CLASSIFICATION [redacted] 25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT [redacted]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD [redacted]

COUNTRY	East Germany	DATE DISTR.	15 August 1955
SUBJECT	VEB Wissenschaftlich-Technisches Buero fuer Geraetebau (WTBG) Reorganization	NO. OF PAGES	4
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1

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[redacted] Geraetebau (WTBG)

[redacted]

This [redacted] was [redacted]ed after the experiences of 1953/1954 had proved that the system of processing development work was inadequate. According to this system which hampered economical work and full utilization of labor, special experts in charge were assigned to each project. [redacted]sadvantage of this system was the poor coordination which oft[redacted]a duplication of activities. The expert in charge of a proj[redacted]s staff were only interested in their own problems and did not consider the possibility that similar problems might have been solved already by another WTBG section.

2. The new organizational system was to guarantee a more concentrated work on development projects. On suggestion of the WTBG plant management and the leading personnel, these organizational problems were discussed in conferences on 21 and 28 August 1954. The best plan finally accepted suggested that eight laboratories, each with one development chief, should be made of the three existing [redacted] laboratories. These eight laboratories were to be subordinated [redacted] Office, Developments which was controlled by [redacted] Ing. Ruf

The Production Office, Developments, the Construction Office [redacted] This [redacted] (fnu) and the Producti[redacted]turing unde[redacted] [redacted] are all control[redacted] by [redacted] technical [redacted]. Dr. Weiler was to work [redacted] techhical council which would control a[redacted] the activities in order to prevent failures in developments and duplications of efforts, etc, and this council wa[redacted] him on complicated problems. The scientific technical [redacted] men to include:

[redacted]	[redacted]matician
[redacted]	[redacted]ist and mathematician
[redacted]	[redacted] designer
[redacted]	chief constructer and mechanical engineer
[redacted]	chief development, general control
[redacted]	developer

The new regulation was to become [redacted]tive on 15 September 1954. 25X1

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STATE	X	NAVY	#X	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION		
ARMY	X	AIR	#X	FBI			

3. In early September [redacted] Mechanics and Opti[redacted] reorganization. Th[redacted] all measures taken to realize the new plan until it [redacted] been checked and approved by the Main Administration. It was rumored that the Main Administration disapproved the idea that persons without the required qualifications would assume key positions.

4. In June 1954, securi[redacted] customers of military [redacted] Si[redacted] tomer and the development [redacted] ntatives of military agencies, [redacted] give only their names and n[redacted] telephone numbers etc. A [redacted] Files, confidential repo[redacted] only. Matthes (fnu), who negotiated with WTBG on the development of a stabilized platform for ship radar sets, gave his postal address as Post Box No 361, later Post Box 110, Rostock. These regulations delayed the negotiations with the customer c[redacted]bly. In June 1954, it was also ordered that the designation SH[redacted] drographic Service) was no longer to be used in conferences and [redacted] the Ministry of Interior was to be mentioned [redacted] This new regulation was allegedly given, bec[redacted] SHD was controlled by the VP Sea. In a conference [redacted] August 1954, Professor Bruhns of the Ministry of Interio[redacted] that the Ministry planned to give all future development and research orders only to the WTBG.

5. After Ulbricht's speech on 13 June 1954, the individual HVs (Main Administration) of the Ministry of Machine Construction became very active in starting a large scale scientific development project. Work Groups were in charge of the coordination of development plans of the individual industry branches. On 1 June, the Working Circle for Measuring and Control Techniques held a meeting in Berlin. All current East German development projects in this field were discussed primarily to eliminate duplications of efforts. [redacted] of an artificial horizon was also covered by this [redacted]

6. In June, the WTBG made several visits to the Askania Plant in Berlin and to Freiberger Praecisions-Mechanik, Freiberg/Sa[redacted], to inspect the instruments being developed and produced [redacted] and to exchange information. The Zeiss Plant in Jena sent a letter informing WTBG that, by order of the Ministry of Machine Con[redacted], the WTBG would get all desired information and records from them [redacted] for an exchange of experiences.

