

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.



COUNTRY

East Germany  Satellites/China

DATE DISTR

20 September 1964

TITLE

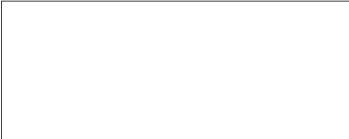
Equipment Manufactured at VEB Funkwerk
Koepenick

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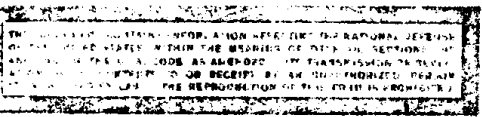
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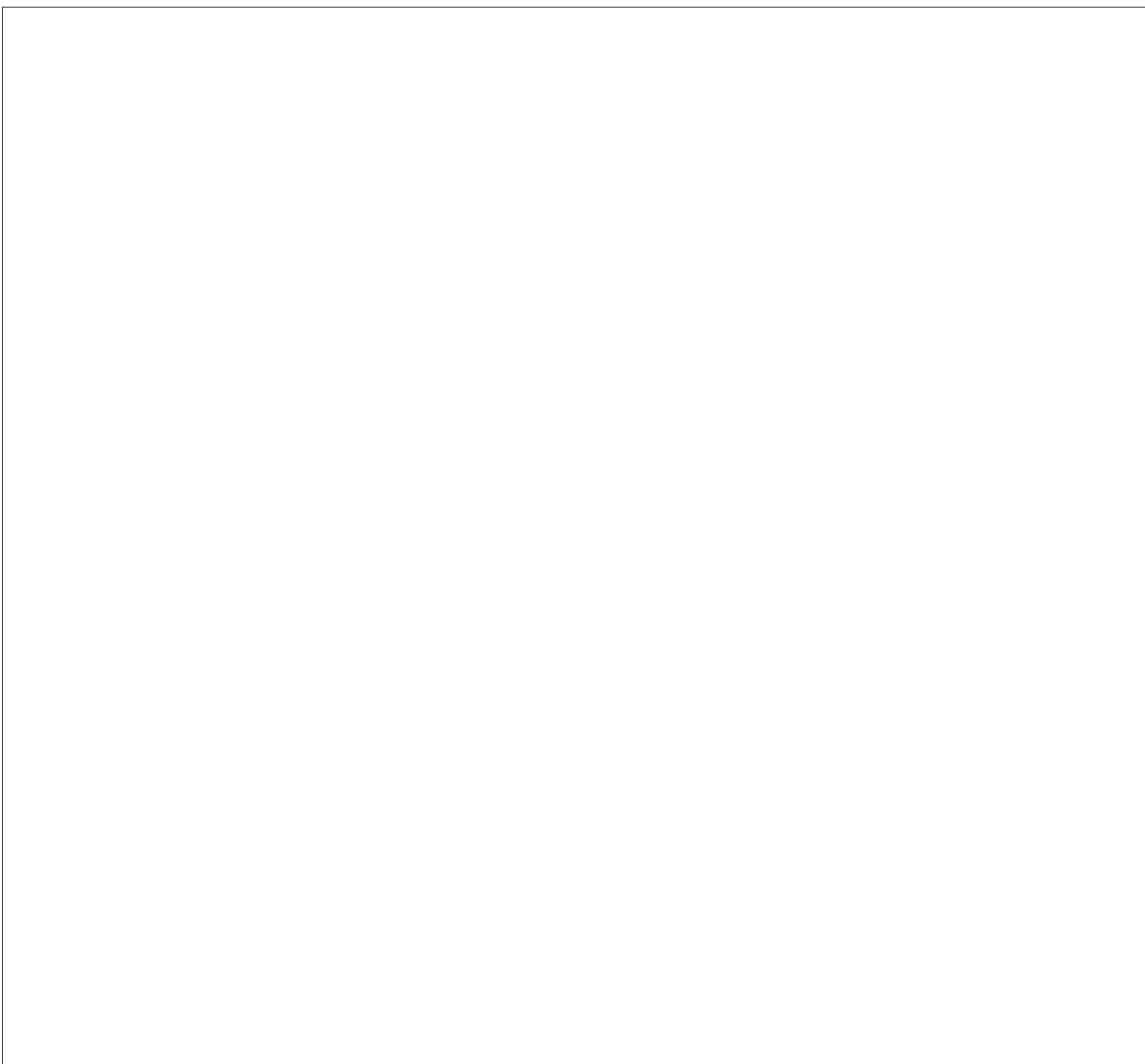
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SUPPLEMENT TO
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CLASSIFICATION

