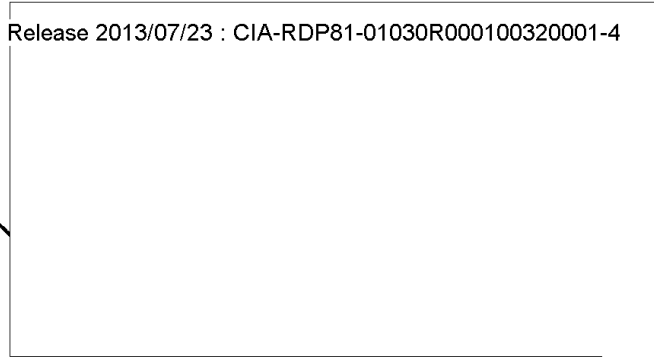


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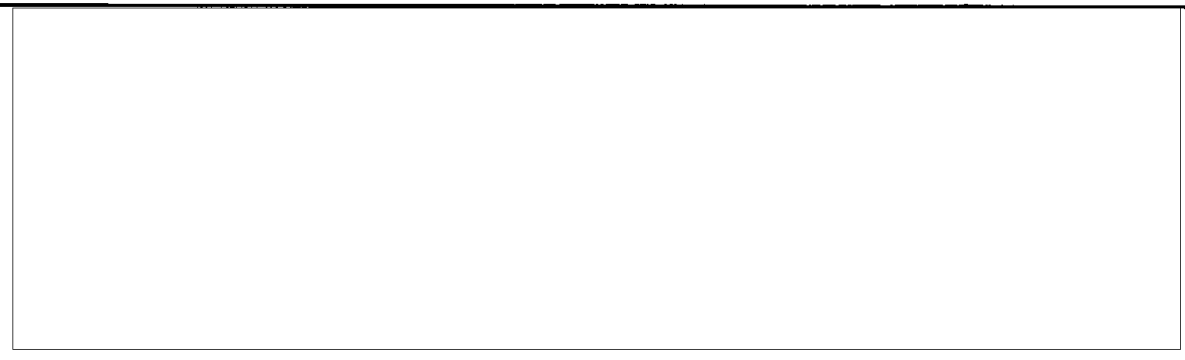
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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Apprentice School at Zeiss, Jena 2. New Building for Supposed Aerial Camera Production at Zeiss, Jena	DATE / DISTR.	12 November 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	6 50X1-HUM
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCE NO.	RD
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COUNTRY : East Germany

DATE DISTR. 6 OCT. 53

SUBJECT : 1. Apprentice School at Zeiss, Jena
2. New Building for Supposed Aerial Camera Production at Zeiss

NO. OF PAGES 5

PLACE ACQUIRED :

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFORMATION :

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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ZEISS WORKERS' APPRENTICE SCHOOL

- 1. The Zeiss optical workers' apprentice school was housed in a large building, four or five stories high. It was located outside the plant area, opposite the southwest section of the Sued Werk. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] The building had been partially 50X1-HUM
damaged during World War II. By the middle of 1952, all damaged sections were repaired, and the construction of an annex to the school building was begun during the summer-fall of 1952. Construction work on this annex was still in process [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- 2. All training activities were discontinued in 1946, when the school, as the remainder of the plant, was dismantled. The training program was resumed in 1948 or 1949, though on a smaller scale. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted] in January 1952, there were approximately 400-500 trainees at 50X1-HUM
the school, and there was much talk of planned expansion of the school. It was rumored that this expansion would increase the attendance capacity to 1000 to 1500 apprentices.

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3. The three primary training courses which existed by the end of 1952 were as follows:

- a. Precision optics
- b. Precision mechanics
- c. Tool making (lathe operators, metal cutters, shapers, etc.)

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4. The machinery and equipment was of the conventional type used in optical and mechanical training



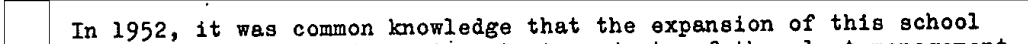
5. The apprentices were assigned practical tasks in addition to the training received at the school. The various training sections resumed practical work on serial production of minor instruments, e.g., mirror stereoscopes as early as 1951-1952. Other assignments included the processing of simple metal and optical parts.

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6. ROMBACH was the director of the apprentice school.



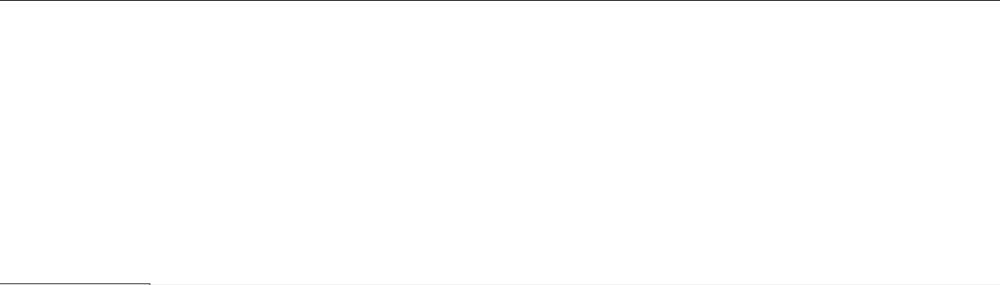
7.



In 1952, it was common knowledge that the expansion of this school was considered one of the important projects of the plant management. Apparently directives from the Ministry for Machine Building Industry and other governmental offices specifically requested the establishment of a central, expanded school for the training of young workers and technicians. It was evident that the enlargement of the school was in line with the Soviet propaganda which claimed that young Germans in the Soviet Zone of Germany had great opportunities for technical training and advancement. This expansion and the accelerated training program was viewed by the older Zeiss employees as a means of replacing the older, politically insecure personnel with those politically indoctrinated during the training period, and willing to accept Communist principles.

