

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT	[REDACTED]	25X1
SUBJECT	Vacuum Department, Carl Zeiss Optische Fertigung Plant in Dresden-Reick	DATE DISTR.	20 May 1955	
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	NO. OF PAGES	5	25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	ND	
DATE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REFERENCES		

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

[REDACTED] 25X1

1. The Vacuum Department at the Carl Zeiss Optische Fertigung plant in Dresden-Reick was engaged in experimental- and series-production of photocells, photomultiplier tubes and related products. The chief of this department was Alfred Hebenstreit and the chief mechanic was Heinz Schoettner. The staff was relatively small, consisting of approximately 15 persons including eight to ten women technicians who did most of the construction work. Some of the items produced were as follows:

- a. Sample production of Ro Ze photocells began in February 1955. This photocell was not new and had been produced prior to World War II. Only five to ten samples were produced in February. [REDACTED] sketch of this photocell is contained in Attachment A. 25X1
- b. Various miscellaneous photocells were produced in small series, upon special order, for institutes and industrial organizations. Usually, only five to ten of each type of photocell were produced.
- c. Approximately 200 photocells for motion picture sound projectors were produced each month. The production rate of these cells was to be decreased in February 1955.
- d. A special photocell^{1/}, similar to that shown in Attachment B, was produced for use in automatic processing machines.
- e. Photomultiplier tubes (see Attachment C) were placed in small-series test production in March 1954. At first, a relatively large percentage of the production was unusable but as the workers gained experience the rejection rate was lowered to 20 - 30 percent. Of 200 tubes produced in one series, 70 or 80 percent were good when tested in Dresden; however, four weeks later, in Jena, only four or five were still working. These tubes had a plant designation for internal control purposes [REDACTED] 25X1
[REDACTED] Dr. Paul Goerlich, from Zeiss Jena, had 25X1

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

STATE	X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI	AEC	[REDACTED]	25X1
-------	---	------	----	------	----	-----	----	-----	-----	------------	------

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-2-

25X1

visited the plant two or three times and, in December 1954, he and Schubert (fnu) came to inspect the production of the photomultiplier tubes.

- f. In addition to miscellaneous production of counter tubes, the Vacuum Department produced a series of tubes for the Transformatoren- und Roentgen-Werk (TRARO) in Dresden. TRARO supplied the copper tubes and wire for use in manufacturing these counter tubes.

- 1. Comment. Probably a cadmium sulfide cell

25X1

25X1

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

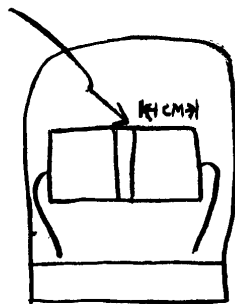


25X1

-3-

Attachment A

Juncture of two metals



Ro Ze PHOTOCELL

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

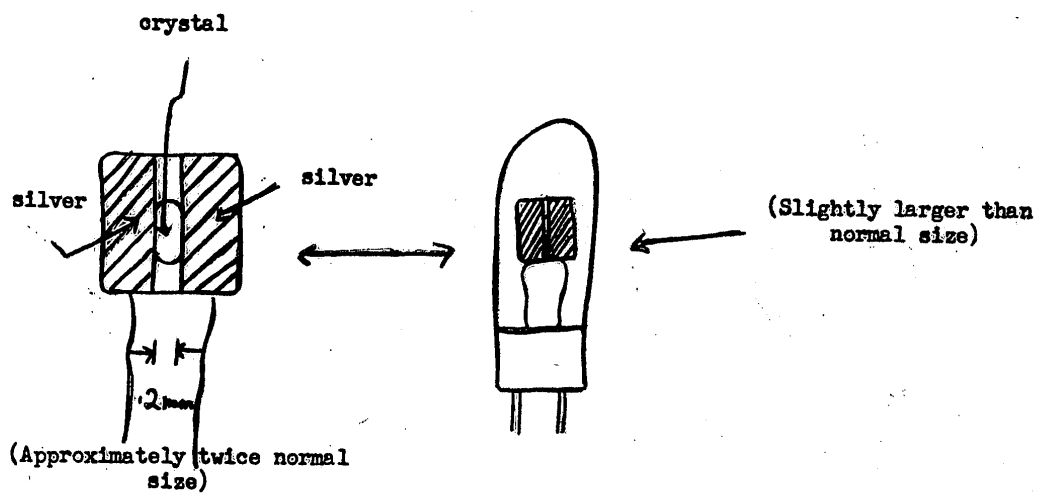
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L



25X1

-4-

Attachment B



CADMIUM SULFIDE-TYPE PHOTOCCELL

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

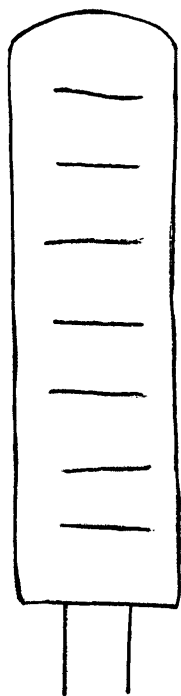
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-5-



25X1

Attachment C



PHOTOMULTIPLIER TUBE

(Approximately normal size)