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- In July 1953, all decimeter wave sets of type DMG 5 and carrier frequency sets of type TF e 1, which had been delivered to the WP, had to be dismantled at the radio engineering plant in Koepenick [redacted] the tubes installed in the equipment frequently went out. Since better tubes were not available, it was planned to modify the switching arrangement of the sets. In December 1953, the delivery of the sets had to be discontinued because 90 tubes had burnt out in equipment delivered up to that time. 25X1
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- In March 1953 [redacted] a total of 400 decimeter wave sets of type DMG 5 were scheduled to be delivered to Poland in 1954. The same sets, which measured about 150 x 50 x 40 cm, were delivered to the KWP in 1953. The first batch of 50 sets was scheduled to be delivered to Poland in early May 1954. [redacted] no equipment was to be sent to the DfW in the first quarter of 1954 because of difficulties experienced by this agency in its intended move to Strausberg. Norra established an additional workshop employing about 50 men at the television studio in Adlershof. 25X1
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- In September 1953, a prototype of an alert device which operated when fuel in an aircraft reached a dangerously low level was shipped to the Scientific Institute at Kuntsevo in the USSR. The cylinder-shaped set is about 40 cm long and has a diameter of about 10 cm. A series of 10 sets is to be delivered. The first set delivered was accepted by a Soviet colonel.
- The first mobile model SO transmitter was in operation in the vicinity of Burg near Magdeburg. The mobile transmitter was scheduled to be dismantled in early May 1954 after completion of the stationary radio transmitter. Another three mobile transmitters were scheduled to be delivered in 1954. In January 1954, 11 truck trailers designed for the installation of the SO 2 transmitter arrived at the Koepenick radio engineering plant; four other trailers for the SO 3 transmitter arrived in February. Prior to late March 1954, a total of 30 trailers arrived at the installation. The SO 3 radio transmitter was to be shipped by rail to Czechoslovakia before Easter 1954. In October 1953, two emergency mobile Diesel generators manufactured at the Deutz firm in Hamburg arrived in Koepenick. The two generators had a rated output of 50 or 2 x 20 kW. It was believed that the generators were to produce the electric current required for mobile jamming transmitters.
- In January 1954, an ultra-short wave transmitter with an output of 3 kW was set up in the Mueggelberge area in East Berlin; another transmitter of the same type was set up at Rhednsberg in late January 1954. Tone testing and monitoring equipment was also set up at the two stations. The Rhednsberg transmitter broadcast the program of Radio Berlin I, fed to it by means of cables. Three other radio transmitters scheduled to be set up in the Leipzig area on the Inselberg Mt and the Brocken Mt were ready for delivery. In February 1954, a 3-kW ultra-short wave transmitter was sent to Radeberg near Dresden. In March 1954, two 3-kW ultra-short wave transmitters were delivered for erection on the Brocken Mt and Grosse Inselberg Mt in Thuringia. Two additional 3-kW ultra-short wave transmitters were consigned to the Elektra firm in Warsaw on 31 March. In April 1954, two other transmitters were ready for delivery in Koepenick; the model RS 40A C tubes required for these transmitters were not yet available. Five tubes of this type are installed in each 3-kW ultra-short wave transmitter. One tube of this type [redacted] was sent to Erfurt to be copied. The first such tubes were tested in Koepenick in March 1954. 25X1

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8. In January 1954, radio transmitters were delivered to Rumania. In April 1953, an ultra-short wave transmitter was sent to Tirana, Albania. Sales effected by the Koepenick radio engineering plant at the Leipzig 1953 Fall Fair amounted to 1,700,000 DM. Heat generators, radio beacons, and measuring devices were sold. Marine radio installations were not offered for sale in Leipzig.

