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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Broadcasting and Jamming Stations in East Germany - Medium and Long Wave Stations	DATE DISTR.	3 August 1954
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

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

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1. It is certain that the high power broadcasting station SM-4 (capacity approximately 300 kw) has been put into operation at Dresden on 1,016 kcs, and that it interferes considerably with the Wolfshelm transmitter (Suedwestfunk) which lies on the same frequency. Furthermore, four ground plans of the aerial installations of the following high power broadcasting stations have been prepared:

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- a. Z3 - Berlin-Koepenick (in operation)
- b. SM 1 - Schwerin (under construction)
- c. SM 3 - Burg, near Magdeburg (under construction)
- d. SM 4 - Dresden-Wilsdruff (in operation)

2. With reference to the crystal order for the high power broadcasting stations,

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orders for three quartz crystals were placed by the Main Administration for Radio (HV Funk) at VEB radio installations; two of these crystals are for the Z-3 transmitter and one for the SM 3 transmitter.

3. The following is supplementary data on the new construction of high power broadcasting stations:

- a. The SM 1 medium wave transmitter is stationed near Woebbelin, some 26 km. south of Schwerin. This station apparently just started its experimental transmissions with the Berlin III programs. Based on a day field strength of 1.3 mv/m, as tested in Berlin-Westend, a frequency of 728 kcs and a soil conductivity of  $5 \times 10^{-14}$  e.m.u., a radiated power in the direction of Berlin of some 125 kw is computed. It cannot be judged whether the deviation from the rated power of 300 kw results from the fact that the beam antenna reduces the radiation in the direction of the Federal Republic, or whether there is at present no full power output.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC		OSI Ev	X		
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- b. According to the latest information, it is believed that the SM 3 medium wave transmitter at Burg near Magdeburg will be completed soon.
- c. The SM 4 medium wave transmitter at Dresden-Wilsdruff, which has been in operation for some two months, is received at Berlin-Westend with a day field strength of 560 mv/m. At a frequency of 1,016 kcs and a soil conductivity of  $5 \times 10^{-14}$  e.m.u., its radiating power is some 150 kw.
- d. The planned SL 2 long wave transmitter is, according to the latest information, to be constructed in the Zehlendorf area near Oranienburg. It is to be completed on or about the end of 1954.

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4. Jamming program on medium wave

- a. The 25 jamming transmitters [redacted] are compiled in alphabetical order in the list attached as appendix A-2. In addition, smaller jamming stations are believed to be stationed in the following towns:

- (1). East Berlin - Klosterstrasse
- (2). East Berlin - Carmen-Sylvastrasse, corner of Flandernstrasse(sic)
- (3). Hennigsdorf near Berlin
- (4). Roentgenhal, near Bernau
- (5). In the area between Corinsee and Schoenwalde.

It seems that the jamming transmitters, items 2, 9, 11, and 20 of the list in appendix A-2 are located at the same places as the normal broadcasting stations. It is not known where and to what extent a two-way operation between the regular program broadcasts and jamming operations is carried out. Wherever there were indications that Western broadcasting stations were being jammed, corresponding notes have been added to the list.

- b. Jamming is effected partly by program modulation of the East German broadcasting systems and partly by unmodulated transmitters which cause the interference noises. Some jamming transmitters seem to operate with a special wobble modulation.
- c. We have no data with regard to a jamming transmitter station near Peenemuende (Wolgast).
- d. The transmitter at Wegel was the former Berlin transmitter (100 kw) which was operated under Soviet-German control. In 1948, after the blowing up of the transmitter masts by the French Occupation Forces, the transmitter was reerected at Koenigswusterhausen.
- e. With regard to the SO transmitters (medium wave band, 20 kw, mobile), the following information is available and is given in detail in appendix A-3: a total of five transmitters were under construction; the SO-1 has been completed; after a repeated change of location, it is stationed at present in Burg near Magdeburg. It broadcasts the programs of Berlin III on 575 kcs. This transmitter will be available as soon as the SM 3 high power transmitter is put into operation. The SO-2 and SO-3 transmitters have been cancelled. The SO-4 and SO-5 are to be exported to Czechoslovakia and Poland. In addition, six 5 kw medium wave transmitters are under construction at the following sites (see also appendix A-2, item 11, of the list of jamming stations; four of these transmitters are mobile):

