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1. At a meeting of the Operations Section of the Engineering Department of the R-F-T Radio Plant in Koepenick, [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] that 145 OG 2-4/52 and 100 OG 2-6/52 sets, as of the 1952 status of development and production and also five sets each of the OG 2-1/52, JS 1-4/52, OG 2-7/52 and OG 2-3/52 equipment of the Zero series (Nullserien) were to be delivered to the U.S.S.R. by 30 September 1952. (1) 25X1
[redacted] the most serious difficulty in the production of this equipment was the shortage of condensers made by the R-F-T Condenser Plant. 25X1

[redacted] Germany would start producing stabilizers in 1952.

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2. [redacted] the Measuring Instruments Section (TEM) of the R-F-T Radio Plant in Koepenick held a conference to discuss the development of the echo-graph and the SAG Kabel program. At this conference it was suggested that the echo sounder the echo graph be developed separately. The SAG Kabel program included the various oscillographs produced at the plant. 25X1

[redacted]

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3. The electro-acoustical laboratory prepared a preliminary description of the echo-graph, indicating that the echograph was fitted with three different indicators for depths to 1,200 meters and that a number of technical problems had not yet been solved. [redacted] the chemical composition of the varnish used on old oscillators produced by the Atlas firm in an effort to find a varnish suitable for the nickel sheet packets (Nickelblechpakete) of the oscillators and submitted a report which contained the formula for a similar varnish. [redacted] contacted the VVB Alcid, 25X1

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Heyden firm in Dresden for a marine silicon varnish, and learned that this firm could, after a few experiments, supply a suitable varnish.

[redacted] that a perlon ribbon made by the **Gebrüder Koeter firm** at 6-8 Engerstrasse, Leipzig W 33, be used for the recording devices (Funkenschreiber). [redacted] were also used in echo sounders of the Scientific-Technical bureau of the SAG Amtowelo. The ribbons used for this purpose had to be suitable for the tropics.

In early February 1952, the Ministry gave the plant a translation of a Russian report concerning general specifications for ship-radio transmitters, operational navigational receivers, emergency transmitters and radio direction finders, and on technical requirements for navigational echo sounders. [redacted] this report was forwarded to the Measuring Instruments Section and the Ship Equipment Section to assist them in the development and production of such equipment.

5. During the period from 4 to 7 January 1952, [redacted] installed the laboratory model of the echo sounder aboard the drifter ROS 130 in Rostock-Marienehe (M 55/0 81). [redacted] the echo sounder during a cruise to the Lofoten Islands, which lasted from 8 January to 6 February 1952. A report on these tests dated 16 February indicated that, at the maximum depth measured, which was 1,050 meters, the amplifier had to be opened until shortly before the beginning of oscillation. [redacted] oscillators were expected to yield better results than the oscillators made by the R-F-T Radio plant in Koelleda, which were used during this experiments and which demonstrated poor radiating qualities.

[redacted]

This equipment, which was inspected by [redacted] was an echo sounder with two scales, one for depths to 100 meters; and the other for depths to 500 meters. The instructions for use and the description of the set read "Opizanye i Instruktsiya po Obsluzhivaniyu Ekholotanel-3 No Z 3.807.001 - TO Zavod MSP 195" Sixteen of these echo sounders had been sold to the Stralsund Shipyard at 10,000 eastmarks each, and two of them were to be installed on each trawler. They were carefully constructed. The oscillators were somewhat smaller than those produced by the Atlas firm.

[redacted]

6. On 18 and 20 January, [redacted] requested information concerning the state of development of the vibrograph (sic) at the electro-acoustical laboratory. [redacted] for a period of twenty days and could be reached at the office [redacted] of the Development Section at the HF plant in Berlin-Uberschaenoweide, [redacted]. On 18 January, [redacted] asked whether operating difficulties would arise if 10 meters of the 100-meter long transmitter cable were laid under water. On 22 January, [redacted] should work reliably at a depth of 5 meters and that the connection cable be attached to the transmitter. The order for the development of the vibrograph was canceled on 20 March. A total of 70,000 eastmarks had been spent on the development of this equipment.

