

# **When the Königsbergradio came to the farm. (2003<sup>1</sup>)**

by  
**Svenn Martinsen**

**If you come to Norway's capital city Oslo, and take the subway line no.2 going eastwards to Ellingsrudåsen, and then go off at Tveita station, you'll be in the middle of a large suburban center, typical of many European countries.**

**Most of the large number of people going through the mall every day won't have the slightest idea that just behind the centre, a very strange radio station was operated by the German Occupation Forces during the Second World War.**

**It was one of 23 mobile German broadcast stations spread across Europe, 22 in trucks and 1 in a train. The station we are dealing with in this essay was called Sender L or Transmitter L.<sup>2</sup> Previously it was used in Rovaniemi in Finland, operating as Laplandsender.**

---

<sup>1</sup> 2023: Links updated.

<sup>2</sup> A full survey of these stations reveal:

- Mobile Broadcast Transmitter, or Fahrbarer Rundfunksender I, II (in Spain), III, IV: large stations, medium wave, 20 kW
- Mobile Broadcast Transmitter, or Fahrbarer Rundfunksender V: large station, long wave, 20 kW
- Mobile Broadcast Transmitter, or Fahrbarer Rundfunksender A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I (mostly spelt wrongly with a J), K: smaller stations, medium wave, 20 kW
- Mobile Broadcast Transmitter, or Fahrbarer Rundfunksender L, M, N, O, P, Q: smaller stations, long wave, 20 kW
- Mobile Broadcast Transmitter, or Fahrbarer Rundfunksender Y: station built by a communications unit of German forces (Funkeinsatztrupp 17) in the occupied territories of the USSR, medium wave, 6 kW
- Eisenbahnsender „Schwerstes Funkfeuer": train, long and medium wave, 100 kW, handing over to the German forces in spring 1945 (probably no regular transmissions)( Bernd-Andreas Möller, see Source 2)

**Even if the station seems to have been mothballed after the Nazi regime was conquered and peace came to the European War Theatre, it was in existence all of summer 1945, and a smiling German Military Station Manager even proudly received foreign journalists pointing machine guns at them!**

**This then is what is known from several sources so far of the story of the Königsberg radio at Tveten farm.**

**Source 1. A Crystal receiver in the loft.**

**From "Groruddalsungdom i krigstid", p.109.<sup>3</sup> By kind permission from the author: Bjørn H. Syversen, Groruddalen historielag.**

**Karl-Henrik Amundsen, a former employée of Telenor has told about a German-controlled radio station operating in Oslo, Norway possibly from as early as 1942, when he was 15 years old.**

**This was not identical to the regular Oslo LKO Longwave station at nearby Lambertseter, operating on 260 kHz, also in German ("Der Osloer sender") and Nazi Government hands at the time. The site was heavily guarded, and also had been equipped with jamming equipment.**

**The source received the transmissions on a self-built crystal receiver well hidden in the loft at his home in the village of Godlia. The propaganda transmissions were both in Norwegian and German, but mostly with a lot of dance music. The station identified as Radio Norden or similar.**

---

<sup>3</sup> Translated: "Youth in the Grorud Valley during the war."  
<http://www.grohi.no>



**Picture: Radio listening in the bunker. Typical German radio set for use in the field. Note the dial markers for German stations like the Königsberg radio. This set was found in the Siegfried bunker in Bud.**

**The Godlia source also says that the German occupation forces established a Medium Wave broadcasting station at a field belonging to Tveten farm. Behind one of the large Tveita blocks today, there still is a large hill, that local people think may hide the remnants of a bunker, containing most of the installation. Visible were the three 60 metres custom-built wooden antenna masts, each wrapped with additional planks painted with two red and two white fields also having an inside ladder. Local kids dared to climb to the top after the Germans had left. As far as Mr. Amundsen can remember, the guy wires were cut and the towers felled relatively soon after Norway regained her freedom in May 1945. I do not know who did this, Milorg (The Resistance) or others, he added.**

**Incidentally, at this time, there were largely open fields between the radio station and Godlia's Stordam Road. A maid, living in one of the houses there, had a terrible experience late one night. She was abruptly awakened by a shot, and saw there was a bullet hole in the window. It**

emerged the Germans had a party<sup>4</sup>, and drunken as they were, had their fun by firing shots in every direction. The bullet was later found in the girl's room.



**Picture: Note the anti-Semitic tone in this typical "Have a think about it" poster issued by the Norway's Quisling fascist**

---

<sup>4</sup> Nearby at Skoeyenaasen, near the village of Oppsal, there was a large German Military Camp called Rosenbusch. This was an HQ for pioneer troops for Norway and Finland. There were also utility radio sites at Brannfjell(Kriegsmarine)Ekeberg plateau( 3 Luftwaffe stations, also used by Kriegsmarine)Merchant School, Ekeberg Restaurant, Oestmarksetra and a large 16-mast array at Boeler(Kriegsmarine). (Terje R.Diesen: Tysk okkupasjon av Søndre Aker 1940-1945-Sør i Aker 1989-1990, årbok for Søndre Aker historielag)



government during WW2 warning against listening to the BBC.

Comment: Norwegians could not listen to the radio at this time without risking their freedom, and most radios had been confiscated since 1941. There were however, quite many illegal listeners, including publishers of illegal papers often listening to the news from "London Radio"(BBC in Norwegian).

(Ur Röstet i Radio 26/3 1944)

## VÅGLÄNGDSTABELL

(Långvåg och mellnvåg.)

OBS! För stationer utan våglängd i tabellen gäller närmast föregående våglängdsuppgift. Tecknet + anger, att ifrågasvarande station ligger utanför den europeiska zonen.

