

Verbundkatalog Kalliope

"Freedom Station" Broadcasts. The New Weapon In Psychological Warfare. Excerpts from "a rough draft" by Stefan J. Rundt. With Comments and Additional Suggestions by Klaus Mann.

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"FREEDOM STATION" BROADCASTS

The New Weapon In Psychological Warfare

Excerpts from "a rough draft"

by

STEFAN J. RUNDT
(Pvt., Camp Ritchie, Maryland)

With Comments and Additional Suggestions

by

KLAUS MANN
(T/3, Camp Ritchie, Maryland)

Why "Undercover Stations"?

1.) FREEDOM STATIONS have in the past proved to be superior propaganda media. Professional monitors agree that their impact is greater and their performances more gripping than those of any other radio shows. They represent the very interests of the listener, speak for him as well as to him.

2.) TRAITOR BROADCASTERS, as Dr. Göbbels has termed them, are free from the stigma of being "the enemy calling." This enables them to reach effectively an audience which may shun official networks from America or the BBC - even if such an audience may have an "inkling" that it is indeed "the enemy" who addresses himself to them.

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4.) SECRET "SENDERS": In the eyes of the listeners, a uniquely close bond exists between speakers and audience. Both share the imminent danger of being detected. Both seem to "know" each other: they "hold an underground meeting." ("Der Sender der Europäischen Revolution" actually held a mass meeting over the air, on New Year's Eve, 1941. - "Radio Travail" held street meeting. - "Radio Gaul" dramatically staged demonstrations. - "Fapte Romane" presented speakers interrupted by yells and applause. - "Radio Herald: Het Vrije Sender van de Underdrukte Belgie" tells how the speaker walked through the streets of Bruxelles 'to get the reaction of the people.' - Gustav-Siegfried's "Chief" offers exciting stories about his trips through Germany and the occupied countries. - "Der Deutsche Volkssender" reads prohibited pamphlets at dictation speed. - "Radio Milano della Liberta" asked for suggestions and opinions.)

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They are the necessary supplements to the official broadcasts.
10. CERTAIN GROUPS may be permitted to announce their specific WAR AIMS - even if they happen to be diametrically opposed to the policy of the United States.
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*) This point is, in my opinion, particularly significant and at the same time problematical. Of course, the governments of the United Nations could by no means held responsible for any programs and promises put forward by anti-Nazi groups which work - supposedly - within the Reich and quite independently from Allied authorities. However, there must be limits to this kind of masquerade. It would be cynical - and, moreover, unwise - to promote ideas which may have a momentary disintegrating effect on German morale but are fundamentally hostile to the philosophy and interests of the United Nations. According to Rundt's suggestion, "a station for industrialists and high officials can very well be super-nationalistic; a peasant station, even chauvenistic; a station operating as 'Nazi-Party-Opposition', as anti-USA, anti-British, and anti-Semitic as it pleases."
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Break transmissions; "scram"; return to the air with apologies. Play the hunted; dramatize the "chase".
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6. To circumvent jamming interference, the signal must "drift." This permits an attentive listener to "follow up" signal with dial.
Sharp, rapid announcements must call attention to such drifting (in the middle of transmissions!) and give alternative frequencies, changes of wavelength.
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of the listeners and makes detection more difficult - especially when the Freedom Station is close to the channel of an official Nazi network. *) ((FOOTNOTE))

8. Freedom Stations should pretend to have many listeners: this gives confidence to the meek and timid. The building up and linking of cells must be promoted by all means possible - "messages", coded "postscripts", etc. Such messages are useful - if for no other reason - as they confuse the ether Gestapo, which is then forced to leave the Freedom station un-jammed, at least once a day, to copy the contents.
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12. Both monologues and dialogues are effective. Best is perhaps the performance of two speakers alternating in their reports - or one reporter and one commentator. The speakers should be introduced individually and built up as "radio characters."

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As for these musical preludes or interludes, they are of course not a privilege of the pirate stations, but may be used as well by any of the official Allied networks. In fact, BBC employed most effectively this kind of "cultural propaganda" - presenting on various occasions prominent German musicians in exile as guest-performers. There are many possibilities to make these "entertaining program" even more colourful and suggestive. For instance, we might put on certain pieces of popular German music or dramatic art which ~~are~~ glorify the ideal of liberty and have somehow an inspiring, revolutionary impact - like the famous arias from Beethoven's "Fidelio" or scenes from Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" or "Don Carlos."

