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DEC NARA Date 11/9/11



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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
G-2
FAR EAST COMMAND

FILE NO. 000.77
LINE NO. _____ TO _____
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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation untitled

Date 03/12/47

From MEMO FEAF

To 6-2

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- 1 page Doc
- Security-Classified Information
 - Otherwise Restricted Information

CIA/CIA

31 OCT 1979

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Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

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DEC NARA Date

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0612

Russian Monitoring and Relaying Radio Stations.

18 NOV 1947

G-2

Army Security Agency

CIS/OD/SA/JAM/vmc

34328

1 Attached CIC report dtd 25 Oct 47, subject as above, is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:
441st CIC
rpt, subj:
as above.

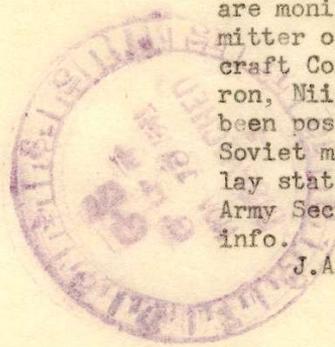
C.A.W.

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MEMO FOR RECORD:

CIC Area 30 S/I N11 30-151
dtd 25 Oct 47, subj: same as
above, states that the Soviets
are monitoring the radio trans-
mitter operated by the 611th Air-
craft Control and Warning Squad-
ron, Niigata Det. It has not
been possible to locate these
Soviet monitoring and radio re-
lay stations. Info forwarded
Army Security Agency for their
info.

J.A.M. 26-5662



File (D)
MAYNARD E. LEE
CWO, USA
19 Nov 47

[Handwritten initials]

FILE

34328

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Western Monitoring and Relaying Radio Stations.

18 NOV 1947

CIS/OD/SA/1AM/AMC

Army Security Agency

G-2

Attached CIC report dtd 25 Oct 47, subject as above, is forwarded for your information.

I Incl:
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rpt, subj:
as above.

C.A.W.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

CIC Area 30 S/I 30-151
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26-2665



File
KAYARD E. LEE
C/O. USA
11/11/47



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CIS/OD/SA/1HK/1AM/AMC
G-2 File Copy

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SEC NARA Date

11/8/4

APO 500
21 October 1947

JL

SUBJECT: Recording of Arrival of Repatriation Ship at Maizuru,
for Japanese Broadcast.

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, EIGHTH Army, APO 343.

1. In August 1947 the Japan Broadcast Corp., with approval of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, made a recording of an on-the-spot description of the arrival of a repatriation ship at Hakodate, including impromptu interviews with repatriates. This recording was later broadcast on the Friday hour allotted to a program concerning repatriates, and is reported to have been favorably received.

2. The Japan Broadcast Corp. now desires to make a similar recording, for subsequent broadcasting, on the occasion of a repatriation vessel at Maizuru. They desire to send a party of about 6 members of Radio Tokyo, led by a producer named SHIMIZU, and accompanied by TANETANI Seizo of the Central Liaison Office, to Maizuru about 26 October to make this recording. The party desires to stay at Maizuru until about 29 October.

3. This Headquarters views this project favorably and requests that reasonable facilities should be extended to the party by the Maizuru Port Commander.

4. The recording is subject to censoring by Civil Censorship Detachment prior to being broadcast.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

R. G. DUFF
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Acting Executive Officer

FILE

File BVP
31876
File 2
MAYNARD E. LEE
CWO, USA
7 Nov 47

3

000.77 / Broadcast

G-2 Admin File Copy
JL/JWS/LS

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SEC NARA Date

11/8/4

BASIC: Ltr fr G-2 to G-2 8 Army, dtd 21 Oct 47, subject "Recording of Arrival of Repatriation Ship at Maizuru, for Japanese Broadcast".

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

1. Purpose of this letter to G-2 8 Army is to indicate approval of Jap. Broadcast Corp. project, verbally submitted thru CLO, for a recording of the scene of arrival of a repatriation ship at Maizuru, and to direct granting of necessary facilities (i.e. admission to port etc.) at Maizuru. Request was made to J/L thru C.L.O. Repatr. Sectn (Mr. Suzuki).

2. Similar project, for Hakodate, was approved in Aug. 47, with concurrence of CIE and G-3; approval was communicated to 8 Army G-2 by SCAP G-2 letter, similar in content as present letter, on request of Col. Jones, 8 Army G-2.

3. CIE (Lt. Col. Nugent) G-3 Repatr. (Lt. Col. Anderson) and ATIS (Lt. Col. Glenn) have been contacted by telephone and have concurred.

JWS. 26-5978



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By

CEC NARA Date

11/8/11

BASIC: Ltr fr G-2 to G-2 8 Army, dtd 21 Oct 47, subject "Recording of Arrival of Registration Ship at Matsun, for Japanese Broadcast".

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

1. Purpose of this letter to G-2 8 Army is to indicate approval of Jap Broadcast Corp. project, verbally submitted thru GIC, for a recording of the scene of arrival of a registration ship at Matsun, and to direct granting of necessary facilities (i.e. admission to port etc.) at Matsun. Request was made to Lt. Col. Repatr. Sectn (Mr. Szurki).

2. Similar project, for Hakodate, was approved in Aug. 47, with concurrence of GIC and G-2; approval was communicated to 8 Army G-2 by SCAP G-2 letter, similar in content as present letter, on request of Col. Jones, 8 Army G-2.

3. GIC (Lt. Col. Nugent) G-2 Repatr. (Lt. Col. Anderson) and ATIS (Lt. Col. Glenn) have been contacted by telephone and have concurred.

LWS... 28-2978

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G-2, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND, APO 500 AUG 1947

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. In reference to request made in paragraph 3, basic letter, it is desired that the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces be advised of the following:

a. Subject monitoring logs are prepared by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Bureau station in Hawaii and are forwarded by airmail to General Headquarters, Far East Command, where they are reproduced in designated numbers by the Civil Censorship Detachment, a unit under G-2.

b. Arrangements have been made to supply the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces with copies of the requested monitoring logs which will be forwarded by the regular messenger service now operating between General Liaison Section, G-2, General Headquarters, Far East Command, and the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces Headquarters at Empire House, Tokyo.

2. It is further desired that the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces be informed that the procedure outlined above will take effect on or about 10 August.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

①

John W. [unclear] has commenced this action see C/N #2

F.B.I. - Liaison Office
S. MYERS
Colonel, G.S.C.
Executive Officer

File ②
MAYNARD E. LEE
CWO, USA

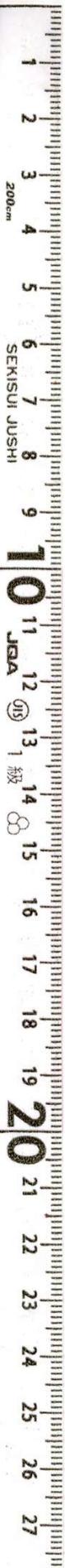
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Plan of Procedure for Establishment of Monitoring Station in Japan

DC/S, FEC

G-4

24 July 47

1. The C/S has approved subject project and requires a plan of procedure to implement same. (Estimated requirements, Tab A)

2. It is desired that G-4, in conjunction with interested sections listed in Par 3 below, prepare for the C/S's approval subject plan based on the following factors:

- a. Location at Sasebo, Kyushu.
- b. Construction of operational and quartering structures, cost estimated at \$198,000, to be borne as incidental to the occupation except for materials provided by U. S. Armed Forces.
- c. Date of completion of project minimum requirements for operation by 30 Oct 47; completion of project by 1 Jan 48.
- d. Establishment of priority of construction in consonance with existing and already approved projects.
- e. Method of reimbursement by deposit of dollars (US) in Yen Liquidation Fund for all services and materials furnished by the Army on a reimbursable basis under the provisions of War Dept Ltr, AGAO-S-D-BM-400 TS, 23 Oct 1946: "Supplies and Equipment for CIG".
- f. Procurement and replacement of required personnel for operation of this project will be the responsibility of CIG.
- g. Logistic support for the operating group (estimated at present at 14 persons).
- h. Availability of materials required for construction indicated in (b), both indigenous and items being procured from the ZI.
- i. The feasibility of utilizing alternate sites, either in Japan or elsewhere in the Pacific has been considered and none are adequate. Post Treaty utilizations is the responsibility of CIG.

3. Other interested sections are: G-1, G-2, CSO, Engineer O, Fiscal O, 8th Army. Where appropriate, the above enumerated agencies should furnish annexes to this plan sufficiently complete to show the requirements, the procurement thereof, with dates and any operational difficulties connected with this project.

4. This plan with concurrences of interested agencies, together with the necessary directives, should reach this office by 30 July.

DISTRIBUTION: G-1, G-2, CSO, Engineer O, Fiscal O.

Incl: Tab A

-E. M. A.-

#5

00071 FBIB

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G-2 INFO COPY

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Tab A

Extract of Memorandum to C/S, FEC, subject: Establishment of Radio Monitoring Station in Japan, dated 25 April 47.

IV. RECOMMENDATION AND REQUEST FOR FACILITIES

It is recommended that at the earliest possible date a monitoring station be established at Sasebo for operation by the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch.

To accomplish this project, the following facilities will be required and are hereby requested:

A. Procurement and Construction

- 1. Procure the Ishidake site from the Japanese Government.
- 2. Clear the property and dig up and remove all underground metal pipe (to prevent false alignment of incoming signals).
- 3. Erect the following all-weather buildings, according to plans to be furnished:

- (a) Main operations buildings: floor space, 3,000 sq ft.
- (b) Shop and storage buildings floor space, 800 sq ft.
- (c) Mess hall: floor space, 1,200 sq ft.

- 4. Bury two feet underground the electric power, telephone and water lines leading into site.
- 5. Assist in erection of antennas and relocate the power line that runs through the site.
- 6. Improve the road from the Sasebo shipyard area to the site (about three miles) to make it an all-weather road.

B. Communications

- 1. Provide reliable communications for 15,000 words daily from the Ishidake site to the GHQ Signal Center, Tokyo, and for 200 words daily from Tokyo to Ishidake; the 15,000 words of intercepts to be relayed by the GHQ Signal Center to the United States. With 5,000 words daily to be filed from Tokyo, this represents the 20,000 words daily of outgoing traffic allocated to FBI by the Chief Signal Officer, FEC, last November.

C. Personnel

Building up of the station has been divided into three phases, as follows:

Phase One: Period of construction of station plus three months: number of personnel, 14.

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Tab A

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Phase Two: Enlarging the staff as the station proves a sound venture and as radio reception remains consistently excellent Phase One plus three months: estimated number of additional personnel, 6.

Phase Three: It is contemplated that the rich supply of Far Eastern linguists among foreign nationals resident in Japan will be utilized to full advantage as translators. Initially, these foreign nationals would be employed under the SCAP arrangement by which the U. S. Government is not responsible for payment of salaries. If their services are required permanently, as some future date foreign nationals of proved competence and trustworthiness might be placed on the FHB payroll.

Phases Two and Three are outside the sphere of immediate consideration. Phase One will require:

1. Invitational orders for 14 civilians to proceed, in increments of two or three, from Hawaii to Japan for permanent duty.
2. Housing for 14 civilians at Sasebo, as follows:
 - (a) Two field grade type of dependent houses.
 - (b) Four company grade type of dependent houses.
 - (c) Eight single employees' billets.

V. CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Engineer Office, GHQ, FEC, estimates the cost of construction for FHB operations and housing at Sasebo as follows:

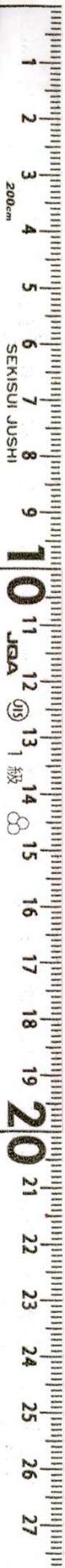
A. Operations buildings (Section IV-A above): \$114,000. (Floor plan of main building attached). This estimate is based on the assumption, in which G-4 and the Engineer Office concur, that the Japanese Government may be expected to clear the Ishidake site in order to salvage the construction materials thereon. This is, in any event, the intention of the Japanese Government, which desires the materials for emergency housing.

B. Personal housing (Section IV-C-2 above):

6 dependent houses.....	\$60,000
8 single employees' billets.....	\$24,000
Total	<u>\$84,000</u>

The above estimates are based on the cost of erecting these structures in the United States, at current American materials and labor costs—a yardstick used by the Engineer Office for comparative purposes.

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VI. LOGISTIC SUPPORT

A. Colonel Ring, Commanding Officer, 34th Infantry Regiment, now stationed at Sasebo, has informed the FHB informally that he foresees no objection to the establishment of FHB at Sasebo from a logistic point of view. Colonel Ring desired that FHB personnel should be housed and messed in the same areas as 34th Infantry troops and that FHB's requirements should be integrated with his own.

B. A memorandum is attached setting forth the understanding of Central Intelligence Group that, in accordance with arrangements made with the War Department, all services and materials furnished by the Army for the FHB project are on a reimbursable basis, under the provisions of WD Letter AGAO-S-D-M-400 TS, 23 October 1946: Supplies

/s/ Julian Behrstock
/w/ JULIAN BEHRSTOCK
Chief, Pacific Bureau, FHB

A True Extract Copy:


E. M. ALMOND
Maj Gen GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

21 July 1947

SUBJECT: Establishment of Foreign Broadcast Information Branch Monitoring Station in Japan.

1. The Foreign Broadcast Information Branch (FBIB) a unit of the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) has, since 1940, monitored foreign broadcasts through the use of monitoring stations at Silver Hill, Maryland; Portland, Oregon; Kauai, Hawaii; Cairo, Egypt; and a unit attached to the British Broadcast Company (BBC) in London, England.

2. The material thus obtained is transmitted to CIG, Washington for the use of the State and War Departments and other interested agencies.

3. Authorized by radio C67774 (Incl. 1) the FBIB established a temporary station in Tokyo, Japan and have conducted reception tests in the Far East to determine the best possible location for a permanent monitoring station. The Tokyo station now monitors all Soviet and Korean broadcasts in Korean, some of the Soviet broadcasts in Japanese and certain Indonesian and Chinese broadcasts, furnishing this material to CIG for Washington, dissemination and to G-2, FEC. Tests have established that the best Far East coverage can be obtained by a station located at Sasebo, Kyushu, Japan.

4. Establishment of a permanent station will require construction of three (3) buildings with total floor area of 5,000 square feet; logistic support for an initial complement of fourteen (14) and probable increase to twenty (20) U. S. Civilians; six (6) dependent housing units, billets for single persons, post exchange and commissary privileges; minor items of Japanese construction and teletype facilities for the transmission of twenty thousand (20,000) words per day from Sasebo to Washington (Incl. 3).

5. This study (Incl. 2) has been coordinated with interested staff sections with the following results:

G-4: While all services and materials furnished by the United States Army for the proposed project are on a reimbursable basis, the cost of construction and supplies furnished from Japanese sources are chargeable to the cost of occupation. Funds allocated in the Japanese budget for FY 1947 do not provide for this construction which will make it necessary to eliminate some other previously planned construction of equivalent cost. G-4 concurs in construction subject to command decision according priority to this project.

G-1: Concurs provided no increase in strength of G-2 is required and subject to provision that command decision assigns priority to this project.

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CSO: Chief Signal Officer can provide the necessary teletype services and if project is approved will make necessary arrangements with FBIB for transfer of FBIB funds in the appropriate amounts to defray costs.

G-2: While cognizant of the value of FBIB monitoring results, G-2 feels that approval of the proposed project should be contingent upon determination of the permanency of the station. This is a matter which will not be settled until the signing of the peace treaty. General Sibert of CIG will arrive in this theater on or about 17 July 1947 to confer on this subject. (See Radio WAR80706)

6. It is therefore recommended that:

a. This matter be held in abeyance pending the arrival of General Sibert.

b. Approval of any construction for a FBIB monitoring station at Sasebo be contingent upon the permanency of the FBIB operations in Japan.

3 Incls:

1. Radio CX67774 (reading copy)
2. Check Sheet, subj: Establ. of a Radio Monitoring Station at Sasebo, Japan
3. FBIB Study dtd 5 May 47, w/4 Incls

C. A. W.
C. A. W.

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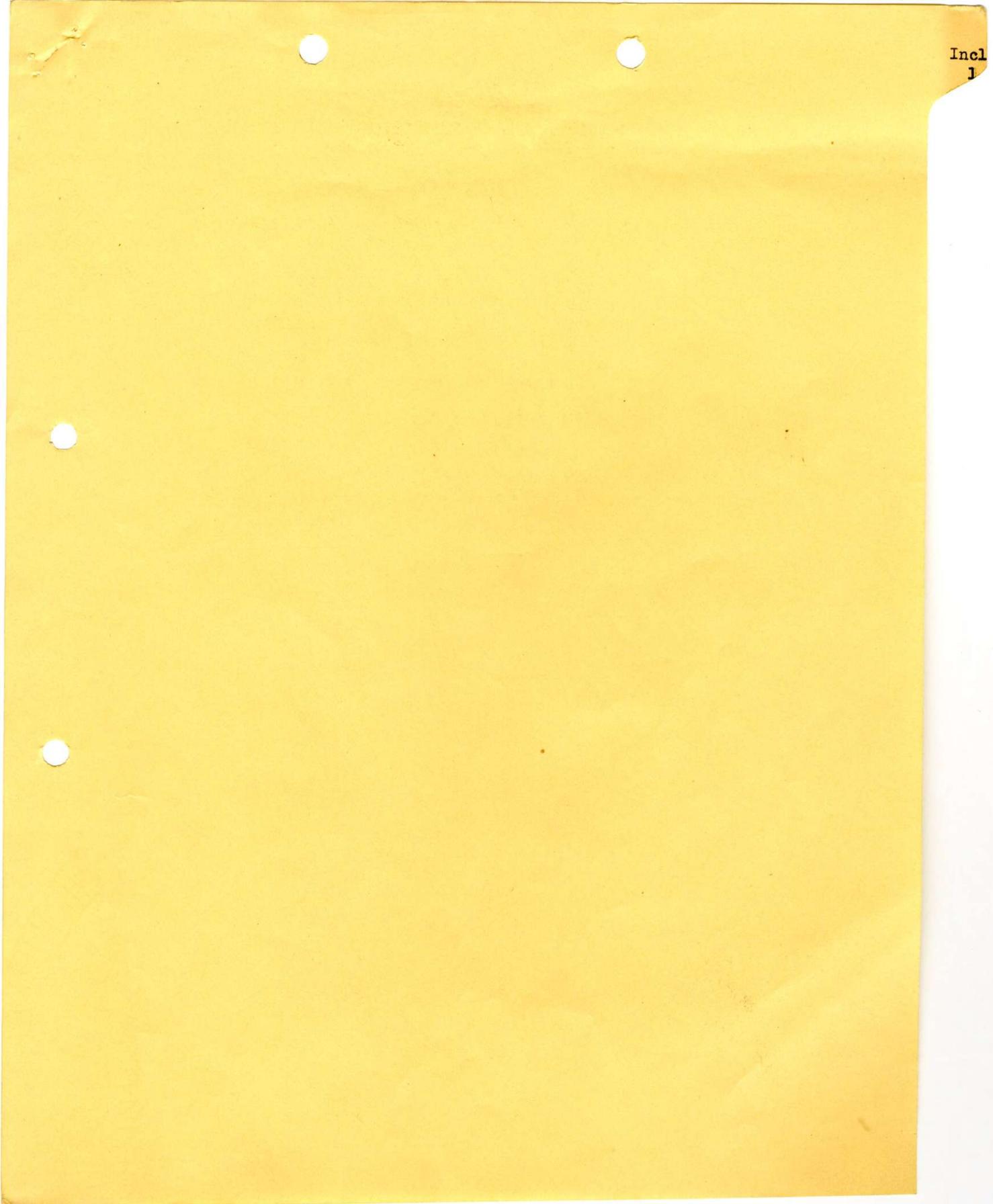
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READING COPY

GB/CIS HFB/wc
29 November 1946

FROM: CINCAFPAC
TO : WDCSA
INFO: AFMIDPAC CX67774
AFWESPAC

Reurads WX 96965 and WX 98315 and ourads WX 64227 and WX 64691: Mr. Behrstock, Chief, FBIS Pacific Bureau, has requested office space for three employees who will review, re-edit, condense and transmit domestic radio material. He has further requested necessary appurtenances for these offices and transportation for members of his party in Tokyo. The office space, materials and furniture can be provided. This personnel can be housed and messed in present Army billets. In view of shortage of motor transportation, recommend that necessary motor vehicles be procured by FBIS from other sources and shipped to this theater for their use throughout the theater.