SM 5/1 - location unknown at present, because of several changes  
 SM 5/2 - location Plauen (mobile)  
 SM 5/3 - location Inselberg (stationary)  
 SM 5/4 - location not yet known; completed since mid-November 1953  
 SM 5/5 } both plants were nearly completed by  
 SM 5/6 } mid-November 1953

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- f. We do not know whether some of the SO transmitters were to be used by the Border Police Force. 25X1
- g. The SO-1 transmitter, at present operating in Burg near Magdeburg, is modulated with the program of Berlin III (575 kcs); thus it does not operate as a jamming station. 25X1
- h. We have no data concerning the so-called frequency changing receivers (superheterodyne receivers) Marga II and Marga III, which were mentioned in a report by the Investigation Committee.<sup>4</sup> However, it may be that such a method is applicable. These receivers were allegedly designed by the Ulrich company in Bernburg/Saale and have been accepted for series production by HF Geratezweigwerk, Berlin O 112, Neue Bahnhofstrasse. Our information indicates only the manufacture of small jamming transmitters, with a capacity of 50 watts; these transmitters were also designed by Ulrich and manufactured at the Geratezweigwerk Berlin. 25X1

- i. [redacted] (appendix A3, no. 3) 300 units are to be produced. After the manufacture of 65 units [redacted] appendix A3, no. 4), the production in series was temporarily halted because of shortages in the supply of material. At a later date production was resumed [redacted] appendix A3, no. 5). This information indicates that a more powerful apparatus, with a capacity of 100 watts, has been designed (presumably) identical with Transmitter II. It is naturally quite possible that these small jamming transmitters may also be used for network interference. As far as we know, these units are designated to operate mainly at district police agencies of small towns with emergency aeriels. 25X1

5. Possible Ruegen Island radio installation 25X1

The transmitters of the types HFB and HFA are 50 kw short wave broadcasting transmitters and 50 kw single sideband short wave transmitters [redacted] appendix A3, nos. 6 and 7). It seems that these transmitters are still in the development stages. It is not known here whether they are to be stationed on Ruegen Island. [redacted] (appendix A3, no.8), the installation of eight transmitters is planned for the coast radio station at Lohme on Ruegen Island. In addition [redacted] (appendix A3, no. 9), a border short wave transmitter (10 kw) and a border long wave transmitter (10 kw) have been set up. We do not have data concerning the frequencies provided for propaganda to be beamed to the Scandinavian countries. 25X1

6. Television transmissions

- a. [redacted] (appendix A3, no. 10) [redacted] the General Managers of Broadcasting Stations in East Germany, Sachsenwerk Radeberg<sup>had</sup> earmarked 200 of the Leningrad T-2 television sets for delivery by the end of 1952. These receivers were set for the East Berlin television frequency of 100 megacycles. The Investigation Committee allegedly predicted that the annual production (year not specified) would amount to some 40,000 sets. It is believed that a commercial television receiver was exhibited at the Leipzig Fair (Autumn 1953); this set has a 9 inch cathode ray tube and is priced at 700 DME. 25X1
- b. With reference to the utilization of travelling wave tubes, a list for the priority supply of tubes was issued in July 1953 [redacted] appendix A3, no. 11) which, among other items, contains a reflection Klystron 707 A, an impulse magnetron for 10 cm wavelength (equal to LMS 1000), as well as a noise-free travelling wave tube for low power stages, and a travelling wave tube for final stages. 25X1

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6. Ultra short wave

a. The KH 3 transmitters are 5 kw short wave transmitters.

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Types of emissions: A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, and A<sub>3</sub>

Bands: 3-6 mc, 6-12 mc, 12-24 mc

Power: A<sub>1</sub> - 5 kw; A<sub>2</sub> and A<sub>3</sub> - 1.25 kw

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b. No statement can be made on our part concerning the utilization of sets for fully automatic air traffic safety control installations.

c. We do not have data concerning ultra short wave receivers in East Germany or current production of such receivers.

7. Technical difficulties

With reference to the type of tubes which the East German broadcasting system

[redacted] the transmitting triode TAL 5/6000 is concerned.

In the report dealing with the development work on the KH 3 transmitters [redacted] appendix A3, no. 12), it is suggested that this tube could replace the West German Telefunken tube RS-782 which is difficult to obtain.