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At no time must the material of pirates reflect that they are synchronized with BBC or official American broadcasts. Their line, trends and campaigns must always be distinctly their own.

Tentative Outline of Suggested Pirates:

1. For Bavarian and Austrian Peasantry. (Conservative; anti-heathen; anti-big-wig; anti-war; anti-SS line. In dialect.)
2. An anti-Nazi German Workers' Station without political affiliation. (Does not need to mention USSR or pre-Hitler

unions and parties in the Reich.)

3. A pro-Russian "Socialist" or Marxist."
4. A radical station for sailors and dock workers. (In the "Waterkant" dialect of the Hanseatic cities. - Special programs for ships on sea, crews of ship yards, etc. They all have receiving facilities and good reception points!)
5. A special station for blitzed Ruhr and Rhineland industrial workers and miners. (In "kölsch" argot.)
6. Freedom Station for "Allemannian" peasants. (The farmers in Württemberg, Baden, and parts of Swabian Bavaria were always well organized and comparatively free from church ties.)
7. A Catholic anti-Hitler "Sender."
8. A Protestant "Niemöller"-Station.
9. To the people of rural Northern Germany. (Oldenburg, Pomerania, Hanover. Bourgeois-rural.)
10. To the industrialists, higher officials, army officers. (In a language for the "salon" of such families.)
11. To the Party Opposition. (The SA-men who were "left behind" and never had a chance to get into the SS.)
12. A channel to the professional listeners - the the Gestapo. They enjoy peaceful listening conditions, concentrate carefully, and have no fear while "working." They can record broadcasts and show the recordings to their colleagues. These special broadcasts should attack and ridicule the higher-ups and reveal their corruption; (Göring's bank accounts abroad, etc.)

*) ((FOOTNOTE))

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As Rundt stresses himself, "above coverage is, of course, most tentative and only to provide a basic approach." There are indeed many other possibilities which might prove feasible and effective. For instance:

A "Frauen-Sender" (i.e. a station for Women: maybe with a "blitzed" housewife as regular speaker - complaining about the sorrows and problems of her homeless life.

A Middle Class Sender - appealing to various professional groups such as physicians, lawyers, shopkeepers, teachers, journalists, etc.

Several stations addressing the different sections of German youth - Hitler Youth, academic youth, those still connected with the "Youth Movement" ("Bündische Jugend") etc.

K. M.

Location:

England offers better broadcasting location than any point within the United States. She is located in a region almost identical in conditions to the receiving area. In England the transmitting operators can themselves hear how they are jammed and where and may "drift" their beam and frequency as well as "goose up" their power as expedient. The received signal would also lack any characteristic of an overseas "fuzz."

But a Station can be well operated for this purpose in the ~~U.S.~~ United States. It is, of course, absolutely unnecessary to build a transmitter. Any commercial code station - preferably on such a location as Long Island - could be used at scheduled periods. The various "freedom broadcasts" would, of course, be transmitted over different frequencies in order to avoid the impression that all of them emanate from the same source.

Studios:

Any private house or office could be equipped with one single insulated broadcasting cubicle. From there Tel& Tel land-lines would pipe the signal to the transmitter in use. The distance is irrelevant.

Equipment need be only general office equipment, recording facilities, back-play machinery for re-broadcast, possibly a back-play Ediphone machine for monitoring of such programs as (cylinder recorded) BBC shows in German, other existing pirate broadcasts, etc. The installing of a teletype one-way printer could furnish up to date material from the OWI, FCC, CBS, etc.

Material:

All Allied Intelligence sources must be accessible and furnish ample material for pirate broadcasts. "The Chief" could never operate if he were not furnished with information by military, naval and civilian intelligence offices. Provincial Axis papers should be excerpted in London (being obtainable in Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland, whence they can be flown to England) and interesting quotations, data and findings, names and titles etc. must be relayed to the "studio" and "editorial room" of the pirate station by means of Press Wireless in original German text. (Word rate 3 cents.) A steady flow of such information must be available. American correspondents should be requested to cooperate in Stockholm, Bern, Lisbon, etc. The BBC may contribute such data as name lists, terminology lexica, information on German home broadcasts, analysis data, files and designations in the original German text of

organizational setups inside Germany, their leaders by name and title, street addresses of such places as the Sabotage-SS-School on the Königsplatz in Augsburg, the street address of the Reich Naval Intelligence on the Lützow-Ufer in Berlin, personal histories of big-wigs, names of factories which have been raided by the RAF or in which disorders occurred, etc.

