

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT		
SUBJECT	Jamming of American Broadcasts in Rumania; Technical Aspects and Popular Reaction	DATE DISTR.	2 April 1964	50X1-HUM
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COUNTRY : Rumania

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SUBJECT : Jamming of American Broad-
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Aspects and Popular Re-
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1. Radio broadcast jamming activity began in Rumania in spring or summer 1952, and was carried out, at first, by the Rumanian Security Forces (Securitate) exclusively. In about 1955, the transmitters of the jamming stations passed under the control of the General Directorate for Radio Communications of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, later called Ministry of Transports and Telecommunications. The technical control (including tuning of the transmitter) was carried out by the Securitate at the nearest Radio Broadcast Center. These stations were known as "measurements stations" (masuratori). In official documents, [redacted] jamming activity was called "radio-defense" (radioaparae). 50X1-HUM
2. The centers were equipped with East German RFT and Czechoslovakian Tesla transmitters. There were also old World War II German jamming transmitters still in existence. These transmitters covered the whole short-wave band from 11 to 50 meters and operated with an output of 5 to 50 watts. For the jamming of medium wave programs, the output was generally 5 kw. The antenna system was not complicated; there were only horizontal antennas on wooden masts, fed in the center of the radiating conductor (center fed long-lines).
3. The radiated signal was a complex modulated tone which has a greater bandwidth than the normal broadcast signal and makes the broadcast signal entirely unrecognizable. A listener could not even distinguish between music and speech. The jamming signal was so broad that it often blanked adjacent frequencies in use by local stations. The jamming sounded like a rising and falling rushing noise. Usually, one could hear the beginning of the foreign program through most of the station identification. Then one would hear the carrier of the jamming station being tuned to the foreign frequency. Then followed the jamming modulation, and a morse identification of the jamming station. This identification was repeated approximately every two minutes for the duration of the jamming activity. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
4. In every jamming station, transmitters were installed, depending on the general receiving conditions and local situation. For instance, in a region with Hungarian and German population, the respective transmissions from Western countries were also jammed. Generally, the number of jamming sets varied from 15 to more than 30 in each center.
5. Although the local jamming transmitters had only a limited radius, they were located in such a manner as to achieve maximum effectiveness within densely populated areas. In order to cover the entire country, reciprocity agreements had been signed between Rumania and Poland, Rumania and Hungary, and Rumania and the Soviet Union. On the basis of these agreements, the entire Rumanian territory would be covered through powerful jamming transmitters, while at the same time, Rumania's powerful jamming transmitters did the same for its partners.

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6. In Bucharest proper there were three centers, constructed during the last part of 1952 and early part of 1953. The main jamming center (Center 3) was located in the heart of Bucharest at the militia headquarters. This center had at least 30 jamming transmitters for various frequencies. The other two centers were smaller, each with approximately 20 jamming transmitters. One of these two was located near the Arc de Triomphe, and ceased to operate in 1961. The third jamming station had been located at the telegraph transmitting center in Bucharest Herastrau on Strada Clabucet. The first two jamming stations in Bucharest remained intact until October 1963, and at that time it was allegedly contemplated to dismantle them completely. Personnel were placed in other jobs, or given paid leave until reassigned.

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7. Other jamming stations were located in Timisoara (at the broadcasting station on Calea Aradului), in Cluj (former telegraph transmitter at entrance of town, on highway from Feleac), and at Brasov (on hill called Warte, i.e. observation tower hill). The other broadcast jamming centers located in Rumania as of August 1963 are shown in Figure 1, attached.

8. [redacted] the English Voice of America broadcast, [redacted] had not been jammed at all. [redacted]

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All other foreign language VOA broadcasts, such as those in French and German, were generally jammed, but the listener could occasionally find a wave length on which the program was not jammed.

9. The jamming of VOA ceased on 29 July 1963. Official explanation for discontinuance of the jamming as presented by the government was that the Communists' consciousness had reached such a level that there was no need for further jamming of the VOA Rumanian broadcasts.

10. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the VOA broadcasts directed toward Rumania were not effective at all. The rural areas, as well as the suburbs of large cities, have their radiofication system, which in itself precludes a large scale reception. The rural "radioficare" system operated from central receiver stations and wire transmission to individual houses equipped only with loudspeakers and volume control. As to the city population, [redacted] divided [redacted] listeners into two pronounced categories -- the intellectuals and the workers. [redacted] only 20 - 25 percent of the intellectuals listened to the English language VOA broadcasts.

