

# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

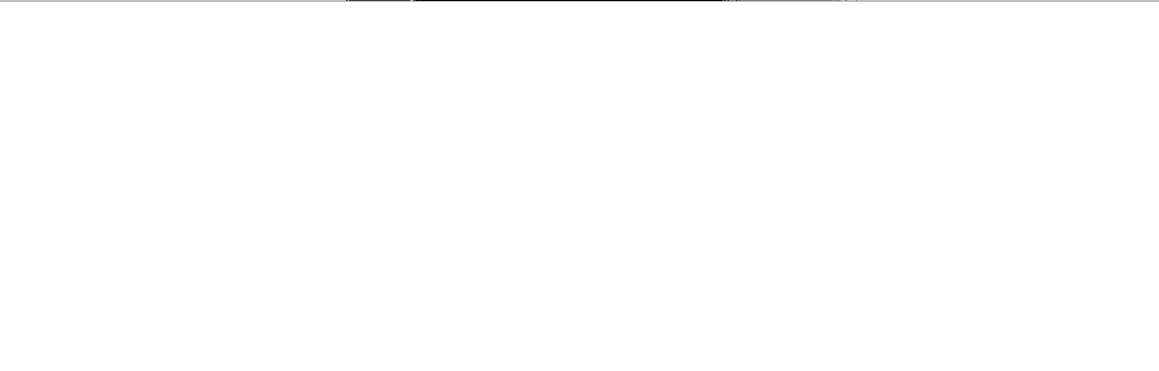
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**S E C R E T**

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|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| COUNTRY           | East Germany              | REPORT      | [REDACTED]  |
| SUBJECT           | The Koepenick Radio Plant | DATE DISTR. | 23 MAY 1962 |
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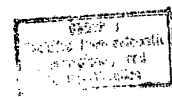
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| STATE  | #X | ARMY | #X | NAVY | #X | AIR | #X | NSA | #X | [REDACTED] | DIA | X |
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Subordination.

1. The Koeppenick Radio Plant (VEB Funkwerk Koeppenick) was subordinate to the People's Owned Enterprises, Communications and Measuring Technology (Vereinigung Volkseigener Betriebe, Nachrichten und Messtechnik) (VVB), which had its headquarters on the premises of the Leipzig Radio Plant (VEB Funkwerk Leipzig). In June 1961, the VVB was headed by Manfred Vogelsang, a political appointee and an official of the SED. His deputy, who was also technical director of the VVB, was Georg Hasserodt, likewise a political appointee. The VVB was in turn subordinate to the State Planning Commission, Department of Electrotechnology, [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] deputy was Dipl. Ing. Rudi Wekker, a member of the SED. 50X1-HUM

Plant Organization.

2. The Koeppenick Radio Plant (known in East Germany by the abbreviation FWK, which was also used for advertising purposes), had a total labor force of 3000 to 3500 persons. In mid-1961, the planning goals called for a reduction of personnel to 2800 and a concurrent increase of production by 150 to 200 percent, to be achieved between 1962 and 1970. The plant proper consisted of three plants:
- a. Plant I, Experimental and Development Plant (Versuchs-Entwicklungswerk), at Wendenschloss Strasse 154-158, Berlin-Koeppenick, telephone 650891, teletype address EFWEKA 011-334. It was the largest and most important plant and contained the plant management and the entire administrative staff for all three plants. It employed 1800 to 2000 persons, including an engineering-technical staff of about 850 persons.
- b. Plant II, Production Plant, was in Berlin-Oberschoeneweide, telephone 632321, and the same teletype address as Plant I. It employed 900 to 1100 persons.
- c. Plant III, also a production plant, in Kablo. It employed 300 to 400 persons.

Administration.

3. The plant administration was headed by Kurt Saemisch and included administrative departments or directorates as follows, some with professional subdivisions (Fachgebiete): 50X1-HUM
- a. Department A, Labor, headed by Wolfgang Wendisch [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] two sections: Labor Organization (Arbeitsorganisation) and Political Activities (AL), including organization of socialist workers' brigades, political contests, etc. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] the deputy chief of AL was Herbert Kroll [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- b. Department B, Main Accounting, headed by Heini Bruell [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- It had two sections, Statistics (RM), and Wage and Salary (BL), which handled, among other things, funds for persons traveling abroad on temporary duty. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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REPORT

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- c. Department E, Development Directorate, temporarily headed by Dipl. Ing. Klaus-Guenther Ebert [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- d. Department F, Production, headed by Johannes Norra.
- e. Department K (Kaufmaennische Direktion), Commercial, headed by Erich Schlemminger [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- f. Department L, Administration, headed by Dipl. Oec. Kurt Saemisch.
- g. Department P, Personnel (Cadre) and Security, headed by Doenitz (fmu), [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- h. Department T, Main Technology, headed by Herbert Goetze [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] who was also deputy of the administrative director. 50X1-HUM
- i. Department Z, Planning and Control, headed by Alfred Steuer [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] 50X1-HUM
4. The administrative director's department (L) included the following sections:
- a. Plant Director's Secretariat (Werkleitung Sekretariat) (LS), headed by Mrs. Gerda Hess.
- b. Legal Section (Werkleitung Rechtsabteilung) (LR), headed by Hans Tuebbecke [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- c. Dispatching Section (Werkleitung Hauptdispatcher) (LD).
- d. Archives (LBA).
- e. Quality Control Section (Werkleitung Guetekontrolle) (IG), headed by Walter Knust. It was an important office, staffed by about 200 persons, which handled not only development projects, including those for the Ministry of National Defense, but also series production projects. Although it was a sensitive section, it had the following leading personnel [redacted] Otto Falbe, head of the IGA section; Wolfgang Dornberger, head of the IG3 section; and his two subordinates, Guenter Zippel and Walter Gnausch. 50X1-HUM
5. The Commercial Directorate had the following sections:
- a. Sales Department (Absatz) (KA), headed by Karl Heinz Dannebaum, [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] Its executives were well informed on all projects, classified as well as unclassified, at the plant. One executive was Ing. Heinz Munte, who was in the USSR after the war. He was retained solely because of his high professional qualifications [redacted]  
[redacted] He was a close personal friend of Professor Otto Hachenberg, director of the Heinrich Hertz Institute in Berlin-Adlershof. 50X1-HUM
- b. Material Procurement Department (Hauptlager-Materialbeschaffung) (KM).
- c. Insurance Department (KR).