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Attached: appendices A1, A2, and A3

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APPENDIX A-2List of Jamming Stations  
in East Germany

<u>No.</u>	<u>Town:</u>	<u>Date of Information:</u>	<u>Remarks:</u>
1.	Angermuende	5 October 1953	
2.	Birkenhain	29 September 1953	near Wilsdruff (see item 24 below)
3.	Burg Rabenstein	13 August 1953	
4.	Chemnitz	28 October 1953	16 Reichstrasse
5.	Cottbus	24 July 1953 26 November 1953	
6.	Friedland	20 July 1953	
7.	Halle (Siebel works)	22 July 1953	
8.	Herzberg	8 November 1953	Jamming object 2.2kw (989 kcs)
9.	Inselberg (Gotha)	20 June 1953 20 August 1953	683 modulated with Berlin III School at Nordplatz
10.	Leipzig	18 February 1953	
11.	Leipzig (Wiederau)	20 June 1953	5 kw 989 kcs
12.	Leipzig	22 July 1953	Europahaus
13.	Leipzig	19 August 1953	near Voelkerschlacht monument
14.	Leipzig(Holzhausen)	no date	Kl. Colmberg 989 kcs singing noise
15.	Muehlrose near Frankfurt/Oder	8 November 1953	Jamming transmitter No.3; 2 kw on 989 kcs
16.	Neukirch (Bischofs- werda)	28 July 1953	Jams RIAS kc and SWF 1016 kcs
17.	Plauen	2 October 1953	Scheutzenhaus 989 kcs modulated with Berlin III
18.	Plausen (Bad Neudorf)	2 October 1953	737 kcs interference noise
19.	Reesen near Burg	8 July 1953	Probably building site of SM 3
20.	Reichenbach	10 April 1953	Located in former slave transmitter

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APPENDIX A-2, cont'd

21. Reclin (airport) } 19 July 1953

22. Trollenhagen }

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23. Valtenberg 10 April 1953

24. Wilsdruff 10 April 1953

See item 2 above

25. Ziesar 26 November 1953

2 kw, 989 kcs, modulated with Berlin I or Berlin III

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Comments on above:

a. Item 1. Approximately two weeks ago a jamming station was placed in operation in Angermuende behind the Stadtpark (outside the city). The radio jammer consists of two firmly mounted masts and one automobile which holds the transmitter set. RIAS reception, especially in the evening, is barely possible.

b. Item 2.

Re: Birkenhain near Wilsdruff, Saxony jamming station

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A jamming station, 159 meters high, was recently constructed and placed in operation in the village of Birkenhain, three kilometers from Wilsdruff, Saxony. The station is surrounded by a fence which carries a high voltage charge at night. The site is closely guarded by VOPOs with trained police dogs. Thus far, reception in Birkenhain is very good, but RIAS can no longer be heard since the station has been placed in operation. Farmers who commented disapprovingly on the station were arrested the same night.

c. Item 3.

Re: Brandenburg district Belzig probable jamming station

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The construction of a house approximately 200 meters from Rabenstein Castle (about 12 kilometers south of Belzig) was completed several weeks ago. From the outside it is an insignificant looking house. On closer inspection, however, it is found to be constructed mainly of concrete, with a subsurface installation. The site is surrounded by a solid wooden fence. The building is guarded by VOPOs day and night.

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it is an amplifier station of the People's Police; and people in the vicinity, however, insist that it is a jamming station.

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d. Item 4.

Re: District Chemnitz, Chemnitz jamming station

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the house located at 16 Reichsstrasse is allegedly a large jamming station. The building is guarded by People's Police and patrols accompanied by dogs. Furthermore, 21 Reichsstrasse is supposed to be an SSD stronghold.

28 October 1953

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## APPENDIX A-2, cont'd

e. Item 5. [redacted]

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The VOFO barracks in Cottbus have the following unlisted telephone numbers: 1417, 1418, 1419 (switchboard). When one of these numbers is dialed, the subscriber just answers with words such as "Who is there?", "Hello", etc... An extension of number 1417 is allegedly installed in the former Lehrgebäude fuer Webschueler, Webschulallee 60/61. This building, the Cottbus residents suppose, houses the jamming station which renders the reception of RIAS broadcasts in the vicinity of Cottbus almost impossible, or at least interferes with them considerably.

f. Item 5a. [redacted]

