619822

[redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET/U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

COUNTRY	East Germany / USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Russian Interest in VEB Funkwerk Koepenick	DATE DISTR.	10 September 1954
		NO. OF PAGES	4
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT	
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

25X1

This is UNEVALUATED

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

25X1

1. Although there are no Soviets currently stationed at VEB Funkwerk Koepenick, the plant is often visited by Vitaliy Fadeyevich Kozlov and Yevgeniy Petrovich Solovyev, now of the Soviet Trade Delegation in East Berlin but formerly with SAG Kabel, until its dissolution.[1] The Koepenick plant carries on a considerable volume of Soviet correspondence chiefly with the Soviet Trade Delegation and with the East German Ministry of Machine Construction. It is also believed that there may be some correspondence with the Soviet Marine Register.

2. Although it is obviously true that the Soviets are interested in all of the equipment discussed in the Soviet correspondence, part of the correspondence goes to the East German Ministry, as mentioned above; this is primarily the correspondence setting out the quarterly reports on current development projects.[2]

3. The information in paras 4 - 7 and 9 below is taken from this Soviet correspondence of the Funkwerk Koepenick.

4. Tasks for Soviet Ministries

In 1954 the Funkwerk was still engaged on these two tasks for unspecified ministries:

a. Task 51-9. Development and production of a sample apparatus for calibrating the output voltage of standard signal generators.

b. Task 51-28. Development and production of a sample power pulse generator for HF vibrations.

Development work has been causing great difficulties. Nearly 1,000,000 DME will have been expended on each task by the end of 1954, when they are scheduled to be completed. The representative in East Germany of the customer for task 51-28 was, in February 1953, one Antonov (fnu).[3]

SECRET/U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC		OSIEv	X		

(NOTE: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

5. Echograph and Echolot - Soviet tasks

The following remarks are from a quarterly report to the Ministry of Machine Construction, dated 10 April 1954, on task 024225b - K4/44. (This is a ZAFT reference number.) It is independently known, however, that the Echolot and Echograph have been developed for the Soviets. On 11 and 12 May 1954, Soviet acceptance officials from the Soviet Marine Register office in Rostock tested the apparatus in the Funkwerk's basin in East Berlin.

"Quarterly Report on the development of vibrators .....

1. Following the request of Mr. Kirchner of the RFT Anlagenbau in Rostock ..... we conducted experiments to determine the best spacing of the Echolot and Echograph vibrators. The solution of this problem is very important for the measurement of shallow depths .... The vibrators .... are partly responsible for the dissatisfaction of the acceptance officials in the works with the Echolot ...."

6. Emergency transmitter for the USSR

A 60W emergency transmitter was delivered earlier (?1953) to the USSR. A slightly altered new version of this, with the type number 1513.1A2, was also ordered; it was ready in April 1954 and was to be taken over by acceptance officials of the Soviet Marine Register at the end of May 1954. An incomplete document on this apparatus (May 1954) mentions that the transmitter aerials have a static capacity of 200...800 pF, resistance 2.5...10 ohms; radius of action about 400 kms (depending on the aerials); weight 105 kgs, and measurement of 880 x 615 x 430 mm.

7. 10W medium wave transmitter

a. This apparatus was delivered to the Soviets, with a full set of documents, in summer 1953. The documents were returned to Funkwerk Koepenick in March 1954 for checking. A number of translation errors then came to light and new documents had to be prepared.

b. A new (March 1954) document showed the following technical details of this transmitter:

Frequency range: 365...550 kcs
Set frequencies: 410, 425, 454, 480, 550 kcs
Frequency stability: 1.10^{-3}
Type number: 1603.1 A2
Purpose: For marine radio deck cabins (Morskogo Flota V Radiorubke). For communications at short distances of about 2 sea miles, e.g. for passing ships, the receipt of navigation warnings and in port. The transmitter can be remote-controlled.

c. An old (1953) document showed the following further particulars:

Weight:	70 kgs
Dimensions:	640 x 560 x 400 mm
Modulating frequency:	500, 800, 1000 cps
Current supply:	220 v/50 cps