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8.



9.

The accommodation of a larger number of trainees would necessarily require the installation of additional equipment. there were approximately 400 - 500 apprentices enrolled in January 1952. Enrollment increased thereafter upon completion of the planned expansion, the school could not accommodate more than 1500 apprentices at one time.

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10.

11.

A period of three years was the established time for the completion of a training course. This period was reduced to two - two and one-half years during 1948-1952. Apparently an urgent need for a greater number of skilled workers occasioned the reduction of the training period. Throughout 1952, the re-establishment of the full three-year training course was frequently suggested.

in addition to vocational training, apprentices were given intensive political indoctrination courses conducted by a staff of FDJ functionaries employed for this purpose by the plant administration.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SUPPOSED AERIAL CAMERAS AT ZEISS

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12. This building was located in the southwest section of the Sued Werk area directly across from the apprentice school building. (The physical features of this building are described below.) This building was greatly damaged during World War II; reconstruction work began in 1951.

13. This hall was rebuilt primarily to house workshops and technical offices designated for assembly and production of large instruments. Actual work in this building commenced during March-April of 1952. The first instruments produced were the 1952 series of the aerial training instrument A-1. The Soviets ordered the imitation of the development of this instrument in 1951. During 1952 the production of the A-2, a modified or improved version of the A-1 supposedly began.

This building also contained a few workshops in which items for civilian use (e.g. camera stands for microfilm documentation, electronic microscopes, planetarium instruments, etc.) were produced. Experimentation and development in the photogrammetric field was not resumed significantly until the middle of 1952, when many of the specialists were repatriated to Jena from the USSR. The revival of photogrammetric work necessitated the establishment of photogrammetric workshops in this building. However, production had not assumed any sizeable proportions by the end of 1952.

14. The three main production sections known to exist in this building as of 1952 are as follows:

- a. Large instruments assembly
- b. Assembly of photogrammetric instruments
- c. Production of planetarium instruments and items for civilian use

Workshops engaged in the production of planetarium instruments and items for civilian use were located on the ground and basement floors. During 1952, the manufacture of the A-1 (or A-2) constituted 70 per cent of all production, items for civilian use--25 per cent, and production of photogrammetric instruments--five per cent.

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15. [redacted] no aerial cameras were in production at Zeiss, Jena, by the end of 1952. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] there were no drawings or blueprints regarding production of aerial cameras-- 50X1-HUM

either in existence, or in process of preparation. As far as the building in question is concerned, no mention of work performed there on aerial cameras was ever made in 1952. Due to this absence of blueprints (the preparation of which would require immeasurable time and effort on the part of the designers), [redacted] production of aerial cameras has not yet been initiated. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

Furthermore, the existence of special machines designated for the assembly and production of these cameras were unknown [redacted]. However, a project for future development of an aerial camera was mentioned during the plant management's discussion of 1953 research and development programs. If approved, this project would involve an aerial mapping camera, size 18 x 18 centimeters focal length--20 centimeters with a stabilizer. The development of this project would have commenced in the beginning of 1953. Inquiries were made at the plant during the summer and fall of 1952 concerning production possibilities of aerial equipment, rectifiers, and multiplex sets. [redacted] no orders had been placed by December 1952. 50X1-HUM

16. The administration and technical direction of work performed within this building fell under the jurisdiction of the Main Technical Management headed by Ing. Rudolf MUELLER. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] there were approximately 100 mechanics employed in this building. Among the employees were: HENZSGE and KEUCHER, photogrammetric specialists who worked as supervisors in the photogrammetric field; and BRANDT and GREGELIUS, both active on the A-1 project. 50X1-HUM

17. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

The building was approximately 70 - 80 meters long, 30 meters wide, and 15 meters high. It had a reinforced concrete frame, and a shell-shaped roof. The building was situated on a slight incline, at the base of which was the street leading into the south plant area. The interior of the building consisted of a basement and a large assembly-type hall above. The basement side of the building facing the street was partially underground, whereas the side facing the plant yard was above ground, and formed the ground floor. A number of high windows ran along all sides of the building. In the center of the hall there were six-eight small rooms known as dark rooms. These rooms served for testing of large instruments (A-1).

Work benches were located along both sides of the hall. A two-story plywood partition at the south end of the hall separated the hall from a number of workshops and offices. To my knowledge, the hall was equipped with standard workshop machinery such as medium-size lathes, boring machines, etc., and devices for testing and rectifying of instruments. [redacted]

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18.

[Redacted]

The building was ready for occupancy and production of the A-1 and, to a lesser extent, items designated for civilian use in March - April of 1952. Various sections of the building were still undergoing reconstruction in 1952 [Redacted]

19.

[Redacted]

[Redacted] no information concerning the equipment and machinery installed or to be installed in the building except for the fact that it was suitable for the assembly of large instruments.

20.

[Redacted]

21.

A general reconstruction of damaged buildings throughout the plant was in process during 1952. The rehabilitation of this particular building was undoubtedly instigated by the Ministry for Machine Building Industry with the intention of utilizing the hall for the planned expansion of the A-1 production. [Redacted]

22.

[Redacted]

[Redacted] the building was ready for occupancy and production in 1952. As to military work performed there, [Redacted] the production of the A-1 (A-2) had to be completed by the spring of 1953. [Redacted]

2

[Redacted]

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