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The fault control centers (sic) of the Cottbus district, especially those in Cottbus proper, continuously receive letters from radio listeners complaining of the loud singing tone interference on their receivers. The radio sales departments of the Konsums, the HO's and private retail stores in Cottbus are frequently unable to tune in on any station satisfactorily in the medium wave band (especially between 200 and 250 meters) in which many stations of the so-called demokratischer Rundfunk broadcast. This is a direct result of the RIAS jamming stations which have been set up in the new Rathaus in the center of Cottbus; the operations of these stations are very inaccurate and have a strong singing tone. On the roof of the Rathaus are set up, approximately 40 meters apart, two tall red aerial support masts which are visible from a distance; the aerial leading to room 204 of the second floor of the building is strung between the masts. The only entrance to room 204 is through the adjacent room, because the two doors leading from the corridor have been removed and replaced by plastic sheets with a clay filling to absorb sound. Room 201, the adjacent room, which serves as an entrance to 204, is a guard room, with an army cot, table, and chairs. Guards of the VPKA of Cottbus are always on duty. Both rooms are heavily curtained so that it is impossible to see in from the outside. No one in the Cottbus area seems to have any knowledge where the station causing all of the local interference is actually located. VPKA are Volkspolizei/Kreisamt,

g. Item 6. [redacted]

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It has been reported that RIAS could not be heard in the Altentreptow district. The broadcasts were constantly being jammed and distorted in such a manner that not a single word could be heard. A jamming station is supposedly in operation near Friedland. The NWDR and Radio London can be heard well.

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h. Item 7. [redacted]

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Since Friday, 17 June 1953, RIAS reception in the Halle area has been interfered with by a new jamming station. The jamming station is allegedly in operation near the former Siebel plane factory in Halle.

[redacted] the entire medium wave band, including Berlin, was jammed on 17 June 1953. As of 18 July 1953, only RIAS reception was being jammed in the Halle area; the NWDR was not affected.

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i. Item 8. [redacted]

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Object 2, Herzberg near Torgau, has been experimentally on the RIAS wave length since 3 November 1953, with 2 kw/h telephonic capacity.

j. Item 9. [redacted]

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On a Philips Aachen Super D 51, RIAS reception in the Gotha area is possible only in the morning; on short wave, RIAS-Hof is not heard until after 22:00 hours, then with a singing tone interference. RIAS cannot be heard on the 300 meter band. BBC broadcasts can be received on short wave; NWDR-Goettingen broadcasts have good reception;

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APPENDIX A-2, cont'd

there is good reception of Suedwestfunk after dark; the same applies to the Hessischer Rundfunk. A jamming station is said to have been set up on the Inselberg.

k. Item 10 [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] a jamming station was set up in the basement of the school at Nordplatz Leipzig C 1. The RIAS broadcasts are being interfered with on the individual waves by a howling tone and a special vibrator tube. By way of booster tubes, supplied by RFT Neuhaus (Konstrukteur G. Loebel), broadcasts of the new RIAS station are also being jammed. 25X1

l. Item 11. [redacted] 25X1

Under construction at the firm of C. Lorenz AG, Leipzig Branch, is an order for six high quality 5 kw broadcast transmitters. A special feature of these transmitters is that they are able to cover the entire medium wave band when operated on two wave lengths. Four of these sets are mobile. Vehicles were supplied by the IFA-Werdau. One set, mounted in two vehicles, has already been put into operation at the long distance station in Wiederau and is jamming RIAS Berlin. The interference field of the 5 kw stations amounts to approximately 45 kilometers; another set will presumably be installed on the Inselberg in the Thuringian Forest (see item 9). The price for one 5 kw transmitter (for the transmitting equipment only) is estimated at 150,000 DM. 25X1

m. Item 12. [redacted] 25X1

As of Friday, 17 July 1953, it was no longer possible to tune in RIAS. Both medium waves are so heavily jammed that listening to them was quite impossible. [redacted] the jamming station was located on the Europahaus, Leipzig. Is there a possibility that RIAS will broadcast on another wave band? It is the best-liked station. 25X1

n. Item 13. [redacted] 25X1

From mid-July to mid-August 1953 [redacted] the reception of the Berlin and Hof stations of RIAS is impossible. [redacted] All that can be heard is a continuous singing tone. [redacted] a jamming station has been in operation in Leipzig since the end of June. 25X1