7. In June, two scientific institutes, the Scientific Institute of Refrigeration and the Scientific Institute of Food and Air, were newly established in Dresden, [redacted]

8. After the fall of 1953, the WTBG, at that time still an SAG enterprise, [redacted] received requests for technical specifications, price[redacted] and time [redacted]ons for development orders which were expected from the USSR. Conferences between Soviet authorities and the Central Office

for Scientific Technical [redacted] Moscow in the Spring of [redacted] Planning Commission who was to represent East Germany, waited in vain for the official invitation. In mid-October 1954, WTZ informed WTBG that none of the planned Soviet development orders, which had already been included in the calculations, would be given. In late November, however, conferences between the Soviets and East Germans started at the WTZ about the continuation of scientific research and development orders. In several cases, the WTBG was asked to state shortly whether they would accept the individual orders.

9. In May 1954, the Sea Hydrographic Service requested the development of a precise position finding system for ranges from 03. to 50 km. The system was to operate with an accuracy of 1 to 5 [redacted] to give the position by measuring the distance to [redacted] on the shore. By September, WTBG had only prepared [redacted] general research for this project and had found that the distance to two fixed [redacted] the shore had to be measured simultaneously. If the boat [redacted] at a speed of [redacted] cal miles, i.e. about 50 m per 10 seconds, the two fixed [redacted] ld be registered at 10 second [redacted] ich would lead to an error of 50 meters. The individual [redacted] on the shore were to be equipped with reflectors for the f[redacted] and with identifying signals. Research in this field was to start immediately after the reception of a confirmation to the work order. [redacted] del set could be developed and tested within [redacted]

10. It was learned at the WTBG that gyroscopic instrum[redacted] re being series-produced by [redacted] because this plant had the best t[redacted] for this production. Development work was not being do[redacted] there.

11. A project involving the development of a remote-controlled sinkable buoy was suggested by the VP Sea in June. By October, the project had only been discussed by the Ministry of Interior, WTBG and the Zeiss Firm which was in charge of the entire project of "sinkable buoys". These conferences were to be continued, to settle the problems of size, weight of the available power generator, and allowable weight of the receiver systems. Since preliminary designing work for the entire unit was already completed, the weight of the remote-control system had to be worked into the entire project. Target dates and expenses were not to be discussed before a final development order was received and this final order in turn would depend on the [redacted] of the above-mentioned problems.

12. In July 1954, the cloud altimeter, Project 57/121 M, was tested with excellent results in Lindenburg, Kreis Beeskow-Storkow. The instrument was accepted by the Soviets, packed and shipped to the USSR.

At the same time, the electric measuring unit for the magnetic theodolite, Project 58/140 M, was completed and shipped to the observatory in Niemegk, Kreis Belzig, together with the theodolite which had been produced in Freiberg/Saxony. The Helmholtz coil was being adjusted at the VEB Carl Zeiss, Jena. The entire unit was to be installed in a special nonmagnetic wooden building in Niemegk.

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The gyroscopic sextant, Project 53/12, was completed in Freiberg/Saxony and laboratory tested in July. In August the set was to be [redacted] tested in the Baltic Sea for two or [redacted] opment of the unit was to be equipped wi[redacted] visual indicator.

The designing of the magnetograph, Project 53/15, was to be completed by September 1954. The production of the unit was to start subsequently.

In July, the encephalograph, Project 501.27, was st[redacted] developed in a laboratory. No construction work had been started [redacted] unit was a redevelopment of a known instrument of the Schwarze[redacted] in West Germany.2

In June, preliminary work was started on the development of an analog electric model circuit-control system. It was intended to obtain basic figures required fo[redacted]rol circuits. For the fiscal year of 1954 [redacted] projected for the development.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

In August 1954, the VEB Wissenschaftlich-Technisches Buero fuer Geraetebau (WTBG) (Scientific-Technical Office for Instrument Construction) planned a reorganization of technical developments. This decision was reached after the experiences of 1953/1954 had proved that the system of processing development work was inadequate. According to this system which hampered economical work and full utilization of labor, special experts in charge were assigned to each project. Another disadvantage of this system was the poor coordination which often led to a duplication of activities. The expert in charge of a project and his staff were only interested in their own problems and did not consider the possibility that similar problems might have been solved already by another WTBG section.

