

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	East Germany/USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Radio Station "C" Near Beelitz 2. Russian Interest in this Installation	DATE DISTR.	7 September 1954
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. Radio station (Funkamt) "C" is one of the subdepartments of the Main Administration for Radio (HV Funk) of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. It is situated 1 km south of Schoenefeld, which is about 2 kms south-east of Beelitz. Before the war, this station was known as the Overseas Radio Reception Center of the Reich Post Office Central Station. As such, it was exclusively concerned with the reception of telegrams from all parts of the world. During the war, the command center for the Green Net, to which all radio monitoring and jamming stations belonged, was situated here. After the war, it was dismantled by the Russians; when radio station "C" was built up again, however, the USSR sold some of the dismantled machinery back to the radio station.
2. Radio station "C" is divided into five sections; some idea of the functions of the station may be gained from a list of these sections:
 - a. Ball (radio relay) reception (Ball-Empfang)
 Technical supervision of the reception of radio programs from Moscow and their relay to the East German transmitters at Koenigswusterhausen for retransmission.⁴
 - b. Commercial Radio (Kommerzieller Funk)
 Reception of wireless telegraph traffic from the USSR, the Satellites, China and its relay by (land) line to the high speed telegraph terminal in the Chief Telegraph Office in Berlin.
 - c. Control Office (Kontrollstelle)
 Supervision of the quality of reception of:
 - (1) programs transmitted from Russia in Russian, German and other languages;

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC		OSI Ev	X	ORR Ev	X
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- (2) ball (radio relay) transmissions; and
- (3) East German television transmissions.

d. Radio monitoring and frequency measuring (Funkueberwachung /Fuewa/ und Frequenzmessung)

This includes the regular monitoring and watching of all frequency ranges on a monthly schedule (e.g. in February 1954 the range monitored was 2,500 to 7,500 kcs; in March 10,000 to 28,000 kcs); checking that the various categories of transmitters (e.g. broadcast, amateurs, commercial, aircraft, ships) keep to their allotted frequencies; special watches on unauthorized transmitters (see below); regular frequency measuring of East German and foreign transmitters, the former twice daily and all other European stations twice monthly; other measuring at the request of East German stations not equipped with the necessary instruments. The evaluation (Auswertung) subsection of the Monitoring Section has a card index containing the call-signs, frequencies, types and transmission times of all recognized stations, but no attempt is made to record unauthorized stations using changing call-signs. The section does not possess an up-to-date wavemeter, and the taking of measurements is difficult and takes much too long. A modern instrument has been ordered

but has not yet been delivered. It is expected that this section will shortly be divided into two independent parts.

e. Field strength measuring (Feldstaerkemessungen)

The measuring, microvolts per meter, of the signal strength of broadcast and other transmitters. Some are measured several times in the course of a day, under different weather conditions.

3. Russians employed at the station

The following three Russian engineers, believed to be of technical university training level, are permanently employed in the station:

a. Baraev (fnu):

b. Kosenko (fnu):

c. Volkov (fnu):

The Russians all wear civilian clothes and live in a house divided into 4 flats on the land of the radio station. The Russians carry out 24-hour supervision of all aspects of the Funkamt's work. They are also particularly concerned in the costs of German installations used in Russian transmissions (for example, reception from Moscow and relays of the Volga studio transmissions). All unusual events in the operation of the radio station, such as the discovery of a new anti-Communist transmitter (see below), must be reported immediately to the Russians. They then prescribe the action to be taken on observation of the transmitter in question. The employees of the radio station call this work "observation for the High Commission". The control office of the station makes written reports to the Russians on the first and fifteenth of each month. This section also receives various special tasks from the Russians from time to time; for example, in mid-March the section had to submit to the Russians

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exact data on the Voice of America transmissions. The German employees of the station believe that the Russian engineers are in contact with the controllers of various appropriate jamming transmitters. Such jamming transmitters are exclusively in Russian hands. As an illustration of this, one of the leading employees of the radio station at Strahlendorf was recently at an important meeting where he stated that in order to carry out its work properly, the station must be informed on jamming transmitter matters. The representative of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications who was at the meeting replied that there were no jamming transmitters in East Germany. Although all participants at the meeting knew that this was not true, the subject had to be dropped.

4. Germans employed at the station

The head of the radio station "C" is Pieper (fnu). The total number of Germans is not known.

5. Recent items of particular interest to the Russians

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- b. At 0415 hours one morning, during the last week of February, one of the Russians ordered the determination of the degree of deviation from its allotted frequency of a BBC transmitter which was coming through well, in spite of the usual jammer.
- c. On 18 February 1954, radio station "C" discovered a transmitter sending anti-Soviet news in Morse on 3636 kcs. When this was reported by Pieper to the Russians, he was instructed to maintain a standing watch for a whole week and to have the transmission recorded on a tape. It was found that the station was on the air for 20 minutes in each half-hour from 1700 until 2320 hours each day; each transmission repeated a news bulletin for the day. The transmissions were made from a tape and the quality was sometimes poor on account of inadequate perforation. From the signal strength, it seemed that the station must be in West Germany and, from the mistakes, that the Morse operator was not a Russian. When this had been reported, orders were given for a continuous watch to be maintained and for the texts of the transmissions to be preserved. Observation was continued on this transmitter until 11 March 1954 and then abandoned. The transmitter continued to operate daily between 1700 and 2320 hours and was apparently not interrupted by any jammer. Transmissions were still poor, as if the tape had been poorly punched, or it had become worn through repeated use.
- d. Some time in March 1954, radio station "C" received an order to monitor an anti-Communist transmitter sending programs in Bulgarian. This anti-Communist transmitter had first been observed at the beginning of March by the wireless station at Holzhausen, near Leipzig.¹ The transmitter was working on a frequency of 6,250 to 6,300 kcs; that is, it slowly altered its frequency, within these limits, during transmission. Transmission time was from 0400 to 0445 hours every night. The transmitter signed on with the notes of a harp and repeated this several times during the transmission. It called itself Radio Gorani and was directed, in the Bulgarian language, to the "brother Bulgarians suffering under the Communist yoke". The transmissions were recorded on tapes and these were sent to the Main Administration for Radio of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.
6. Other recent work of radio station "C"
- a. On 2 and 3 March 1954 experiments were made in exchanging the frequencies of individual transmitters in East Germany. Thus, Dresden used Leipzig's frequency of 1,043 kcs and Leipzig used Dresden's frequency of 965 kcs. Station "C" supervised this exchange and checked the resultant transmissions. It is believed that further similar experiments will be carried out.