Mr. Behrstock has requested that two engineer parties of two men each be sent from Hawaii, one to Tokyo and one to the Philippine Islands to study the requirements for the establishment of intercept stations to be located in the vicinity of Tokyo, Japan and Clark Field, P.I. Accommodations can be provided for these engineer parties. Should these engineers recommend the establishment of intercept stations at the sites mentioned, we must be informed of the type and amount of construction necessary, materials needed and what arrangements will be made for the procurement of labor and labor supervision. We must further be informed as to what housing facilities will be required for employees at intercept stations. Satisfactory housing facilities are extremely limited in Japan. Construction may be necessary.

FBIS has requested teletype traffic capacity of 40,000 word groups from Tokyo to the U. S. daily. This request cannot repeat not be met. The ACAN system in the Pacific can accommodate for FBIS 15,000 word groups from Tokyo and 5,000 from Manila daily, at a cost of approximately \$40,000 per annum, provided there is no repeat no substantial increase in current military traffic. High speed transmission cannot repeat not be guaranteed.

The domestic radio material currently available to FBIS would be only chain broadcasts of Tokyo, presently controlled and precensored by this headquarters and summarized in daily consolidated operations and intelligence reports. These reports give a competent summation of intelligence to WD.

Reference responsibility to theater authorities; Intelligence evaluations and comments are to be coordinated with the theater G-2.

OFFICIAL:
J. B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

APPROVED BY:
C. S. MYERS
Colonel, G.S.C.
Exec. Off., G-2

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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
CHECK SHEET**

7192

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

1807

File No:

Subject: Establishment of a Radio Monitoring Station
at Sasebo, Japan.

Note No.

From: G-1

To: CSO
G-2

Date: 26 Jun 47

(In turn)

3.

1. G-1 concurs in Paragraph 3, C/N No. 1, and Paragraph 3, C/N No. 2, provided no increase in currently authorized strength of G-2 is necessitated by this project.

2. Personnel referred to in Paragraph C, Section IV, Memorandum for Chief of Staff, subject: "Establishment of Radio Monitoring Station in Japan," dated 25 April 1947 (Tab B), are subject to current clearance procedures and to applicable regulations governing conduct and control of personnel in Japan.

2 Incls:
n/c

W.A.B.
1/18

4.

From: Sig O

To: G-2

Date: 3 July 1947

1. The Signal Officer will be able to provide teletype communications circuits for FBIB comparable to those now being provided for military activities in Japan. These teletype circuits are subject to interruption beyond our control as is normal in any communication system. Teletype service between FBIB's intercept station in Sasebo and FBIB Headquarters in Tokyo will be provided with no limit as to number of word groups on this circuit. Teletype service will also be provided between the Headquarters, FBIB, Tokyo and the GHQ Signal Center. GHQ Signal Center will act merely as a relay point for relaying traffic from FBIB Headquarters in Tokyo to Washington, D. C., with volume not to exceed 20,000 word groups per day. Although the original agreement called for only 15,000 word groups per day to the U. S. from Tokyo, it is noted that FBIB proposes to eliminate the 5,000 word groups per day originally planned for transmission from Manila, P. I., to the U. S. and to add that amount to the Tokyo-U. S. load. This is satisfactory to the Sig O.

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Authority 795006
EC NARA Date 11/8/11

SECRET
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

Establishment of a Radio Monitoring Station
Subject: at Sasebo, Japan.

Title No:

From: G-1
To: G-2
Date: 26 Jun 47
(In turn)

1. G-1 concurs in Paragraph 3, C/N No. 1, and Paragraph 2, C/N No. 2, provided no increase in currently authorized strength of G-2 is necessitated by this project.

2. Personnel referred to in Paragraph 3, Section IV, Memorandum for Chief of Staff, subject: "Establishment of Radio Monitoring Station in Japan," dated 25 April 1947 (Tab B), are subject to current clearance procedures and to applicable regulations governing conduct and control of personnel in Japan.

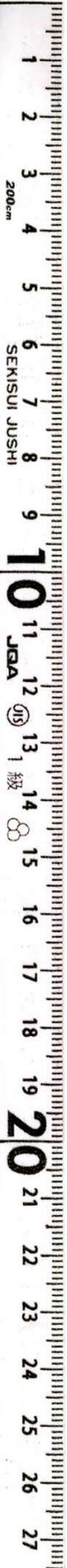
S. Incls:
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From: Sig O
To: G-2
Date: 3 July 1947

1. The Signal Officer will be able to provide teletype communications circuits for FIB comparable to those now being provided for military activities in Japan. These teletype circuits will be subject to interception beyond our control as is normal in any communication system. Teletype service between FIB's intercept station in Sasebo and FIB Headquarters in Tokyo will be provided with no limit as to number of word groups on this circuit. Teletype service will also be provided between the Headquarters, FIB, Tokyo and the GPO Signal Center, GPO Signal Center will act merely as a relay point for relaying traffic from FIB Headquarters in Tokyo to Washington, D. C., with volume not to exceed 20,000 word groups per day. Although the original agreement called for only 15,000 word groups per day to the U. S., it is noted that FIB proposes to change to 20,000 word groups per day originally planned for the U. S. to the U. S. and to the U. S. and to the U. S. This is satisfactory to the U. S.



AFPA Form No. 37



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Authority 795006
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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND**

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File No:

Establishment of a Radio Monitoring Station
Subject: at Sasebo, Japan. (cont'd)

Note
No.

From: Sig 0

To: G-2

Date: 3 July 1947

4
(cont'd)

2. Due to the large volume of traffic to be handled, necessitating additional personnel and equipment, arrangements for the transfer of funds in appropriate amounts will be made with FBIB subsequent to the provision of services requested. This is in accord with the original estimates and statements made by the Sig 0, FEC, and appears to be recognized in Tab A, paragraph 4 and in Mr. Behrstock's memo to C/S, 5 May 47.

2 Incls: n/c

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-----G.H.-----

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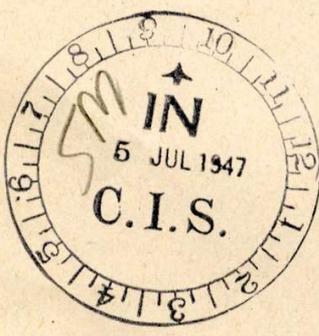
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Station of a Radio-Teletype Station
(cont'd)

July 1947

This form is to be filled out by the
operator of the station and should be
submitted to the supervisor of the
station. It should be filled out
with the original operator's name
and the name of the station.
It should be filled out in
English and Japanese.

IN
5 JUL 1947
C.I.S.



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Authority 795006
ECC NARA Date 11/8/11

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
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File No: _____ Subject: Establishment of a Radio Monitoring Station at Sasebo, Japan.

Note No.

From: G-4 To: G-2 Date: 12 June 1947

1. Although it is stated in paragraph b, Section VI of attached Memorandum (Tab B) that all services and materials furnished by the United States Army for the proposed project, are on a reimbursable basis, this arrangement applies only to equipment and supplies furnished from the Zone of the Interior. The costs of construction, supplies and services furnished from Japanese sources are chargeable to the cost of the occupation as the activity is conducted by a United States governmental agency.

2. Funds allocated in the Japanese budget for construction for the occupation forces for Japanese FY 1947 do not provide for the construction in Japan of projects not essential to the occupation forces such as the project proposed in the attached study, nor does the construction involved in the proposed project come within the minimum construction requirements forecast made by occupation force commanders as to the essential construction required to meet the minimum requirements of the occupation forces during Japanese FY 1947. If facilities requested in the attached study to establish a radio monitoring station are provided, it will be necessary to eliminate from the construction program projects essential to the occupation forces with the equivalent estimate cost of the proposed project.

3. Considering the foregoing, G-4 concurs in this project subject to command decision that operational requirements and six (6) dependent housing units should be accorded construction priority within Japanese FY 1947 budget funds available for occupation force requirements.

1 Incl: as indicated

FROM: G-2 TO: G-1 CSO
DATE: 24 JUN 1947
CIS/OD:FOB/yo

2. 1. The Foreign Broadcast Information Branch (FBIB), a part of Central Intelligence Group (CIG), monitors foreign broadcasts for news and intelligence. By radio CX 67794, dated 29 November 1946, entry of FBIB into this theater was approved for the purpose of transmission to War and State Department of Japanese domestic radio material and to conduct tests in Japan and the Philippines to determine a suitable location for an intercept station. Certain foreign

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G-2

DISPATCHED
13 JUN PM
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Authority 795006
EC NARA Date 11/8/11

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
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(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: _____
Subject: Establishment of a Radio Monitoring Station at Sasebo, Japan.

Note No.

From: G-2

To: G-1
CSO

Date: 24 JUN 1947
CIS/OD:FOB/yo

2
cont'd

broadcasts, mainly of Soviet origin, are also being monitored. Attached study from Chief, FBIB, contains the results of the monitoring tests and requests establishment of a permanent station at Sasebo, Kyushu, Japan.

2. See radio W 80337, copy attached.

3. G-2 concurs with par 3, Note 1, with the further proviso that, if approved, construction should not be started until the permanency of the station is assured.

4. Request your comment and/or concurrence and return to G-2.

2 Incls:

1. FBIB Study, 5 May 47
2. Radio W 80337, 18 Jun 47

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S E C R E T

G-1

CSO

26 Jun 47

G-2

(In turn)

3. 1. G-1 concurs in Paragraph 3, C/N No. 1, and Paragraph 3, C/N No. 2, provided no increase in currently authorized strength of G-2 is necessitated by this project.

2. Personnel referred to in Paragraph C, Section IV, Memorandum for Chief of Staff, subject: "Establishment of Radio Monitoring Station in Japan," dated 25 April 1947 (Tab B), are subject to current clearance procedures and to applicable regulations governing conduct and control of personnel in Japan.

2 Incls:
n/c

-----W.A.B.-----

4. From: Sig O To: G-2 Date: 3 July 1947

1. The Signal Officer will be able to provide teletype communications circuits for FBIB comparable to those now being provided for military activities in Japan. These teletype are subject to interruption beyond our control as is normal in any communication system. Teletype service between FBIB's intercept station in Sasebo and FBIB Headquarters in Tokyo will be provided with no limit as to number of word groups on this circuit. Teletype service will also be provided between the Headquarters, FBIB, Tokyo and the GHQ Signal Center. GHQ Signal Center will act merely as a relay point for relaying traffic from FBIB Headquarters in Tokyo to Washington, D. C., with volume not to exceed 20,000 word groups per day. Although the original agreement called for only 15,000 word groups per day to the U. S. from Tokyo, it is noted that FBIB proposes to eliminate the 5,000 word groups per day originally planned for transmission from Manila, P. I., to the U. S. and to add that amount to the Tokyo-U. S. load. This is satisfactory to the Sig O.

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Authority 795006
ECC NARA Date 11/8/11

Establishment of a Radio Monitoring Station
at Sasebo, Japan. (cont'd)

Sig O

G-2

3 July 1947

⁴
(cont'd)

2. Due to the large volume of traffic to be handled, necessitating additional personnel and equipment, arrangements for the transfer of funds in appropriate amounts will be made with FBIB subsequent to the provision of services requested. This is in accord with the original estimates and statements made by the Sig O, FEC, and appears to be recognized in Tab A, paragraph 4 and in Mr. Behrstock's memo to C/S, 5 May 47.

2 Incls: n/c

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11/8/11

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

RLJ
apl

I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

SECRET
URGENT

18 Jun 47

FROM: WAR (WDOCI)

TO : SCAP

NR : W 80337

1. In memorandum dtd 5 May 47 addressed to your COS, Mr. Julian Behrstock, Chief Pacific Bureau, Foreign Broadcast Info Br, Central Intelligence Gp, recommended establishment of an FBIB monitoring sta at Sasebo which is considered an urgent project.

2. Before proceeding further with planning requirements, it is necessary that we have your comments and approval as soon as practicable.

NO SIG

ACTION: G-2

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TOO: 172050 Z
MCN: SA 217/17

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as SECRET correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

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SEC NARA Date

11/8/11

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION BRANCH
Pacific Bureau

CONFIDENTIAL

Tokyo, Japan
5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

I. THE PROBLEM:

Establishment of a Foreign Broadcast Information Branch monitoring station at Sasebo, Japan, for intercepting Far Eastern radio broadcasts, the most significant intercepts to be dispatched to Washington, D.C., the full output to be made available to General Headquarters, Far East Command.

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM:

a. Director of Central Intelligence Group informed Director of Plans and Operations, War Department, that Chief, Pacific Bureau, FBIB has been instructed to advise C-in-C, FEC, on establishment of a monitoring station, after conclusion of engineering surveys. (Tab A)

b. Radio reception tests have been conducted at Clark Field, P.I., and, in Japan, at Oi, 25 miles from Tokyo; Fukuoka; and Sasebo. (Tab B, Section II).

c. Reception tests demonstrated that Sasebo is strategically situated for the monitoring of Far Eastern radio broadcasts. From this site all vital broadcasts are within range, obviating the need for a supplementary post in the Philippines. (Tab B, Section III, Tab C).

d. Establishment of a monitoring station at Sasebo will require: (1) radio teletype transmission facilities for 15,000 words daily, Sasebo to Washington; (2) buildings to be constructed at Sasebo with total floor area of 5,000 square feet; (3) logistic support for 14 and possible increase to 20 U.S. civil service employees, including housing for six families and BOQ's for eight single persons in the housing area of the 34th Infantry Regiment, at Sasebo; (4) employment of 15 foreign and/or Japanese nationals, mainly as linguists. (Tab B, Section IV).

e. All War Department materials and services furnished FBIB are, by WD letter 23 October 1946, on a reimbursable basis. (Tab A, par 4)

III. DISCUSSION:

a. FBIB, now a part of Central Intelligence Group, has been the foreign broadcast monitoring arm of the Government since 1940. It operates stations in Maryland, Oregon, Hawaii, Egypt and England. (Tab B, Section II)

b. Broadcasts monitored at the Sasebo station will form a part of world-wide coverage, disseminated by daily reports and wire services among civilian and military services of the Government. (Tab D)

IV. RECOMMENDATION:

a. Recommend establishment of FBIB monitoring station at Sasebo.

Julian Behrstock
Julian Behrstock
Chief, Pacific Bureau, FBIB

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TAB A: Memo from CIG to
War Department

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795006
REC NARA Date 11/9/11



DECLASSIFIED

Authority 795006
DEC NARA Date 11/8/4

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF PLANS AND OPERATIONS, WAR DEPARTMENT

Subject: FBIS Operations in the Pacific Theater

1. This is in reply to your memorandum of 5 December 1946 on the above subject.

2. Mr. Julian Behrstock, Chief, FBIS Pacific Bureau, has been instructed by CIG to advise the Commander-in-Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, of the necessary requirements for the establishment of a foreign broadcast monitoring station in either Japan or the Philippine Islands, or both. These requirements cannot be stated, however, until after the completion of the engineering surveys which are in process at the present time. It is anticipated that final recommendations can be made by Mr. Behrstock on or about 1 February 1947.

3. The allowance of 15,000 word groups from Tokyo and 5,000 word groups from Manila daily over Signal Corps facilities will be adequate for FBIS purposes for the remainder of fiscal year 1947. On 1 July 1947, it will be necessary to review the wordage available from the FBIS stations in the Tokyo area to determine whether the 15,000 word daily allowance is adequate for the fullest exploitation of the material intercepted.

4. It is our understanding that the FBIS operations in APPAC will be serviced in accordance with War Department AGAO-S-D-M 400 TS 23 October 1946, Subject: Supplies and Equipment for CIG. To the extent that APPAC cannot provide the necessary supplies and equipment, Mr. Behrstock will request such materials and equipment from CIG, Washington.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:

OO/FB
cc: Executive Registry
Central Records (2)
Gen. Sibert (2)
Return to Director, FBIS
Stayback

12/12/46

E. K. Wright
Colonel, GSC
Executive to Director

.....
This is a certified true copy.

Frank O. Blake
Frank O. Blake
O-234136
Lt. Col., Inf.
.....

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TAB B: FBIB report on
Radio Monitoring
Station in Japan

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DEC NARA Date 11/8/11



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION BRANCH
Pacific Bureau

Tokyo, Japan
25 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chief of Staff
General Headquarters
Far East Command
APO 500

SUBJECT: Establishment of Radio Monitoring Station in Japan

I. THE PROPOSAL

To establish a monitoring station at Sasebo, Japan, for the purpose of intercepting radio broadcasts from East Asia and the adjacent Western Pacific Areas; the most significant information in these broadcasts to be dispatched to Washington, D. C.; the full output of the intercept station to be made available to Headquarters, Far East Command.

II. THE BACKGROUND

Foreign Broadcast Information Branch since 1940 has monitored foreign broadcasts for news and intelligence desired by the Armed Forces and the Government. First a part of the Federal Communications Commission, then of G-2, the service was taken over by Central Intelligence Group in July 1946. FBIB, with headquarters at Washington, D.C., operates intercept stations at Silver Hill, MD., Portland, Ore., Kauai, T.H., and Cairo, Egypt, and has a unit attached to the British Broadcasting Corporation's listening station near London.

FBIB stations in Oregon and Hawaii are too distant for satisfactory reception of many key Far Eastern Broadcasts. Hence Central Intelligence Group directed FBIB to explore the possibility of establishing a station in the Philippines and/or Japan.

With the approval of GHQ, FEC, FBIB radio engineers conducted reception tests at Clark Field, P.I., and Oi, Japan, reports on which have been submitted to the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2. Briefly, the tests at Oi, a village 27 miles northwest of Tokyo, proved that that location is not adequate because of three obstacles to good reception: (1) interference from domestic broadcasting stations in Japan; (2) mountain barrier to the west and (3) ground-wave attenuation occurring between Oi

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and the stations to be monitored in Asia.

From Clark Field, Luzon, tests results foreshadowed good coverage of the Far East, with the possible exception of Indonesia. However, year round short-term static disturbances, as well as predictable seasonal ones--a concomitant of the tropical location--were recognized to be a serious limitation to the establishment of a major monitoring post in the Philippines.

All signs pointed to Kyushu as theoretically the most promising area for a listening station. Accordingly, the engineering team in the Philippines joined up with that in Japan and proceeded first to Fukuoka, then to Sasebo for a thorough-going test of reception from that vantage point.

Meantime, pending conclusion of the tests and establishment of a station, interim monitoring had been commenced in the Tokyo office of FBIB. Certain key broadcasts from Moscow to Japan, as well as a few other broadcasts not audible to the FBIB station in Hawaii, were monitored in Tokyo. However, this was at best a limited arrangement, the noise and other disturbances attendant upon radio reception in any large city being prohibitive to the monitoring of all but the most powerful signals.

III. RESULTS OF THE SASEBO TESTS

Data gathered at Sasebo demonstrated that this most westerly area of all the main islands of Japan is very strategically situated for monitoring of the whole of East Asia and the Pacific Islands. Tests were held on the Ishidake property, a piece of land 15 acres in extent, situated three and a half miles southwest of the Headquarters building of the 34th Infantry Regiment, in Sasebo. A billeting area for the Japanese Navy during the war, the Ishidake site belongs to the Japanese Government but is not at present utilized.

