT

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USSR (Moscow Oblast)

**SUBJECT**
Identification of a New Soviet Institute in Krasnoarmeysk/Putilovo Area

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

- During the beginning or middle of 1949 construction was begun on a building, which was later known popularly as the "Institute Tarnovsky" after the young Soviet engineer who supervised the construction of the building and directed its work until June 1952. The Institute was completed and began operating during 1950.

LOCATION OF INSTITUTE

- The sketch showing the relative position of this institute. (See page 5.) Point (X) represents the coordinates: Latitude 56°27'25", Longitude 38°08'50" on U.S. Target Complex Chart - Series 100 - #0154-9959-100, 2nd Ed. The installation is located on the road to Murmansk and on the outskirts of the residential area for employees of the Firing Range (Soviet Abbreviation: S.N.I.P.) and Designing Bureau No. 3 in the recently incorporated (1948) city of Krasnoarmeyskiy. The distance from the road intersection at which KB-3 is located to the Institute is approximately a four-minute walk. The distance from the Firing Range (S.N.I.P.) to the adjacent town of Putilovo is 4½ kilometers and the distance between the footbridge over the Vorya River and Putilovo is approximately a ten-minute walk.

SI-JREX
DESCRIPTION

3. The institute consists of a main building and perhaps one or more smaller structures or sheds. The main building is a two-story structure of red-brick, interspersed by a few white-brick sections. Its length is approximately 60 meters, facing the road to Murmansk; width, approximately 15 meters. A number of outsized windows line the side of the building facing the Murmansk Road. In appearance the building represents a typical administration or office building rather than a manufacturing plant.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION OF THE INSTITUTE

Institute Chief

4. As stated, the construction of the building was supervised by the young Soviet Engineer Tarnovsky. Tarnovsky is an unusually well-qualified technician who worked in the Designing Bureau No. 3 from 1946 to the end of 1948, where he was responsible for the ballistic analysis of firing experiments performed at S.N.I.P. and was technical supervisor of one of the three German specialist groups employed at Designing Bureau No. 3. Tarnovsky was transferred in 1948 from Designing Bureau No. 3 to S.N.I.P. where he continued to perform ballistic analysis while simultaneously supervising the construction of the new institute.

Personnel

5. While the institute was still under construction, personnel from KB-3 were selected by Tarnovsky and trained at S.N.I.P. for their future work at the institute. The personnel selected consisted primarily of ballisticians together with a sprinkling of designers (konstrukteurs) personnel about to be released from the Designing Bureau No. 3. Competed for assignment to the Tarnovsky group, largely because of the fact that personnel of the institute were paid higher wages than those at the Designing Bureau or S.N.I.P.

6. When the institute was completed in 1950, it began operating with a skeleton crew of approximately twenty persons, consisting of the trained personnel described above as well as clerical and semi-technical personnel selected from the graduates of the local secondary school. The number of personnel of the institute did not increase during the period 1950 to June 1952.

Organization

7. The organization of the institute was affiliated with an institute located in the immediate vicinity of the Yaroslavsky Railroad Station in Moscow which was headed by Colonel DIALOV and which in turn was subordinated to the Ministry M.O.S.M. (Soviet abbreviations).
8. The administrative problems of the employees of the institute were handled by the administration of S.N.I.P., including the salaries of the employees. This administrative subordination to S.N.I.P. is only a temporary solution until the institute is able to operate on full scale. The institute will become completely independent of the S.N.I.P. Firing Range.

Activities and Function

9. The institute engages in ballistic research, based on the fact that Tarnovsky and the selected personnel may be regarded as ballistic specialists. The institute's ballistic activities will be confined to medium rockets.

The institute is equipped with experimental workshops for work on rockets because of the fact that during the period 1950 to 1952 when the experimental workshops of the Designing Bureau No. 3 were operating at full capacity and additional requirements were received, the Soviet administration of the Designing Bureau considered the possibility of utilizing the experimental workshops of the new institute. The parts considered for construction in the workshops of the institute pertained to the "Project Mlinoja".

POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF A WIND TUNNEL

10. The Institute is equipped with a wind tunnel. During the construction of the Institute a large number of pressure tubes (Stauoroh) each with a diameter of between 60 to 80 centimeters and a length of eight meters were delivered to the construction site. These tubes were to form a part of a compressed air tank for the feeding of compressed air to a supersonic wind tunnel. The tubes were installed underground because the coating of the tubes was not the standard grey or green paint, but rather black tar. Further evidence that a wind tunnel may be located here is found in the fact that Tarnovsky showed great interest in wind tunnels.

FUTURE PLANS FOR THE INSTITUTE

11. Concerning the future of the institute, Designing Bureau No. 3 would cease operation and that its work would be taken over by Institute Tarnovski. An increase in the personnel of the institute is indicated; two large apartment buildings were recently constructed (one of which had not been completed by June 1952); it was rumored that these buildings were to house the future personnel of the institute.
12. TARNOVSKY continued to hold the post of chief of the institute long after June 1952. While technically well qualified, his youth will mitigate against his holding the post in other than an acting capacity.

the existence of a newly built "Testing Institute" containing a wind tunnel for the testing of liquid rockets headed by a Soviet engineer TARNOVSKY. the "Testing Institute" was shown as being subordinated to the Firing Range.
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Sketch showing INSTITUTE TARNOVSKY

Latitude: 56°07'25" N
Longitude: 38°08'50" E

Distance:
SNIP to KRAF = 2 1/2
KRAF to PUTILOVO = 2

Firing Range (SNIP)

Residential Area, SNIP & KRAF #3

Formerly road to Zagorsk

Main road past KRAF TEXTILE

to Pushkino

to Muromtsevo

Institute TARNOVSKY

KRAF

River

Footpath to PUTILOVO (10 min. walk)

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