

CLASSIFICATION
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**INFORMATION REPORT**REPORT NO.

CD NO.

SAC

COUNTRY

East Germany

DATE DISTR. 11 December 1953

SUBJECT

Situation Report on Electric Power Facilities
and Capacities in the East German Ore Mining
and Smelting Industry

NO. OF PAGES 3

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(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF
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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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* Documentary

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1. Hirschfelde-Kombinat Lilienthal-Kieck, Bischleben

Power plants I, II and III, with a maximum capacity of 22 megawatts, use blast furnace gas supplemented by lignite briquettes to operate steam turbines.

Recommendations: Power plant I - addition of two boilers in 1953, each producing 40 tons of steam per hour (42 atmospheres absolute pressure). Rebuilding of turbine IV to accommodate a higher steam input pressure of 42 atmospheres absolute pressure. Enlarging of condenser (Kondensator) to 4,000 cubic meters. With the addition of two boilers in 1953 electric energy production capacity will be increased by 8.7 megawatts; present capacity of 19 megawatts will then be increased to 27.7 megawatts. This increase in capacity can be attained late in 1953 or early in 1954.

Power plant II - a boiler producing 40 tons of steam per hour has been ordered from the Karl-Liebknechtwerk, Bischleben. If the boiler is installed in 1953, it will be possible to increase present generating capacity from 7 to 12 megawatts. In order to achieve this increase in capacity, the feed heater must be overhauled and a feed heater with ribbed pipes must be installed.

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Power Plant III - in order to exploit fully the steam generating capacity of the boilers, it will be necessary to install a 2-megawatt turbo-generator immediately. Should immediate delivery and installation of the generator be impossible, a 1.5-megawatt generator from power plant II can be installed. This would raise the energy production capacity from 2.2 to 3.7 megawatts. Installation of a 7-megawatt turbo-generator has been planned for 1953. It will then be possible to exploit total boiler capacity and will increase the electric energy production capacity of power plant III to approximately 9 megawatts. Effective date of projected increase is late 1954 or early 1955.

2. Marihütte, Unterwellenborn

Steam power installation with 2200 kw. maximum capacity using blast furnace gas. Recommendations: Installation of a new crank shaft in gas engine IV. With the new crank shaft and with a sufficient supply of blast furnace gas, it will be possible to increase electric output capacity from 2.8 megawatts to 3.8 megawatts. An increase in steam production through additional combustion of lignite briquettes will make it possible to put a 1,000 kw. turbine into operation. This turbine on hand. An additional boiler with 20 tons of steam per hour has been planned for 1953.

3. Nickelhütte Aue

Hydraulic power plant; 140 kw. capacity

Recommendations: Diesel-driven generator unit of 165 kva. will be put in operation in November 1952. Increased generating capacity of approximately 150 kw. possible, if diesel fuel is available. Repair of 380 h.p.-Francis-twin-Turbine recommended. Transfer of a 170 kva.-generator, 750 r.p.m., 400 volts, from Kaltwalzwerk Salzungen to Aue has been requested. Recommend transfer to Riesa of impulse turbine (350-400 h.p.) not being used at Aue.

4. Nickelhütte Aue, Produktionsbetrieb Oberschlema

Steam power plant; 325 kw. capacity

Recommendations: Transfer of impulse turbine from Oberschlema to SAG Misnitz. Transfer of single piston impulse turbine from Oberschlema to Halsbrücke.

5. Hüttenwerk Halsbrücke

Hydraulic power plant; approximately 60 kw. capacity

Recommendations: The hydraulic power plant is presently equipped with DC generators. The entire installation is to be readapted to AC. An increase in generating capacity will entail greater consumption of steam. The need for erecting a central steam generating plant with a capacity of 12.5 tons of steam per hour is being investigated. Erection of such a plant would make possible a generating capacity of approximately 900 kw. Transfer of a single piston impulse turbine from Oberschlema would reduce use of public power by 300 kw.

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6. Kohlezeugwerke Auerhainer

Hydraulic power plant; approximately 75 kw. capacity

Recommendations: a 71-h.p. hydraulic turbine and generator is to be installed in 1952. Capacity will be increased from 50 kw. to 80 kw. when the unit is installed. An AC generator of approximately 200 kva. plus a synchronization unit is lacking which could increase output by 140 kva.

7. Metallwerk Burgau

Diesel-driven generators; approximately 50 kw. capacity

8. Blechwalzwerk Oberndorf

Hydraulic power plant; approximately 140 kw. capacity

Recommendations: The upper sluice of plant II must be cleared in order to exploit fully the capacity of the 126-h.p. turbine. The 76-kw. DC generator in plant I must be replaced with an AC synchronous alternator of approximately 100 kva., 375 r.p.m., 525 volts.

9. Kaltwalzwerk Salzwedel

Hydraulic power plant; approximately 90 kw. capacity

Recommendations: Dredging of sluices and building up of dam approximately 12 cm., which will result in increase of energy production of about 20 kw.

10. Walzwerk Finow

Hydraulic power plant supplemented by diesel-driven generators; approximately 60 kw. capacity.

Recommendations: Diesel motor to be overhauled. Should this be impossible, the 140-kva. generator should be sent to Riesa.

11. Eisenwerke West. Calbe

Diesel-driven generators not producing at present because of the lack of diesel fuel. Normal capacity approximately 160 kw. Need about 26.4 tons diesel fuel and about 5.4 tons lubricating oil per month.