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## d. Motor Pool (KT).

The Development Directorate.

## 6. The Development Directorate, headed by Ebert, was divided into a number of offices and sections (see Attachment A):

a. A chief assistant, Corte (fnu), and a secretariat, headed by Mrs. Wiesner (fnu).

b. Two special offices:

(1) Central Design (EK), headed by Kurt Tieger. The design office worked with all the project sections.

(2) High Power Transmitters and Other Projects (ET), headed by Friedrich Plueckhahn. The office was to be deactivated.

c. Service sections, which were special groups or laboratories with various tasks. The sections were frequently rearranged, according to the personal wishes of the director of development. [redacted] when Ebert became acting director in July 1961 there was another change in the personnel and structure. The sections before July 1961 were:

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(1) Photographic Laboratory (E-1), headed by Otto Eixner.

(2) Printing Shop (E-2), chief unknown.

(3) Bookbinding Shop (E-3), chief unknown.

(4) Development Directorate Warehouse (E-4), chief unknown.

(5) New Technology Laboratory (E-5), headed by Dipl. Ing. Siegfried Meinecke.

(6) Planning and Control of Subcontracts (E-6), headed by Friedrich Plueckhahn.

d. Project departments (EB, EC, EF, EG, EM, EN, ES).

7. Components and Power Supply (Bauelemente und Stromversorgung) (EB). The department was headed by Ing. Siegfried Hanske, not a Party member, who was in the USSR after the war. The staff numbered about 150 persons. The department was a so-called cross section office (Querschnittsbereich), since it was responsible for the central coordination and processing of all work related to components. Its activities included the development, production, and standardization of high-frequency coils and special transformers, for example, for impulses, special switches, and relays; the development and production of power supply components such as grid parts, from high-power transmitters down to the smallest devices; and the establishment of norm listings for power supply parts. The department had the following sections:

a. Development of components such as coils and relays (EBB).

b. Design and production of power supply components (EBO).

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- c. Design of components and power supply parts (EBK). [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] deputy was Ernst Schell, assisted by Guenter Krebs. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- d. Design of components and power supply parts (EBK), headed by Ewald Pfannschmidt. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- e. Test shops and some series production (EEW), headed by Horst Ioewa.
8. Development of Centimeter Technology (Entwicklung Cm-Technik) (EC). 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] head of the department [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] was Dipl. Ing. Rolf Jaehn, [redacted] who graduated from the Leningrad Technical Academy [redacted]  
[redacted] The department was responsible for all very-high-frequency components for radar navigation centimeter technology, but up to June 1961 was working only in the X band. The main emphasis was on development and production of marine radars for civilian use. The KSA-5, particularly, was to be a significant East German contribution to the electronics field within the CEMA framework.
9. According to Johann Lautenbach, the development director Ebert replaced, and Hasserodt of the VVB, the USSR expected East Germany to manufacture marine radars to the value of 100 to 150 million DME annually from 1962 to 1965. The figure was a gross amount, including the production of visual direction-finding equipment and other developments in direction-finding technology. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- a. The total production capacity of the Koepernick Radio Plant in 1961 was about 70 million DME gross. To double the figure would require considerable investment, which was quite unfeasible under existing conditions, not to mention the enormous difficulties the plant would face in material allocation, acquisition of new machinery, expansion of plant facilities, etc. The large L-shaped production building which was due to be completed at the end of 1962 was not large enough for such an increase.
- b. Since the rate of defection of personnel, especially executives, was unusually high at the plant, thus making it politically unreliable in the eyes of the Soviets, it was quite probable that the USSR might request that production of Soviet orders, such as marine radars, be moved to a geographically more secure location outside the Greater Berlin area.
10. In view of the above, [redacted] rather illogical [redacted] decision of the East German State Planning Commission, confirmed by the plant directorate on 8 June 1961, that the department resume military work. Soviet orders for development projects in the eight-millimeter to 30-centimeter range, including extensive supplies of materials from the USSR, were involved. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] the Hornet (Hornisse) and Wasp (Wespe) projects, the two military passive radar systems under development in 1961 at the Radio Mechanics Plant (VEB Funkmechanik) at Leipzig-Flagwitz and the Physical Workshops (Physikalische Werkstaetten) in Berlin-Rahnsdorf, respectively, were to be transferred to the EC Department.