8. Visit of Solovev to the Funkwerk Koepenick

a. On 26 April 1954, Yevgeniy Petrovich Solovyev, formerly of SAG Kabel visited the Funkwerk Koepenick. He said that he was working in the Scientific Technical Section of the Soviet Trade Delegation in East Berlin. He added that he would be staying in East Germany for a long time and that his section was to be expanded. He also said that

25X1

at that time only Soviet citizens were employed in the Trade Delegation.

b. When he was asked about his immediate business in the Funkwerk, he said that he had come to buy some electric coffee machines for the USSR. He had also come about a development project that was then still in hand in the Funkwerk; this was for radio receivers to be mounted on bicycles. He said that this task should have been finished long ago; he seemed to be very annoyed that it was not and remarked that the tempo of work in East Germany was very slack and that he did not notice much of the famous German thoroughness. His hearer thought that he must have made an error about the receivers for bicycles and questioned him about this. He then repeated his statement, using again the Russian word Velosiped.

9. Research reports for the East German Ministry of Machine Construction

The following projects have been dealt with in reports written in Russian in the Funkwerk. These quarterly research and development reports are for the East German Ministry of Machine Construction. There is no evidence as yet whether the Soviet interest in the projects is anything further than that of being kept continuously informed. (The K numbers are ZAFT reference numbers.)

a. Task 024225b - K4/67. HF generators. The report mentioned large generators for 0.15 kw, 1 kw, 2.5 kw, 10 kw (13 mcs), 20 kw, 50 kw; and inductive generators for 100 kw, 4 kw, 10 kw, 30 kw and 1 kw. No further essential technical data were mentioned.

b. Task 024225b - K4/73. Z3 apparatus. The report refers to a protective device (Zashchita) for the export transmitter. This device was said to be necessary for the working of the transmitter at full power. Development of the device was finished, within the framework of task K4/76-SL2, but could not be taken further because of lack of a rare gas for the thyratron S1/6 i 1U (or ? S1/6 i 1Y). The question of switching was not cleared up, as the postal authorities, after working the two halves of the transmitter together for a short time, were then working them separately only, so that no data could be obtained for the simultaneous working of the two halves.

c. Task 024225b - K4/74. Single side-band transmitter (Peredatchik Dlya Odnoy Bokovoy Polosy) (HFA - sic). The report said that in the period under review work had been mainly on cross-modulation in the power stage (Nad Perekrestnoy Modulyatsii V Stupeni Moshchnosti). Work was being held up because of the lack of a selective short wave receiver with good cross-modulation. Lack of trained laboratory technicians was also holding up the development of auxiliary apparatus.

d. Task 024225b - K4/76. SL2 apparatus.[4] No essential technical data were mentioned.

e. Task 024225b - K4/217. 10 KW medium and long-wave transmitter. No essential technical data were mentioned. On 19 May 1954, a Russian from the Soviet Trade Delegation, giving his name as Belousov (ph), telephoned the plant. He spoke about an apparatus in such terms that he was clearly referring to SL2 or to Z3, but it is not certain which of the two he actually meant.

1. [redacted] Comment: Koslov was the chief Soviet engineer and general manager of Scientific-Technical Bureau No. 3 (NTB-3)(WTBG), and Solovyev was a member of the Soviet Auditing Commission of the former SAG Kabel. 25X1

2. [redacted] Comment: From the form of these, they appear to be intended for the East German Central Office of Research and Technology (ZAFT). Reports must be submitted to ZAFT in Russian and German through the appropriate ministry, on 25X1

25X1

all research and development tasks. It is usually unsafe to say what exactly is the nature of the Soviet "interest" in each of these cases, including the present ones. One can merely say that the Soviets are "keeping themselves informed". Para 5 shows, however, that ZAFT reports are also submitted on Soviet tasks. Correspondence with the Trade Delegation does appear, however, to center around equipment ordered by the Soviets and, in some cases, developed in the plant according to Russian specifications. This is sometimes quite certain, as indicated below; in other places it is still only an inference.

3. [redacted] Comment: A man of the same name also visited the plant at about the same time in connection with some oscillogram analyzers. 25X1

4. [redacted] Comment: SL2 is written in ink in the Soviet document, so that it is evidently intended to be the German lettering SL2 - i.e. a long-wave transmitter. 25X1

25X1