A great deal of such data is obtainable from the provincial Nazi press. Neo-German Hitlerite etymology, reference books such as recent editions of the "Year Book of the National Socialist Party", "The Lexicon of German Leaders", are all available in Basle or Lisbon.

The greatest care must be exercised that at no time misinformation which can be checked by listeners inside is aired over setup pirate stations. Every title, every term, every Nazi-abbreviation must be letter-perfect. We cannot speak of trucks as "Laszautomobile" when every child in militaristic Germany calls them today "LKW's". We must never sound as we were not inside or not fully familiar with inside conditions. A setup pirate must never ~~sound~~ talk a dead language or ring foreign, uninformed and unaware of life "inside" as it actually is.

The Staff:

Each station must have its own staff. A "Workers' Station" cannot produce broadcasts intended for the industrialist-"junker" listeners.

As each station offers only one program daily, and as often enough such stations will remain off the air for the sake of "effect", three or four persons are sufficient to operate one station. In other words, twelve stations can be operated by about 40 persons plus stenographic help, technicians, and researchers whose material is accessible to all stations. These researchers will also sift incoming communications, intelligence material, etc. and will request data for certain broadcasts from special sources which may be able to dig up such details.

The operation of a small listening post or receiving facility, either near the studio or in case the studio is located near the transmitter in the immediate vicinity of the latter, would enable the various "desks" to pick up items and ideas. (It is easier to answer a Hitler speech if one has listened to it. One must constantly hear the broadcasts of the authentic pirates to remain in keeping with their style and trends.)

The entire staff is to be bound by oath to keep absolute silence. All publicity must be strictly avoided.

If time is obtainable from one singly transmitter for all, say, twelve pirate "shows", it may be well if all "exitors,"

"speakers", "researchers", and technicians lived nearby that transmitter. Then studios could be in the same location, and information and material could be fed by telephone and teletype.

*

Postscriptum
(BY THE EDITOR)

IT seemed worthwhile to me to copy and recommend (if only in this condensed and slightly revised version) R. J. Rundt's memorandum. He has studied the European underground stations in a thorough, professional way. (Another memorandum by Rundt, enumerating all European "pirates" with their respective schedules, wavelengths, political programs, etc., ~~testifies~~ ~~impressively~~ to the solidity of his knowledge.

is an additional proof of
His long
As for his Suggestion they
are things not strikingly original
from fact, most of his plans
have already been carried out
by the Radio Station for the
B. B. C. American program etc.
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on the

for 5 months from the Hon. Mr. Sturges
address himself to the Hon. Mr. Sturges
to the Hon. Mr. Sturges
as my ^{representative} ~~representative~~ by center
disguised and ~~disguised~~ by center
Alas! we fear. While this
is in the way. ^{undoubtedly} ~~undoubtedly~~ it
summarized and ^{dignified} ~~dignified~~ it
An effort may be apt to neglect
in the other possibilities, such
as the ^{single} ~~single~~ "F.S." broadcasts,
which I from ^{effort} ~~effort~~ as well.

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9. To the people of rural Northern Germany. (Oldenburg, Pomerania, Hannover. Bourgeois-rural.)
10. To the industrialists, higher officials, army officers. (In a language for the "salon" of such families.)
11. To the Party Opposition. (The SA-men who were "left behind" and never had a chance to get into the SS.)
12. A channel to the professional listeners - the the Gestapo. They enjoy peaceful listening conditions, concentrate carefully, and have no fear while "working." They can record broadcasts and show the recordings to their colleagues. These special broadcasts should attack and ridicule the higher-ups and reveal their corruption; (Göring's bank accounts abroad, etc.)

*) ((FOOTNOTE))

*)

As Rundt stresses himself, "above coverage is, of course, most tentative and only to provide a basic approach." There are indeed many other possibilities which might prove feasible and effective. For instance:

A "Frauen-Sender" (i.e. a station for Women: maybe with a "blitzed" housewife as regular speaker - complaining about the sorrows and problems of her homeless life.

A Middle Class Sender - appealing to various professional groups such as physicians, lawyers, shopkeepers, teachers, journalists, etc.

Several stations addressing the different sections of German youth - Hitler Youth, academic youth, those still connected with the "Youth Movement" ("Bündische Jugend") etc.

K..M.

