

Brown Palace Hotel Denver, Colorado November 25, 1943.

E. G. CONSTAM GRADUATE MECHANICAL ENGINEER, E T H

Mr. E. F. Sadler c/o Department of Justice Anti-Trust Division First National Bank Building

Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

-0-2-8 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NOV 26 1943

DIVISION OF RECORDS AND RESIDENCE

The actual news in the papers about the bombing of Berlin reminds me of my acquaintance with one of the big power stations producing the I am sorry I overlooked this electrical energy consumed by said town. bombing target so far.

Southwest of Berlin on the western shore of the River Elbe, roughly three automobile hours away from Berlin, is the power station called Zschornewitz-Golpa, which was built during the last war, which I visited in 1922 and which at that time had an output of, roughly, 180,000 horsepower. It comprised at that time about 60 huge storm hollers heated by hittminester and from a huge control of the storm hollers heated by hittminester and a huge control of the storm hollers heated by hittminester and the storm hollers heated by hittminester and hollers heated by hitching and hollers heated by hitching heated him hitching heated him hitching heated him hitching heated him heated him hitching heated him hitching heated him heated him hitching heated him heated him him heated him heated him heated him himself heated him heated himself heated him heated himself heated him steam boilers heated by bituminous coal from a huge open pit located to the west of the plant. Huge dredges in the pit load. immediately the coal on the cars of a narrow gauge railroad actuated by a system of endless chains. Said chain railways haul the cars over a huge over-head ramp into the hoppers, which are within the power station under its roofs above the western ends of the row of boilers. On the eastern On the eastern side of the boiler house, under the same roof, are roughly six huge steam turbines and electrical generators. The condensers of the steam turbines are located in the basement of the turbine house. The cooling water for the condensers comes from the Elbe through a short open bi-pass channel about sixty feet wide. The southern end of said channel brings the cooling water to the condensers. The northern end of said channel about the water to the condensers. brings the cooling water to the condensers. The northern end of said channel leads the water back into the Elbe. The channel and the before mentioned open coal pit, are no doubt easily visible from above. More details were published in the early 20's in the Zeitschrift des Vereins, Deutscher Ingenieure by Klingenberg & Muentzinger.

In the early 20's I was acquainted with those outstanding German engineers, but since then have no more contact with them. I therefore do not know whether the power station still exists or has been let up, as might be the case if the coal pit were exhausted. Anybody in this country who has been connected until recently with the Allgemeine Electricitaets Gesellschaft of Berlin, who at that time had business relations with the General Electric Company of Schenectady could, in my opinion, give you additional information about Zschornewitz's development since the early 20's.

If located, the object is very easy to destroy. The boiler house and the turbine house are as delicate as the open air transformers located

at the northern end of the power house.

With best regards,

Sincerely