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11. The EC Department, as of 1 June 1961, had a staff of 98 persons and was organized as follows (see Attachment B):

- a. Under the chief [redacted] were two assistants, Ing. Joachim Rieck and Ing. Max Kahl, and two secretaries, Miss Draeger (fnu) and Mrs. Jurzina (fnu). 50X1-HUM
- b. Development Section (ECC), with about 30 persons, headed by Rolf Jaehn. It had six subordinate laboratory groups:
- (1) Procedures and Planning (ECC-1), headed by Dipl. Ing. Walter Hasse.
  - (2) Antennas and Wave Guides (ECC-2), headed by Dr. Rudolf Kuehn.
  - (3) Centimeter Generators and Modulators, headed by acting chief Dipl. Ing. Albrecht von der Heydt.
  - (4) Intermediate and Low-Frequency Technology (ECC-4), headed by Ing. Heinz Lingenfelder. One of his subordinates was an engineer, Peter Groll, whose wife was a secretary at the Physical Workshops.
  - (5) Indicators (ECC-5), headed by Ing. Jost Kirschbein.
  - (6) Instrument Testing (ECC-6), headed by Ing. Egbert Langelttich.
- c. Design Section (ECK), with about 23 persons, headed by Ing. Herbert Grabow, who also acted as deputy department chief. The section had four design groups:
- (1) Antennas (ECK-1), headed by Ing. Alfred Koehn.
  - (2) Generators (ECK-2), headed by Ing. Hans Boehm, an Austrian citizen.
  - (3) Visual Indicators (ECK-3), headed by Ewald Kroll.
  - (4) Circuit Diagrams (ECK-4), no chief appointed.
- d. Workshop Section (ECW), with about 40 persons, headed by Ehrhard Bukalski. It had three subsections:
- (1) Workshop Group on Work Preparation and Technology (Jigs), headed by Guenter Zimmer.
  - (2) Production, headed by Master Rudolf Zimmermann.
  - (3) Shop Group on Final Checks, no chief appointed.

12. Production Department (Entwicklung Fertigung) (EF). The department was staffed by about 225 persons, headed by Erwin Engert. It handled testing and production of a small number of units of such items as high-power transmitters. By the end of 1961, the department was to be completely dissolved and its shops were to be assigned to the other departments of the Development Directorate, which were then to do their own testing and production. It seemed likely, however, that some general service shops, such as that for paint and lacquer (EFW), would remain centralized.

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13. Ship Guidance Instruments and Hydroacoustics (Entwicklung Schiffsfuehrgeraete) (EG). The department had about 90 employees, headed by Dipl. Ing. Walter Lambrecht [redacted]. It was reorganized in 1960 when the EG and EM departments were split up. It was engaged mainly in the development of magnetic and gyro compasses, ship log instruments, automatic steering devices, control instruments, and other marine navigation devices. Project planning for 1962 included the development of instruments for inertial navigation, but at first only to the extent of basic research. Other interests of the department were the development of rotary field transmitters (Drehfeldgebern), receivers with selsyn systems, and Ferraris motors. The department had the following sections:
- a. Compass development (EGG). [redacted] one of the leading members was Kwiatkowski (fnu). 50X1-HUM
- b. Rotary field systems, Ferraris motors, etc. (abbreviation not recalled).
- c. Hydroacoustics (EGH), headed by Willi Geissler [redacted].  
[redacted] The section was engaged in developing vertical and horizontal sonic depth finders, echographs, fish school detection apparatus, etc., and also worked on military projects such as horizontal and shallow-draft underwater sounding devices. 50X1-HUM
- d. Design (EGK), headed by Hermann Levin, engaged exclusively in design.
14. Measuring Instruments and Oscillographs (Entwicklung Messgeraete) (EM). The department had a staff of about 115 persons, headed by Dipl. Phys. Ulrich Posen [redacted].  
[redacted] He was [redacted] made head of the EM department. It developed electronic measuring devices such as oscillographs, special amplifiers as accessories for them such as chain amplifiers, counters for nuclear physical examination, time recording generators for calibration of radar devices, etc. The department had several sections [redacted].  
[redacted] Leading staff members were: 50X1-HUM  
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- a. Walter Preez [redacted] head of the Design Section. 50X1-HUM
- b. Ing. Rolf Erhardt [redacted] head of the Development Section.
- c. Ing. Wolf Frost.
- d. Ing. Max Schiller.
- e. Ing. Erwin Maeser.
- f. Dipl. Ing. Gerhard Juraschek.
15. Marine Transmitters (Entwicklung Schiffsfunk, Navigation) (EN). The department was headed by Ing. Willi Thielecke [redacted]. It developed transmitters and receivers up to the upper frequency range of 30 megacycles, mostly for marine civilian use, such as direction finders, goniometers, medium-wave and shortwave telegraphy and voice radio, distress transmitters and receivers, etc. [redacted] one project for military use (no details): the development of a mobile station designated FK 1000. The department had the following sections: 50X1-HUM  
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a. Development of transmitters and antennas (ENF), headed by Hans-Juergen Westphal.

b. Development of receivers and direction finders (ENE), headed by Dipl. Ing. Jens-Peter Rehahn

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One of his subordinates was Wilhelm Kniess

c. Design (ENK), headed by Kurt Mueller One of his subordinates was Walter Gerloff

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16. High-Power Transmitters (Entwicklung Grosssender) (ES). It was headed by Dipl. Ing. Otto Zimmermann

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The department

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developed large transmitters for the postal services, under contracts calling for long-wave, medium-wave, and shortwave transmitters and, in the early 1960s, television transmitters for bands IV and V. A small part of the production was destined for Communist China. Because of the propaganda value of the equipment, the SED Central Committee was especially concerned with the activities of the department, often gave it direct financial and other assistance, and had some influence on its organization. The department sections were the following:

a. Antenna development (ESA), headed by Kurt Lingenfelder a brother of Heinz Lingenfelder, head of ECC-4.