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9. [redacted] a member of the Chinese Commercial Delegation inspected the plant in November 1951. On 19 November the Chinese delegates requested a cost estimate for two sound-measuring units to be delivered by the Messphysik (Measuring Physics plant) in Zernsdorf (N 53/V 02). These units were to consist of a 7-string oscillograph with power supply and microphones connected by long cables. The order was placed and delivery was to be effected in July.

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10. [redacted] a second conference was held at the R-F-T radio plant in Koepenick to discuss the development and production of radar equipment. This conference allegedly followed a previous internal conference held in late March 1952. [redacted]

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of the R-F-T: [redacted] and an unidentified individual, attended this conference. The construction of radar equipment fitted with magnetron transmitters for the centimeter range was discussed. This construction work was to be done by the Ship Radio Section. [redacted] the existing difficulties, especially the shortage of the necessary materials and the lack of magnetron tubes. [redacted] although magnetron tubes were produced by the HF plant in Oberschoeneweide, the quantity available was insufficient. In spite of these objections, the Ship Radio Section was ordered to start developing this equipment.

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11. At a conference concerning development problems, held by the Development Planning Section [redacted] the following development program was agreed upon for the Large Transmitter Construction Section:

- a. The SO-program for the construction of a 20-kw transmitter. Since the delivery of component parts such as of the modulation and power transformers from the Karl Liebknecht Transformer Plant was delayed, the deadline, which had been set for 30 April 1952, could not be met. Three 20-kw transmitters were built in the plant after the war in addition to the 20-kw transmitters for the SO equipment. Two of the former were delivered to the U.S.S.R. in late 1950 and one to the Leipzig Transmitter station of the German Postal Administration in 1951.
- b. The HIB project for the construction of a one-side band medium wave transmitter.
- c. The HIA project for the construction of a one-side band transmitter for 13 through 100 meters fitted with four RS-557 or RS-558 tubes in the end stage.
- d. Measuring transmitter, for frequencies of from 100 kilocycles to about 35 megacycles, for the Deutsches Amt fuer Mass und Gewicht (DAMG) (German Office for Measures and Weights) with a performance of about 800 w fitted with an RS-384 final tube. The transmitter was being manufactured at the R-F-T plant in Erfurt.
- e. The SL 1 program for the conversion of the old Koenigswusterhausen long-wave super transmitter station to medium-wave operation.
- f. The SL 3 program, duplicating the SL 1 program.
- g. The U 3 program for VHF transmitters with antenna capacities of 250 w, 1 kw, 3 kw and 10 kw.

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[redacted] the Soviet order for the construction of distress-signal transmitters and receivers had been canceled, because the equipment were said to have failed to meet the requirements when tested aboard patrol vessels.

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13. On [redacted] eleven van-like motor vehicles, painted green and with the VVB IFA mark on their radiators, arrived at the plant. After being equipped with a Michael-type decimeter set, they were delivered to the VP in mid-April 1952. About 400 complete Michael-type sets in new condition had been obtained from old stocks.
14. A total of 380 all-wave receivers were being manufactured at the plant in November 1951. They had been ordered by China. Some receivers had already been delivered in early October. They sold for 3,500 eastmarks each, although the production cost was about 5,000 eastmarks each.
15. [redacted] the Messphysik plant in Zernsdorf had been assigned to the R-F-T plant in Koepenick as Plant II. A plant circular, dated 25 January, announced that, during the first three months of 1952 the BMW Dabendorf plant, the Zittau-Oibersdorf Radio plant and the G.Lorenz A.G., Leipzig were to become branches of the Koepenick radio plant, as suggested by the Engineering Collective of the Ministry for Machine Construction. This change was ordered by Minister Ziller. The Koepenick radio plant was scheduled to take over control of the production planning and investments of all these plants, retroactive to 1 January 1952. However, this order had not yet been put into effect. 25X1
16. In February, the radio plant obtained the premises at 87 Wilhelminenhof Strasse and 67 Edison Strasse, which were previously used by the Berliner Metallwarenfabrik (BMF) (Berlin Metal Works). The Manufacturing Section and the Testing Dept. of the Production Section were scheduled to be transferred there.

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- [redacted]
- (1) The equipment to be delivered to the U.S.S.R. are oscillographs (OG) and an impulse generator (IS).

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A sample of the cables in the Russian oscillators and a sample of the cable produced by the IKA cable plant in Vacha, used by the VVB RFT for the production of oscillators.



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