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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Wissenschaftlich-technisches Bureau fuer Geraetebau

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

[Redacted]

1. In January 1954, Professor [Redacted] (Wissenschaftlich-technisches Bureau fuer Geraetebau), Neue Bahnhofstrasse 9-17, Berlin, expedite the carrying out of Soviet WTBG development order No. 140-M. This order concerns the construction of a magnetic theodolite. Kalinin stayed with WTBG for several weeks.

2. On 17 and 18 February 1954, a conference dealing with order No. 140-M was held at VEB Carl Zeiss, Jena, which was to deliver certain parts of the theodolite.

[Redacted]

3. [Redacted] the glass body for the coil of the theodolite which the Zeiss firm was to deliver would be made from Duran glass because this kind of glass is particularly resistant against temperature changes. [Redacted] in addition to the coil body made of glass under construction at Zeiss, another coil body made of porcelain would be needed and [Redacted] would be given to Zeiss for grinding. The Zeiss representatives gave a model of a glass body [Redacted]

4. When the theodolite was finished it was to be brought for testing to the Geomagnetic Observatory in Niemegk before delivery to the Russians. On 5 March 1954, WTBG representatives went there and held a conference with personnel of the observatory in order to make preparations for testing the theodolite.

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5. The WTBG personnel were shown a [redacted] in which the theodolite was to be mounted for testing purposes. The [redacted] barracks is 5 x 5 meters. The WTBG personnel stated that a [redacted] the center of the barracks had been built so that the theodolite could be placed there. Furthermore, a heating installation was to be installed which would keep the temperature constant at 20 degrees Centigrade, with a tolerance of plus or minus two degrees Centigrade. WTBG was to deliver wind contact thermometers to the Observatory as well as several AC relays for the heating circuit. The rotation coil of the theodolite was to be driven from a distance of six meters in order to avoid magnetic disturbances. A second barracks was to be erected which would house the electrical measurement apparatus as well as the drive motor for the rotation coil. The second barracks was to have the dimensions of about 2.5 x 3.5 meters and a height of 2.8 meters. The AC current supply was to be 220 V, 10 amperes.
6. In early June 1954, WTBG delivered to the Niemeck Observatory the promised wind contact thermometers and AC current relays, together with additional equipment to be established in the two Niemeck barracks.

[redacted] Comment. Formerly WTBG-3 of SAG Kabel.

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