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b. Long-wave, medium-wave, and shortwave transmitters (ESS), headed by Werner Koenig. Other leading employees were Karl-Michael Ostmann and Gottfried Schuppang.

c. Television transmitters (ESF), probably.

d. Design (ESK).

17. Central Design Department (Entwicklung Zentrale Konstruktionsleitung) (EK). Although numbered in the same way as the other development departments, the Central Design Department was a cross-section office, working with all the other departments. One of its main tasks was to see that all design work at the plant was standardized. The department was headed by Kurt Tieger and had various sections

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a. Drafting Administration (EKV).

b. Standardization (EKN), headed by Wilhelm Buth.

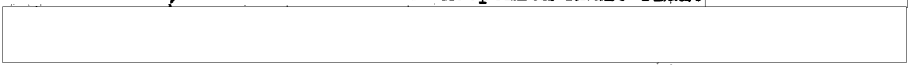
c. Circuit Diagrams (EKE), dissolved in summer 1961 and its personnel assigned to various other departments of the plant.

d. Reproduction Shop (abbreviation not recalled).

Plant Director.

18. Kurt Saemisch, the director of the Koepenick Radio Plant

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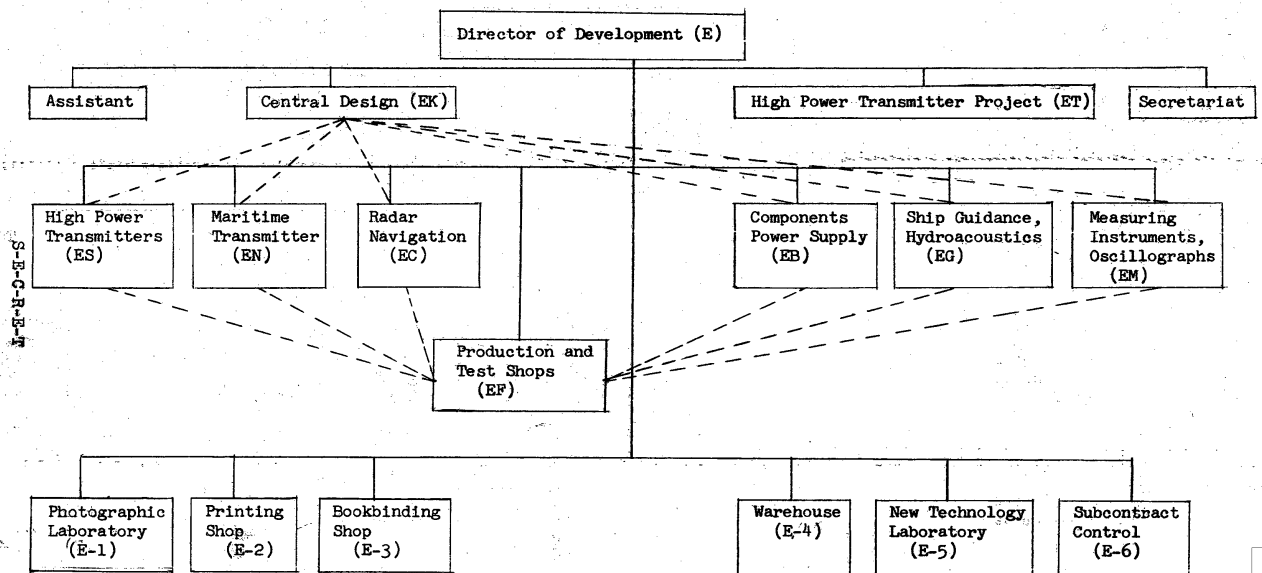
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ATTACHMENT A

Organization of the Development Directorate of the Koeppenick Radio Plant



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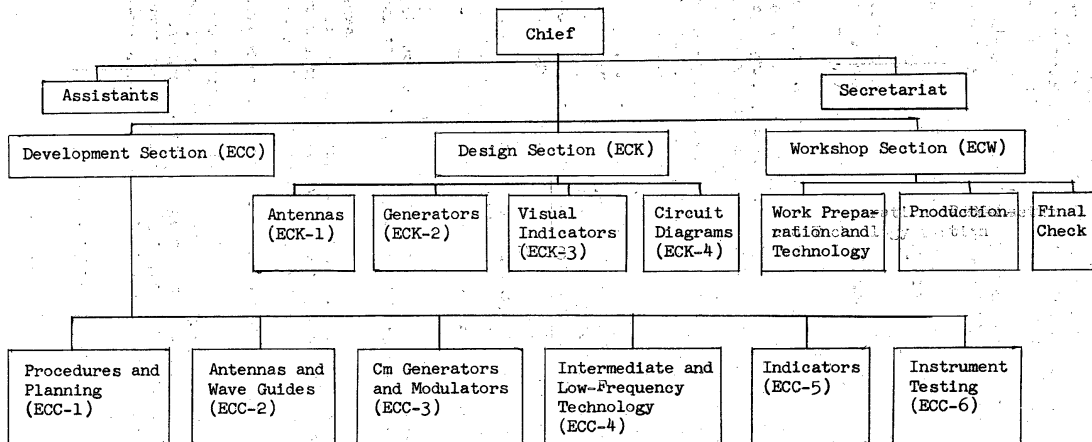
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ATTACHMENT B

The Centimeter Technology Department (EC) of the Koepenick Radio Plant



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## ATTACHMENT C

VEB Koepenick Radio Plant

The Koepenick Radio Plant (VEB Funkwerk Koepenick), in addition to other plants, is under the direction of VVB Communications and Measuring Technology (Nachrichten und Messtechnik). The association of people's plants, which was formed by the State Planning Commission, controls the development work and establishes the production plans.