Location: on the right side of the road Grimm-Leipzig near the Voelkerschlacht monument. (It can be seen on the right side of the road when approaching Leipzig). The same person also presumed that a jamming station is in operation near Plauen. Until the second half of June (in other words, also including the events following 17 June 1953), reception in the towns mentioned above was good.

o. Item 14. [redacted] 25X1

There is a jamming station on the Kleiner Colmberg between Holzhausen and Seifertshain. The mast is wood and approximately 60 to 65 meters high. This jamming station operates with a strong singing tone on the 303 meter wave length. RIAS may still be heard, but owing to this penetrating singing tone, passersby are able to establish easily where the station is being heard. RIAS on the 439 meter wave length has as yet not been jammed, but it cannot be heard after 5 pm.

p. Item 15. [redacted] 25X1

At Muehlrose near Frankfurt/Oder, Jamming Object 3, 2 kw telephonic capacity, was to be on the RIAS wave length within the next few days.

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## APPENDIX A-2, cont'd

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q. Item 16. [redacted]

[redacted] a jamming station was supposed to be in operation at Neukirch near Bischofswerda. This station makes the reception of RIAS and Suedwest broadcasts practically impossible. The reception of the Hamburg NWDR station and London is somewhat better, however.

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r. Item 17. Medium wave RIAS Berlin

Until the changeover of the station at Plauen (formerly 1484 and 1486 kcs) to 989 kcs, the Berlin station was heard very well. Since the changeover of the station at Plauen, with the Berlin III program, reception has been out of the question. Contrary to the other East German stations, this station has adapted its time of transmission to that of RIAS. In other words, it operates until 3 a.m. and goes off the air between 8:45 and 10:00 a.m. From time to time, the RIAS carrier can be heard (with test tone) in the morning during the intermission; when Plauen is on, however, reception is no longer possible.

The Plauen station is said to have been amplified, and for this purpose Radio Leipzig was reduced to half of its former 120 kw and is now operating on 60 kw. It is possible that part of the material thus no longer in use was utilized for Radio Plauen. This station is located at its former place in the so-called Schuetzenhaus on the road to Reusa (east-southwest of the center of town). Part of the Schuetzenplatz is said to have now been included in the former restricted area. The station is not subject to the customary interruptions in current.

s. Item 18. Medium wave RIAS Hof

RIAS Hof may still be heard, but for about three months jamming has been so harsh that listening to it is unbearable, or impossible for safety reasons. The jamming station itself is not modulated and might be located in or near the Russian barracks at Bad Neudorf (west of the center of town), perhaps on the local water tower. This would fit the observations made with a self-made medium wave direction finding loop. A more accurate statement as to the location of the station was not possible because the area in question was restricted.

t. Item 19. [redacted]

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Late in the summer of 1952, the East German Ministry for Post and Telecommunications ordered VEB Energieversorgung Boerde in Magdeburg to set up, as soon as possible, a temporary transformer station with a connecting line in Reesen, at an estimated price of 15,000 DME. This station was to supply electric power to the building site of a long distance transmitter station in the area of Reesen near Burg in the district of Magdeburg. In the fall of 1952, the firm received from the Ministry an order to supply with power the high power transmission station at Reesen, which was already under construction, at an estimated cost of 248,000 DME. The order was given the number SM 3 and investment number 1309. The entire construction project was assigned the code name Objekt Brehm after the Brehm company in the immediate vicinity of the building site. The high power transmission station reportedly has a power requirement of 2,500 kw. This requires the construction of a high voltage two-wire circuit, approximately 6 kilometers long, beginning at the power substation in Burg and ending at the Uebergabestation. 5 1/2 kilometers were to be constructed as open line and the remainder as underground cable. In order to render the transmission station serviceable at all times, a number of Diesel generators were allegedly set up in case the normal power supply failed.

u. [redacted]

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Jamming stations, which were set up to interfere with the RIAS broadcasts, especially in the afternoon or evening, were located for Dresden and vicinity at Wilsdruff; for central Oberlausitz, including the towns of Neukirch, Bischofswerda, Kamenz, Bautzen,

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APPENDIX A-2, cont'd

and Ebersbach on the almost 6-meter high Valtenberg, close to the Czechoslovakian border. The transmitter is installed in the tower. For eastern Lausitz up to the Neisse River, including the towns of Liebau, Weissenberg, Niesky, Goerlitz, and Zittau, a transmitter is installed in Reichenbach, Oberlausitz, in the former sub-station at Reichenbach.

v.