Exhaustive investigation in Sasebo, with the assistance of the Regimental Commander and Military Government, had failed to turn up any suitable building in the city proper to house the FBIB operation. Technical considerations (freedom from city noises, adequate space for antennas) demanded, in any event, that the intercept function should be set up at Ishidake. Thus, centralizing the entire operation at Ishidake presented distinct advantages in economy of construction and operation.

Technical advantages of the Ishidake site are: unobstructed overwater path south, west and northwest for signals from all strategic areas; mountains to the east and northeast offer a rearward barrier to interference from the Japanese domestic radio and the Armed Forces Radio Service; an adequate extent of level land is available for erection of antennas.

The attached reports offer a detailed analysis of what the Engineers observed and heard at Sasebo. Summarizing their results, broadcasts

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from the following areas are within range:

1. Australia
2. Burma
3. Ceylon
4. China (nearly all the many stations in all sectors of China, including Formosa and the several transmitters in the Communist Area).
5. Dutch East Indies (Celebes, Java, Borneo, Sumatra).
6. Indo-China (French Government-controlled and Insurgent).
7. India
8. Iran
9. Korea (all broadcasts from the southern as well as northern zones, the latter comprising at least three broadcasts daily).
10. Malaya
11. Philippines
12. Siam
13. Soviet Union (all Moscow broadcasts to China, Japan, Korea, and other Far Eastern areas, Soviet Home Service and the important regional broadcasts in the Soviet Far East).

Although originally it was believed that, in addition to a major station in Japan, a supplementary post in the Philippines might be required to cover broadcasts from Southeast Asia and the Dutch East Indies, it will be noted that results at Sasebo proved broad enough to encompass the entire area. No secondary station in the Philippines will be needed. It is the unanimous opinion of the technicians who conducted this experiment in radio reception that Sasebo is a particularly desirable location for a Far East monitoring station.

IV. RECOMMENDATION AND REQUEST FOR FACILITIES

It is recommended that at the earliest possible date a monitoring station be established at Sasebo for operation by the Foreign Broadcast Information Branch.

To accomplish this project, the following facilities will be required and are hereby requested:

A. Procurement and Construction

1. Procure the Ishidake site from the Japanese Government.
2. Clear the property and dig up and remove all underground metal pipe (to prevent false alignment of incoming signals).
3. Erect the following all-weather buildings, according to plans to be furnished:
 - (a) Main operations building: floor space, 3,000 square feet.
 - (b) Shop and storage buildings floor space, 800 square feet.
 - (c) Mess hall: floor space, 1,200 square feet.
4. Bury two feet underground the electric power, telephone

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and water lines leading into site.

5. Assist in erection of antennas and relocate the power line that runs through the site.
6. Improve the road from the Sasebo shipyard area to the site (about three miles) to make it an all-weather road.

B. Communications

1. Provide reliable communications for 15,000 words daily from the Ishidake site to the GHQ Signal Center, Tokyo, and for 200 words daily from Tokyo to Ishidake; the 15,000 words of intercepts to be relayed by the GHQ Signal Center to the United States. With 5,000 words daily to be filed from Tokyo, this represents the 20,000 words daily of outgoing traffic allocated to FBIB by the Chief Signal Officer, FEC, last November.

C. Personnel

Building up of the station has been divided into three phases, as follows:

Phase One: Period of construction of station plus three months: number of personnel, 14.

Phase Two: Enlarging the staff as the station proves a sound venture and as radio reception remains consistently excellent Phase One plus three months: estimated number of additional personnel, 6.

Phase Three: It is contemplated that the rich supply of Far Eastern linguists among foreign nationals resident in Japan will be utilized to full advantage as translators. Initially, these foreign nationals would be employed under the SCAP arrangement by which the U. S. Government is not responsible for payment of salaries. If their services are required permanently as some future date foreign nationals of proved competence and trustworthiness might be placed on the FBIB payroll.

Phases Two and Three are outside the sphere of immediate consideration. Phase One will require:

1. Invitational orders for 14 civilians to proceed, in increments of two or three, from Hawaii to Japan for permanent duty.
2. Housing for 14 civilians at Sasebo, as follows:
 - (a) Two field grade type of dependent houses.
 - (b) Four company grade type of dependent houses.
 - (c) Eight single employees' billets.

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V. CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Engineer Office, GHQ, FEC, estimates the cost of construction for FBIB operations and housing at Sasebo as follows:

A. Operations buildings (Section IV-A above): \$114,000.
(Floor plan of main building attached). This estimate is based on the assumption, in which G-4 and the Engineer Office concur, that the Japanese Government may be expected to clear the Ishidake site in order to salvage the construction materials thereon. This is, in any event, the intention of the Japanese Government, which desires the materials for emergency housing.

B. Personal housing (Section IV-C-2 above):

6 dependent houses.....	\$60,000
8 single employees' billets.....	\$24,000
Total	<u>\$84,000</u>

The above estimates are based on the cost of erecting these structures in the United States, at current American materials and labor costs--a yardstick used by the Engineer Office for comparative purposes.

VI. LOGISTIC SUPPORT

A. Colonel Bing, Commanding Officer, 34th Infantry Regiment, now stationed at Sasebo, has informed the FBIB informally that he foresees no objection to the establishment of FBIB at Sasebo from a logistic point of view. Colonel Bing desired that FBIB personnel should be housed and messed in the same areas as 34th Infantry troops and that FBIB's requirements should be integrated with his own.

b. A memorandum is attached setting forth the understanding of Central Intelligence Group that, in accordance with arrangements made with the War Department, all services and materials furnished by the Army for the FBIB project are on a reimbursable basis, under the provisions of WD Letter AGAO-S-D-M-400 TS, 23 October 1946: Supplies and Equipment for CIG.

Julian Behrstock
Julian Behrstock
Chief, Pacific Bureau, FBIB

Attachments:

- (a) Two copies, "Report on Reception Test at Ishidake Site, Sasebo, Japan."
- (b) Memorandum from CIG to WD, "FBIB Operations in the Pacific Theater."
- (c) Floor plan of projected FBIB operations building, Sasebo, Japan.

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SUB: Establishment of Radio Monitoring Station in Japan

Concurrences:

G-1 Conkurs ()

G-2 Conkurs ()

G-4 Conkurs ()

CSO Conkurs ()

EO Conkurs ()

Eighth Army Conkurs ()

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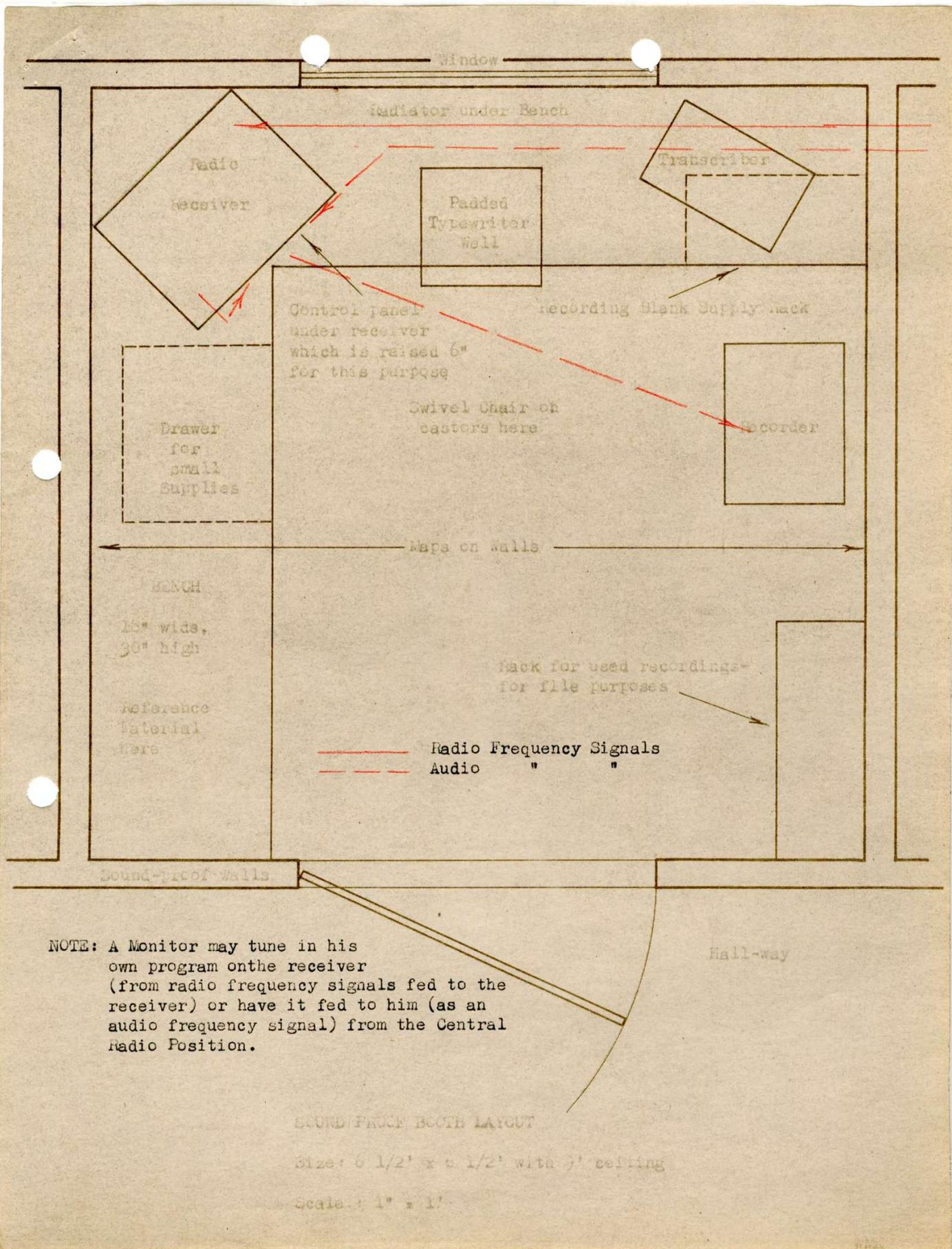


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NOTE: A Monitor may tune in his own program on the receiver (from radio frequency signals fed to the receiver) or have it fed to him (as an audio frequency signal) from the Central Radio Position.

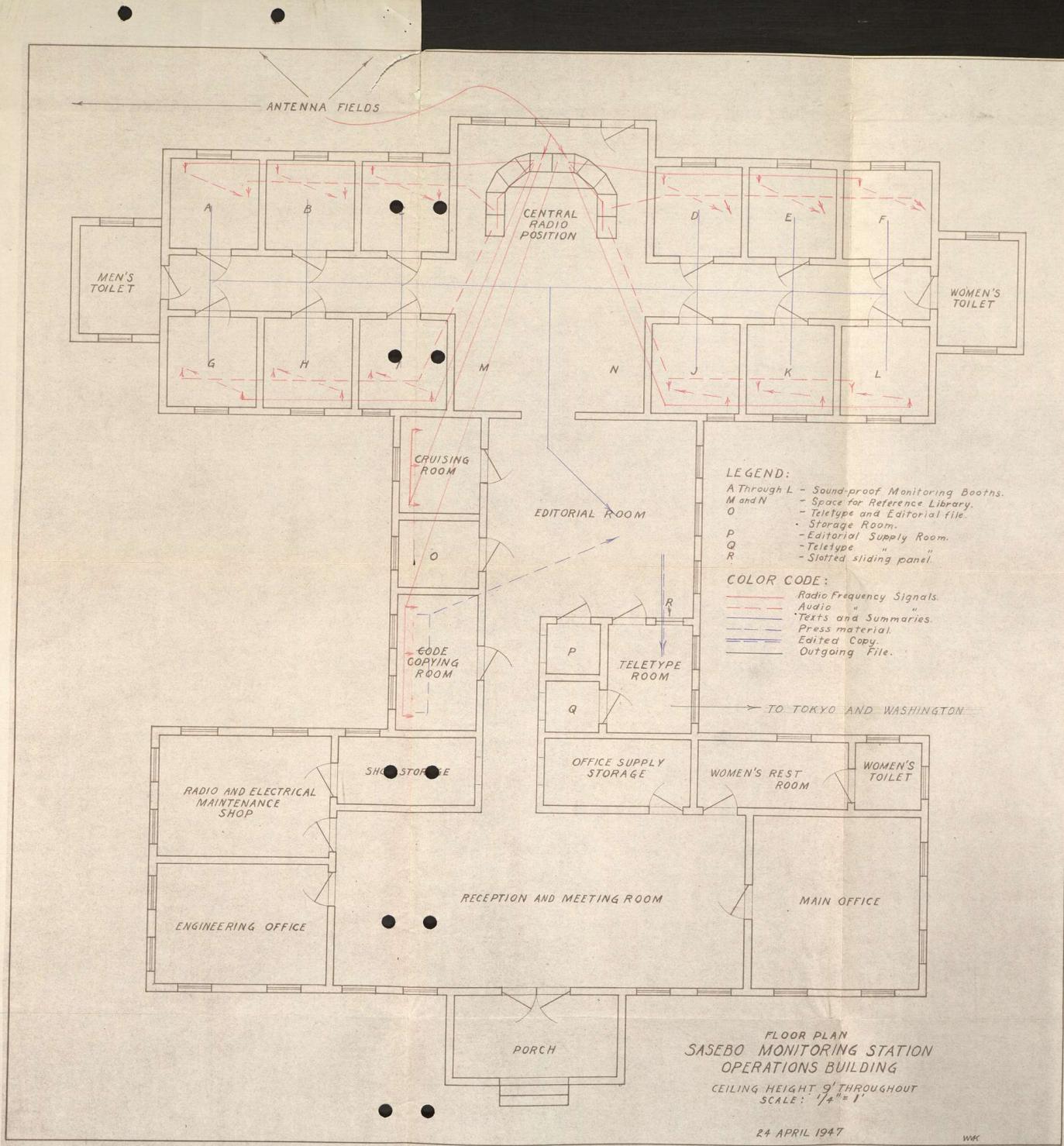
SOUND-PROOF BOOTH LAYOUT

Size: 6 1/2' x 6 1/2' with 7' ceiling

Scale: 1" = 1'

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LEGEND:
 A Through L - Sound-proof Monitoring Booths.
 M and N - Space for Reference Library.
 O - Teletype and Editorial file.
 - Storage Room.
 P - Editorial Supply Room.
 Q - Teletype
 R - Slotted sliding panel.

COLOR CODE:
 Radio Frequency Signals.
 Audio
 Texts and Summaries.
 Press material.
 Edited Copy.
 Outgoing File.

FLOOR PLAN
 SASEBO MONITORING STATION
 OPERATIONS BUILDING
 CEILING HEIGHT 9' THROUGHOUT
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'

24 APRIL 1947

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TAB C: Report on
Ishidake Site,
Sasebo

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Authority 795006

By SA NARA Date 1-9-11



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Authority 795006

By CP NARA Date 11-9-41

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION BRANCH
PACIFIC BUREAU

March 20, 1947

REPORT ON RECEPTION TEST
MADE AT THE
ISHIDAKE SITE, SASEBO, JAPAN

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CONFIDENTIALI. Introduction

After reception conditions were found unsatisfactory at Oi (27 miles north-west from Tokyo), it was decided that the next reception test should be made at some site in Western Kyushu. Reception conditions at Oi were representative of what could be expected at any location in east-central Honshu. It was necessary to go as far west in Japan as possible to avoid the undesirable conditions found at Oi.

A non-technical preliminary search had already been made in the Fukuoka area of Kyushu by FBIB personnel. It was found that probable sites existed on the peninsula north-west of Fukuoka where the 24th Division Artillery unit is stationed.

Accordingly, orders were obtained for a three-man FBIB radio engineering team to proceed to the Fukuoka area.

A two day search of the Fukuoka area failed to disclose a site worthy of serious consideration. Monitoring on the peninsula on a temporary antenna revealed so much local code and power line interference that any further tests there would have been a waste of time.

Discussions with the Commanding Officer of the 24th Division Artillery and with a representative of the 24th Division Signal Office in Fukuoka disclosed that the same overall conditions of housing and communications necessary for a FBIB operation existed at Sasebo as existed at Fukuoka. It was decided that the Sasebo area be explored for a site.

At Sasebo, with the aid of topographical charts of the area, a number of prospective sites were spotted. During an inspection on February 17 and 18, 1947, four sites were picked for consideration. The following process of elimination led to the selection of the Ishidake site for tests:

A. Ainoura Drill Field. This is probably the largest piece of clear low-level land in the Sasebo area. It is large enough for all antennas that would be needed by FBIB. It is very little above sea level. During heavy rains most of this area is flooded, yet it is dry during most of the year. Disadvantages of the site were: 1. It is too close to the ocean and to a high voltage power line, salt spray on which would be the probable cause of a great amount of interference to medium wave reception; 2. During wet seasons Beverage wave antenna action would be lost due to the high conductivity ground under the antennas; 3. The 34th Infantry Regiment wants to use the area for a physical training obstacle course and objects to any poles being erected in the area.

B. Air Strip at the former Japanese Naval Air Station. Although there is ample room at this site on perfectly flat land for all required antennas, there is considerable indefiniteness in its availability for FBIB's use. Since it is the only air field near Sasebo, it might at any time be reopened as an active fighter strip. Also, there would be considerable interference from ships in the harbor and from industrial noise from Sasebo.

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A much needed Beverage wave antenna would be directed at Sasebo if the site were used. Finally, the high mountains to the west and northwest would be a disadvantage to medium wave and low angle short wave reception.

C. Former Japanese Naval Radio Station on Hario Island. This site, from a technical standpoint, would be the best one for FBIB's monitoring work, were it not for two disadvantages: 1. Five of thirty-eight war-time transmitters are still operated there (two of them for Allied Occupation purposes, three for Japanese operations); 2. The site is too far from the probable housing area in Sasebo -- about twenty miles via poor roads. The advantages would have been: 1. There are on the site three massive concrete towers about 500 feet high, from which many fine short wave antennas could be erected; 2. There is sufficient flat or relatively flat land for all other needed antennas; 3. There is an underground building in good condition on the site. It is large enough for all of FBIB's operational needs; 4. There are no land obstructions to any signals FBIB would want to receive at the site.

D. The Ishidake Site. This site is located about three and one-half miles southwest of the 34th Infantry Regimental Headquarters Command Post and about four and one-half miles from the permanent dependant housing area, now being built in Sasebo. It is at an elevation of about 300 feet. It consists of an area of about fifteen acres of relatively flat land and has adjacent to it areas sufficiently flat for erection of the rest of the antennas that would be needed for the proposed FBIB monitoring station. There is no high land obstruction between the site and any direction from which FBIB would want to receive signals. A peak to the northeast will be a shield against city noises from Sasebo and broadcasting stations from that direction of Japan.

Although released to the Japanese Home Ministry, the site is still available. The Chief of the Sasebo Military Government has directed the Japanese Home Ministry representative in Sasebo to set aside the site for probable procurement by the United States Government.

The Ishidake site was selected as a test site because it looked the most promising in expected results and in availability. Our decision to test at that site was presented to the Commanding Officer of the 34th Infantry Regiment and through him and the Chief of the Military Government Team in Sasebo, arrangements were made for transportation and for Japanese labor to prepare the site for the tests.

II. Present Physical Characteristics of the Ishidake Site.

The Ishidake site is a former Japanese Navy Civilian construction engineers billeting area. On the site are still located about thirty frame buildings of various sizes and in various stages of disrepair. There are twelve large two-story barracks, each about 40 feet wide and 150 feet long, six single story mess halls about the same size as the barracks, eight small single story Japanese family type houses, a stripped heating plant

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and a few odd small sheds. All buildings have been stripped of all fixtures, all glass windows are broken, many roofs are totally ruined and not a single one of these buildings can be of any value except for building materials which might be salvaged for necessary construction.

All construction is very light and not a single room in the whole area could be found which would hold heat so that it could be used during the test period.

The Japanese had constructed many open concrete water tanks in the ground to hold water for fire fighting purposes. Most of these stand full of water at present.

Water for the installation comes from the city of Sasebo via a three-inch iron pipe. Although the line is shut off at Sasebo at present, the 34th Infantry Regiment Engineers informed the writer that water is available and flow can easily be restored. An underground water system distributes water to the various concrete tanks, to the mess halls and to the washrooms and baths.

