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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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SUBJECT Visit of Czechoslovak Semiconductor Specialist Matthias to East Germany

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1. In early October 1954, Czechoslovak scientist Matthias (fnu) arrived in East Germany for a four-week study of semi-conductor research and development carried out in East Germany. Matthias is a specialist on the physics of semi-conductors and has been engaged in research on germanium, silicon, and three-five compounds. His brother (fnu) is Professor of Theoretical Physics at Prague University.

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2. During his stay in East Germany, Matthias visited VEB Werk fuer Bauelemente der Nachrichtentechnik "Carl von Ossietzky" (formerly Dra - 10114) in Teltow, Potsdamer Strasse 117-119, the RFT firm VEB Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen (former OSW) in Berlin-Oberschoeneweide, and the Academy Institute for Research on the Physics of Solids in Berlin-Charl. He spent one week in the latter Institute studying in detail the work in progress there on germanium, silicon, and three-five compounds.

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3. Matthias' visit to East Germany was initiated by WTZ (Scientific-Technical Cooperation) of the State Planning Commission. This commission gave him room and board in the Johannishof Hotel in East Berlin, and, in addition, 250 DME for the entire time of his stay in East Germany. Matthias spent 150 DME out of this sum for the purchase of books and confidentially complained to other scientists that the WTZ arrangements left him practically without cash. East German scientists had the general impression that Matthias was far from being a convinced adherent of the Communist regime. He was accompanied by another Czechoslovak, who apparently served as his driver, but was thought to be actually a police surveillance agent.

4. In his talks with East German scientists, Matthias declared that his research on semi-conductors in Czechoslovakia had progressed so far that he could produce all high-purity compounds which are available in East Germany, that, as he explained, he can produce compounds of aluminum, indium and gallium on the one hand and phosphorus, arsenic and antimony on the other hand. He also indicated that he planned to produce crystals by use of the "zone-melting procedure".

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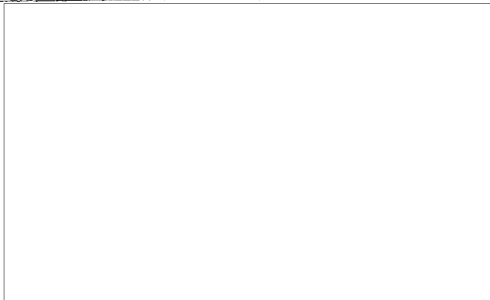
(Zinnmelzverfahren). He furthermore stated that ~~he has~~ produced germanium
single monocrystals with a purity of 50 ohm centimeters

Comment: The Prague city telephone book 1954 lists Dr. Ing.
Karel Matyas, Professor, Sokolovska 94, Prague-Karlin, who may be identical
with one of the brothers referred to in this report.

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Comment: This is about ten ohm centimeters more than the highest
degree of purity so far reached in East Germany.

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