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b. As mentioned above, the radio station devoted particular attention to given frequency ranges in February and March 1954. These frequency ranges are divided over 4 shifts, that is to say between 4 radio operators, into ranges of (for March) 10,000 to 15,000, 15,000 to 19,000, 19,000 to 24,000 and 24,000 to 28,000 kcs. Each man has one of these frequency ranges to observe for the whole month. It is thus necessary, in order to know what frequency is being observed at a particular time, to know the shift system being worked for that month. The monitoring work is not done with too great a zeal. When an operator takes over a new shift, at the start of the shift he goes over his allotted wave range and then often takes a break of one or two hours. He may also have other special tasks to perform. The shifts are 12 hours each, starting at 0700 and 1900 hours.

7. Studio "Volga"

It is understood by the employees of radio station "C" that the Volga studio (referred to above) is a transmitter relaying, from Potsdam, the Moscow program on a wave length of 263 kcs. The transmissions are intended for Russians in East Germany. The Russians employed at radio station "C" have contact with studio Volga.⁴

8. Possible arrival of jamming transmitters

On 27 February 1954, 12 instruments packed in corrugated cardboard were brought to the station from Berlin under guard. According to the delivery note, they were power supply units, but from the security measures and secrecy surrounding the transaction, this was doubted by the employees of the station. It was thought that the parcels more probably contained 12 jamming transmitters for distribution to various places. It was rumored that they were of sufficient power for each to prevent reception of the West Berlin transmissions over the area of a small town.

9. Frequencies of individual East German transmitters

Programs transmitted by Deutschlandsender and Berlin I and Berlin III do not state from which transmitter the program is beamed. Only the frequencies are given. The following is a list of transmitters in use. This information is classified as confidential:

Koenigswusterhausen	185 kcs	Deutschlandsender
" (Langwelle)	263 "	<u>Volga</u> and Moscow (Ball)
Burg near Magdeburg	575 "	Berlin I
Golm near Potsdam	611 "	Berlin III
Wachenbrunn (Thuringia)	688 "	Berlin I
Schwerin	728 "	Berlin III
Berlin	782 "	Deutschlandsender as for 185 kcs
Boehlen	828 "	Unknown
Koenigswusterhausen	833 "	Berlin I
Erfurt	858 "	Berlin I
Reichenbach	911.9"	Berlin III
Dresden	1016 "	Berlin III
Leipzig	1043 "	Berlin III
Plauen	1079 "	Berlin III
Bernburg	1196 "	Berlin I

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Leipzig II	1322 kcs	Moscow in German and other languages
Berlin PFZ ²	1570 "	Berlin III

The above data were correct up to 9 March 1954, but on that date Germany was transmitting not on 1,016 but on 1,043 kcs and Leipzig was on 962 kcs. From 23 March 1954, Koenigswusterhausen transmitted on 1,016 kcs instead of 853 kcs. It is planned at radio station "C" that it is planned to alter the frequencies of all East German transmitters by July 1954. It is not known whether these alterations are to be made on technical grounds alone; this is doubted. It may be noted that the transmissions which are officially made from Berlin I and Berlin III come in fact from various towns in East Germany; they are relayed either by cable or over the Berlin stations. The PFZ transitter is a very weak experimental transmitter of 600 to 800 watts and so is often difficult to hear in Berlin. 5

10. Other radio monitoring stations

There are two other radio stations in East Germany besides station "C". These are at Holzhausen, near Leipzig, and at Hasenbuch, near [redacted] station "C" is now working out plans and costs for a very modern new radio monitoring station, which would also carry out field strength measurements and frequency measurements. Money would be voted for this in the 1955 plan.

[redacted] this new station will be in Templin or Elsholz, and that all radio monitoring functions now carried out by station "C" will be taken over by it. [redacted]

11. Radio monitoring by the State Secretariat for State Security

Nothing is officially known in station "C" about any such radio monitoring. The existence of liaison should not be ascertained.

Comments:

1. Holzhausen is 7 kms SE of the town center of Leipzig.
2. PFZ means, we think, the Posts and Telecommunications Technical Central Office.
3. We cannot trace Hasenbuch.

Comments:

4. [redacted] the Moscow No. 1 programs are relayed to Studio Volga in Potsdam and then transmitted to Koenigswusterhausen, where they are rebroadcast on 263 kcs, from 100 -200 kw.
5. [redacted] a new long wave transmitter had been built in late spring 1954 at Zehlendorf near Oranienburg.

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