The latrines are open pits, now standing full of water, under the rear end of each of the twelve large barracks buildings. The arrangement is very unsanitary.

A 3300 volt A.C. power line runs through the center of the site. The line is alive and now furnishes power to an Occupation Forces operated gravel crusher located about a mile beyond the site. All but one transformer on this line on the site have been removed. Most of the buildings on the site had been disconnected from the line by removal of the transformers, and the remaining buildings were disconnected from the line by removal of the high voltage fuses on the pole supporting the remaining transformer. The one remaining transformer was found to be in good working condition and was used to furnish power for the reception tests.

A multiple-pair lead-covered telephone cable runs overhead on wooden poles from the Sasebo shipyard area into the site. It appears to be broken in a few places, but could easily be repaired.

The land rises sharply about 100 feet on the northeast side of the site. This provides a partial natural barrier to electrical noises from the city and harbor areas of Sasebo and presents no difficulties to reception from Asia. The mountains on the east and north east provide additional barriers to unwanted signals from Japan. The site is entirely open and unobstructed to the south, west and northwest, providing a clear unobstructed path of approach for all signals which FBIB wishes to monitor at this location.

III. Test Conditions

Selection of a site for a monitoring station involves many factors, all but two of which can be determined satisfactorily without actual monitoring. The factors not requiring test are availability of the right type

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of land; satisfactory surroundings; availability of utilities, near by housing and communications; and the superficial appearance of interference conditions. However, only careful and systematic monitoring will determine; 1. Whether the signals one desires to monitor can be heard with a satisfactory strength, and 2. Whether local and area interferences can be discounted.

Reception tests conducted at Oi, Japan and at Clark Field, Philippine Islands had pointed to the possibility of satisfactory results at a site in Western Kyushu. The following specific factors remained to be determined at a chosen site: 1. Could Chinese medium wave stations be heard satisfactorily with unidirectional antennas? This might be put in another way; Could unidirectional antennas at Ishidake, pointed at Asia reduce the signals received from Japan to such a degree that Chinese medium wave stations could be monitored satisfactorily?; 2. Could short wave stations from the southwest Pacific area be heard there satisfactorily?; and 3. Would local conditions at Ishidake permit good reception on the stations which were heard satisfactorily at points in Japan where reception tests had already been made? If the results of reception tests gave an affirmative answer to these questions, FBIB could monitor all of the western Pacific broadcasting stations from one monitoring station - at Sasebo, Japan.

Answers to the first two questions above, could be determined only if test antennas were directed at the specified areas and if they were as unidirectional as possible. No special efforts would have to be taken to obtain an answer to the third question. Beverage wave antennas terminated properly and directed at the desired areas would give the answer as far as medium wave reception was concerned. Rhombic antennas or Sloping - V antennas would be needed on short wave. However, as considerable time would be required to construct these short wave antennas, a compromise was made by using bidirectional antennas and interpreting the results -- that is, determining what direction interference was coming from, front or back of the antennas. This was not always possible, but if the signal strength of the desired station was satisfactory under test conditions, it is known that it could be made much better with the right kind of permanent antennas. Also, in using unidirectional antennas in the final installation, much code interference that was heard on the test antennas would be eliminated. All of these factors were to be taken into consideration in finally assessing the test data.

In actually setting up the test antennas, other approximations had to be made. Considerable time could be saved by deviating somewhat from desired directions -- using existing supports for test antennas. This had to be done in almost every case, but the differences between the desired antenna bearings and the actual bearings of the test antennas were small enough to still give the right results.

The test antennas used had the following bearings in degrees from true north. The intended coverage is also indicated.

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	<u>Antenna</u>	<u>Bearing</u>	<u>Directivity</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
a.	Beverage	312°	Unidirectional	North China, Korea, Manchuria.
b.	"	284°	"	Central China
c.	"	244°	"	South-central China
d.	Doublet	94°/274°	Bidirectional	Central China
e.	"	121°/301°	"	North China
f.	V	23°/203°	"	Northeast U.S.S.R., Indonesia, Formosa, Philippines, French Indo China, Coastal China.

Because of limitations in construction, all of the test antennas were broad in directivity and the Beverage wave antennas functioned only partially unidirectionally.

A small and reasonably intact room on the ground floor in one of the barracks buildings was prepared for the tests. Electric power was brought in from the transformer previously mentioned. All buildings were disconnected from the transformer and power was brought directly into the test room, as a precaution against a short circuit and to eliminate the possibilities of "poor wiring" noises from interfering with reception.

All antenna lead-ins were brought into the monitoring room through porcelain tubes and were terminated in a switching panel for ease of antenna selection during monitoring operations.

The receivers used were two Hallicrafters SX-28's of normal sensitivity and selectivity. Both functioned normally in all respects during the tests.

A SCR-211-N Frequency Meter was used for calibration of the receivers and for measuring frequencies of stations monitored.

Although the voltage of the electric power supply was only 100 volts A.C., it proved adequate for the tests. Two 2000 watt electric heaters were used to heat the test room. The maximum demand on the power source was about 4800 watts through a 10,000 watt transformer, from which only the test project drew power.

The monitoring schedule had to be arranged to fit the availability of transportation and messing facilities of the 34th Infantry Regiment. The monitoring schedule covered the periods shown below -- all times in JCT:

0730 - 1135

One man

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1300 - 1735 One man; usually the same man.
1855 - 0015 Two men.

At 0730, February 26, 1947, regular test observations began. These were carried on through 0015 on March 10, 1947.

IV. Results of Reception Tests.

The results of the reception test conducted at the Ishidake site will be presented in three parts, as follows:

- A. Statement of Results.
- B. Appendix A - Station Notes and Observations.
- C. Appendix B - Log of Reception Ratings.

The "Station Notes and Observations" (Appendix A) was prepared by Mr. Kriebel. The "Log of Reception Ratings" (Appendix B) was prepared by Mr. Oshita from the original logs composed by Mr. Kriebel and kept by all three observers during the tests.

Statement of Results

Prior to beginning regularly scheduled observations, monitoring had disclosed that a number of stations were being heard very consistently at Ishidake. To save time, these unquestionably monitorable stations were omitted from the test schedule so that the small test staff could devote every moment to less consistent and less known stations. Accordingly, the test monitoring logs will show few, if any, observations on the following stations, which are heard at the test site with very good or excellent signal strengths:

Ceylon on shortwave
 Chungking on shortwave
 Delhi Far Eastern Service on shortwave
 Khabarovsk on short wave and medium wave
 Komsomolsk on short wave and medium wave
 Nanking on short wave and medium wave
 Petropavlovsk on short wave
 Pyongyang on short wave
 Seoul on medium wave
 Singapore Far Eastern Service on short wave
 Shanghai on short wave
 Various short wave transmitters in Australia

A qualified study of Appendix B, "Log of Reception Ratings", will show that, on the whole, reception at the Ishidake site was good to excellent. Even with the limited directional characteristics of the test anten-

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nas used, interference from the multitude of Japanese medium wave stations was found to be sufficiently reduced as to be hardly a hindrance to monitoring of Asiatic stations. Well engineered permanent antennas will give much better results.

The following observations may be made:

1. Many short wave stations in China were heard with good results -- a somewhat unexpected result, considering that skip - distance affecting many relatively near-by Asiatic short wave stations might have reduced effective monitoring considerably. In fact, practically every country in the Western Pacific can be monitored well, on one frequency or another at the Ishidake site.
2. A considerable amount of code interference is encountered. In going west in Japan to get close to Asia so that weaker Chinese medium wave stations can be heard over Japanese station interference, one also gets within reception range of a great deal of short wave code interference. Although this code interference may at first seem insurmountable, much of it can be eliminated by use of selective receivers, and, in the worst cases, by additionally using selectable sideband filters. A close study of this interference shows that elimination of one or the other of the sidebands of the station it is desired to receive would also eliminate the interference. Often, operation of the receiver in a crystal selectivity position will reduce the interference to a satisfactory degree.
3. The broadcast band was found to be literally crowded with Chinese medium wave stations. Stations were heard at Ishidake in many of the principal cities of China. Over twenty stations were identified to be in Shanghai alone. Many of these stations may hold no monitoring interest for FBIB, but that can be determined accurately only after the schedule of each station is developed fully. So many medium wave stations were heard that, with the time available, little could be done to identify all of them, much less determine their full schedule. Medium wave stations were heard from India and many countries of the Western Pacific, including Australia, Manchuria, Korea, the U.S.S.R., Formosa and the Philippines.
4. Short wave stations were heard with good results from points in Asia as far west as Teheran and Stalinabad, Tashkent, Alma Ata and Frunze in the USSR. A monitoring station at Ishidake can easily overlap the coverage of FBIB's monitoring station in Cairo.
5. Total monitoring results at Ishidake are so satisfactory that it will not be necessary to set up a monitoring station in the Philippines to cover the southwest Pacific. In fact, reception results on Indonesia are far better at Ishidake than they were at Clark Field. Indonesian stations using frequencies below six megacycles are not heard well at Ishidake even during the evening hours. This is probably due principally to their low power. They were heard poorly at Clark Field also. However, the eight, ten and eleven megacycle Indonesian stations are heard well at Ishidake.

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6. Poor results were obtained on French Indo-China stations, with the exception of Saigon. This must be due to very low power, as Saigon on frequencies in the same bands was received well. The French Indo-China stations were heard with good signal strength but with poor quality at Clark Field.

7. Brief monitoring of stations transmitting press material indicates that very good results will be had at Ishidake on all stations checked except Yenan. Asiatic code interference prevents equally good results on Yenan. "Aneta" and "Antara" press transmissions are heard with good to excellent signals.

8. The only local noise encountered during the tests came directly from the power line furnishing power for the tests. Positive steps can be taken to eliminate this noise in construction of the monitoring station.

9. Under normal conditions, reception of sky-wave signals at frequencies of two to about six megacycles cannot be expected over distances greater than about one hundred miles during the daylight hours of about 0600 to about 1800, local time. This is a general statement covering the fact that the Ionosphere will not provide a transmission path for low short wave frequencies during the day. The signals that are heard on the frequencies given and at the times given at relatively short distances from the transmitters are heard via ground-wave transmission.

V. Conclusions

If proper steps are taken to prepare the site for a monitoring station, if adequate antennas are constructed there and if the required equipment is obtained for the station the Ishidake site can be made into a monitoring station at which FBIB can cover a very large percentage of the material available from East Asia and the adjacent Western Pacific areas.

VI. Recommendations

The following specific recommendations are made for the preparation, construction and operation of the Sasebo monitoring station:

A. Preparation

1. Dismantle all structures now on the site.
2. Remove from the site all materials not needed for the construction of buildings required by FBIB.
3. Dig up and remove all underground metal pipe. This must be done to assure correct directional action from antennas to be built.
4. Fill in all latrine holes and water pits not needed for the FBIB operation. This must be done to minimize the mosquito menace.
5. Remove the power line that runs through the

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site and run it over the hill, behind the site by about one hundred yards, to eliminate the power line noise encountered during the tests.

B. Construction

1. Erect the following all weather buildings to plans to be furnished later:
 - a. Main Operations building - floor space: 3000 sq.ft.
 - b. Shop and storage building - " " : 800 " "
 - c. Mess hall - " " : 1200 " "
2. Bring electric power, telephone and water lines in to the site at least two feet underground. The power transformer and noise choke coils will be at the high-tension pole line and the secondary voltage line for the operations will be brought in underground.
3. All electric wiring in the buildings will be in bonded conduit which will be grounded well.
4. Erect the poles needed for rhombic short wave antennas and Beverage medium wave antennas.
5. Install grounds needed for all beverage wave antennas and for the station. These will be "spider web" grounds.
6. Erect and terminate the antennas.
7. Construct adequate transmission lines to bring signals from all antennas into the main operations room.
8. Provide potable drinking water in the operations building and mess hall and adequate water for fire fighting purposes near all buildings.
9. Improve the road that runs from the Sasebo shipyard area to the site so that sedans and station wagons can safely travel over it.
10. Erect barriers to unnecessary automotive travel under the antenna fields, thus reducing ignition interference to a minimum.

C. Operation

1. Construct the main monitoring room so that monitors can, in the large part, tune their own receivers.

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This will mean that each monitoring booth will have in it a receiver, a transcriber, a recorder, a typewriter and the necessary controls, etc., to fully receive and process programs.

2. Step one will require that the transcribers and recorders be of such construction that they will not interfere with radio reception; that is, recorders and transcribers must have A.C. motors not involving brushes and commutators, which are the source of interference.
3. Install filters into all lines entering the teletype room to prevent the teletype machines from interfering with radio reception.
4. Assure adequate teletype communications to Tokyo. Without adequate and consistent teletype communications, the whole project is of no avail.
5. Provide electric power of about 25 kilowatts at 110/220 volts, assuming that heating of buildings will be accomplished by other than electric means.
6. Setup a full-time cruising position to keep the operating personnel continually informed of the latest transmitter and schedule information. This is particularly needed at Ishidake, because Asiatic stations change schedules and frequencies often.

Waldemar M. Klima
Waldemar M. Klima
Chief Engineer, FBIB,
Pacific Bureau

Attachments:

1. Appendix A
2. Appendix B

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Appendix A - Station Notes and Observations

(All times quoted are E.S.T.)

I. Indonesia

In addition to generally improved reception at night of frequencies above six megacycles, several morning transmissions which were not previously heard or known have been uncovered at Sasebo.

"The Voice of Free Indonesia" on 11000 kcs. has a morning transmission entirely in English which is announced as directed to listeners in Australia and New Zealand. It is broadcast at 1730 - 1930 with news at 1745 and 1845 and commentaries at 1815 and 1915. Other programs are musical. The signal fades badly before 1900 but should be entirely audible with a rhombic antenna.

"Radio Republic Indonesia" at Bukit Tinggi, Sumatra, opens its morning broadcast at 1830 with physical exercises; news in Indonesian Malay is heard at 1845 and 1915 and news in English at 1935. Although the whole transmission is heard only weakly on the measured frequency of 12420 kcs, the signal level holds to the closedown at 2000 and may be monitorable when picked up with a rhombic antenna.

The Batavia Home Service in Dutch has been inaugurated on station PLS, 10365 kcs, with morning and evening transmissions both being heard well. The former, at 1830 - 2000, includes local news and chit-chat at 1845 and a talk at 1915. The evening broadcast follows the news dictation at 0430 and consists of music and entertainment until 1030 or later.

The 6370 kcs. Batavia Home Service in Indonesian Malay, which has been poorly heard elsewhere from 0700, was received with sufficient improvement to discover that it has daily broadcasts prior to 0700 in Dutch and English. The Dutch portion, at 0530 - 0615, includes news, a short talk and music. The English portion begins at 0615 with a musical program, news at 0630, followed at 0645 - 0700 by a commentary or more music; it could not be determined for whom these programs are intended. Both portions may be vestiges of the old Allied Forces Service formerly on 5455 kcs.

"Radio Omroep Bandoeng" is heard nightly on the new frequency of 7076 kcs. in the 40 meter amateur band. Reception is fairly good when amateur CW does not interfere. It is believed that this is the transmitter formerly heard on 3015 kcs. and now missing there; like 3015 kcs. the new 7076 also broadcasts on Sunday and Monday while the other two Bandoeng

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transmitters are off.

"Radio Omroep Makassar" on 9265 kcs. has been discovered with a new morning transmission at 1730 - 1830. News in Dutch is presented at 1735 and in Indonesian Malay at 1810. A few announcements in English are mixed with the intervening music.

"Radio Republic Indonesia" at Soerakarta on 7418 kcs. has its morning transmission at 1730, one hour earlier than previously known. It still will probably not be monitorable as signal strength is extremely low. News in Indonesian Malay at 1800 is barely audible.

"Radio Republic Indonesia" on 7790 kcs. which formerly ended its evening transmission at 0710 has extended it to 0830, including a local talk or speech which usually occurs at 0715. The remainder is musical except for the 0730 news relay from Djokjakarta.

II - China

A - The Shanghai Area

The information uncovered at Luzon concerning the numerous broadcasting stations now active in Shanghai was confirmed and augmented at Sasebo, where Shanghai medium-wave stations are audible (and monitorable) through out the entire day. Transmitters at Shanghai and vicinity were observed on 706, 740, 770, 790, 823, 880, 900, 938, 969, 1010, 1060, 1098, 1120, 1150, 1180, 1200, 1235, 1270(?), 1308, 1360 and 1415 kcs. Not all of them operate continuously from morning to night, but several do. It seems to be a common characteristic for these stations to disappear from the abruptly, as from a power failure or technical breakdown, and they may not reappear for hours or even days.

(a) The station on 706 kcs. broadcasts variously from 1845/2045 sign-on until 1030/1100 sign-off, and appears to have nothing but music and entertainment, so no time was wasted trying to ferret out its exact identity (many Chinese stations identify themselves very infrequently and not at stated intervals or regular times).

(b) 740 kcs. has become the fourth member of the XORA family. It transmits daily at 2300 - 0400 and 0500 - 1000 and specializes in music and entertainment in Shanghai Dialect, occasionally in Mandarin. One lone news talk in Mandarin is featured at 0545. Signal strength and quality of this transmitter are excellent. It appeared on the air shortly after press dispatches reported Shanghai XMHC, a privately owned station, had been taken over by the Central Broadcasting Administration. For the first few days it operated on 734 kcs., thus identifying it as the same transmitter heard on Luzon and suspected to be XMHC, nominally 720 kcs.

(c) 770 kcs., whose call letters have never yet been heard, was heard

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at Luzon on 772 kcs and was recently experiencing oscillator trouble, jumping to 762 kcs, until it vanished from the air altogether. It has returned stable on 770 and broadcasts at 1900 - 1030 with Dialect entertainment mostly.

(d) 790 kcs. is the new channel used by the XORA English language station which was previously heard from Luzon on 572 kcs, and interference from Matsuyama, Japan, on 790 kcs is at present prohibitive of monitoring. It is likely that a properly constructed Beverage antenna will eliminate the interference, if the frequency does not change again meanwhile. The present frequency is actually announced as 800 kcs. The program schedule remains as previously listed except that the 0800 news is moved to 0830 on Sundays.

(e) During February the station on 823 kcs. was identified as XLAB2, but since March 1st it has been using the call letter XLAB3 and has changed the Chinese name that goes with it, probably indicating a change of ownership. It transmits continuously from 1800 to 1100 and appears to be one of the most important privately controlled stations. The morning news in Shanghai Dialect and Mandarin is presented between 1930 and 2000. Reception is excellent.

(f) Station XMHY has been heard between 860 and 890 kcs, most often on 880. At the beginning of our test schedule it disappeared from the air and has not been heard since. Signals from XMHY are very strong when it is on the air.

(g) XORA, 900 kcs, has just reorganized its daytime schedule. It opens earlier, at 1800, and keeping pace with the current Shanghai broadcasting rage, features English lessons at 1820 - 1900, followed by the news in Mandarin which is also given at 2000. The station goes off now between 0000 and 0300 at 0315 the United Nations Mandarin broadcast is relayed.

(h) On 938 kcs. station XLAF3 holds forth daily 1900 - 1100 and offers good reception through most of this 16 hour schedule, but its programs do not appear to be very worthwhile or interesting.

(i) The station on 969 kcs is a newcomer and has not been positively identified or scheduled because of interference from Seoul and Lanchow most of the time.

(j) XMHB on 1010 kcs. returned to the air in early March after a long absence, but has not been heard with any significant material so far. Reception is good.

(k) Station XLAI3, a commercial broadcaster operated by real estate interests, has extended its hours and is now heard 1700/1800 through to 1000/1100. Broadcasts are entirely in Shanghai Dialect except for daily English lessons and occasional Mandarin lessons or entertainment. The location is given as Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

(l) Another new station announced as Shanghai is heard on 1098 kcs with the call letters XFFP. It is heard with two transmissions, one in the morning

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at 2000 - 2100 consisting of talks in Mandarin, and the other in the afternoon at 0200 - 0300 consisting of talks in Shanghai Dialect. Reception is generally good.