VEB Funkwerk Koepenick at present consists of the following three plants:

1. Plant I is at 153 Wendenschloss Street, Berlin-Koepenick. It contains the administration, the development departments, and the manufacturing departments for the construction of the large transmitter: a total complement of 2350 persons.
2. Plant II is on Edison Street, Berlin-Oberschoeneweide. It contains finishing shops and stocks and the production control and testing rooms. Approximately 1500 persons work there.
3. Plant III is on Zernsdorfer Street, Kablow District, Koenigswusterhausen. Gyro compasses and ship guidance devices are manufactured in the plant. On 1 January 1960 the number of employees was 280.

The responsible directors of the plant were demoted and discharged in 1960 partly because the production quotas were not filled and partly for other reasons. It is quite possible that the replacement of responsible directors and chiefs, which was begun in May, has as yet not been completed. At present (September 1960) the structure of the plant is as follows:

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Director: Up to May 1960, Henry Henrion

From July 1960: Certified political economist Kurt Saemisch. Up to the time he was mentioned for the post, he was director of production at the Koepenick Radio Plant.

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Chief Buyer: Erich Schlemminger,

Production Director: Up to 1959 it was Braesemann (fnu), up to July 1960 it was Kurt Saemisch, and from July 1960 Wolfgang Wendisch

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Chief Bookkeeper: Heini Bruell

Technical Director: Up to June 1960, it was Heine (fnu)

In July 1960, two technical directors were named: (a) Director of Production: Johannes Norra

(b) Director of Technology: Herbert Goetz, up to now the chief mechanic.

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Chief of Personnel: (Staff Director) Doenitz (fnu).

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Chief of Development: Up to 1958, H. Andreas

Up to July 1960,  
Rudi Wekker; from July 1960, engineer Lautenbach (fnu)

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His assistant is  
certified engineer Klaus-Guenther Ebert

Before, he was chief of the measuring-instrument development department in the plant.

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From 1957 to 1960 there were four large development departments in Plant I and the large transmitter development and construction group. Now there are six development departments (branches) and the EF department (large transmitter development and construction). The chiefs of the development departments are:

1. Development Branch EC, radar devices. Chief, certified engineer Guenter Scheil. Till 1956 he worked in the Soviet Union. The following six laboratories belong to this development area:

(a) Installation processing, (b) antennas, (c) high-frequency generators plus modulators, (d) processing technology plus planning, (e) radar evaluation, and (f) intermediate and low-frequency technology.

In addition, the ECK construction department belongs to it. The chief is Herbert Grabow. Up to 1956 he worked in the Soviet Union. The secretary is Ursula Koehn. The ECK construction department consists of the following four construction groups:

(a) The ECK-1 construction group. Group Leader: engineer Hans Boehm, Designer: Hermann (fnu), Parts designer: Vera Radecke, Draftsmen: Herta Jeske, Miss Nagel (fnu) and Ingrid Berlik.

(b) The ECK-2 construction group. Group Leader: Ewald Kroll, His assistant is Erwin Mielke, The designer is Felicitas Witte, The parts designer is Elfriede Buchhorn, The draftsmen are Ingrid Tietz, Gattemann (fnu), and Eva Handke.

(c) The ECK-3 construction group consists of the following. Group leader - Alfred Koehn, born in 1904, SED; assistant: defected to West Germany in 1959. Designer: Horst Reichel, The draftsmen are Monika Baschin, Annelise Poschmann.

(d) Circuit diagrams

The ECK-1 construction group devised the transmitter and receiver for the radar instruments (3.2-Cm ship radar); the ECK-2 group builds the indicating device that belongs to this instrument (visual apparatus) and the ECK-3 group constructs the radar mirror (antennas and the drives to turn the mirror).

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2. Development Branch, EM, measuring instruments. Chief: Ulrich Poser, [redacted] Up to now this branch had belonged to the EG branch. At present about 40 people are employed at the EM branch of whom about 15 are development engineers. The branch is divided as follows:

(a) The EMM-1 group. Chief: Certified engineer Joachim Hufler, [redacted]

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(b) The EMM-2 group, pulse measuring instruments. Chief: Certified engineer Willi Frost (?) [redacted]

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(c) The EMM-3 group. Chief: Max Schiller [redacted]

(d) The EMM-4 group. Chief: Engineer Glashagen (fnu) [redacted]

(e) Construction Group. Chief: Walter Preez [redacted]

The following was developed in the branch (even when the members still belonged to the EG development branch):

Cathode ray oscillographs, Type O G 1-8. The instrument has been produced in series in Plant II since 1957. Yearly production: 20 items. The type O G 1-9. The instrument has been produced in Plant II since 1958. Yearly number produced: 20.

The type O G 1-10. This instrument is completely designed and from 1 January 1961 is to be manufactured in Plant II.

The type O G 1-12. An operational model is presently being assembled and tested in the laboratory.

The type O G 2-10. An operational model is presently being built and is to be tested by the end of 1960.

Type O G 1-13 is currently being developed.

Type O G 1-11, an operational model, was built in 1959, but manufacture is not planned.

**Pulse Generators**

Type I S - 14 4. This instrument has been built since 1952. In 1960 only a few are being built because the series is to be discontinued.

Type M S - 10 s (calibration mark generator). This instrument has been manufactured in single parts since 1958.

**Pulse Amplifier**

Type I V - 10. This instrument is series produced in Plant II. Production per year is about 10.

