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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT	
SUBJECT	VEB Carl Zeiss Optische Fertigung, Dresden-Reick	DATE DISTR.	20 May 1955
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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)

1. The Zeiss Optisches Fertigung plant in Dresden-Reick was located in a complex of buildings together with the VEB Zeiss Ikon plant and the VEB Feinmaschinenbau plant (see Attachment A). The Optische Fertigung plant was formerly the Department for Optics of Zeiss Ikon before the Department was given, 25X1 along with approximately 4,000 square meters of space in the Zeiss Ikon buildings, to Carl Zeiss-Jena in January 1951. The plant had a maximum capacity of 700-750 workers but employed only about 635. In 1954, 90 percent of the quota was produced. This was equivalent to an output of 5 million DME. The plant had two main divisions - the Optical Department and the Vacuum Department. The majority of workers were employed in the Optical Department; the Vacuum Department had only 15-20 employees.

2. The Optical Department produced the following items:

   a. Range finders produced for Carl Zeiss-Jena and optical plants in Dresden:

      1) In 1953, 500 range finders were produced for China. These were rejected upon delivery and returned to Dresden for changes. The mountings were too heavy and were replaced with aluminum parts.

      2) In 1953-1954, 100 parts for small range finders were produced for the VOPO. Optics were sent to Freiberg where they were assembled.

   b. Objectives for various cameras were produced principally for Zeiss-Jena. In 1954, 50,000 sets were manufactured: 35,000 mounted complete and 15,000 supplied loose.

   c. An objective for motion picture cameras, the Pentovar lens, was a new development similar to the United States' Zoomar. The lens was developed at Zeiss Ikon and 15 sets were produced at the Optisches Fertigung plant for the DDR, USSR and Satellites.

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d. In 1954, 450,000 finder lenses were produced.

e. Optics for simple TE-4 theodolites, except the prism and cross-hairs, were produced. Freiberg had previously produced these optics.

f. Mirrors and prisms, with the exception of one type, were produced for the DDR. Approximately 300,000 mirrors for cameras, 35,000 penta-roofed prisms for cameras and 10,000 other miscellaneous prisms were produced in 1954.

g. Production of filters had been retarded due to lack of glass which was supplied by Schott and Genossen. In 1954, only 35,000 out of a quota of 60,000 were produced.

h. Other production in the Optical Department included:

1) Objective- and miscellaneous-type lenses;
2) Objectives for reverse screen projection;
3) Optics for special time-lapse cameras;
4) Special prisms for film cutting tables;
5) Goniometers.

3. The Vacuum Department had been established originally by Dr. Paul Goerlich when he was in Dresden prior to his deportation to the USSR in 1946. Goerlich maintained an interest in this Department and was primarily responsible for its present existence and activities. The Department was concerned principally with production of items developed in Goerlich's laboratory in Jena. Alfred Hebenstreit was in charge of theoretical problems and Heinz Schoettner was assigned the applied aspects of the work. In addition, approximately 15 women were employed on production tasks. Specific items produced in the Vacuum Department were as follows:

a. Standard type photocells were produced for the TK-16 and TK-35 motion picture projectors produced by Zeiss Ikon. Photocells for medical purposes (for blood and similar color or density determinations) were also produced. Dr. Kross (fnu) and Hauenstein (fnu), under Goerlich at Jena, were believed to have developed these photocells and many of the other items produced in the Vacuum Department.

b. Goerlich had developed an electron multiplier and had sent the specifications to Dresden for test production. Only a few of the first 100 produced were usuable. By the end of 1954, approximately half of the production was satisfactory. Only one type was produced. Goerlich visited the plant to inspect the production and took units back to Jena for tests.

c. Thirty five different types of radiation counter tubes were produced for the Transformatoren- und Roentgen-Werk in Dresden. The majority of these types were shown at the Leipzig Fair in the autumn of 1954.

d. Work was scheduled to begin on an infrared image converter during the early part of 1955. The design for this tube was to come from Goerlich. The plant had produced similar image converters prior to 1945. In 1953, all of the parts left over from earlier production at the plant were sent to Zeiss-Jena for inspection and analysis.

e. Cadmium sulfide cells developed by Goerlich were placed in production in the spring of 1954. The crystals came from Jena and were mounted in the usual way. Contacts were attached to the crystal by silver evaporation or sputtering. These cells were allegedly for infrared spectrographs.

f. Barrier cells for light meters had been in production for approximately two years. This was an over-flow production from Jena.