(m) On 1120 kcs XLAD₃ are the call letters heard between 1800 - 0100, during which period English Lessons, western music and a religious talk in English are the chief daily features; at 0100 - 1107 the programs are mostly Chinese entertainment and the call letters XLAD₂ have been heard announced. However, there is no break in transmission at 0100 or any other time, so far as could be ascertained.

(n) 1150 kcs. remains unidentified, other than "Shanghai", as the time necessary to distinguish it from another Chinese station on 1148 kcs and Tsingtao on 1150 kcs could not be spared. It has been heard 1830 - 1100 or later.

(o) XLA₂ on 1180 kcs. signs on at 1855 and presents the news in Mandarin at 1903 - 1915. Other programs seem to be chiefly in Dialect. It is on the air all day and evening to approximately 1100.

(p) Another of the XLA stations is heard mornings through to late at night on 1200 kcs. English Lessons at 1815 - 1900 were observed but not much information on its schedule has been obtained.

(q) Another station which appears to have changed its call letters March 1 is Shanghai on 1235 kcs. Prior to then XLAC₃ was heard, but since then only XLAC₂. The daily English lesson period has been extended to 1745 - 1945, which appears to make this station the temporary leader in the Shanghai English lessons marathon. News in Dialect and Mandarin is heard at 2100, and numerous talks in Dialect, occasionally Mandarin, are observed throughout the day and early evening. Chinese popular music the mainstay of the programming. Reception is usually good.

(r) On 1308 kcs. XLAT₃ (or XLAD₃) begins its broadcasting day at 1800 with an hour's talk in Dialect. Musical entertainment in Dialect keeps this station busy until late at night. It is received fairly well most of the time.

(s) XLAF₂ on 1360 kcs. transmits from 1830 through to 1100 and deals in all types of Chinese music interspersed with frequent talks of 10, 15 or 20 minutes duration exclusively in Shanghai Dialect. Interference is generally severe.

(t) XLAR₃, formerly heard to be XLAB₃, usually transmits on about 1415 kcs, but irregularly varies up to 1425 kcs, and occasionally as high as 1440. The program schedule is approximately as before and signal strength remains consistently good.

(u) Completing the revision of XORA schedules and services, the short-wave XORA on 11705 kcs. has been made a straight relay of the 900 kcs. program at 1900 - 2100. It returns to the air at 0258 with the independent program as before.

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(v) The American controlled transmitter XMHA, which has been taken over by the Chinese government according to press reports, has disappeared from its normal frequency of 600 kcs. and is quite certainly off the air at present.

B - Other Chinese Medium-wave:

XGOG at Chengtu, 560 kcs, is heard fairly well daily at 0430 - 1025 with broadcasts chiefly in Mandarin, including news at 0500, 0600 and 0915 or 1015. Being a C.B.A. station it also relays the 0800 XGOA news and the 0900 XGOY news.

The Tientsin number one program is heard on XRPA, 620 kcs, entirely separate from the number two program on 1110 kcs. (formerly 1113). Local news in Mandarin is given at 0850, while other newscasts are relays of Peiping, Nanking, Chungking and New York. Transmission time is 0430 - 1000.

XRRA, Peiping #1 on 640 kcs, was heard operating at 1930 - 2030 and 0600 - 1000, but at present has curtailed transmission to 0700 - 1000 only. The 0600 news is now heard at 0700 and a short local period at 0750 is also presented. Reception of this station is perfect, including the morning broadcast when it is on. The XRRA #2 program is also well heard on 950 kcs. at 0400 - 1000, but it is chiefly what is known in Europe as a "light program," and the only periods of monitoring interest are an English broadcast at 0400 and a local news in Mandarin at 0740.

On 660 kcs. Nanking XGOA offers outstanding reception on all broadcasts, day and night. A hitherto unheard noonday broadcast occurs at 2300 - 0030.

The Taiwan transmitter on 670 kcs. continues to prove itself the most reliable station on that island. Reception is very good during the evening transmission, and it is heard occasionally on the air during daytime broadcasts now. The call letters of the Tai-Pei station, which are also heard on all relays, were changed about March 1, possibly earlier, to XURA (formerly XUPA). Since the rebellion has broken out, the regular schedule of the Taiwan network has not been adhered to. The hours of transmission and program timing vary somewhat from day to day, and little is heard but long propaganda talks in Hokkien and Mandarin interspersed with music.

XLPB, 680 kcs, a strong station in N. China was heard on full schedule at 0515 - 0930 during February checks, but with frequent interruptions which seemed to be either transmitter breakdown or power failure. Lately it has scarcely been able to stay on the air 15 minutes a night and often not at all. If the trouble is corrected, the scheduled newscasts at 0630 and 0905 will be easily monitorable.

Tsingtao XRPC has one program on 700 kcs, transmission times for which are 2030 - 0300 and 0500 - 1000, and a second program on 1150 kcs. at 0400 - 0915. News in Mandarin is presented by the former at 2345, 0830 and 0930 and by the latter at 0615 and 0700; in Dialect at 0030 on 700 kcs. only. Reception of both stations is good except for occasional Chinese interference.

Station XQYC, exact location unknown, but believed to be in Manchuria

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is heard at 0300 - 1045 on 725 kcs. (occasionally 715 kcs.). A newscast in Mandarin is heard irregularly at 0900 or 0700. None of the Chinese national relays are carried by this station. Reception is usually subject to fades, but often builds up quite strongly, particularly late in the evening.

XTPB, "Shansi Broadcasting Station," is heard nightly on 720 kcs. at 0430 - 1000, with Japanese interference until 0830 (which may be eliminated by a proper antenna). The city in which this station is located has not been identified, but since 720 is the frequency which has been allocated to Taiyuan for some time, it seems to check with the name of the station. However, if so, this introduces the problem of the short-wave Communist "Taiyuan Broadcasting Station." XTPB is Nationalist controlled and relays Nanking and Peiping nightly. Local newscasts are given at 0545, 0700 and 0930 or later.

At Tsinan station XRCP on 730 kcs. broadcasts 0500 - 0920 or 1000, mostly in Mandarin. News is presented at 0700, possibly also at 0515 but interference at that time makes intelligibility almost nil.

On 800 kcs. station XOPC, location not yet determined, is heard 0430 - 1000 daily but with considerable interference from Korea in the fore part and from Manila in the late hours, both of which may be minimized by a good Beverage antenna. Local newscasts at 0700 and 0945 have been heard; a number of Nanking programs are relayed by XOPC.

XKRA, 815 kcs, location also unknown, is heard 0515 - 0915 and 1000 - 1100, the latter being a transmission of news at dictation speed in Mandarin which opens with ten minutes of tuning music. The first hour of the first transmission consists of news, talks and songs in a non-Chinese language resembling Urdu. The remainder of the transmission is divided between Mandarin and an unidentified Chinese language. Once it was thought the station identified itself as Sining.

A new Peiping radio station is broadcasting on 840 kcs with the call letters XHMA and the name "Peiping Nishin Broadcasting Station." It is probably privately operated. Transmission time is 0430 - 1000, and Mandarin newscasts are heard irregularly at 0515 and 0940 or 0950. Concert music and Chinese entertainment are featured by the station.

Another new Peiping station is XTPF on 1078 kcs. Not much could be discovered concerning its schedule because the local Sasebo station broadcasts on this channel also. XTPF signs off at 0930, one hour later than Sasebo.

Station XLAY, on 858 kcs, announced as the Chefoo Broadcasting Station, transmits at 1930 - 0200 and 0330 - 1000. All programs are in Shantung language, but none appear to have any monitoring value at present.

XQYM, undoubtedly the same station heard through Philippine static as XQYF, transmits on either 874 kcs or 860 kcs. more likely by defect than intention, as there is no regularity of frequency use which can be perceived

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here. The station is now believed to be in southern Manchuria, possibly Mukden, and is usually audible throughout its daytime broadcasts. Sign-on time varies 1930 to 2030, and sign-off time 0930 to 1030; the approximately 14 intervening hours are almost solid music and entertainment. Only vernacular is used.

On 885 kcs. a station of the Central Broadcasting Administration is tentatively identified as Sian (Shensi Province). The call letters have been understood as XKDA or XOPA, depending on the announcer. A morning transmission at 1730 of news in Mandarin is fair. Music at 1750 is followed by a talk at 1800 till fadeout at 1815. The evening transmission at 0500 - 0930 includes news in Mandarin at 0700 and news in Shensi (?) Dialect at either 0730 or 0830. Both the programming and technical quality of this station are unusually good, and with the proper antenna good to excellent reception is anticipated.

An unidentified Chinese station on 890 kcs. is among those consistently heard during the daylight hours. Transmission time of this station is 1900 - 2200 and 2300 - 0915. The significant broadcasts occur at 2000 and 0715.

The Kansu Broadcasting Station XMRA at Lanchow, 972 kcs, 1400 miles west in the mountainous interior of China, does not yield many interesting programs in the hours when Seoul does not interfere with it, but it has shown what can be accomplished without even the best antennas by being heard well during the middle of the day. The present schedule of XMRA seems to be 2300 - 1045, though its daytime hours vary somewhat.

XTCH, a hitherto unknown Chungking station, is heard daily on 995 kcs. Although subject to sudden fades, it usually has good to strong signals. It is heard 0300 - 1020 with News or Comment in Mandarin at 0515, 0615 and irregularly 0845. This transmitter carries none of the national relays. The program preview for the next day presented nightly at 1010 before close-down mentions a number of Shensi programs.

XGAF, 1000 kcs, operates simultaneously with the short-wave transmitter on 7100 kcs. discovered at Luzon. Signal strength and directional antennas indicate it to be farther north than at first supposed. The station identification announcement in Mandarin, "Kwun jin Kwan pu Dien tai XGAF, Shi yen po yeen," so far defies location. Between its two transmitters XGAF is about 100 % monitorable.

XLPC, at Nancheng (Shensi), on 1100 kcs. is found to be maintaining nearly the same schedule it followed in January on Luzon. Overall reception of this station is usually better than the particular ratings in the log indicate.

The "XTPB" station on 1260 kcs. first thought to announce as "Pinkiang-Harbin" frequently offers excellent reception at Sasebo. The call letters are definitely established as XTPC and the name seems fairly certain now to be the "Tientsin-Harbin Broadcasting Station." The meaning is not clear. The transmission of this station now ends a half hour earlier at 1005.

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XOPD at Hangchow is heard nightly with the quality of a local station. The measured frequency of XOPD is now 1285 kcs; the schedule remains unchanged except that the short-wave relay on 9553 kcs. is again off the air.

C - Chinese Short-Wave:

The "Amoy Broadcasting Station" XUPB is heard on the measured frequency of 8350 kcs. Reception is poor to fair, but should improve considerably with a favorable antenna. Transmission time is 0600 - 1000, occasionally from 0500, with almost all broadcasts in Mandarin and the main local news at 0700, followed by relays at various hours of the news from New York, Nanking and Chungking.

Station XPRA at Kunming has a short wave transmission of news at dictation speed in Mandarin after the close of its regular medium-wave broadcast. The frequency is 6400 kcs. and time 1000 - 1045. Reception is very good.

The new Nanking transmitter which first appeared on 5917 kcs. is now in regular service on 11835 kcs. relaying the noonday and evening broadcasts of XGOA. Reception is excellent.

The Communist-controlled transmitter XGAT was heard during preliminary checks on 8660 kcs. as well as 1050 kcs. medium-wave with relays of Yen-an at 0500 - 0700 and independent material at 0700 - 0725, followed at 0745 by a transmission of Mandarin dictation to 0845. By the time the test schedule was in operation the station had gone off the air, and it has not been heard since. The location has not been established but sounds like "Hsinghwa" or something similar.

The Communist-controlled transmitter announced as Taiyuan XGFP has stabilized its frequency at 6043 kcs. and its schedule at 0430 - 0800, with Yen-an relays at 0500 - 0700. Their fourth station, XGNC at Hantan, is relaying Yen-an regularly on the measured frequency of 6669 kcs. Both Hantan and Taiyuan are heard with good strength, but the quality of the relays is frequently poor.

Hankow XLRA has a second short-wave transmitter relaying all broadcasts now. It is heard on 11490 kcs. with excellent strength but always with slight interference from the Soviet code transmitter RTZ at Irkutsk. A receiver with a good crystal filter eliminates the interference.

The Chinese Army Radio Service XNTA or XMPA, on 12220 kcs, has revised its evening transmission to 0500 - 0830, with news in Mandarin at 0515, 0630 and dictation at 0730. The location has been announced as Nanking.

XGOA, previously reported on 7221 kcs, is now heard with one transmission only at 1855 - 1930 on the new frequency of 7009 kcs.

III. Indo-China

"Radio France, Hanoi" has lowered its frequency at present to 9514 kcs.

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where it again experiences overwhelming interference from Hong Kong, which also lowered its frequency to 9515 kcs. The "Radio France" Tonkinese program in the morning was recently heard until 2100, approximately one half-hour longer than previously. The earlier French broadcast should be monitorable with the proper rhombic antenna available, as Hong Kong is not on the air in the morning.

"The Voice of Viet Nam" which had been announced as at Hanoi is evidently back in the country somewhere; the fall of Hanoi has not put it off the air. During our test period its frequency has varied down to 11837 kcs. where it is nearly obliterated by the much more powerful signal of the new Nanking XGOA relay on 11835 kcs.

"The Voice of South Viet Nam" on 12364 kcs. continues to follow the exact schedule listed in the Luzon test except for the addition of a news broadcast in Siamese at 0800. Modulation is presently defective on all broadcasts, which severely hampers readability.

The Cambodian transmitter on 7022 kcs. believed to be Phompenh is now heard from 0530, the added half hour being oriental music. Because its frequency is within the 40 meter amateur band, amateur code interference is usually experienced.

Radio Saigon has shifted its 4812 kcs. transmitter to 6193 kcs., where reception is better at this location. It is a good alternate to 11778 kcs. for most of the evening transmission, though reception of the latter is usually as good as has been heard anywhere during the morning and evening transmissions. The afternoon reception of 11778kcs. sometimes fades. A second broadcast of news at dictation speed in French has been added at 0300 - 0330. The former 9624 kcs. signal has disappeared since the 4812 kcs. transmitter changed frequency, and a new signal may be found on 12386 kcs, thus proving indisputably that it is a harmonic.

IV. Burma

Radio Rangoon couldnot be located and identified during the period of this test. An unreadable weak signal on its 6035 kcs. frequency which was rated on the log may have been some other station. Since Rangoon's transmitter normally has the power output of 7 1/2 KW, or eight times that of the Bangkok Radio which was received fairly well on an adjacent frequency, it is reasonable to assume Rangoon is at least temporarily off the air. We hope to confirm this by checking with other observers.

V. Malaya

The Singapore Home Service has been shifted from 4778 kcs. to the measured frequency of 4825 kcs, thus eliminating much of the Chinese code interference which had bothered it lately. Reception of 4825 is excellent.

The Singapore "British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service", beside introducing a new French period at 0600 to augment the 0715 BBC relay, has

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extended its final English session by one to two hours (varies). The news and entertainment features include many relays of the BBC and Radio SEAC, but talks and a commentary of local origin are frequently included.

VI. India

Indicative of the improved medium-wave reception of all medium-wave Indian stations at Sasebo, VUV at Hyderabad, on 730 kcs, one of the few independent stations of India, has for the first time been heard with a consistently monitorable signal. A revision of the evening newscasts has taken place; the Urdu is heard at 1000 - 1015, English at 1015 - 1030, and Telugu at 1030 - 1045. The name "Deccan Radio" is now replaced by the identification "Hyderabad Radio."

A new Indian station on 1200 kcs. is heard nightly from fade-in at 0930 to sign-off at 1130. It is still unidentified but appears not to be affiliated with All-India Radio. Another unlisted which also appears to be an independent Indian is heard on 1235 kcs.

VII. Korea

In addition to the North and South Korean network programs, which are 100% coverable via Seoul and Pyongyang and several of their relays, it has been observed that Sinuiju, North Korea, on 860 kcs. has an independent broadcast in the morning of news in Korean at 1700 and news in Russian at 1730. The latter has proven to be a relay from Khabarovsk on each morning it was checked.

An unlisted North Korean transmitter is being heard with good signal strength on 1190 kcs; it was first heard on 1180 kcs. The program so far has been a straight relay of Pyongyang, and no separate identification has been heard.

VIII. U.S.S.R.

A telephone transmitter on 6609 kcs. relaying the Vladivostok Regional Home Service from 0200 was heard with powerful signals for a week but disappeared about March 1. It may only have been relaying for test purposes. News in Russian was presented at approximately 0205 daily. The main transmitter with this program operates on several longwave frequencies, presently either 239 or 370 kcs, and should be easily monitorable.

The Nikolaevsk regional transmitter, measured on 998 kcs, broadcasts at 0300 - 0900 entirely in Russian. News is presented at 0303, 0540, and 0715 and editorials and talks are frequent. This station has to be intercepted through a North Korean relay on 1000 kcs. and may not yield much results.

The Kazakh Home Service from Alma-Ata is heard well on the measured frequency of 6219 kcs. at 0800 - 1200 or later. Most of the programs are

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Russian, but a 15 minute newscast in Kazakh vernacular starts at times varying between 0830 and 0845. The Russian news is a relay from Moscow.

The Turkmen Home Service is heard well at the same time on the measured frequency of 6179 kcs. from a station announced as Ashkabad. News and comment in Turkmenian is presented daily at 0815 - 0845/0900 and in Russian at 0945 - 1000.

The Uzbek Home Service heard from Tashkent on 6820 kcs. is not as reliable, owing to a strong interfering signal on the same frequency some nights. Reception is good, however, when the interfering station is off. News or comment in a language assumed to be Jagatai is heard at 0800. The oriental program changes to Russian at 0900 - 1100, but the latter consists of musical programs and talks.

The Tadzhik Home Service on 7780 kcs, from Stalinabad, offers fairly good reception daily at 0800 - 1300, but from 0930 or 1000 is almost entirely programmed with Moscow relays. Local Russian at 0820 and Tadzhik vernacular at 0900 seem to be regular features.

One hour of the Kirghiz Home Service has been observed to be short-waved from Frunze on the measured frequency of 5059 kcs. at 0900 - 1000. This hour consists chiefly of news and talks in both the vernacular and Russian. Reception is quite good at present.

IX. Iran

The Teheran short-wave on 6155 kcs. provides excellent reception nightly. The parent medium-wave transmitter is observed to have made a slight frequency change, being measured on 878 kcs.

Norman F. Kriebel

Norman F. Kriebel
Radio Engineer, FBIB

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Appendix B

Log of Reception Ratings

The numerical ratings are based solely on the intelligibility of the program material; the letter suffixes indicate important characteristics of the signal or factors affecting it.

- 0 - Signal totally absent
 - 1 - Carrier wave only
 - 2 - Modulation audible but unintelligible
 - 3 - Occasional words intelligible
 - 4 - Mostly unintelligible
 - 5 - Fifty percent intelligible
 - 6 - Mostly intelligible
 - 7 - Occasional words unintelligible
 - 8 - 100% intelligible with difficulty
 - 9 - 100% intelligible with ease
-
- A - Atmospherics (static)
 - C - Code signal interfering
 - F - Fading which affects intelligibility
 - H - Heterodyne interference
 - I - Interference unclassifiable
 - L - Local noise interference
 - M - Modulation defective
 - Q - Inferior audio quality
 - S - Interference from station on the same channel or adjacent channel
 - T - Transmitter trouble
 - V - Varying frequency (suffixed to frequency)
 - W - Weak signal

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Explanation of program symbols:

C -- Commentary

N - News

NT - News and Talk

E - Entertainment

PP - Program Preview

LL - Language Lessons

T - Talk

Mu - Music

UN - United Nations Relay

Explanation of Language symbols:

Cam- - Cambodian

I-M - Indonesian Malay

Can - Cantonese

Jap - Japanese

Chi - Miscellaneous
Chinese Languages

Kor - Korean

Dut - Dutch

Man - Mandarin

Eng - English (or E)

Rus - Russian

Fre - French

Si - Siamese

Hok - Hokkien

Tonk - Tonkinese

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INTRODUCTION

The schedule of broadcasts used in the Sasebo Test was specially prepared, after a preliminary check of reception in that area, to confirm the evident fact that the reception defects of the Oi Test and the Luzon Test both pointed toward the same single solution for obtaining satisfactory coverage of the entire Orient. From the Tokyo area the vast reservoir of Chinese medium-wave broadcasts remained untappable; Luzon offered coverage of them, but with undesirable limitations by static. Luzon results also indicated most of the Indonesian signals to be skipping over the Philippines, and observations at Tokyo tended to confirm this. Hence, the Sasebo schedule was designed to prove (or disprove) specifically that (1) medium-wave broadcasts from China can be monitored well with a minimum of static and local Japanese interference; (2) Indonesian broadcasts can be heard as well or better than at any desirable alternative location presently available; and (3) adequate coverage of the remainder of the Orient is also still available.