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9. Equipment scheduled to be delivered by the radio engineering plant included:
 heat generators with an output from 0.5 to 100 kW; 20-kw gear tempering machines which have so far been delivered to the Hennigsdorf steel works, the gear plant at Liebertwolkwitz, the IFA plant in Zwickau, and a plant at Soernewitz near Dresden. The latter equipment must be redesigned because the transformers and the type RS 365 tubes installed in the equipment proved unreliable. A total of 15 electric welding presses which may also be used for the processing of wood and plastics were hastily completed in April.
10. On 14 April 1954, the first anemometers manufactured in Koepenick were delivered to the firm of FAB Anlagenbau (sic) on Breitscheidstrasse in Cottbus. The set had been calibrated in Dresden. A branch plant of the Koepenick radio engineering plant, which in late 1953 moved from Zernsdorf to Kablow about 8 km east of Koenigswusterhausen, was ordered to manufacture 15 of these sets. This branch plant at Kablow employed 250 men and manufactured automatic telegraphs in addition to anemometers. In early April 1954, eight sets used for the train reporting service were consigned to the firm of Elektrim in Warsaw. In early 1954, it appeared that the production of oscillographs in Koepenick would be cut because this equipment was no longer in great demand in the USSR.²
11. Packing material for radio equipment delivered by the radio engineering plant in Koepenick must be returned after three months. In April 1954, it was found that radio equipment delivered [redacted] several months before was still in its original packing.
12. In early 1954, designs for all-wave transmitters operating on waves of medium and high frequencies and anemometers were sent to the Lebnendorf radio engineering plant. It was rumored that the Sachsenwerk plant in Radeberg was also going to manufacture marine radio equipment.

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1. [redacted] Comment. For tabulation of radio equipment sent to Rumania, see Annex 1. 25X1
2. [redacted] Comment. For tabulation of measuring equipment, exported by the Koepenick radio engineering plant, see Annex 2. 25X1
3. [redacted] Comment. Klossner-Humboldt-Deutz A.G., Hamburg F 1, Grosseer Deich/ 92.

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Annex 1

Inventory of transmitting equipment exported to Burma in January, 1954.

- 1 control stage for medium waves.
- 2 x 800 W stages for medium waves.
- 1 x generators for 800-W stages.
- 2 x 10 W stages for medium waves.
- 1 control transmitter for medium waves.
- 1 control stages for long waves.
- 2 x 800-W stages for long waves.
- 1 x generators for 800-W stages for long waves.
- 2 x 10-W stages for long waves.
- 2 artificial antennas.
- 2 ventilators with motors.
- 2 transformers.
- 8 HF relay stages.
- 1 grid resistances.
- 1 screen grid resistances.
- 4 anode resistances.
- 1 condensers.
- 2 coils with HF cable.
- 1 set of reserve tubes consisting of:
 - 3 model 6X4 tubes
 - 2 model 6X6 tubes
 - 4 model 6Z5 tubes
 - 4 model 6Y5 tubes
 - 4 model 6AV6 tubes
 - 3 model 6BE6 tubes
 - 10 model 6BD6 tubes
 - 3 model 6BE7 tubes
 - 4 model 6BE8 tubes
 - 12 model 6BE9 tubes
 - 3 model 6BE10 tubes
 - 12 model 6BE11 tubes
 - 28 model 6BE12 tubes
 - 4 model 6BE13 tubes
 - 4 model 6BE14 tubes

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