**Broad-Band Amplifier**

Type B V - 8. This instrument has been manufactured for years in Plant II. Annual production 20 items.

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Type B V - 9. The O-series of this instrument will go into production in Plant II in 1961.

## Centimeter Signal Generator

Type SS - 10. The operational model was tested. The zero series is to be manufactured in Plant II in 1961.

## Measuring Delayer (time normal)

Type D T 1 - 5. The operational model has been tested. In 1961 Plant II is to start manufacturing the zero series.

## Frequency Spectrometer

Type F Sp 10. The operational model is tested. The zero series is to be started in Plant II in 1961.

## Television Test Stand with Instruments

Type I S 1-8. Type R S 1 - 8. Type H S 1 - 5. Type V S 1 - 5 and T S 1 - 8. The operational model has been tested. Apparently the zero series will be manufactured in 1961 in Plant II. Besides, the approval of VVB Communications and Measuring Technology must still be received.

An automatic recording installation was also developed in the branch. It consists of a spectrum generator, a zero-positioning amplifier, and a flash device. The equipment is used for automatically calculating transmitter scales. It was tested in 1958, but a series instrument was not manufactured.

The development group was also engaged in the development of the ionospheric measuring instrument, Type S P 3. For details see ES.

3. The ES Development Branch for Receivers and Transmitters. The branch was divided in July 1960. One group was removed and made into an independent development branch, i.e., the EN (Navigation) branch. The chief of the ES branch up to July 1960 was Rudi Wekker and from July 1960 on it was Otto Zimmermann.

The ES development branch is temporarily organized in the following groups:

1. Ultra-Shortwave and Television Transmitter. Chief: Schenk (fnu). Chief of the ultra-shortwave transmitter: Werner König. Chief of the television transmitter: Ruhestand (fnu).

2. Ultra-Shortwave Receiver. Chief: Otto Zimmermann.

3. Antenna Development. Chief: Kurt Lingenfelder.

4. Ship Radio Instruments. Chief: to 1959, Lange who died of cancer. Since then the chief is Willi Thielicke.

5. Transmitter Construction, ESK. Chief: Karl Schulze, born in 1908, candidate member of the SED. The Construction Department is divided into the following seven groups:

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(a) The Shortwave Construction Group. Chief: Erich Schmidt [redacted] [redacted] In 1959 the group built a four-kilowatt shortwave single side-band transmitter. It is used for diplomatic communications between East German

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embassies and legations in foreign countries. In East Germany it is set up as interference stations. In 1960 10 were exported to China, North Korea, and North Vietnam. In addition, the group built the 20-kilowatt shortwave single side-band transmitter. The first transmitter of this type was set up in Belgrade in 1957. Three are to be set up in East Germany (interference transmitter?).

(b) The Medium-Wave Transmitter Group. Chief: Georg Fielitz [redacted] 50X1-HUM

(c) Long-Wave Transmitter Group. Chief: Kurt Kosanowski [redacted]

(d), (e), (f) Ultra-Shortwave and Television Transmitter. Chief: Herbert Baumann [redacted] Artschwager (fnu) [redacted] and Friedrich Paesch [redacted] 50X1-HUM

(g) The Ionospheric Recording Installation. Chief: Karl-Heinz Geisthardt, [redacted] 50X1-HUM

This branch developed two installations in recent years which cost the Koeppenick Radio Plant a great deal of money. Both installations were developed and built by different members of the entire Koeppenick plant, but only members of the ES branch were responsible for their development.

The first installation was a 10-kilowatt television transmitter, which was under development at the plant from 1954 on. The work was under the direction of Willi Zeletzki. It did not progress because there were no efficient transmitter tubes available in East Germany. In 1956 a Hungarian delegation visited East Germany and the Koeppenick Radio Plant, heard about the transmitter, and wanted to have one. The SED functionaries promised to sell the Hungarians one of the transmitters and to deliver it by the end of 1956. The technical people at the Koeppenick Radio Plant should have thwarted the sale at the time for technical reasons, but they did not, in spite of the fact that they knew that they could not deliver the transmitter. On the contrary, they built a television transmitter, and all the departments in the plant had to cooperate on the project. In December 1956 the transmitter was boxed without having been operated at the plant. Naturally, after it was set up in Budapest, it did not meet the required standards of operation. It was not until the middle of 1958 that the instrument could approach the output stipulated, and only for a short time at that. The Koeppenick Radio Plant was fined a conventional amount of 2.5 million DME for tardiness (1½ years late).

The second instrument of which the supervisory personnel of the ES branch were held responsible for development was the ionospheric recording instrument, S P 3. An instrument such as this had been developed years ago at the former SAG Scientific-Technical Bureau of Instruments, Berlin (SAG Wissenschaftlich-Technisches Buero fuer Geraete Berlin), 9-17 Neue Bahnhof Street. The contractor was the Soviet Trade Mission, 75 Unter den Linden, East Berlin. At that time, two stationary and two portable installations were delivered to the USSR. In addition, all the related instruments and supporting drawings were sent there.

In December 1957 the USSR ordered 20 additional instruments of the type from East Germany. This time the order was made through the German Domestic and Foreign Trade Office (Deutsche Innen- und Aussenhandel) (DIA). Negotiations for the order in December 1957 began in 1956 and were such that the

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Scientific-Technical Bureau of Instruments refused to ship any other ionospheric recording instruments. Koepenick Radio Plant, however, said that it was prepared to do so, in spite of the fact that the Soviets refused to put the present development data at its disposal. An entirely new development, therefore, had to be conducted. The development of the ionospheric recording installation cost the Koepenick Radio Plant four million DME from 1956 to June 1959.