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RIAS can be heard well in the area around Neustrelitz until 1930 hours, not only with large receiving sets but also on large Volksempfänger (people's receivers) and receiving sets customary in East Germany at the present time. After 1930 hours, however, interference is so strong that the news broadcast at this time and the following broadcast, "Berlin speaks to the Zone", can only be heard with the greatest of effort. One listener has a 6-tube Mende set on which he is able to get a passable reception of these broadcasts. The airports at Rechlin and Trollehagen in the Neustrelitz district reportedly have jamming stations each.

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w. Item 25

Jamming station at Ziesar near Brandenburg

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As is well known, several jamming stations with a capacity of 2 kw each have been in operation for some time in various small towns in East Germany.

installed in Ziesar (approximately 5,000 inhabitants), about 25 kilometers southwest of Brandenburg/Havel. The transmitter is installed in the post office of the town and operates on a makeshift T-wire aerial which is suspended between two approximately 20-meter high masts. The installation reportedly has been in operation since the beginning of November. It operates on a full 24-hour basis daily and broadcasts chiefly the programs of Berlin I and Berlin III. The following data was furnished on the system of the transmitters:

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tubes: EF 14, Eko-circuit (self-excited oscillator), EL 11, two IS 50 push-pull operation and one power tube RS 207. Modulation is effected on the grid of the second tube (EL 11).

The frequency of the end tube stage is for 989 kcs and permits a minor change on both sides. The frequency stability of the self-excited tube is very low so that at twelve hour intervals a frequency adjustment with RIAS Berlin on zero beat is necessary. Occasionally the frequency reaches deviations up to 2-3 kcs. If one assumes a degree of efficiency of the makeshift aerial of approximately 50 percent, a radiated power of about 1 kw is arrived at. Under this presupposition, an interference ratio of 1:1 is reached on the connecting line Britz-Ziesar (70 kilometers) approximately 12 kilometers distant from the Ziesar jamming station, and an interference ratio of 1:10 in an approximate distance of 30 kilometers from the Ziesar jamming station. In other directions, conditions are still more unfavorable. Prior to starting operation of the jamming station, RIAS reception on 989 kcs is said to have been relatively good.

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APPENDIX A-3

- 1. East Germany - Construction of transmitters

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VEB Radio Installations

Technical Management



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Subject: Broadcasting program

With reference to the status of work performed in the field of development and production of transmitters, the following is reported in detail as of 31 July 1953:

SO-1 installation: The antenna tests have not yet been completed by Funkwerk Koeppenick.

SO-2 and SO-3 installations: Construction was cancelled. Costs hitherto accruing will be determined by the subcontractors.....

- 2. East Berlin transmitter construction

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VEB Radio Installations



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Subject: SO-2, SO-3, SO-4, SO-5

SO-2 and SO-3 - Main Administration for Radio (HV Funk)

SO-4 - Export to Czechoslovakia

SO-5 - Export to Poland

Plueckhahn of Funkwerk Koeppenick quoted the following delivery dates for the equipment:

SO-2 - 31 March 1954

SO-4 - 1 January 1954

SO-3 - 31 May 1954

SO-5 - 30 April 1954

It is understood that this means the complete installation of the transmitter sets in the vehicles (installation is to be carried out by Funkwerk Koeppenick)...

- 3. East Berlin - Construction of jamming transmitters

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a. At VEB Telecommunications HF, Berlin-Lichtenberg, Neue Bahnhofstrasse, <sup>1/</sup> small transmitters are currently being constructed which have a power of 50 watts. These transmitters are designed to jam Western programs throughout East Germany. They are ordinary suitcase size sets which contain a transmitter and a network set. They were ordered by the Main Administration for Radio (HV Funk) of the Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications. That these are actually jamming transmitters is evidenced by the fact that there are no Morse keys and no facilities to attach same. The order placed by HV Funk amounts to 300 sets, 50 of which have already been delivered. By 1 May 1953, an additional 13 sets are expected to leave the plant.