2. The new organizational system was to guarantee a more concentrated work on development projects. On suggestion of the WTBG plant management and the leading personnel, these organizational problems were discussed in conferences on 21 and 28 August 1954. The best plan finally accepted suggested that eight laboratories, each with one development chief, should be made of the three existing large laboratories. These eight laboratories were to be subordinated to the Production Office, Developments which was controlled by Ing. Kurt Zemmer.

The Production Office, Developments, the Construction Office of Thielicke (fnu) and the Production Office, Manufacturing under Alfred Merz were all controlled by Dr. Fritz Woller, the technical manager. Dr. Woller was to work with a scientific-technical council which would control and supervise the activities in order to prevent failures in developments and duplications of efforts, etc, and this council was to advise him on complicated problems. The scientific technical council was composed of six men to include:

Dr. Joachim Zapff	mathematician
Dipl. Math. Heinrich Sparrer	physicist and mathematician
Thielicke(fnu)	chief designer
Langenbach (fnu)	chief constructer and mechanical engineer
Gerhard Boeckling	chief development, general control
Dipl Ing Rieck (fnu)	developer

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The new regulation was to become effective on 15 September 1954.

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3. In early September, however, the Main Administration for Precision Mechanics and Optics, as a higher authority, objected to the planned reorganization. The WTBG management was ordered to cancel immediately all measures taken to realize the new plan until it had carefully been checked and approved by the Main Administration. It was rumored that the Main Administration disapproved the idea that persons without the required qualifications would assume key positions.

4. In June 1954, security measures were taken to conceal the real identities of customers of military projects ordered by the Ministry of Interior. Since a direct contact between the customer and the development offices was generally necessary, representatives of military agencies were to give only their names and not the designation of their agencies, telephone numbers etc. A post office box was to be given as the mailing address. Files, confidential reports, sketches, etc, were to be carried by couriers only. Matthes (fnu), who negotiated with WTBG on the development of a stabilized platform for ship radar sets, gave his postal address as Post Box No 361, later Post Box 110, Rostock. These regulations delayed the negotiations with the customer considerably. In June 1954, it was also ordered that the designation SHD (Sea Hydrographic Service) was no longer to be used in conferences and conversations at WTBG, and that only the Ministry of Interior was to be mentioned as the ordering authority. This new regulation was allegedly given because it became known that the SHD was controlled by the VP Sea. In a conference at WTBG in late August 1954, Professor Bruhns of the Ministry of Interior mentioned that the Ministry planned to give all future development and research orders only to the WTBG.

5. After Ulbricht's speech on 13 June 1954, the individual HVs (Main Administration) of the Ministry of Machine Construction became very active in starting a large scale scientific development project. Work Groups were in charge of the coordination of development plans of the individual industry branches. On 1 June, the Working Circle for Measuring and Control Techniques held a meeting in Berlin. All current East German development projects in this field were discussed primarily to eliminate duplications of efforts. The development of an artificial horizon was also covered by this group.

6. In June, the WTBG made several visits to the Askania Plant in Berlin[1] and to Freiberger Praecisions-Mechanik, Freiberg/Saxony, to inspect the instruments being developed and produced and to exchange information. The Zeiss Plant in Jena sent a letter informing WTBG that, by order of the Ministry of Machine Construction, the WTBG would get all desired information and records from them in return, for an exchange of experiences.

7. In June, two scientific institutes, the Scientific Institute of Refrigeration and the Scientific Institute of Heat and Air, were newly established in Dresden, at the Central Construction Office.