The plant received 660,000 DME from the DIA for each instrument, an additional 220,000 DME for the accessory and replacement parts, and another 200,000 DME for the antennas, which were manufactured by sub-contractors. The total cost to the DIA for each installation was 1,080,000 DME. The DIA, however, received only 220,000 rubles from the Soviets for each installation according to the contract. The DIA lost eight million DME in shipping 20 installations.

Delivery dates were, however, also determined in the agreements between the DIA and the Soviet Trade Delegation. The schedule is as follows:

- 5 installations by 15 August 1959
- 5 installations by 15 September 1959
- 5 installations by 15 October 1959
- 5 installations by 15 November 1959

In connection with the terms the installations are to be ready in East Germany for acceptance by Soviet technicians. After acceptance, the installations are to leave East Germany in four weeks.

What was accomplished? In March 1959 a laboratory operational model was made available for inspection and placed at the disposal of the Soviets. This operational model was accepted by the Soviet representative of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Candidate of Technical Sciences Matveyev, who is also the representative of Tekhnoprom Import from Moscow. The Soviets required that the instruments be operated continuously for 48 hours. The operational model, which was assembled in the open on laboratory tables, could withstand duration tests of that type. Furthermore, the test was conducted in Lindow in the Frankfurt/Oder district, where the appropriate antennas were available. In August of 1959 when the first five installations should have been completed, none were as yet finished. Exactly one model was built, in which the dimensions of the final design were to be shown (the size-control model).

In January 1960 five installations were shipped. They were not received in Berlin by the Soviets, but were to be shipped to the Oder-Neisse border and there to be put into operation. These precautions were proposed by the Soviets so that the workers at the Koepenick Radio Plant could not find out where the installations were to be delivered in the USSR. (Also the antenna installations, which were built by VEB Steel Construction (VEB Stahlbau), Lichtenberg, and which were to have been taken to the Soviets for acceptance, could not be assembled in the USSR by East German personnel. East Germans were to assemble the antennas on the Oder-Neisse border and Soviet assemblers were to be thoroughly instructed in the procedures. Then the antennas were disassembled and transported to unknown locations within the USSR.)

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Because the date of delivery was not adhered to, so-called conventional fines were set down in the contract between the DIA and the Soviet Trade Delegation. The fines amounted to 0.3 percent of the total value per unit for each day that the installation was delayed. What conventional fine the Koenig Radio Plant must pay to the DIA is still being argued by the contract partners. Is it 0.3 percent of the sum of 20 times 1,080,000 DME or 0.3 percent of the sum of 20 times 220,000 rubles? In any case the conventional fines together nearly exceed the value of the installation.

What are the S P 3 ionospheric recording installations? They are instruments with which it is possible to measure the altitude characteristics of the ionosphere. The results of the measurements are recorded photographically and at the same time the data and time are recorded on the photographs. Then the photographs are evaluated for flight safety.

The measuring instruments operate on a pulse output of at least 25 kilowatts and a maximum of 35 kilowatts. The pulse-recurrence frequency is 30 cps. The pulse width amounts to 100 microseconds. The frequency range in all the instruments may be adjusted continuously between 500 kilocycles and 20 megacycles. The built-in quartz clock has an accuracy of at least  $10^{-6}$ .

Each installation consists of the following:

Recording equipment, including control panel, pulse oscillograph, power-line aggregate, and two special recording cameras.

Auxiliary installation consisting of special measuring equipment to control the transmitting-receiving station and development machines for developing the films (photographs of the recordings). The film used was 200 millimeters wide and 50 meters long and consisted of replacement parts for the installation. Among other parts, 11,500 electronic tubes of various types are shipped (?) for each installation.

Antenna Installation. These antenna installations were developed by the VEB Radio and Telecommunications Installation Construction and built by VEB Steel Construction, Berlin-Lichtenberg.

4. The EG Development Branch. Chief: Up to 1958, Dr. Heinrich Weber. He resigned and is presently employed in the Operational Laboratory of Radio and Television in Berlin-Adlershof. At present, Walter Lamprecht is the chief. The following are associated with the department:

(a) Hydroacoustics. Laboratory chief: Gotthard Hasler.

(b) Ship guidance and mining instruments. Chief: Walter Lamprecht, and laboratory chiefs Gerhard Thuerling, Kurt Strobelt, Kosh (fnu), and Ulrich Heide.

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5. The EN Development (Navigation). Chief: Willi Thielicke

In July 1960 the branch was formed from a group of the ES Development Branch. In time the branch is to be expanded, but as yet a suitable building is not available. Up to now the Rehahn group has developed the goniometer directional receiver, Type F G S 330, and the two-channel direct-reading directional receiver, Type 3406.

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6. The EEB Development Branch (Construction Elements and Standard Parts).  
Chief: Siegfried Hanske

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Two laboratories belong to the EEB branch, i.e., a construction group and a special workshop.

In itself, a standard parts department is primarily of a subordinate significance in a plant such as the Koeppenick Radio Plant. Hanske knew how to go about making his the most important department in the plant.

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7. The EF Transmitter Construction. Chief: Erwin Engert

The medium and long-wave transmitters which have been erected in East Germany since 1950 have been built in this department. The construction of high-power transmitters has been curtailed to some extent in recent years. The department had to release a great many workers to other development branches. In 1959, eight 10-kilowatt ultra-shortwave transmitters were built in the department. The first was assembled in Leipzig in the middle of 1959. In 1960, eight of the same 10-kilowatt transmitters were built in Finishing Plant II.