Location:

England offers better broadcasting location than any point within the United States. She is located in a region almost identical in conditions to the receiving area. In England the transmitting operators can themselves hear how they are jammed and where and may "drift" their beam and frequency as well as "goose up" their power as expedient. The received signal would also lack any characteristic of an overseas "fuzz."

But a Station can be well operated for this purpose in the ~~United~~ United States. It is, of course, absolutely unnecessary to build a transmitter. Any commercial code station - preferably on such a location as Long Island - could be used at scheduled periods. The various "freedom broadcasts" would, of course, be transmitted over different frequencies in order to avoid the impression that all of them emanate from the same source.

Studios:

Any private house or office could be equipped with one single insulated broadcasting cubicle. From there Tel& Tel land-lines would pipe the signal to the transmitter in use. The distance is irrelevant.

Equipment need be only general office equipment, recording facilities, back-play machinery for re-broadcast, possibly a back-play Ediphone machine for monitoring of such programs as (cylinder recorded) BBC shows in German, other existing pirate broadcasts, etc. The installing of a teletype one-way printer could furnish up to date material from the OWI, FCC, CBS, etc.

Material:

All Allied Intelligence sources must be accessible and furnish ample material for pirate broadcasts. "The Chief" could never operate if he were not furnished with information by military, naval and civilian intelligence offices. Provincial Axis papers should be excerpted in London (being obtainable in Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland, whence they can be flown to England) and interesting quotations, data and findings, names and titles etc. must be relayed to the "studio" and "editorial room" of the pirate station by means of Press Wireless in original German text. (Word rate 3 cents.) A steady flow of such information must be available. American correspondents should be requested to cooperate in Stockholm, Bern, Lisbon, etc. The BBC may contribute such data as name lists, terminology lexica, information on German home broadcasts, analysis data, files and designations in the original German text of

organizational setups inside Germany, their leaders by name and title, street addresses of such places as the Sabotage-SS-School on the Königsplatz in Augsburg, the street address of the Reich Naval Intelligence on the Lützow-Ufer in Berlin, personal histories of big-wigs, names of factories which have been raided by the RAF or in which disorders occurred, etc.

A great deal of such data is obtainable from the provincial Nazi press. Neo-German Hitlerite etymology, reference books such as recent editions of the "Year Book of the National Socialist Party", "The Lexicon of German Leaders", are all available in Basle or Lisbon.

The greatest care must be exercised that at no time misinformation which can be checked by listeners inside is aired over setup pirate stations. Every title, every term, every Nazi-abbreviation must be letter-perfect. We cannot speak of trucks as "Laszautomobile" when every child in militaristic Germany calls them today "LKW's". We must never sound as we were not inside or not fully familiar with inside conditions. A setup pirate must never ~~sound~~ talk a dead language or ring foreign, uninformed and unaware of life "inside" as it actually is.

The Staff:

Each station must have its own staff. A "Workers' Station" cannot produce broadcasts intended for the industrialist-"junker" listeners.

As each station offers only one program daily, and as often enough such stations will remain off the air for the sake of "effect", three or four persons are sufficient to operate one station. In other words, twelve stations can be operated by about 40 persons plus stenographic help, technicians, and researchers whose material is accessible to all stations. These researchers will also sift incoming communications, intelligence material, etc. and will request data for certain broadcasts from special sources which may be able to dig up such details.

The operation of a small listening post or receiving facility, either near the studio or in case the studio is located near the transmitter in the immediate vicinity of the latter, would enable the various "desks" to pick up items and ideas. (It is easier to answer a Hitler speech if one has listened to it. One must constantly hear the broadcasts of the authentic pirates to remain in keeping with their style and trends.)

The entire staff is to be bound by oath to keep absolute silence. All publicity must be strictly avoided.

If time is obtainable from one singly transmitter for all, say, twelve pirate "shows", it may be well if all "exitors,"

"speakers", "researchers", and technicians lived nearby that transmitter. Then studios could be in the same location, and information and material could be fed by telephone and teletype.



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P o s t s c r i p t u m

(BY THE EDITOR)

IT seemed worthwhile to me to copy and recommend (if only in this condensed and slightly revised version) R. J. Rundt's memorandum. He has studied the European underground stations in a thorough, professional way. (Another memorandum by Rundt, enumerating all European "pirates" with their respective schedules, wavelengths, political programs, etc., testifies impressively to the solidity of his knowledge.