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1. Of the 284 Zeiss experts who were deported to the USSR all, except for 8 or 9 who died in the USSR, had returned to Germany by 1 March 1953. Among the returnees was Dr. Paul Goerlich, who had worked in Moscow in the field of photoelectric cells and on related subjects, and who is now the chief scientist at the Zeiss Works in Jena. Before Dr. Goerlich returned, it became known among the leading personnel of the firm that Goerlich had been won over by the Soviets and had agreed to carry out missions for the Soviets in Jena. It was thought that Dr. Goerlich owed his leading position at the Zeiss Works to the Soviets.

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4. Dipl. Ingenieur Arthur Pulz an expert in the field of gyroscopes, and Dr. Herbert F. Kortum also returned to Jena from the USSR. Dr. Kortum is about 70 years old and his pro-Western leanings are beyond doubt. While working at Krasnogorsk, he probably withheld much of his knowledge in the field of air ing

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mechanisms from the Soviets. Dr. Karl A. Sonnefeld, [redacted] was working as a calculator in the field of astronomy. Since his return from the USSR, Dr. Sonnefeld has been in charge of the development of airborne measuring equipment. He has a pro-Western orientation. The same applies to Dr. Reinjel (fnu) who was employed at the measuring laboratory, and Dr. Robert Hildecker, an optical calculator. Dr. Harald Straubel worked in the field of infra-red research. Dr. Karl Gundlach [redacted] was no longer very active for the firm.

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5. On 1 March 1953, the orders given to the designs bureau headed by Pulz concern the improvement of German equipment fitted with Russian scales. This was set up in late 1952. Equipment completed there prior to March 1953 included:
  - a. Small range finder with a basis of 90 cm for rifles. The equipment was to be used for range finding operations from cover positions. The set was designed for use also in darkness. An order for the production of 2,000 units of the equipment has been received.
  - b. A range finder with a 10 meter basis for naval coast artillery.
  - c. AAA range finders with a basis of 3 or 4 meters.
  - d. Declinators for heavy artillery designed for firing at night and in fog. The declinator was calibrated into 6,000 divisions after the Soviet pattern and was identical to a set developed during the war at the firm of Hildebrand at Freiberg/Saxony. An order for the delivery of 2,000 units of this declinator has been received. Other war equipment is scheduled to be developed at the Pulz Designs Bureau. Equipment whose development had been completed was to go into mass-production but, in late 1953, it was still unknown where mass production of this equipment was to take place. The Soviets, allegedly, feared that the danger of espionage was too great at the Zeiss Works and it was rumored that this production was to be take place at a small plant like Saalfeld.
6. Orders for the development of equipment were received from a camouflaged military bureau, an agency of the VP, which in 1952 was called the Bureau fuer Wirtschaftliche Fragen ( Bureau for Economic Affairs) (BFW). After 1953, this agency was called "Bureau fuer Verschiedene Verwendung" (Bureau for Miscellaneous Missions). The equipment completed was delivered to the Ministry headed by Bernd Weinberger. Weinberger also maintained a bureau in Moscow. It was thought that this Ministry forwarded the equipment to the VP. In March 1953, Pulz, chief of the designs bureau, had a staff of 20 to 30 employees, most of whom had worked in the designs bureau for a long time.
7. Preparations for the manufacture of infra-red equipment were started in 1952. It was planned to have the optical and electric accessories of this equipment manufactured at two different plants. The objectives of infra-red sights for tanks and infantry rifles were to be manufactured at the Zeiss Works in Jena; the electric accessories for these sights were to be made at the HF Telecommunication Engineering Plant in Berlin. The leading man in the development of infra-red sights was Dr. Zoellner, who was also computing the data for the objectives required for automatic aerial cameras and aircraft cameras.
8. Since 1952, Dr. Goerlich [redacted] and his assistant Hauenstein (fnu) have worked on the development of cadmium-sulfide photoelectric cells.

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9. Since 1952, oscillating quartz crystals for all frequencies have been produced at Building No 37 of Suedwerk (South Plant) of the Zeiss Works at Jena. The chief of this department, [redacted]  
[redacted]  
He was replaced by one Schubert (fnu), an SED man, who was no expert in the field of crystals.
10. [redacted]
11. The development of the Zeiss electronic microscope, which worked on the basis of the electrostatic principle, had progressed so far after four years of development work that the production of a series of ten such microscopes was started in early March 1953.
12. The manufacture of automatic aerial cameras and aircraft cameras had been planned since early 1952. The work was supervised by engineer Henry M. F. Guldbranson who returned from the USSR in 1952. In 1953, the cameras were still on the drawing board. They were designed for fast aircraft and are to be fitted with overlap regulators.
13. A total of 200 A-1 aircraft training sets were delivered in 1950, 80 in 1952, and 135 in 1953. Work on the production of this equipment was to be discontinued. Information on the development of a link trainer, of a bomb training sight, or a training sight for fighters was not available.
14. In 1949/1950, three large Schlieren sets were developed, built, and delivered to the Soviets. They were designed for use in large wind tunnels for measurements of aircraft components. The calculations for these sets were made by Dr. Kohler, who went to Oberkochen in West Germany.
15. In early 1952 or mid-1952, work on the development of an ultra-centrifuge fitted not with a compressed air turbine but with a high-frequency electric motor was started at the laboratory for electric engineering. Prior to February 1953, this development work was directed by engineer Lotz (fnu).
16. After 1952, the development of aerial photogrammetric equipment was conducted at the designs bureau headed by engineer Guldbranson. In March 1953, the sets were not yet in production.
17. Work on the development and manufacture of sights for sporting guns and infantry rifles was started in 1952 with first deliveries scheduled to be made about March 1953. All the sights were to be delivered to Suhl in Thuringia where various firms were engaged in the manufacture of infantry rifles for the VP.
18. The former chief of the Astro-department of the Zeiss Works in Jena, Dr. Hartwig (fnu), is the man best informed on the development of Astro-equipment. Dr. Hartwig is at present employed at the Askania Works in Berlin. No information was available on the manufacture of phototheodolites in Jena. No bomb sights were manufactured at the Zeiss Works in 1953.
19. Zeiss laboratories were equipped with small low-temperature chambers capable of temperatures of down to  $-60^{\circ}$  C. The chambers were used for the testing of airborne equipment.

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20. In early April 1954, the leading personnel of the Zeiss Works were apparently reshuffled. This reshuffle was possibly connected with the intended large-scale production of military equipment. Dr. Kortum, one of the most important specialists in the field of gyroscopes and the inventor of the "Kortum principle", was to become, by order of the Soviets, chief of all designs bureaus working in the military sector. In this capacity he was to be assisted by Dipl. Ing. Pulz. The two experts should make an excellent team. It appears that Dr. Kortum, who receives a very high salary, now shows great willingness to cooperate with the Soviets. In 1954, Dipl. Ing. Oscar Bihlmaier, who returned from the USSR in 1952, played an important role at Jena. He was previously in charge of the manufacture of optical equipment. In early 1954, he was deputy works manager and attached to the department headed by Rudolf Mueller. Bihlmaier received a monthly salary of 2,500 DME, while Rudolf Mueller's monthly salary amounted to 8,000 DME. In the course of time, Bihlmaier, who is an expert in the optical field, has adopted a pronounced Soviet attitude. Dr. Schrads has suggested to the German authorities that Bihlmaier give lectures at Jena University or at the Dresden Institute of Technology.

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