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In addition, since 1957 the plant has taken over the further development and construction of the 10-kilowatt television transmitter, which, up to now, has been under development in Zeletzki's department. Of the 10-kilowatt television transmitters, four were manufactured in the EF department in 1959. Another four are to be built there in 1960. One of the first transmitters which was manufactured by EF in 1959 was put into operation on 8 October 1959 in Leipzig. It is to cover the West German area for television broadcasting.

Plant II

In 1952, Plant II was equipped to take over manufacture of products from Plant I. The floor area for series production became too crowded at Plant I. During the years, Plant II was always enlarged and expanded. At present, about 1500 people are employed there.

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The chief is Otto Floese. The chief of testing and final control is Walter Knust for Plant I and II. The chief of three test fields is Engineer Johannes Schmidt. About 120 people are employed here. About 80 persons are employed in final quality control.

Instruments valued at 32 million DME were manufactured in Plant II in 1958. The specific items were:

- 200 ship radio stations for logger.
- 120 distress call transmitters of 75 watts.
- 50 distress call transmitters of 25 watts.
- 50 shortwave transmitters of 100 watts.
- 50 medium-wave transmitters of 100 watts.
- 50 distress call alarm installations.

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50 telegraph transmitters of 100 watts.  
 40 radio goniometers.  
 50 air-speed installations.  
 160 echographs.  
 50 sonic altimeters (or depth finders).  
 60 echographs with fish detectors.  
 50 sounding installations.  
 160 cathode ray oscillographs, Type O G 2-6.  
 20 cathode ray oscillographs, Type O G 1-8.  
 20 cathode ray oscillographs, Type O G 1-9.  
 20 broad-band amplifiers, Type B V 8.  
 10 pulse amplifiers, Type I V - 10.  
 400 Ferraris motors.  
 3000 servomechanisms.  
 3 KS installations.

The same instruments are to be manufactured in 1959. Only small changes in the number to be manufactured were to be made as follows:

150 radio stations for logger.  
 12 transmitters with an output of 800 watts.  
 50 KSA-3 collision protection instruments.  
 50 goniometer direction-finders.  
 600 Ferraris motors.  
 400 servomechanisms.

In 1959 there was also an overhang of unfinished instruments which had to be subsequently delivered in 1960. The last instruments from the design output were first finished in May-June 1960. Therefore a review of the articles completed in the plan year 1959 has yet not been completely worked out. It is, however, maintained that the number planned for 1959 (even though late for a half year) was realized.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the completion plans for the production of Plant II which were proposed by the VVB Communications and Measuring Technology had the following amounts in mind:

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| 1958 | 32 million DME.  |
| 1959 | 62 million DME.  |
| 1960 | 84 million DME.  |
| 1965 | 135 million DME. |

The production planned for the 1958 program was actually completed in 1959. The production planned for 1959 could only be completely finished by May-June 1960. Since the production for program year 1960 was further increased, it was assumed that it actually included the time up to the end of 1961. These conditions are unreal.

## Plant III in Kablov

The plant was taken over by the Koepenick Radio Plant on 1 October 1951. From 1946 to 14 September 1950, it belonged to the former Berlin Physical Workshops of Dr. Christian Soerensen.

The area, on Zensdorfer Street, is 2500 square meters. It has been rented under a 10-year agreement, till October 1962, by its owner, Paul Linke.

On 30 April 1958, 160 people were employed at Plant III. On 1 January 1960, 280 were employed there. 50X1-HUM

The superintendent is engineer Hans Schwanke [redacted]. The purchasing manager is Fritz Schwanke [redacted] Alfred Arlt [redacted] is the manufacturing superintendent. The chief of material supply is Herbert Benz [redacted]. The instrument controller is Willi Kuehn [redacted]. The chief of sales is Otto Alf [redacted]. 50X1-HUM

The instruments manufactured in Plant III are especially those developed by the Lamprecht development group, i.e., gyrocompasses, ship guidance instruments, signal installations for mines and wind measuring installations. 50X1-HUM

The sale of the instruments amounted to: 1955 - 3 million DME; 1956 - 3.8 million DME; 1957 - 4.2 million DME; 1958 - 5 million DME; 1959 - not as yet calculated.

The gyrocompass installations amounted to the highest percentage of sales. In 1958, 2.5 million DME worth of gyrocompasses were manufactured. The number was 25 gyrocompasses. In 1959 there were 27 and in 1960 there are to be 17 gyrocompass installations. Of these, 15 are to be water cooled, as before, and two are to be air cooled, according to the latest development.

According to the production plan for the coming year the following is planned:

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| 1960 | 17 gyro installations are to be manufactured. |
| 1961 | 20.   |
| 1962 | 25.   |
| 1963 | 25.   |

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1964 30.

1965 50.

It is planned to meet this production figure without increasing the production facilities and without employing any more help. The technical people, of course, are of the opinion that under these conditions the program will not be fulfilled.

The present machine tool facilities of Plant III consist of the following: five milling machines, eight lathes, one new spindle lathe, imported from Czechoslovakia, 10 drilling machines, one trimming press, one circular saw, one friction saw, one shaping machine, one painting shop with a sprayer and infrared drying oven, one testing room with a gyrocompass test-stand, and two test stands for ship-guidance instruments.

Only the paint shop is to be expanded. For this purpose a building was rough-finished on 10 February 1960, in which the spray shop (600 square meters) is to be housed.

About 30 percent of the products are to be exported to East-Block countries and 70 percent are to be kept in East Germany.

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