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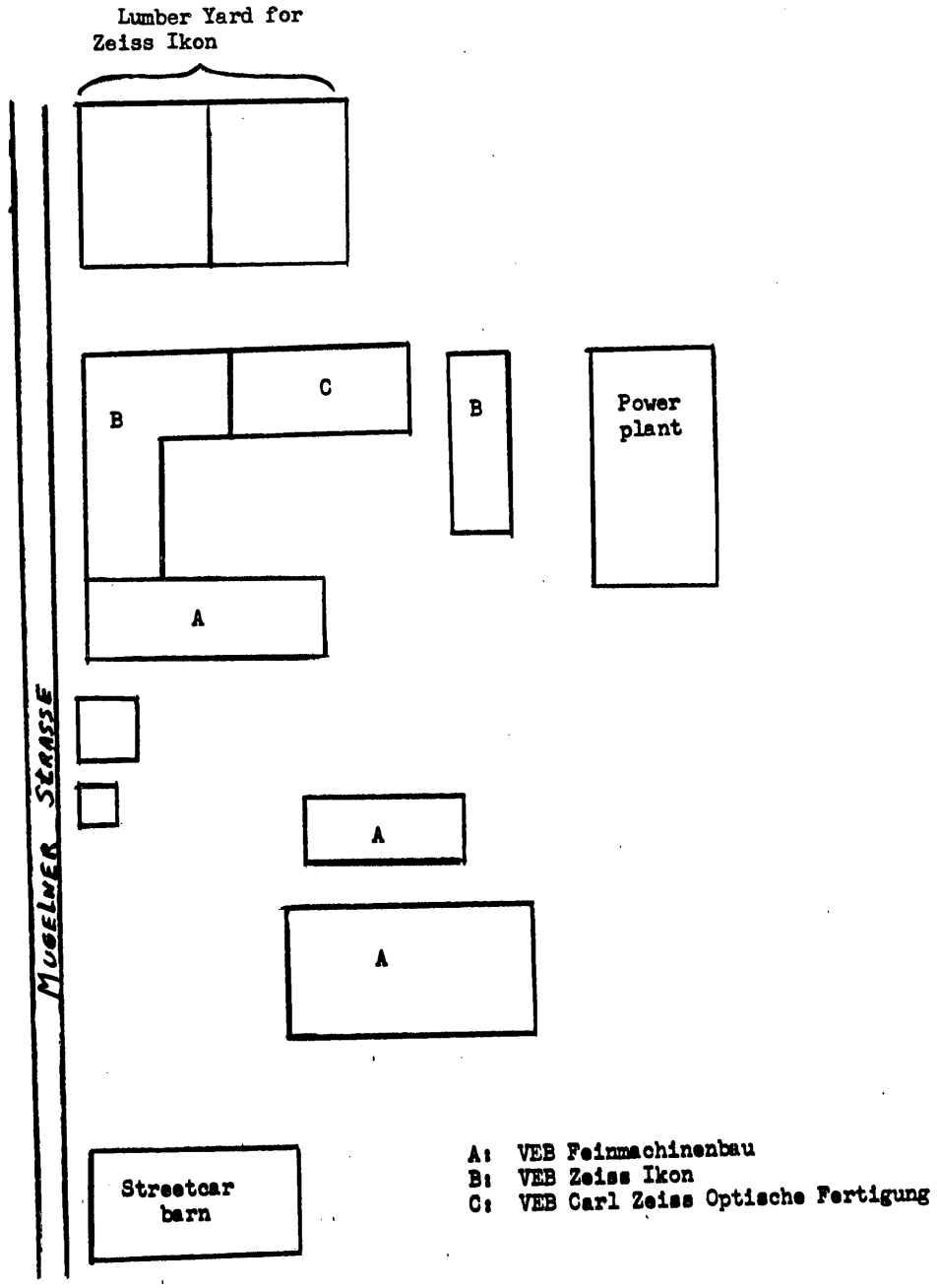

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS OF THE VEB CARL ZEISS OPTISCHE FERTIGUNG PLANT, DRESDEN-REICK

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