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11. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] For almost 12 years the average Rumanian had been unable to hear Western broadcasts. In all these years of "darkness", the Rumanian population had been exposed to concentrated, political indoctrination. In order to make the Rumanian VOA broadcasts more effective, [redacted] the urgent need to concentrate on this vast majority of the population. The anti-Communist propaganda presented in the current broadcasting was, no doubt, prepared by intellectuals who left Rumania and lost contact with the present mentality of the Rumanians. [redacted]

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as the opening of the broadcasts with the Rumanian Royal Anthem. [redacted] most of the Rumanian speakers gave the impression of being too arrogant, they did not impress the average listener as being sympathetic with the contemporary difficulties of the Rumanian nation. An air of superiority was noticeable even from their manner of speech and clearly indicated that they represented a class of people which is not particularly liked by the Rumanians. As to the content of the broadcasts, [redacted] the commentaries were not concerned enough with Rumanian problems but were topics of general interest. [redacted] the Free Spain broadcasts, wick originated from Rumania (located in the vicinity of Bucharest), as an effective example of propaganda. [redacted]

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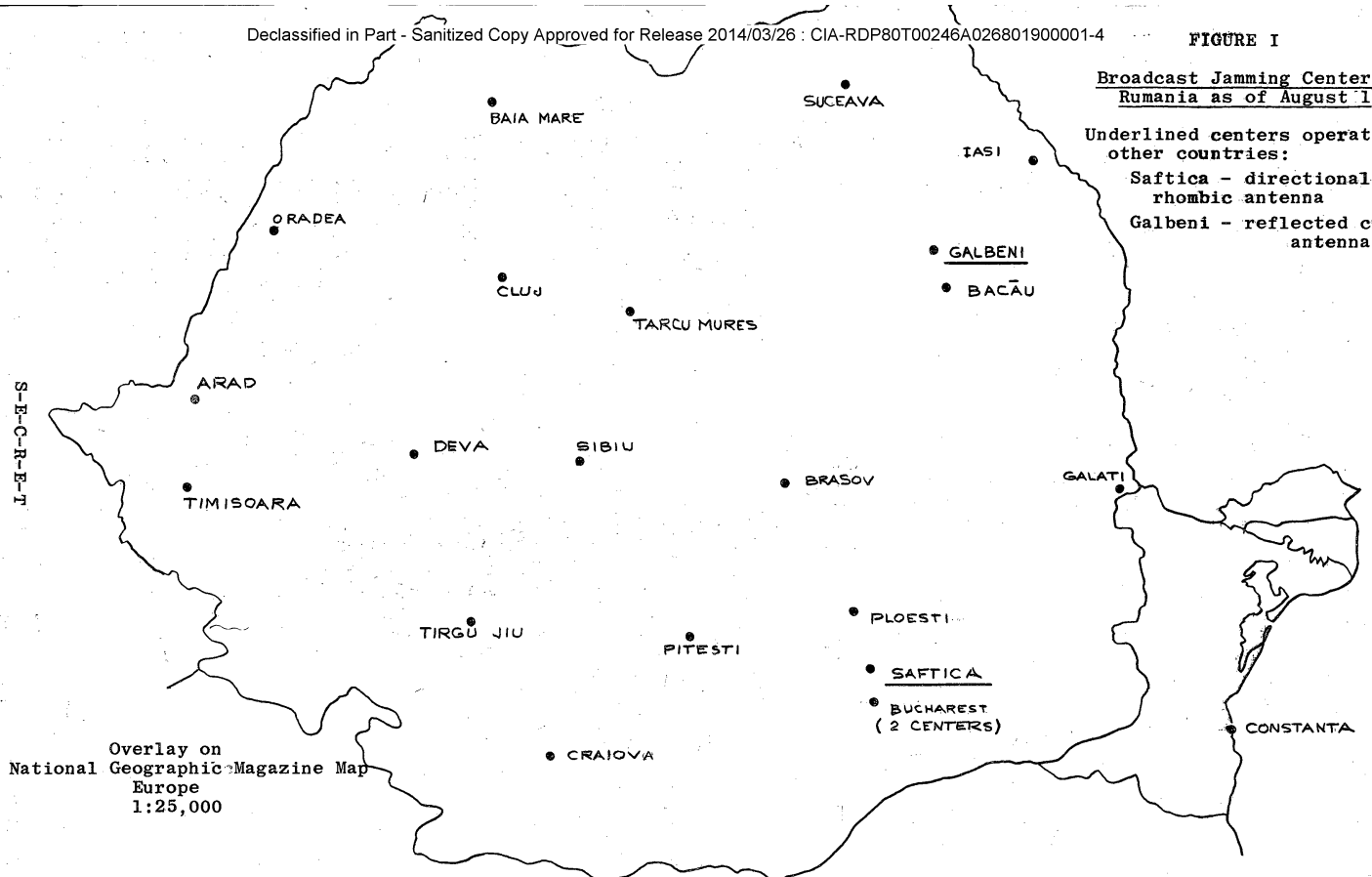
FIGURE I

Broadcast Jamming Centers in Rumania as of August 1963

Underlined centers operate for other countries:

Saftica - directional rhombic antenna

Galbeni - reflected curtain antenna



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