8. After the Fall of 1953, the WTBG, at that time still an SAG enterprise, constantly received requests for technical specifications, price lists, and time calculations for development orders which were expected from the USSR. Conferences between Soviet authorities and the Central Office

for Scientific Technical Cooperation (TZ) were to take place in Moscow in the Spring of 1954. Erwin Kerber, State Secretary of the State Planning Commission who was to represent East Germany, waited in vain for the official invitation. In mid-October 1954, TZ informed WTBG that none of the planned Soviet development orders, which had already been included in the calculations, would be given. In late November, however, conferences between the Soviets and East Germans started at the TZ about the continuation of scientific research and development orders. In several cases, the WTBG was asked to state shortly whether they would accept the individual orders.

9. In May 1954, the Sea Hydrographic Service requested the development of a precise position finding system for ranges from 03 to 50 km. The system was to operate with an accuracy of 1 to 5 meters, and to give the position by measuring the distance to fixed points on the shore. By September, WTBG had only prepared general research for this project and had found that the distance to two fixed points on the shore had to be measured simultaneously. If the boat traveled at a speed of 10 nautical miles, i.e. about 50 m per 10 seconds, the two fixed points would be registered at 10 second intervals which would lead to an error of 50 meters. The individual points on the shore were to be equipped with reflectors for the frequency used and with identifying signals. Research in this field was to start immediately after the reception of a confirmation to the work order. WTBG believed that a model set could be developed and tested within one and a half years.

10. It was learned at the WTBG that gyroscopic instruments developed by Funkwerk Kopenick were being series-produced by the VEB [redacted]-instmotor-nwerk Hartha, because this plant had the best technical equipment for this production. Development work was not being done there.

11. A project involving the development of a remote-controlled sinkable buoy was suggested by the VP Sea in June. By October, the project had only been discussed by the Ministry of Interior, WTBG and the Zeiss Firm which was in charge of the entire project of "sinkable buoys". These conferences were to be continued, to settle the problems of size, weight of the available power generator, and allowable weight of the receiver systems. Since preliminary designing work for the entire unit was already completed, the weight of the remote-control system had to be worked into the entire project. Target dates and expenses were not to be discussed before a final development order was received and this final order in turn would depend on the solution of the above-mentioned problems.

12. In July 1954, the cloud altimeter, Project 57/121 M, was tested with excellent results in Lindenberg, Kreis Beeskow-Storkow. The instrument was accepted by the Soviets, packed and shipped to the USSR.

At the same time, the electric measuring unit for the magnetic theodolite, Project 58/140 M, was completed and shipped to the observatory in Niemegk, Kreis Belzig, together with the theodolite which had been produced in Freiberg/Saxony. The Helmholtz coil was being adjusted at the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena. The entire unit was to be installed in a special nonmagnetic wooden building in Niemegk.

[redacted]

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The gyroscopic sextant, Project 53/12, was completed in Freiberg, Saxony and laboratory tested in July. In August the set was to be tested in the Baltic Sea for two or three weeks. A further development of the unit was to be equipped with a visual indicator.

The designing of the magnetograph, Project 53/15, was to be completed by September 1954. The production of the unit was to start subsequently.

In July, the encephalograph, Project 501.27, was still being developed in a laboratory. No construction work had been started. The unit was a redevelopment of a known instrument of the Schwarzer Firm in West Germany.[2]

In June, preliminary work was started on the development of an analog electric model circuit-control system. It was intended to obtain basic figures required for activities with electric control circuits. For the fiscal year of 1954/55, [illegible] were projected for the development.

The two-beam oscillograph, Project 53/13, was an instrument with standard band widths, amplification factors, sweep frequency, and frequency ranges. No extreme technical specifications were requested, as was the case with the oscillograph for maximum frequencies of 10 or 30 mc/s. which had been developed by the VEB Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen (WF), Berlin-Oberschoeneweide.

1. [redacted] Comment: VEB Geraete- und Reglerwerke, Berlin-Teltow.

2. [redacted] Comment: Probably Fritz Schwarzer GmbH, Munich.

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