12. Stahl- und Walzwerk Riesa

At present this plant does not have an electric energy producing unit. Boilers at Riesa operate at low pressures. Raising the boiler pressure might permit the employment of an impulse turbine.

Recommendations: Transfer the impulse turbine of 350-400 h.p. available at Ave to Riesa and install a generator of appropriate capacity. An AC generator is available at Plaue, although a larger generator would be more suitable.

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DATE DISTR

December 1952

NO. OF PAGES

NO. OF ENCLS.
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COUNTRY

East Germany/Czechoslovakia

SUBJECT

East German - Czechoslovak Trade Difficulties

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1. On 4 January 1952 an agreement was reached between Investa, Prague, and DIA-Maschinenbau whereby Czechoslovakia contracted to deliver to the DDR a rolling-mill train for use in Edelstahlwerk Döhren. The contract specified 31 December 1952 as the terminal delivery date. At an unspecified later date the DDR requested Czechoslovakia to deliver some additional rolling-mill train equipment not covered in the original contract.
2. At the end of June, the CSR Ministry for Heavy Machine Construction informed the DDR Minister of Foreign Trade that the equipment contained in the contract of 4 January 1952 would be delivered in 1952, but that the additional equipment could not be delivered before the third quarter of 1953. A DDR order for 4 generator motors could only be delivered during the third quarter of 1954. The CSR Ministry for Heavy Machine Construction suggested that these motors be manufactured in the DDR.
3. On 22 July 1952 the DDR Minister of Foreign Trade through his commercial attache in Prague, informed the Czech government that the DDR would not relinquish its claim to delivery of the equipment in 1952, including the additional equipment not contained in the original contract. On the same day the matter was discussed at a meeting of the CSR Council of Ministers in Prague. The council drafted a resolution commissioning the CSR Minister for Heavy Machine Construction to suggest to the government measures which would ensure the fulfillment of the contract. These recommendations were to be submitted to the Czech government within two weeks. The Council of Ministers would then reach a definite conclusion in a meeting to be held on 8 or 9 August 1952.
4. By 15 August 1952 the DDR had received no word as to the results of the meeting. A short time thereafter the Czech Deputy Prime Minister visited Berlin and declared that the Czech government would not be able to discuss the matter of the rolling-mill equipment until 29 August because the CSR Minister for Heavy Machine Construction had not yet submitted his recommendations. The Czech minister declared further that a final decision would be reached on that date and that the results would be communicated immediately to the DDR. The DDR Minister of Foreign Trade thereupon told the Czech minister that the DDR was forced to

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sist on the delivery in 1952 of all the equipment contained in the original contract and also the additional equipment because the production of the rolling-mill unit had already been included in the DDR 1953 production plan. The Czech minister gave assurances that he would impress upon his government the necessity for the complete fulfillment of the contract.

5. On 6 September 1952 the Czech government transmitted to the DDR a revised schedule of delivery dates for the rolling-mill equipment and requested the DDR government to signify its approval. The revised schedule of delivery dates was as follows:

Unit A - approximately 1,328 tons - with no additional equipment - end of 1952 // approximately 91 tons + additional power-driven roller bed - May 1953

Unit B - without the 4 commutator motors - end of August 1953 // with commutator motors - end of 1953

Unit C - approximately 265 tons - complete - second quarter 1953 //

Unit F - approximately 515 tons - complete - second quarter 1953 //

6. On 16 September 1952 a sharply worded critique of the entire negotiations with Czechoslovakia was sent by the DDR Minister for Ore Mining and Steel to the DDR Ministry for Foreign and Domestic Trade. The main points contained in this critique were as follows:

- a. The contracted rolling-mill train must be delivered before the end of 1952 and the additional equipment (power-driven roller bed) as soon thereafter.
- b. To date no blueprints of the rolling-mill train had been received which made it impossible to plan the construction of buildings to house the equipment.
- c. Small parts of the ordered equipment had been received in the DDR, but it was impossible to determine their disposition since no documents or plans accompanied them.
- d. Unit B - it is obvious that the rod mill is of no use to the DDR without the commutator motors. It is impossible to determine whether these motors can be procured elsewhere since the Czechs have not submitted technical data on the motors. Neither have they submitted any blueprints of the rod mill. As a result the production of this unit must be stricken from the 1953 plan. Recommend that the CSR be notified that the DDR is planning on the delivery of the rod mill from Czechoslovakia within the agreed period but that technical data on the rods be submitted immediately so that steps may be taken to procure them elsewhere. Delivery of pertinent blueprints of the rod mill should be demanded.
- e. Unit C - agree to the delivery date set by the CSR.
- f. Unit F - the original order was placed because the DDR was informed that the equipment was available in the CSR and could be delivered immediately. The CSR now wishes to delay delivery until the second quarter of 1953. In the meantime it has been ascertained that this equipment can only be used in the DDR if large-scale alterations are undertaken. No blueprints were submitted to the DDR, nor were German representatives in Prague allowed to see any plans or to visit the factory where the equipment was to be produced. Recommend that the CSR be informed that this part of the contract be annulled. Orders will be issued to start production of Unit F in the DDR.

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- CONTENT: The original document does not state clearly whether the contract of 4 January 1952 was intended to include additional equipment, or whether a new contract was signed at a later date.
- CONTENT: A rolling-mill train.
- CONTENT: A rod mill for Walzwerk Brandenburg.
- CONTENT: A cooling bed for Stahlwerk Jenningsdorf
- CONTENT: A section mill (Feinstrasse) for Schlechtralwerk Dohlen.

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