

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	USSR/Germany	REPORT	[Redacted]	25X1
SUBJECT	Information on Missile Guidance	DATE DISTR.	20 March 1953	
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1.

The television equipment was the German "Tonne A" equipment. It was to be used as a viewing head for remotely controlling the path of the falling bomb.

2.

The wave length used was about 10 meters. The intention was that the proximity fuse "Fox" should detonate at a distance of 20 meters from the target.

3.

In Gema/Koepenick 100 Strasbourg receivers were inspected and despatched to the USSR, and there were several thousand more stored in Bleicherode. The ones tested at Gema were sent to the USSR. [Redacted] these were distributed between Novaya and other institutes. The receivers were merely rendered serviceable and no modifications were made. At this time the Germans were given, as an additional task, the job of writing a critical comparison of the Strasbourg and Colmar receivers.

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USAF review completed.

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STATE	x#	ARMY	x#	NAVY	x#	AIR	#x	FBI		AEC				
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

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4.

5.

No official use was given for the LF generator, but the Germans thought it might be intended for use as remote control equipment.

6.

details of the Strasbourg test

specifications:

Sensitivity	6 micro-volts
Discrimination	+ - 22 kc.
Pass-Band	32 kc.

In the output circuits were several LF rectifiers, each rectifier dealing with one frequency.

7.

no new Strasbourg receivers were built at Zavod 885, since very adequate stocks were already available. In any case the USSR ceramic techniques were not good enough.

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8.

Moser's experiments on the stabilization of vane flutter. No great importance appeared to be attached to this problem.

9.

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Faulstich did not adopt a new approach, but added to the original tracking mechanism. In 1948 a group of Soviet officers visited Monino and told the Germans that they were making a copy of the American SCR-584. Certain parts of the Monino SCR-584 were taken away at this time for copying. Faulstich had available an SCR-584 with the automatic tracking feature for his development work.

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10.



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The use of the Strasbourg-Kiel system was not contemplated, once the technique of target illumination had been decided upon.

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