Upon completion of the test schedule, all three members of the FBIB Test Team were in agreement with respect to these points that from Sasebo (1) Chinese medium-wave monitoring has few limitations beyond the interference the numerous Chinese stations cause among themselves; (2) Indonesian broadcasts on frequencies higher than 6 megacycles are heard with as good or better signal strength than at any other location FBIB has tested or operated; Indonesian broadcasts on frequencies lower than 6 megacycles cannot be monitored consistently from any location which might also be suitable as a general Far Eastern Monitoring site, nor would such location improve the CW interference condition, the chief obstacle to Indonesian monitoring, as it arises from their use of out-of-band frequencies rather than a local density of code transmitters; and (3) satisfactory or better signals have been received from every other sector of the Orient from which monitoring may be desired (in addition to the below mentioned "100 percenters"); in a few cases (Viet Nam, for example) we know that better reception can be obtained elsewhere, but in other cases (Indian and Korean medium-wave, for example) Sasebo proves equally superior.

Preliminary checks revealed near perfect reception of certain important stations which had also given excellent results at all previous locations; these were entirely omitted from the test schedule, with the exception of a few broadcasts on which specific information was desired, in order that the time could be devoted to the more marginal and difficult stations. A schedule of significant broadcasts from such stations was now possible on the basis of information gained from preliminary cruising and the previous tests. The "100 percent" group which is conspicuously absent from the schedule includes Nanking XGOA, Chungking XGOY, Radio Australia, Singapore Far Eastern Service, Delhi Far Eastern Service, Radio SEAC Ceylon, Seoul/South Korean Network, Pyongyang/North Korean Network, Khabarovsk and Petropavlovsk Regional Services, and all Moscow Relays to the Far East.

A brief word of explanation and caution is in order for those who analyze the ratings in the following log. Ratings here and there of zero to

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four might seem to belie our conclusion that reception is excellent. Some of the zero rows arise from the fact that the station has gone off the air temporarily and not from any inability to receive it, as Rangoon, Shanghai XMHY, Peiping morning broadcasts, XLPB, etc; most such facts are reported in Appendix A. Other low ratings arise from the fact that the broadcasts are scheduled at the hours of poorest reception such as 2300 to 0015 programs, and good ratings are highly exceptional. Then there are cases of low ratings due to interference which we know can be corrected by good directional antennas. It is important to keep in mind that this log is purposely designed to be difficult and is not expected to yield high ratings for every station, most of which are low powered, and moreso that the test antennas represent in nearly all cases only a fraction of the results obtainable with the permanent system.

Norman F. Kriebel

Norman F. Kriebel
Radio Engineer, FBIB

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Time (EST)	Call	Freq	Station	Pgm	Lang	February					March						
						25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1729	KZRH	9640	Manila	N	Eng	6H	6H	8	6H	-	4H	4H	2S	2S	3S	3H	8H
	"	750	"	"	"	4	0	0	0	-	0L	2H	0	0	2W	3WS	0S
1730	JBEK	850	Chongjin	T	Kor	-	5A	6L	7L	-	8	8	8	8Q	8	8Q	8
	JBEK	820	Pyongyang	"	"	-	-	-	9	-	7L	4S	9	8	9	8Q	6L
	"	4400	"	"	"	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	9	9	9	8Q	9
	JBLK	860	Sinuiju	N	Rus	7L	7L	7A	6L	-	7/8	8	8	8	7	8	8A
1735		9265	Makassar	N	Dut	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	7	5C	5C	0C
1740	XKDA	885	Sian	N	Man	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	7S	6W	8	7L	7L
1745		11000	Free Indonesia	N	Eng	-	-	-	-	-	6	6C	7	6A	7Q	7Q	7Q
1800	KZFI	9710	Manila	N	Eng	8	8F	7H	8	-	8/9	9	8	8	9	9	9mu
1810	XNPA	12220	Nanking	N	Man	9C	9C	9C	off	-	9	8C	9C	8C	8C	8C	9C
		9265	Makassar	N	LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	2C	3C	1C	0C
1815		11000	Free Indonesia	C	Eng	-	-	-	6A	-	5/6	6C	5/6C	5F	6C	6C	6W
		5265	"Mongolia"	N	?	0	0	0	0	-	0C	0	2C	5	0C	0C	3C
	XLAC2	1240	Shanghai	LL	E/Chi	0	0	0	0S	-	5L	9	8L	8	8L	9	8L
1830		11778	Saigon	N	Fre	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	8	9

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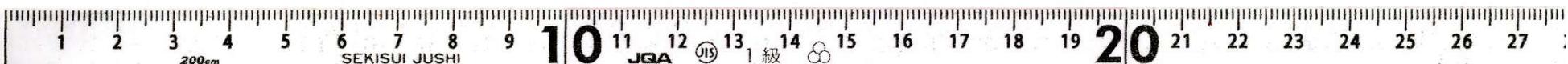


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Time (EST)	Call Freq	Station	Pgm	Lang	February				March								
					25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1835	XURA	7220	Tai Pei	Hok/Man	8C	8C	8C	8C	8A	8	5C	5Cmu	8	8	7F	0	
	"	1070	"	"	4A	0	0	0S	0S	0S	0S	0L	0S	0	0S	0	
	"	1040	"	"	0	0	0	4A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	"	1020	"	"	4A	0	0	3S	3S	2W	2H	3Hnu	4W	6L	6L	0	
	"	960	"	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1845	PLS	10365	Batavia	N	Dut	-	-	-	-	-	-	3W	5	6A	5C	3C	
1850		12420	Bukit Tinggi	N	I-M	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	4W	3C	3W	0	
	XCAF	7100	Shanghai ?	N	Man	8	9	8C	8C	8C	6C	9	8	8C	8C	8C	9
	"	1000	"	"	"	0	0	0	4A	4A	5L	3L	4HL	0L	6L	0	7L
1900		12183	Soerabaja	N	Dut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		11850V	Hanoi	N	Fre	6C	7FE	8	6C	0	0	0	0	0	3C	4C	4C
	XORA	900	Shanghai	N	Man	7A	8C	9L	9L	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	"	11705	"	"	"	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	XLAI3	1060	Shanghai ?	T	Chi	4T	0	4L	6A	3S	8	9	8L	6/7	9	9	0
		9680	Java	N	I-M	0	0	0	0	0	2WC	0C	0	2W	2C	2C	2C
1905	XLAA2	1180	Shanghai	N	Man	-	-	-	-	7	5	6	2L	0L	6A	7L	
1915	XLAC2	1240	Shanghai	N	E/Chi	0	0	0	0S	3S	6L	9	8L	9	7L	8L	6L
	XLAF2	1360	Shanghai	T	Chi	0	0	0	4S	1S	5H	0	5HL	4W	5L	4H	5HL
1920		12364	So. Viet Nam	N	Fre	5L	0	0	5C	0	4C	5C	4W	4C	3C	5C	0C

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Time (EST)	Call	Freq	Station	Pgm	Lang	February				March							
						25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1930		11778	Saigon	N	Fre	7L	8	7	8	8A	4M	8	8	7	8	8	8
	XORA	2 900	Shanghai	N	Man	8	8	8H	8	8L	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	"	11705	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1935	XPRR	640	Peiping	N	Man	1	0	0	0	0L	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
		12420	Bukit Tinggi	N	Eng	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4W	0	5C	0C	0
		9520W	Hanoi "R.F."	N	Fre	4C	5C	4QC	4F	3A	0S	6C	3WC	2C	2C	4C	0
1945	XLAB3	823	Shanghai	N	Man	8	-	8	8H	5L	9	9	9	9mu	9	9	9
2000	XMHY	880	Shanghai	T	Chi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	XPRR	640	Peiping	N	Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	XORA	900	Shanghai	N	Man	9	9	9	9	8L	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	"	11705	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		9520	Hanoi "R.F."	N	Tonk	6C	5C	0	4W	2WA	0S	6C	2WC	0C	2C	2C	0
2015	XFFP	1100	Shanghai	T	Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	6L	8	4L
2030		9543	Rangoon	N	Eng	0S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2105	XLAC2	1240	Shanghai	N	Man	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9L	8Q	7L	8L	9
2130		11778	Saigon	N	Fre	7L	0	6L	7C	6A	7	8	7	5C	6C	7C	3W
	XLAB3	823	Shanghai	T	Chi	7A	8H	8mu	8	8	9mu	9	9	9	8L	9	9

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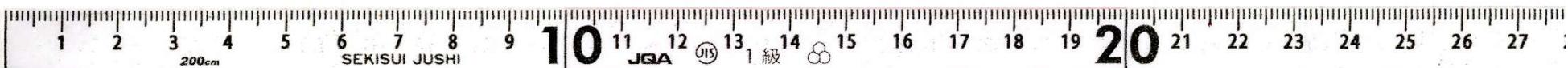


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Time (EST)	Call	Freq	Station	Pgm	Lang	February				March							
						25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2300	KZRH	9640	Manila	N	Eng	0C	0C	5W	0	0	0S	0S	0S	0	0	0	0
		9265	Makassar	Mu	Dut	2	2C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C
	XLAF3	940	Shanghai	N	Chi	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	8	8L	0L	7mu
2305		7235	Dalat	N	Fre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0L	0	
	XURA	7220	Tai Pei		Hok/Man	6	6F	6	7	7/8	8/9	6W	8	5L	2W	0L	6Amu
2310	XNPA	12220	Nanking	N	Man	8	8Q	9C	0	8C	9	9	9	8L	9	9	8C
2330		11850V	Hanoi	N	Eng	0	0	0	1H	2WM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1177	11778	Saigon	N	Fre	7	7	6AC	6A	6A	6W	6F	4W	2L	4W	2L	2W
	XCAF	7100	Shanghai ?	N	Man	7	6	6C	6A	5Cmu	0L	7	6	5W	0L	5Fmu	1W
	"	1000	"	"	"	0	0	1H	4L	3W	2H	0L	3W	0L	3Amu	0L	3Wmu
2340	XURA	1020	Tai Pei	N	Man	0	0	1H	5A	0	4H	4W	3W	2L	4L	0	0
	"	7220	"	"	"	7A	2A	7A	7A	5C	7	8	7	4L	3W	2L	4W
	"	670	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	1	0L	7L	2L	0
2345	KZRH	9640	Manila	N	Eng	3C	0	6A	0	0	0S	0S	0S	0S	0S	0	0
	XLRA	11490	Hankow	N	Man	-	-	-	-	9C	8C	9	7C	6C	8C	8C	7C

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Time (EST)	Call	Freq	Station	Pgm	Lang	February					March						
						26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0000		12420	Bukit Tinggi	N	Eng	5C	0	2H	0	0C	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ZEW3	9515	Hongkong	N	Eng	6C	7A	6AH	7C	3HC	0S	6H	2C	2C	2H	0LC	3HS
		9265	Makassar	N	Dut	3C	2C	0	0	0C	0C	2W	0	0C	0C	0L	0C
	XORA	790	Shanghai	N	Eng	-	6S	5S	4S	2S	2S	2S	3S	3S	2S	2S	2S
0005		12364	So. Viet Nam	N	Eng	0	0	0	0	3WI	4W	1T	3MW	0	0	0	0
		11493	Hankow	T	Man	7C	7Cmu	9C	7C	6C	9C	8C	9	8C	9C	8C	8C
0010		11778	Saigon	N	Tonk	6A	7	7	7	7	6	6	5W	0C	3W	3C	3W
0015	XNPA	12220	Nanking	T	Man	9	9	9	0	7C	9	9	9	9	9mu	9	9
0030		12183	Soerabaja	N	Dut	0	0	0	0C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9520V	Hanoi "R.F."	N	Fre	0SC	0	0	0	0SC	HS	HS	HC	0	0	0	0
		9265	Makassar	N	I-M	5AC	2C	0	0	0C	0C	2W	0	0	0	0	0
0045	XNPA	12220	Nanking	N	Eng	9	9	9	0	8C	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
	ZEW3	9515	Hong Kong	N	Can	7C	6C	6C	7C	5CH	6H	6C	5C	1	0	4C	3H
	XPSA	7010	Kweiyang	N	Man	0C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0100	XURA	7220	Tai Pei	T	Man	6C	7C	8	7C	8	7	7	0	4L	0	0	5C
	"	1020	"	"	"	0	0	2H	4A	0	3H	3W	0	0L	0	0	7A
	XLAB3	823	Shanghai	T	Chi	0	0	4A	7H	9	8mu	9	9	8H	9	8L	8mu

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Time (EST)	Call	Freq	Station	Pgm	Lang	February			March								
						26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0115		12420	Bukit Tinggi	N	Eng	OS	OC	OC	0	0	OC	0	OC	0	OC	0	0
0130	XORA	740	Shanghai	E	Chi	-	-	-	8	9mu	9	8H	9H	9	9	8H	8H
0145	XMHY	880	Shanghai	T	Chi	6	6L	OS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	OS
0205	RV...	6609	U.S.S.R.	N	Rus	7C	7C	8	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
0210	XLAC2	1240	Shanghai	T	Chi	0	2S	2S	4S	3S	8	9	8L	9	6L	8L	8
0300	XLAB3	823	Shanghai	T	Chi	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8L	8L	8mu
	XLAF3	938	Shanghai	T	Chi	0	OS	7	9	8	9	9	4F	9	8L	8H	6SH
0305	XLAC2	1240	Shanghai	T	Chi	7	0	5HS	3HS	5S	9	9	7	9	7L	8	7L
		998	Nikolaevsk	N	Rus	0	0	3A	0	0	0	0	0	0	OL	0	0
0310	XORA	11705	Shanghai	N	Jap	8	9	9	8	0	8C	9	9	9	8C	9	0
0315	XORA	900	Shanghai	UN	Man	6mu	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8L	8L	8mu
0320		11778	Saigon	N	Fre	8	8	7/8	8	8	8	9	5WS	3S	OS	8S	8mu
0330	PLS	10365	Batavia	N	Dut	3C	OC	5A	OC	OC	OSC	2C	OC	OC	OC	OC	2C

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Time (EST)	Call	Freq	Station	Pgm	Lang	February					March						
						26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0450	XURA	7220	Tai Pei	N	Man	-	6C	7C	7/8	7/8	-	7	-	7	7C	6C	7C
	"	1070	"	"	"	-	0S	0S	5S	5	-	4L	-	4S	0S	4H	3H
	"	1057	"	"	"	-	0S	0S	0S	5	-	4L	-	0H	0S	0S	0H
	"	1040	"	"	"	-	0S	0S	8	7H	-	0L	-	2S	2S	2S	5S
	"	1020	"	"	"	-	0S	6S	6S	5S	-	2L	-	3S	4S	5S	4S
	"	960	"	"	"	-	0S	0S	2S	4Q	-	0L	-	2S	4S	6S	0H
	"	670	"	"	"	-	8Q	8Q	0T	0	-	7L	-	9	0	9	8Q
0500		12183	Soerabaja	N	Dut	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2C	0	0	0	0
		11778	Saigon	N	Eng	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8C	8	8	8
		6193	"	"	"	-	8C	7C	7C	8C	7C	6L	5mu	6C	6C	6C	5C
		11000	Free Indonesia	T	Dut	-	8S	8Cmu	8Cmu	6F	7	4L	7H	7C	8	8mu	7A
	CR8AA	9254	Macao	N	Can	-	0	2C	0	0	0	0	0	2C	-	0	0
		15275	Singapore	N	Man	-	7H	8H	7H	7H	7H	7H	7H	7C	8	8	8H
		15300	"	"	"	-	8/9	8	8/9	8/9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	XGOG	560	Chengtu	N	Man	-	6S	6A	4A	3S	6C	5L	7A	8	6	2L	7
	KZEM	710	Manila	N	Eng	-	2H	2H	2H	2H	4H	0L	7A	6H	6H	3H	5H
	XLAC2	1240	Shanghai	T	Man	-	0S	5H	8mu	7S	6S	2L	8mu	8H	9mu	8	4H
0515	XGOE	9820	Kweilin	N	Man	-	3C	6/7	5C	5C	3C	3C	0C	2C	2C	2C	4C
		9265	Makassar	N	I-M	-	6C	7C	7/8	6C	7	7A	7	7L	6C	1C	7/8mu
		8743	Sumatra	N	I-M	-	3C	2C	2C	2C	2C	2C	0C	2C	3S	3S	0I
	XLFC	1100	Nancheng	N	Chi	-	5H	2H	3H	3H	3HS	2H	0S	0S	0S	3H	3H
0520	XNPA	12220	Nanking	N	Man	-	7C	8	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C	8	8	8C

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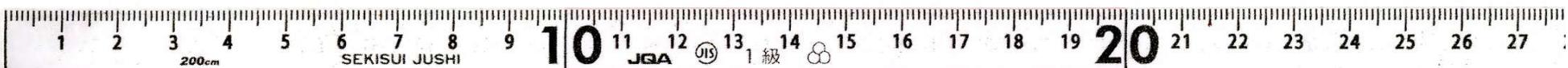


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Time (EST)	Call	Freq	Station	Pgm	Lang	February			March								
						26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0520	XTPC	1260	Tientsin/Harbin	N	Chi	-	3S	2S	3A	4S	5L	3L	3H	6Hmu	5H	1S	5H
	XRPA	620	Tientsin	T	Man	-	0S	8S	2S	0S	0S	0S	0S	4S	3S	2S	2S
	XGAF	7100	Shanghai ?	N	Man	-	8C	8/9	7C	8C	8C	6C	7C	7Cmu	7C	8C	8C
	"	1000	"	"	"	-	5S	3S	7H	7H	8H	7L	7H	7H	6H	9	6Hmu
0525	XNCR	7580	Yenan	N	Man	4C	3C	7	6A	7	4AC	5C	6C	6A	6C	6C	5AC
	XGNC	6669	Hantan	"	"	6C	5CQ	6Q	4C	6C	6C	5C	6QC	6QC	6QC	6C	6C
	XGFP	6043	"Taiyuan"	"	"	6Q	6QC	6C	6QC	6QC	6QC	6C	6C	6C	6QC	6QC	6C
0530		11000	Free Indonesia	T	Dut	6C	7C	6C	7C	7C	7mu	6Hmu	7A	7	8	8	6H
	XOPD	1285	Hangchow	N	Man	2L	8/9	4S	2H	7H	8	6L	7S	7	8	1S	8
		12183	Soerabaja	T	Dut	5	5C	2C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0540	XLRA	11490	Hankow	T	Man	7C	7C	7H	7C	7C	6C	7C	7C	6C	6C	6C	7C
	"	6056	"	"	"	8	7/8	6C	7C	6Q	7C	7SC	7SH	7C	7C	7HC	4QS
		998	Nikolaevsk	N	Rus	4LH	4A	4H	3AH	0S	0	0L	0S	2S	0S	0S	0S
0545	XGOG	560	Chengtu	T	Man	8	7A	8	7A	6A	6	6A	7A	6A	3A	4S	6A
	YHP5	7418	Soerakarta	N	I-M	5C	6C	6C	6A	7C	6C	5A	5C	5C	5C	3C	6A
		7500	Moet Antara	N	I-M	4I	0	6CA	0	6C	2C	3C	5mu	5mu	2C	0C	0C
		7452	Bukit Tinggi	N	Eng	3CL	6CA	5C	4C	3C	3C	0C	4C	4C	4C	4C	5Fmu
		12420	"	"	"	5Q	7C	6/7	0	2C	4A	5C	6C	6C	2C	0	5A
	PLP	11000	Free Indonesia	N	Eng	6C	7C	7C	7	7/8H	7C	7C	8	8mu	8	8	4HC
	5620	Djakakarta	T	LM	4C	2C	3CH	2C	3C	3C	0C	0C	2C	0C	1C	5C	

