

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION



1. On 3 July 1952, the SL-1 high-power transmitter was put into operation in Broadcasting Building No 2 in Koenigswusterhausen. On 18 August, it was turned over to the German Postal Administration. The transmitter operates on the 1,000 to 1,500 meter range and has a maximum antenna output of 160 kilowatts. As an innovation, the preliminary stages of the transmitter are not provided with tuned circuits, but broad-band filters equipped with Manifer iron cores delivered by the firm of Hesch-Kahla in Hermsdorf. Due to this novelty, the construction of the transmitter was simplified and the change of waves facilitated. Another transmitter of the same type bearing the operating designation SL-2 was under construction at the Koepenick Radio Engineering Plant.

2. After late August 1952, the second unit of the "Hubertus" High-Power Transmitter at Koepenick was being tested at the testing shop of the Koepenick Radio Engineering Plant. It is an improved version of the first Halbzeuge transmitter. In late June 1952, the manufacture of the transmitters SM-1 to SM-4 was being prepared at the planning division of the Koepenick Radio Engineering Plant. The pertinent plans were kept secret, and none of the future locations of the transmitters were indicated. 1

3. On 8 December, components of a 125-kilowatt transmitter were dispatched to Neustadt-Glewe. They were loaded on three railroad cars. The transmitter, which is to be erected near Ludwigslust, will hardly be put into operation before February 1953. The components shipped were of the same type as those utilized for the Hubertus Transmitter. In mid-December 1952, the second unit for the Hubertus Transmitter was accepted by the Deutsche Post at the plant. [] the unit has an output of 125 kilowatts.

4. In mid-December 1952, 12 out of the 18 truck trailers making up the SO Transmitter were put into operation in the area of the Hubertus Transmitter. In mid-January, the Koepenick Radio Engineering Plant ordered Trailer No 12 to be taken to the magazine of an Abus steel construction company in Dessau to be fitted with a telescopic mast, 50 meters high. 2

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5. In early January 1953, [redacted] large steel trellis towers for a radio station had been set up in the woods along the Neustadt-Glewe-Ludwigslust road.

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6. [redacted]
The construction of radio transmitters is planned in Magdeburg and Liebenwalde in 1953. The installations are to be based on the same blueprints as the Koepenick transmitter. The transmitters were designed for an output of 350 kilowatts. Appropriated funds amounted to 7.2 million eastmarks for the technical equipment and 4.75 million eastmarks for construction work.

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7. On 15 January 1953, [redacted] a new high-power transmitter for the Postal and Telecommunications Ministry was being set up by the Koepenick Radio Engineering Plant near Brehm (N 53/Y 81) in the vicinity of Burg. The work was referred to as Project SM-3. The transmitter is said to be similar to the Hubertus Transmitter near Koepenick. The site for the installations is 364,000 meters square. Above-ground construction work will be done by the Bauunion Magdeburg.

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8. The mobile 20-kilowatt SO Transmitter which, in December 1952, operated in the area of the Hubertus High-Power Transmitter failed after a short period of operation because of technical defects in the final pilot oscillator stage. After being repaired, it is to be used as a jamming transmitter.

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9. In early January, Goenen (fnu), a liaison agent between the Koepenick Radio Engineering Plant and the Main Administration for Radio Engineering on the one hand, and the SCC in Karlshorst on the other hand, worked on a plan to establish an office responsible for the rapid setting up of radio installations pursuant to instructions by the Radio Department of the Postal and Telecommunications Ministry and the SCC in Karlshorst. He tried to recruit experts in the field of high-power transmitters for this new office. No final decision on the establishment of this office was reached by mid-January.

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1. [redacted] Comment. SL stands for long-wave transmitter, SM for medium-wave transmitter. Information on the equipment of the first Halbzuege of the Hubertus High-Power Transmitter was transmitted previously.

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2. [redacted] Comment. According to a previous report, the mobile 20-kilowatt transmitters bearing identification letter "SO" was to be delivered in February 1952. [redacted] The requests for special information on these installations are essentially answered by the present report.

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