Waveband - medium wave band

Power - 50 watts

Radius of action - 13 km

Engineer Schroeder is the responsible department chief. The technician is Hermann (fmu).

b. The transmitters are scheduled for a 48 hour test period; however, the OSW tubes used are so poor in quality that they must often be replaced after

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APPENDIX A-3, cont'd

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12 hours of continuous operation. The tube line-up is as follows:

Transmitter:	2 tubes, type EF 14	Network set:	2 tubes, type AZ 12
	2 tubes, type P 50		1 tube, type AZ 11
	1 tube, type EL 11		

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4. [Redacted] Construction of jamming stations in East Germany

The production of the 50-watt suitcase transmitters had to be suspended for an indefinite period at the HF Werk, Berlin-Lichtenberg (sic) because of the shortage of material. 300 sets were planned, according to the construction program. A total of 65 sets were produced and delivered.



5. [Redacted] East Berlin - Construction of jamming station

25X1

a. HF Gerateswerk, Berlin O 112, Neue Bahnhofstrasse <sup>2</sup> has been instructed by HV Funk of the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications to resume the construction of 50-watt jamming transmitters which was interrupted two months ago. The stipulated output for the month of September 1953 amounts to 53 sets. The first three sets are already being tested. Permanent test lasts 48 hours. The responsible engineer is Gerhard Schroeder



25X1

b. The material for the construction of these 15 sets was taken over by the firm of Engineer Alfred Ulrich, Bernburg/Saale, Wilhelm-Pieck-Strasse 6. It is believed that this firm also constructed jamming transmitters. However, the order has allegedly been withdrawn by HV Funk and transferred to HV Gerateswerk. Engineer Schroeder has designed a set with a power of 100 watts which has been constructed in the factory and is to be sent to HV Funk.

25X1

6. [Redacted] East Berlin - VEB Funkwerk Koepenick

25X1

Subject: One 50-kw short wave transmitter, type HFB (broadcasting transmitter)

Both the design department and the construction department are hereby notified that TPF (Projektierung Funk) (Radio Projects and Plans) must have the completed construction plans as soon as possible, so that the technical and engineering work on one set of this type of transmitter may be begun not later than 31 December 1953, in order that the final deadline of December 1954 may not be jeopardized.....

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25X1



25X1

7. [Redacted] East Berlin - VEB Funkwerk Koepenick



Subject: HF-A 50 kw single band transmitter <sup>3</sup>

25X1

During the course of this year TPF has had to reject orders for several HF-A installations because the necessary construction data had not progressed to a point which would permit the start of production in 1954. In 1955, at the latest, large orders, over and above these four installations, may be anticipated.....

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APPENDIX A-3, cont'd

8. [Redacted] East Berlin - Transmitter construction at RFT Funkwerk Koepenick

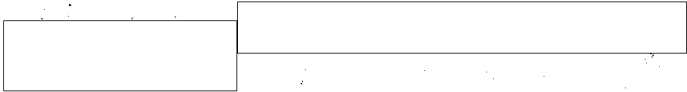


Subject: Supplemental offer concerning the construction of an indicator board for the operation, signalling, Morse key, and telephones installation for the transmitter and receiver site at Ruegen-Radio

[Redacted] Fiegert of the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications (RFT) on 26 June 1952 [Redacted] order for the design and plans of the transmitter and receiver sites for the remote control switch installations. Following a preliminary technical draft, the final version of the order was laid down in a second talk held with Andreas, also from the Ministry. The following conditions were made with regard to the switching on, the supervision and the operation of these transmitters; these conditions apply to both the receiver and the transmitter station:

8 transmitters of the coastal radio station at Lohme are to be operated via 8 positions from the receiver station at Glowe which is 12 km away....

9. [Redacted] East Berlin - RFT Funkwerk Koepenick



Subject: Ruegen Radio

On the occasion of the meeting held at the Funkwerk on 2 August 1952, in which Andreas, Hentzschel, and Stahnke, all of the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications, and Kuehlmann and Stumpf, of Funkwerk Koepenick, took part, the delivery dates were agreed on for the completion and acceptance tests of the wave length limit transmitter (sic) and long wave transmitter; the start of assembly work at Lohme was also laid down. The Funkwerk stated that the status of production of the transmitters is as follows:

a. Long wave transmitter

Work is presently being held up pending the installation of the variometer, which should be completed by 5 August. Thereupon, Ts will carry out an inspection of the transmitter and preparations for the acceptance tests will be made. These tasks must be completed by 12 August 1952. As of that date the transmitter is to be ready for the acceptance tests.

b. Wave length limit transmitter

The tests of the self-excited stage and of the oscillator stage are still being carried out at TS. In the course of the tests, the 10,000 dial (sic) broke. This was caused by the temperature compensation of the self-excited stage. The fixing clip of the quartz crystal is being reconstructed at present; no definite date may, therefore, be set for the acceptance tests. It was agreed that by 15 August 1952 a final deadline will be decided for the acceptance tests of the wave length limit transmitter.....