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 By A. NARA Date 11-9-94



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Time (EST)	Call	Freq	Station	PGM	Lang	February			March								
						26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0550	XPSA	7010	Kweiyang	T	Man	7C	7C	7C	7A	7C	7C	5C	6C	6C	6C	7C	2C
0600	XTPA	11650	Canton	N	Man	8	7	8	8	8	8mu	7Smu	7H	7H	7Hmu	7mu	8
	"	780	"	"	"	2S	3S	0S	2S	0S	2S	2S	2S	0S	2S	3S	2S
	KZPI	9710	Manila	N	Eng	8	9	8	8	8	8	8mu	8	8	7	7	9
	"	800	"	"	"	2S	2S	-S	0S	2S	2S	2S	2S	3S	3SH	2S	0S
		9680	Bandoeng ?	N	I-M	3C	3C	7	3C	8	3C	4C	3C	2C	2S	2C	3C
	XLAB3	823	Shanghai	N	Chi	7H	3HS	2S	6A	4S	4L	3L	3S	4S	6S	3SH	3S
	XRPA	1110	Tientsin	N	Man	-	-	6	5/6H	5HS	5H	3H	6A	6H	6H	6H	5H
KZRH	9640	Manila	N	Eng	8	7C	8	8C	8	9mu	9mu	8	8mu	8mu	7C	7	
0610	XLPC	1100	Nancheng	N	Man	-	5H	2S	2H	2H	2SH	3L	7H	6H	6H	5H	6H
		6650	Pontianak	N	Dut	5C	6C	6C	5HC	5Amu	6Cmu	5Cmu	6Cmu	6C	6C	6C	6C
0615	XNCR	7580	Yenan	N	Man	6QC	6A	6A	4AF	5A	3A	5C	6H	5C	6C	4C	3C
	XGNC	6669	Hantan	"	"	6C	6C	6C	5QC	5QC	6QC	6C	6C	6C	7QC	7C	6C
	XGFP	6043	"Taiyuan"	"	"	6C	6C	6C	6C	6QC	6C	6C	6QC	6QC	6C	6C	4C
		7022	Phompenh	N	Cem	LC	5C	0	3C	0	0	2C	0	3C	0	0	2WC
0620		7790	Indonesia	T	I-M	5C	2HC	4H	5H	5A	5Cmu	3C	3C	4C	4C	5C	3C
	XLPB	680	N. China	C	Man	0T	0T	0T	0T	0T	8mu	0	6mu	0	0	0	0
	HS8PD	5994	Bangkok	N	Eng	4SH	6C	5C	5C	6AC	6C	4C	6C	6/7C	6Cmu	6C	4C
	PLS	10365	Batavia	T	Dut	-	-	7C	4C	3C	2L	7	7A	7C	8C	7CF	8mu

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0630	XTPA	11650	Canton	N	Man	8	8	8	8	6H	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
	"	780	"	"	"	2S	4S	2S	2S	3S	2S	2S	4S	4S	4S	4S	3S	0
			12183	Soerabaja	N	Dut	3H	5C	2W	0	0	0	0	0	0	2C	2W	0
	ZEK	640	Hong Kong	N	Can	2H	4	6	2HS	2HS	4H	0	3H	3AH	3AH	0	2W	
	ZEW3	9515	"	"	"	6H	6Q	7H	5Q	3QS	6Q	5Q	6Q	6Q	6Q	4C	7H	
			9265	Makassar	N	I-M	7C	6/7	6/7	6C	6C	7C	6C	7C	7C	7H	3C	8
	XGOE	9820	Kweilin	N	Man	2S	2S	2C	7	2C	0C	0C	0C	2C	0C	0C	0C	2C
	PLY	10062	Bandoeng	N	Dut	8	8	3A	8/9	0	0	8C	7C	8C	8C	8	0	
	RMD	8000	"	"	"	7	7C	7C	6C	0	0	7C	6C	7C	7C	6H	6H	
			4926	Soerakarta	N	I-M	LS	2H	3C	2C	2S	1	0S	3S	3S	3S	3C	0S
	XTPC	1260	Tientsin/Harbin	N	Man	8/9	7H	7H	3H	4H	3H	6L	5A	4S	4S	1S	9	
		4825	Singapore	N	I-M	8	7Cmu	8mu	8mu	8mu	8mu	7mu	8A	8mu	8mu	8mu	9	
0635		7500	Moet Antara	N	I-M	0C	2C	6	6	6C	5C	6A	5C	6	1C	0C	7mu	
		7452	Bukit Tinggi	N	I-M	4C	7C	7	5C	4C	5C	0	7C	6C	5C	5C	6C	
		12420	"	"	"	2C	0	5/6	0	2C	0	4C	0	6C	4W	2C	6Q	
0640	XPRA	688	Kunming	N	Man	8H	3S	7H	2S	2S	4S	8H	6A	4S	4S	4S	2S	
		6650	Pontianak	N	I-M	8	7	7	0	6A	5C	7C	8A	7C	6C	1C	6C	
	XLRA	11490	Hankow	C	Man	-	7C	5C	5C	6C	7C	7C	6C	7C	6C	6Cmu	7Cmu	
	"	6056	"	"	"	4C	8Q	7Q	7Q	5C	6C	7C	7H	7S	7Hmu	7mu	7mu	
0645		8743	Sumatra	C	Eng	2C	6C	0	0	6SC	2C	0	5C	2C	3C	0C	0	

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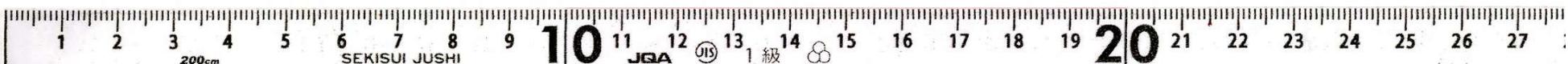


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						26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0645		11000	Free Indonesia	C	Eng	8	8	8	7C	7/8	7Q	7C	8	8	8	8	7C
	XRPA	1110	Tientsin	T	Man	5H	4H	5H	4A	3SL	5S	4S	3H	4H	5H	6H	6H
0700		11850V	Hanoi	N	Eng	4M	3F	0	2H	3Q	0	2H	3QH	0S	0C	0	3H
		4730	"	"	"	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6C	5C	5C	0
	XTPA	11650	Canton	N	Man	7	7C	7	8mu	7H	7C	8mu	1	8mu	8	8C	8mu
	"	780	"	"	"	2LS	2S	0S	2S	2S	3S	0S	2S	3S	7H	3S	0S
		9680	Bandoeng ?	N	I-M	6	6	7	5C	6A	4C	5C	6C	6C	6	6	7
	XOPD	9553	Hangchow	N	Man	0S	0	0	-	6C	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
	"	1285	"	"	"	7H	8	7mu	2S	4HL	2S	3S	3S	3S	5mu	4S	8
		7803	Indonesia	T	I-M	2C	6	2C	6C	5C	4C	5C	5C	5C	4C	4C	3H
		5620	Djokjakarta	N	I-M	2C	0C	6mu	2C	3L	0C	0	0C	0C	0C	5C	3C
	KZFM	710	Manila	N	Eng	3SH	2H	3SH	0S	2S	2SH	3SH	3SH	3SH	6H	4H	2H
	11778	Saigon	N	Fre	8	8	8Q	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
	6193	"	"	"	6C	8C	8	8	8C	8	8	8	8C	8C	8C	8C	
0710	ZBW3	9515	Hong Kong	N	Man	5H	6C	7H	7mu	6H	5H	6H	7mu	7mu	6Hmu	6mu	7mu
	XTPC	1260	Tientsin/Harbin	N	Man	8	2H	3S	7	6SH	6H	6HL	7mu	0S	0S	2S	7H
	XLPC	1100	Nancheng	N	Man	3H	3H	5H	0S	2S	2HS	3H	4H	0S	0S	0S	6H
		4825	Singapore	N	I-M	-	7C	7C	7A	7C	7C	7C	7C	8C	8C	7C	9
0715	XKDA	885	Sian	T	Man	6H	3H	5H	5H	5SH	5H	3H	4H	2S	2S	0	8
	RV...	997	Nikolaevsk	N	Rus	7H	6H	0S	2H	2HS	2HS	2S	2S	2S	2S	0S	0S

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0715		4825	Singapore	N	Man	7S	6C	8	7/8	8	8	7C	6C	7	6C	7C	8
	HS8PD	5994	Bangkok	N	Si	2C	6A	5A	6A	6AC	6C	6C	6mu	6mu	0C	3S	7mu
	XGFP	6043	"Taiyuan"	N	Man	6C	6C	7	8	7mu	7C	6C	7C	6C	6C	6C	7mu
0730		12183	Soerabaja	N	Dut	3H	5H	2C	2H	2C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	XGOE	9820	Kweilin	N	Chi	3S	3C	4C	4C	2C	0	4C	4C	5C	0	4Cmu	4C
	KZRH	9640	Manila	N	Eng	8	8	8	7A	8A	8	8	8C	7F	8C	7mu	9
	XLAP3	1420V	Shanghai	N	Chi	9	9	9	9	9	8H	8L	8H	8HS	-	8H	8
	XGAF	7100	Shanghai ?	N	Man	-	-	-	9	8C	8C	8C	8C	-	7C	7C	7C
	"	1000	"	"	"	-	-	-	7C	7S	6F	7/8A	6L	7SH	6Hmu	5H	6H
	XPRA	688	Kunming	N	Si	2LS	2S	8	7AH	2SH	7H	7H	2H	5HS	3HS	4H	4HS
	XLPB	680	N. China	N	Man	0T	0T	0T	0T	0	8H	6A	6A	5A	3A	0	2A
0735		4926	Soerakarta	N	I-M	0LS	0S	0S	0S	4S	0SC	4C	4C	3SC	3S	3AC	0S
		5620	Djokjakarta	"	"	2SC	3C	4C	3C	4A	5A	3C	4C	2C	0C	4C	3C
	YHF5	7418	Soerakarta	"	"	2SC	3C	6	3C	4Q	4C	5C	5C	5C	5C	6Cmu	6A
		7450	Bukit Tinggi	"	"	3S	4C	4M	3Q	5C	0	5C	4C	0C	4C	2C	6Q
		7500	Moet Antara	"	"	0C	0C	6Q	4Q	5AC	5C	5C	6C	6/7	4C	5A	7C
		7803	Indonesia	"	"	4C	6C	6I	6C	5C	4C	2C	0C	5F	5C	0	6A
		8743	Mataplanta	"	"	1S	2SC	4C	4C	3C	5C	3C	4H	5C	4C	5C	4IC
		8920	Indonesia	"	"	6H	8	7	7C	7C	7C	7C	7C	7	0	0	6/7
	PLP	11000	Free Indonesia	"	"	6	7/8	7Q	7/8	7/8	7C	7A	8C	8F	8F	8F	8
		12420	Bukit Tinggi	"	"	5C	5F	4Q	3C	6Q	3C	3C	0	2C	1F	1F	2M
	9520	Hanoi "R.F."	N	Fre	2S	3S	0S	2S	2S	2S	0	0S	0S	1S	2HC	0S	
0745	CR8AA	9254	Macao	N	Eng	5C	2C	3C	4C	2C	0	4C	4C	4A	3C	4C	3C

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0745		12364	So. Viet Nam	N	Eng	3M	5Q	4M	3M	5Q	5Q	4Q	4QC	3SC	7Q	7Q	6Q	
	XRRA	950	Peiping	N/T	Man	8	4mu	8S	6H	7H	7H	5H	7Hmu	6Hmu	6H	5H	8Q	
0750	XRRA	640	Peiping	N	Man	9	9	9	9	9	9	9mu	9	9	9	9	9	
	PLS	10365	Batavia	E	Dut	7L	7	7	7	6	7	7	7C	4A	7C	6FC	7	
	XRCF	730	Tsinan	PP	Man	2S	LS	2LS	5A	3SH	OS	2S	2S	3S	2S	2S	OS	
	XTPB	720	Taiyuan ?	T	Man	2S	LS	2LS	2S	2S	2Lmu	2S	2S	4S	4S	OS	OS	
0800	XLFC	1100	Nancheng	N	Chi	7H	7H	5HS	4HS	5L	4H	5H	6H	6H	7H	2S	6H	
	XORA	790	Shanghai	N	Eng	-	2S	3S	2S	4L	2S	2S	3S	4S	3S	1SH	2S	
		5274	Indonesia	T	I-M	4CM	4C	4C	OS	2C	OC	OC	2C	4C	4C	2C	OC	
	HS8PD	5994	Bangkok	N	Si	2C	2C	5C	4C	6C	7F	5L	6A	6C	3C	5C	7H	
		5620	Djokjakarta	C	I-M	2C	0	2C	3C	0	0	OC	OC	2C	4C	3C	OC	
		8743	Sumatra	T	I-M	3C	2C	4H	4S	5C	5C	5C	2C	4C	5C	5C	4C	
		8920	Indonesia	T	I-M	0	0	6C	0	5C	5C	3C	5C	2C	0	0	6C	
		9265	Makassar	T	Dut	7mu	7	8C	8C	8C	8C	8	8	8	8	8	8F	8mu
		9680	Bandoeng ?	N	I-M	8A	4C	6A	6C	6A	0	6S	2S	6A	6	4FC	7A	
0805		7180 to 7235V	Dalat	N	Fre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0815	YHP5	7418	Soerakarta	C	I-M	6C	3C	4Q	5C	3A	5C	6C	5C	6C	6	5AC	6H	

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0815		4926	Soerakarta	N	I-M	2C	0S	2C	0S	3C	3C	5C	4CS	2S	2S	4H	3S
		7803	Indonesia	T	I-M	5C	5C	6C	4C	5C	5C	4C	5C	4HC	5C	5H	6C
		8920	"	"	"	6	0	7	0	7C	0	0	6C	7Cmu	0	0	7
0820	XLAC2	1240	Shanghai	T	Man	5L	7H	8H	8mu	7Lmu	7S	8mu	8mu	8mu	8mu	7Hmu	7Hmu
		4825	Singapore	N	Hok	8	7C	8	6QC	7C	7C	7LC	8	8C	7C	8	8
		7452 12420	Bukit Tinggi "	N "	I-M "	5C 6	7C 6/7	6CF 0	7C 3A	6C 4C	6A 2C	0 0	7Cmu 3C	7Cmu 6C	7mu 3W	7mu 3C	7mu 0
0830		5620	Djokjakarta	T	I-M	4Cmu	0C	2C	2C	2C	2C	0C	0C	2C	2C	3C	0
	XTPC	1260	Tientsin/Harbin	T	Chi	8	7H	3L	7A	8	8L	8L	8H	8H	3S	6mu	8
		11000	Free Indonesia	N	Fre	7A	8C	8C	8C	8	8	7C	8C	8C	8	8	8mu
	XPSA	7010	Kweiyang	T	Man	6QC	0	L	6C	7C	7C	7C	6QC	7C	7C	7C	1C
0835	XLAB3	823	Shanghai	T	Chi	2S	8H	8H	3A	8H	5HA	5S	7H	6H	4H	3H	8H
0840		6035	Rangoon	N	Eng	0	2C	0	2C	2C	2C	2C	2C	2CH	2C	2C	0
0845	PLY	10062	Bandoeng	N	Dut	7	3C	7	7	0	0	8C	6C	7C	7C	4C	0
	RMD	8000	"	"	"	7C	8	7/8	6/7	0	0	7C	7C	7F	7C	7C	0
		7076	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6Cmu
	XOPD	9553	Hangchow	N	Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1285	"	"	"	8/9	9	8L	8H	8L	9	9	9	9	8/9	9	9	
XGLC	1270	N. China	T	Man	7C	3S	2S	6L	7L	7H	9	9	9	5S	6Smu	0S	

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0850	XRPA	620	Tientsin	N	Man	9	7S	9	6S	7Q	8mu	9	7A	7mu	8	7mu	8S
		4900	Colombo	N	Eng	4A	2C	6	2C	2C	0	0S	4C	4C	3C	4C	5C
		7500	Moet Antara	N	I-M	0C	2C	5mu	6Q	5mu	0C	0C	5C	0C	0C	0C	0C
0900	11778	Saigon	N	Eng	7M	8	8	8Q	8	8/9	8/9	9	9	8	8	9	
		"	"	"	8M	8	8	8M	7H	8Q	8C	8H	7HS	7H	7H	7A	
	6193	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	9680	Bandoeng ?	N	I-M	6C	5HC	6H	7H	7H	7A	5A	6A	7	7SH	6FH	6A	
	9265	Makassar	N	Dut	7A	8	8	8	8	8C	5C	7F	7F	7	8	8C	
	6370	Batavia	N	I-M	4C	5AC	3C	2C	3C	4Cmu	3Cmu	3C	3CS	5C	5C	5C	
	4825	Singapore	N	Eng	8	8/9	8	8C	7C	8C	7C	7C	8	7C	7C	8	
	XORA	900	Shanghai	PP	Man	9	9	9L	8L	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
0910	XLAI3	1060	Shanghai	N	Chi	8	9	8L	7A	8L	5S	6A	6A	4Q	8	2S	9
		XLPB	680		N	Man	0	0	9	0	0	7mu	7A	0	0	0	0
0915	XGOG	560	Chengtu	N	Man	7S	6S	8mu	7S	4A	6	6H	7mu	6A	4S	5Hmu	6S
	XKDA	885	Sian	T	Man	7H	6H	7L	6A	4S	4S	5H	7H	1H	7H	6Amu	7mu
	XTPA	780	Canton	T	Man	6A	7A	5L	6A	6A	6C	7A	7A	7CA	7	6mu	6A
	"	11650	"	"	"	8C	7C	7C	7C	7Q	7C	7C	8	8mu	8mu	8mu	5F
0920	XRPA	7418	Soerakarta	N	Eng	7	7C	7Q	6Cmu	5QC	5QA	5A	6C	6C	6C	6Amu	5FC
		1110	Tientsin	N	Man	8	8	4L	5A	6H	7H	6H	6H	6H	6H	6H	6H

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0920	XURA	7220	Tai Pei	N	Man	7H	7C	8H	8A	7C	7H	7	8mu	8C	7CF	7HFC	8H
	"	1020	"	"	"	8	7	5L	6A	5mu	8	8A	8mu	8S	8	8	8
	"	670	"	"	"	8	8	9	OS	0	9	0	9	9	9	9	8Q
0925	XGOUS	7530	Nanking	N	Eng	-	-	-	9	0	9	9C	9C	9C	9	9	0
0930		5620	Djakakarta	N	I-M	4C	0	0L	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	0C	2C	4Cmu	0C
	XLRA	6054	Hankow	N	Man	8	7Q	8Q	8/9	8mu	8mu	8mu	8C	9mu	8S	8	8Q
	"	11490	"	"	"	6C	8C	6C	8	8Cmu	9Cmu	8C	9Cmu	8Cmu	8C	7C	7C
	XPSA	7010	Kweiyang	N	Man	7/8	8	5C	6Cmu	7Cmu	7Cmu	7Cmu	7Cmu	7Cmu	7Cmu	7C	8mu
		11000	Free Indonesia	N	Hin	7/8	8H	8	8Q	8Q	8H	8C	9	8	8	8	8C
0935	XUPB	8350	Amoy	T	Man	-	-	-	5C	6C	5C	4C	2C	5Cmu	4Cmu	5Cmu	6Cmu
0945	XPMA	840	Peiping	N	Chi	8/9	7/8	6L	6A	7A	7A	8	8	8A	7H	7A	6mu
0950	X...	890	N. China	T	Chi	9	7A	6L	0	3A	4A	4HA	5Amu	OS	OS	OS	6Amu
	XORA	790	Shanghai	N	Eng	9	7A	9mu	8mu	9mu	9mu	9mu	9mu	8Amu	8mu	7Amu	7A
1000	XGOG	560	Chengtu	T	Man	9	8L	9	7SA	5S	5HS	8S	9	8H	9	9	3S
	XMRA	972	Lanchow	E	Chi	8	7L	9	6A	9	9	8A	6SH	7A	8	8	6A
		6193	Saigon	N	Fre	-	-	-	-	-	8H	9	8H	8HF	8HC	8HC	8H
	11778	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	8Q	8	8	9	9	

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Time (EST)	Call	Freq	Station	Pgm	Lang	February			March								
						26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1005	XPRA	6400	Kunming	N	Man	-	-	-	7	7C	7C	8C	6/7C	0	4SC	5AH	4C
1010		11000	Free Indonesia	N	Arab	7/8	7	7/8	8Q	8	8	7/8	8	8	8	8	8mu
	PLS	10365	Batavia	E	Dut	8	8	8C	7C	8	9C	9	6C	8	7F	7H	0
	XTCH	995	Chungking	PP	Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	9	8	7
1015	VUV	730	Hyderabad	N	Eng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	6	6A	6
	XKRA	815	Sining ?	N	Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8A	6	6	7A	6A

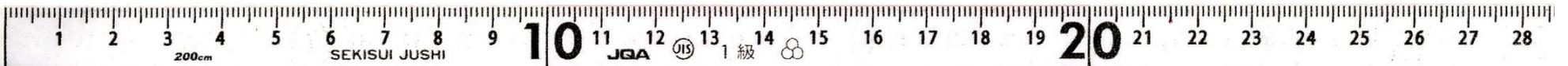
DECLASSIFIED
 Authority 795006
 By A. NARA Date 11-9-94

CONFIDENTIAL



DECLASSIFIED

Authority 795006
By NARA Date 11-94



Authority 795006
By *CA* NARA Date 11-94

SECRET

4822

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Report fr 1135 CIC Det offers info on a reported unauthorized radio station, transmitting communistic propaganda, heard in Amami-O-Shima. As the time and wavelengths correspond to that of the 4 Moscow, in Japanese, to Japan daily transmissions, the only question left unanswered is the reported long wave transmission. Copy of report to A.S.A.

FOB 26-5748

Checked
W. B. ...

R 15 G-2 FILE COPY
JHK/eg

GE/CIS

G-2, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND, APO 500 17 APR 1947

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Ryukyus Command, APO 331

1. Receipt acknowledged of copies 2 and 3 of summary of information on unauthorized radio station heard in Amami-O-Shima.
2. Time and wavelengths correspond to the regular four daily short wave broadcasts from Moscow, in Japanese, beamed at Japan.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

x 091, 412
x 091 Russia
(42)

000.77 Broadcast

SECRET

DISPATCHED
 APR 18 1947
 G-2
 C. S. MYERS
 Colonel, GSC
 Executive Officer

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Authority 795006
By CA NARA Date 11-94

SECRET

MEMO FOR RECORD:
 Report fr 1135 CIC Det offers info on a pur-
 ported unauthorized radio station, transmitting
 communistic propaganda, heard in Amami-O-Shima.
 As the time and wavelength correspond to that
 of the 4 Moscow, in Japanese, to Japan daily
 transmissions, the only question left unanswered
 is the reported long wave transmission. Copy
 of report to A.S.A.

LOB 26-8748

*Checked
 W. J. ...*

1HR/se
 DIV. 0-3 WITH COPY

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Warps Command, APO 821
 G-2, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, VAN EAST COMMAND, APO 800 19 APR 1947

1. Receipt acknowledged of copies 2 and 3 of summary of information
 on unauthorized radio station heard in Amami-O-Shima.

2. Time and wavelength correspond to the regular four daily short
 wave broadcasts from Moscow, in Japanese, beamed at Japan.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

DISPATCHED
 APR 18 1947
 G-2
 Executive Office
 Colonel, GSC

17 APR 1947
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SECRET

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SEKISUI JUSHI

Authority 795006
By *CA* NARA Date 11-9-41

SECRET

APO 500
14 March 1947

GB/OPNS

SUBJECT: Reception of Propaganda Broadcasts by Koreans

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, XXIV Corps, APO 235

1. Reference is made to letter, Military Intelligence Section, GHQ, Far East Command, subject: "Reception of Moscow Broadcasts by Korean Civil Population", sent you 15 January 1947. No reply has as yet been received.
2. It is requested that as much of the information which is called for therein be furnished to cover broadcasts originating in Moscow and elsewhere in Soviet controlled areas.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

C. S. MYERS
Colonel, GSC
Executive Officer.

1 Incl:
Ltr GB/OPNS, G-2 GHQ, FEC, 15 Jan 47

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Letter referred to in par 1 above was sent to G-2 XXIV Corps requesting certain information needed to determine extent to which it is possible for Korean civil population to listen to propaganda broadcasts, based on number and types of sets available, condition, distribution, etc. No answer has been received. Information is needed in order to properly evaluate the effect of these broadcasts.

A similar letter was sent to Civil Comm Sec, GHQ for Japan and answer has been received, but study cannot be completed without similar information on Korea.

A.K.duM. -- 22736

X 091.462 (40) Propaganda
000.77) Broadcasts

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FILE 44
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G-2 File
A.K.duM/11

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Authority 795006
By CA NARA Date 11-9-94

SECRET

AF0 500
14 March 1947

GEVOPNS

SUBJECT: Reception of Propaganda Broadcasts by Koreans
TO : Assistant Chief of Staff G-2, XXIV Corps, APO 232

1. Reference is made to letter, Military Intelligence Section, G-2, Far East Command, subject: "Reception of Moscow Propaganda by Korean Civil Population", sent you 12 January 1947. No reply has as yet been received.

2. It is requested that as much of the information which is called for therein be furnished to cover broadcasts originating in Moscow and elsewhere in Soviet controlled areas.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

G. S. MYERS
Colonel, GSC
Executive Officer

1 Incl:
1st GEVOPNS, G-2 G-2, YPO, 12 Jan 47

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Letter referred to in par 1 above was sent to G-2 XXIV Corps requesting certain information needed to determine extent to which it is possible for Korean civil population to listen to propaganda broadcasts, based on number and types of sets available, condition, distribution, etc. No answer has been received. Information is needed in order to properly evaluate the effect of these broadcasts.

A similar letter was sent to Civil Comm Sec, G-2 for Japan and answer has been received, but study cannot be completed without similar information on Korea.

A. K. DUM. - 52736



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000-77/Propaganda
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100-77/Propaganda

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SEKISUI JUSHI

G-2 File
VIXIV/VII

Authority 795006
By CA NARA Date 11-94

SECRET

APD 500
15 January 1947

OB/OPNS

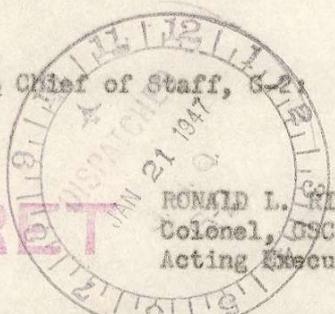
SUBJECT : Reception of Moscow Broadcasts by Korean Civil Population.
TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, APO 235.

1. Propaganda broadcasts beamed at Japan and Korea tend to distort facts and are aimed at discrediting the Occupation. Information is requested as to the extent to which it is possible for the Korean civil population to listen to such broadcasts from Moscow or other Soviet areas.

2. In this connection the following information is desired:

- a. Number of radio sets in possession of Koreans capable of receiving such broadcasts.
- b. Pre-surrender and current restrictions or regulations governing the use of such sets.
- c. Distribution of such sets on a per capita and geographical basis.
- d. General condition of such sets and availability of replacement parts.
- e. Extent to which new sets are available for the Korean home market.
- f. Estimate of number of persons actually hearing such broadcasts.
- g. Estimate of extent of further dissemination of such broadcasts by other means after initial receipt.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2



RONALD L. KING
Colonel, GSC
Acting Executive Officer

SECRET

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Requesting necessary information for inclusion in staff study on Propaganda Broadcasts by Soviets beamed at Korea and Japan. Information is required as possible basis for recommendation for appropriate countermeasures.

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000,447 Broadcast

F.D.S.

G-2 Adm File

FDS/mmb

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Authority 795006
By CA NARA Date 11-9-94

SECRET

Reception of Moscow Broadcasts by
Japanese Civil Population.

G-2

Civil Communications Section.

11 Jan 47

1.

1. Propaganda broadcasts beamed at Japan and Korea tend to distort facts and are aimed at discrediting the Occupation. Information is requested as to the extent to which it is possible for the Japanese civil population to listen to such broadcasts from Moscow or other Soviet areas.

2. In this connection the following information is desired:

a. Number of radio sets in possession of Japanese capable of receiving such broadcasts.

b. Pre-surrender and current restrictions or regulations governing the use of such sets.

c. Distribution of such sets on a per capita and geographical basis.

d. General condition of such sets and availability of replacement parts.

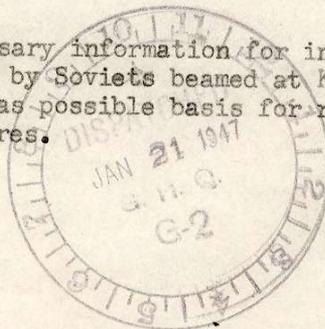
e. Extent to which new sets are available for the Japanese home market.

f. Estimate of number of persons actually hearing such broadcasts.

----- C.A.W. -----

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Requesting necessary information for inclusion in staff study on Propaganda Broadcasts by Soviets beamed at Korea and Japan. Information is required as possible basis for recommendation for appropriate countermeasures.



F.D.S.

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000.777

Broadcast

SECRET

G-2 Adm File

FDS/mmb

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Authority 795006
 By CA NARA Date 11-94

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 FAR EAST COMMAND
 Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APD 500
 10 January 1947

Chief, Pacific Bureau
 Foreign Broadcast Information Branch
 Room 204 A - Hibiya Hall
 Tokyo, Japan

Subject: Foreign Broadcast Intercepts in Tokyo.

1. Reference to your letter of 7 January 1947, subject "Moscow Radio Intercepts," you are authorized to transmit such items from broadcasts monitored by you as come within the criteria expressed in your letter, i.e., (1) items dealing with Far Eastern affairs; (2) derogatory comments on American policy, subject to the following stipulations:

- (a) G-2 will be furnished promptly, through your liaison officer, a summary of each monitored broadcast together with a complete text of all material selected for transmission. Both summaries and texts to be in duplicate.
- (b) It is understood that you will keep all recordings for 7 days and that during that time you will furnish G-2, on request, the text of any item desired.

2. It is desired that you submit to this section, prior to transmission, any broadcast items not falling under either of the criteria mentioned in paragraph 1.

3. Acknowledgment of receipt of this letter is requested.

C. A. WILLOUGHBY
 Brigadier General, G.S.C.
 Ass't Chief of Staff, G-2



FOB/wmc G-2 File Copy *AKS*

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Authority 795006
By *CA* NARA Date 11-94

8802

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

AFD 800
10 January 1947

Chief, Pacific Bureau
Foreign Broadcast Information Branch
Room 304 A - Highgate Hall
Tokyo, Japan

Subject: Foreign Broadcast Intercepts in Tokyo.

1. Reference to your letter of 7 January 1947, subject "Moscow Radio Intercepts," you are authorized to transmit such items from broadcasts monitored by you as come within the criteria expressed in your letter, i.e., (1) items dealing with Far Eastern affairs; (2) derogatory comments on American policy, subject to the following stipulations:

(a) G-2 will be furnished promptly, through your liaison officer, a summary of each monitored broadcast together with a complete text of all material selected for transmission. Both summaries and texts to be in duplicate.

(b) It is understood that you will keep all recordings for 7 days and that during that time you will furnish G-2, on request, the text of any item desired.

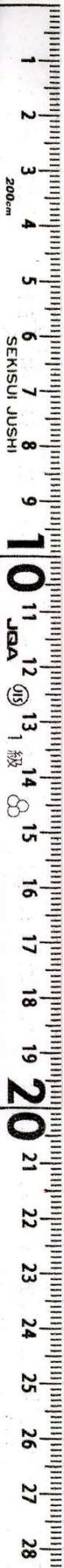
2. It is desired that you submit to this section, prior to transmission, any broadcast items not falling under either of the criteria mentioned in paragraph 1.

3. Acknowledgment of receipt of this letter is requested.

C. A. WILSON
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2



FOBYMO G-2 LITte Cobb
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CONFIDENTIAL

XX
FAR EAST COMMAND

Post Censorship of Broadcasts

G-2

Chief of Staff,
Thru: D G/S, FEG

10 SEP 1947
GIS/COD:WBP/BJW/as

- (1)
1. With the approval of Chief of Staff, FEG, all stations of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan were placed on post-censorship, effective 1 August 1947, with the exception that questionable material concerning the Allied Powers and the Occupation or its objectives be submitted for pre-censorship (prior to broadcast).
 2. Report on the initial 31-day period on post-censorship (Incl #1) shows that:
 - a. All questionable broadcast material concerning the Allied Powers, or the Occupation and its objectives was submitted for pre-censorship as directed.
 - b. All Japanese radio stations have taken great pains to insure that both pre- and post-censored material conforms to the Radio Code for Japan.
 - c. 99.8% of the material submitted was passed in entirety or approved in post-censorship.
 - d. Placing Japanese broadcast stations on post-censorship has been welcomed by all local stations, numbering forty-four, and has resulted in an increase of material broadcast.
 3. Recommend that:
 - a. Continued relaxation of censorship be effected by placing on post-censorship all press, pictorial and broadcast agencies, which have demonstrated sufficient responsibility to conform to Press Code for Japan. This relaxation to be put into effect gradually at the discretion of the Civil Censorship Officer, with the requirement that currently pre-censored media continue to submit for pre-censorship questionable material concerning the Allied Powers, and the Occupation or its objectives.
 - b. Currently pre-censored agencies, which have flagrantly failed to conform to Press Code for Japan be continued on a pre-censorship basis until their censorship record justifies transfer.

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WBP/BJW/as

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Authority 795006
By *CA* NARA Date 11-94

CONFIDENTIAL

XX

FAR EAST COMMAND

Post Censorship of Broadcasts

G-2

Chief of Staff,
Thru: D C/S, FEC

10 SEP 1947
GIS/CCD: WBP/BJW/as

(1)
Cont'd)

4. Upon approval of above recommendations all book publishers in Japan will be placed immediately on a post-censorship basis, with exceptions as noted in paragraph 3 above.

1 Incl: Rpt on Broadcasts,
dtd 5 Sept 47

G. A. W.

MEMO FOR RECORD: 1. In accordance with Check Note No. 3, dated 19 July 1947, from G-2 to GIS, subject as above, directing that report be forwarded after one month's observation of the new plan, the attached summary of operations of Japanese broadcasting stations on a post-censorship basis is forwarded.

W. B. P. (9 Sept 47)
Phone 26-6905

File (L)
MAYNARD E. LEE
CWO, USA

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Authority 795006
 By CA NARA Date 11-94

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
 CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT
 Press, Pictorial and Broadcast Division

5 September 1947

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Post-Censorship of Broadcasts

The following summary of operations of Japan Broadcasting Corporation stations during the month of August is hereby submitted. During this period, these stations were on a post-censorship basis except for the requirement that questionable material concerning the Allied Powers and the Occupation or its objectives be submitted for precensorship (prior to broadcast).

1. After an initial disinclination to shoulder the responsibility of submission to post-censorship, most central stations during this period have interpreted the phrase "material referring to the Allied Powers, and the Occupation or its objectives" on a very broad scope to mean submission of material for precensorship whenever possible. This hesitance in adopting the new procedure was particularly evident in Station JOAF, Tokyo, which requested permission to submit all newscasts for pre-censorship. This request was denied, but percentage of material which is submitted for pre-censorship in Tokyo is still in excess of other areas as illustrated by the table below:

	AUGUST			JULY		
	Dist I	Dist II	Dist III	Dist I	Dist II	Dist III
No. Pre-censored Items	: 5586	: 134	: 207	: 6142	: 3839	: 2481
No. Deletions	: 18	: 5	: 5	: 26	: 3	: 5
No. Suppressions	: 5	: 1	: 0	: 11	: 1	: 0
No. Post-Censored Items	: 3133	: 3619	: 2437	:	:	:
No. Disapproved*	: 0	: 1	: 1	:	:	:
% Passed	: 100.0%	: 99.9%	: 99.6%	: 99.4%	: 99.8%	: 99.8%
Total Items Submitted	:	:	:	:	:	:
	August --15,116			July --13,062		

*These two disapproved items were contained in speeches by candidates in recent by-elections for House of Councillors and consisted of inappropriate reference to SCAP.

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2. In general, the eight central stations were not particularly enthusiastic over the shift of responsibility and in District II, Osaka, for instance, station officials stated they made their program up one month in advance and actually had the scripts prepared two weeks prior to actual broadcasting time so that copies could be forwarded to SCAP's CI&E Section. Inasmuch as the scripts had to be prepared far in advance regardless of censorship relaxation, they preferred to submit for pre-censorship rather than have the responsibility of designating only specific material for pre-censorship action.

3. Conversely, the number of scripts originated in the forty-four local stations has increased, with a decided upswing in utilization of Local News Hours. Local stations formerly had to send all scripts to CGD personnel located at the eight central stations and were inconvenienced more than the central stations by the requirement for pre-censorship of scripts. The local stations have expressed great appreciation of the new policy. The increase of total items broadcast in this period is largely attributable to local station originations.

4. There were no procedural violations and very few pre- or post-censorship scripts which were objectionable -- an indication of the extreme caution with which Japanese stations are proceeding under the new system and an indication of the scrupulous conformance with existing policies and in the past six months on a pre-censorship basis which has passed censorship averages 97.8% as contrasted to 99.8% passed in the first thirty days trial period after change to post-censorship.

5. Since this major relaxation of censorship, additional emphasis has been placed on monitoring to assure conformance and to maintain close surveillance for information purposes.

6. Attention is invited to the fact that native caution would naturally prevail during the first thirty-day period of a procedural change of this scope, and censorship shall continue to maintain a close surveillance of Japanese broadcasting.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

3. In General, the eight central stations were not particularly enthusiastic over the shift of responsibility and in District II, Osaka, for instance, station officials stated they made their program up one month in advance and actually had the scripts prepared two weeks prior to actual broadcasting time so that copies could be forwarded to SOCA's CISM Section. Inasmuch as the scripts had to be prepared far in advance regardless of censorship relaxation, they preferred to await for pre-censorship rather than have the responsibility of designating only specific material for pre-censorship action.

3. Conversely, the number of scripts originated in the forty-four local stations has increased, with a decided upward in utilization of Local News Hours. Local stations formerly had to send all scripts to CCG personnel located at the eight central stations and were inconvenienced more than the central stations by the requirement for pre-censorship of scripts. The local stations have expressed great appreciation of the new policy. The increase of total items broadcast in this period is largely attributable to local station originations.

4. There were no procedural violations and very few pre- or post-censorship scripts which were objectionable -- an indication of the extreme caution with which Japanese stations are proceeding under the new system and an indication of the scrupulous conformance with existing policies and in the past six months on a pre-censorship basis which has passed censorship averages 97.8% as contrasted to 99.8% passed in the first thirty day period after change to post-censorship.

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6. Attention is invited to the fact that native caution would naturally prevail during the first thirty-day period of a procedural change of this scope, and censorship shall continue to maintain a close surveillance of Japanese broadcasting.



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Authority 79506

By CA NARA Date 11-94