10. [Redacted] East Berlin - Transmitter construction in East Germany



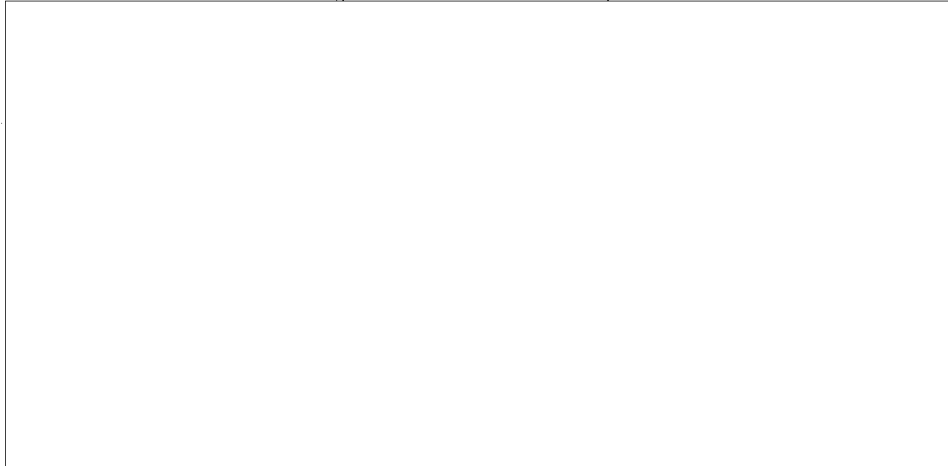
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APPENDIX A-3, cont'd



25X1

ment of television in 1952. It was agreed by VEB Sachsenwerk Radeberg and HV Funkwesen that 200 television receivers, type Leningrad T-2, would be supplied by the end of the year and that these sets would be capable of receiving the program of the present Berlin operating television frequency (100 mc).

25X1

11. [redacted] East Berlin - Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF, Berlin-Oberschoeneweide

25X1

Tube priority supply list for set designers, issue July 1953

List of tubes to be used in the designs drawn up at Werk HF

25X1

Current Type No.

Remarks

(9) 707 A reflex klystron (wave length limit 8-25 cm, power approximately 100 mw)

25X1

(10) Impulse magnetron for 10 cm wave length (equal to LMS 1000)

25X1

(15) Noise-free travelling wave tube for low power stage amplifier

(17) Travelling wave tube for final stages

25X1

12. [redacted] East Berlin - RFT Funkwerk Koepenick

Expert in charge: Paulick



Report on the work carried out to date on the KN 3 transmitter

25X1

ment on the KN 3 was given [redacted] on 21 July 1952; Pfeiffer had promised the customer at the beginning of 1951 that the transmitter would be constructed according to the latest developments. The use of the RS 782 tube applies only to the final stage....

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APPENDIX A-3, cont'd

25X1

The confirmation [redacted] concerning the entire tube line-up of the KN 3, all sets inclusive, has not yet been made by TP. The procurement of the RS 782 tube is still unsettled. [redacted] substitution of the Philips transmitter triode TAL 5/6000 ....

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4/

1. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] Possibly [redacted] the Scientific-Technical Bureau for the Construction of High Frequency Apparatus of SAG Kabel is meant.

25X1



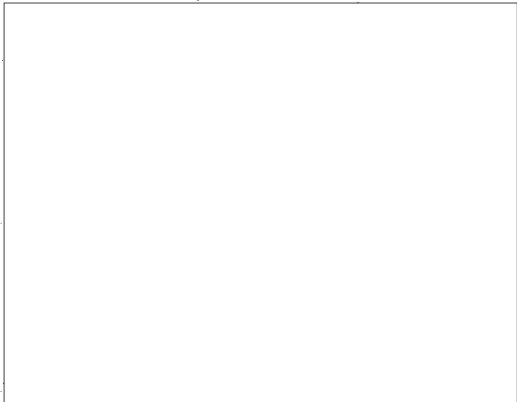
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Comment. Probably for ADN (Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst).

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