Kc	M.	Station	Land	Kc	M.	Station	Land
131	1987	Istanbul	Turkiet	841	356.7	Berlin	Tyskland
160	1875	Kasmas	Litauen	850	352.9	Sofia	Bulgarien
166	1807	Radio Romania	Rumänien	859	349.2	Savanger	Norge
174	1724	Lathi I	Finland	868	345.6	Zagreb	Kroatien
182	1648	Moskva Komintern RW1	Ryssland	877	342.1	Saarbrücken	Tyskland
191	1571	Atkins	Frankrike	886	338.6	Kattowitz	Tyskland
200	1500	Deutchlandsender	Tyskland	895	335.2	Tunis	Tunisien
208	1442	European Service	Storbritannien	904	331.9	Forces Programmes	Storbritannien
216	1386	Moskva	Ryssland	913	328.4	Turku (Åbo)	Finland
217.5	1379	Nova-Sibirsk RW8+	Ryssland	922	325.4	Bruxelles	Belgien
224	1329	Weichsel	Tyskland (generalguv.)	932	322.4	Radio Toulouse	Frankrike
230.5	1305	Svevdröva	Ryssland	941	318.8	Dunau	Tyskland
248	1250	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	950	315.8	Bordeaux	Frankrike
252	1180	Moskva RW11+	Ryssland	959	312.8	Göteborg	Sverige
260	1154	Tadjkent RW11+	Ryssland	968	309.9	Brüssel	Belgien
271	1107	Rovaniemi	Finland	977	307.1	Coruna	Spanien
282	1064	Radi	Norge	986	304.3	Italien	Italien
292	1027	Sarav RW2+	Ryssland	995	301.3	Danzig I	Tyskland
305	945	Finmark (Vadst)	Ryssland	1004	298.8	Hilversum II	Holland
315	900	Rostov	Ryssland	1013	296.3	Bratislava	Slovakien
322	873	Svevdröva RW3+	Ryssland	1022	293.5	Home Service	Storbritannien
330	845	Luleå	Ryssland	1031	291	Krakow	Tyskland (generalguv.)
340	822.4	Bergen I	Norge	1040	288.5	Königsberg I	Spanien
347	804.6	Moskva RW4	Ryssland	1050	285.7	R. Club Portugues	Portugal
355	783.3	Tromsø	Norge	1059	282.3	Budapest II	Ungern
363	763.3	Sarav RW2+	Ryssland	1068	279.8	Leningrad RW9	Ryssland
371	743.3	Finmark (Vadst)	Ryssland	1077	277.6	European Service	Storbritannien
382	704.7	Rostov	Ryssland	1086	275.2	Italien	Italien
392	683.3	Svevdröva RW3+	Ryssland	1095	272.8	Radio Sebastian	Spanien
405	640.7	Luleå	Ryssland	1104	271.7	Bordeaux	Frankrike
415.5	722	Banska Bystrica	Slovakien	1113	269.1	Fahon	Sverige
419.5	718	Ostersund	Sverige	1122	266.6	Paris	Frankrike
423	716	Voronez	Ryssland	1131	264.1	Oran	Algeriet
433	692.4	Oslo (Liesberg)	Ryssland	1140	261.1	Tripolis	Libyen
447	668.6	Hamar	Norge	1149	258.1	Bohmen	Tyskland
451.5	663	Tyckland	Tyskland	1158	255.1	Harby	Polen
457	659.3	Savolaks	Finland	1167	252.1	European Service	Storbritannien
466	649.3	Italien	Italien	1176	249.1	Brin	Tyskland
474	639.3	Gorki RW2+	Ryssland	1185	246.1	Monte Cassini	Schweiz
482	629.3	Italien	Italien	1194	243.1	Nice National	Danmark
492	609.3	Budapest I	Ungern	1203	240.1	Italien	Frankrike
500	599.3	Bernsingen	Schweiz	1212	237.1	Tyskland	Tyskland
508	589.3	Italien	Italien	1221	234.1	Lille	Frankrike
517	579.3	Stuttgart	Tyskland	1230	231.1	Köln	Italien
525	569.3	Moskva	Ryssland	1239	228.1	Radio Agn	Sverige
533	559.3	Madona (Modona)	Letland	1248	225.1	Tyskland	Tyskland
541	549.3	Calet	Frankrike	1257	222.1	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
549	539.3	Grenoble National	Frankrike	1266	219.1	Italien	Italien
557	529.3	Wien	Tyskland	1275	216.1	Karlsbad	Sverige
565	519.3	Astorian RW2+	Ryssland	1284	213.1	Moskva	Sverige
573	509.3	Alben	Grekland	1293	210.1	Saffie	Sverige
581	499.3	Radio Maroc	Marocko	1302	207.1	Verberg	Sverige
589	489.3	Sundsvall	Sverige	1311	204.1	Straßburg	Frankrike
597	479.3	Kairo I	Italien	1320	201.1	Riga	Letland
605	469.3	Brussels	Belgien	1329	198.1	Lina	Sverige
613	459.3	Sardavala	Finland	1338	195.1	Radio Agn	Frankrike
621	449.3	Kuljev RW1+	Ryssland	1347	192.1	Tyskland	Sverige
629	439.3	Zagreb	Kroatien	1356	189.1	Italien	Tyskland
637	429.3	Kristiansund	Norge	1365	186.1	Italien	Italien
645	419.3	Lamskron	Portugal	1374	183.1	Karlsbad	Sverige
653	409.3	Prag	Tyskland	1383	180.1	Moskva	Sverige
661	399.3	Lamskron	Portugal	1392	177.1	Saffie	Sverige
669	389.3	Petrozav	Ryssland	1401	174.1	Verberg	Sverige
677	379.3	Tyskland	Tyskland	1410	171.1	Straßburg	Frankrike
685	369.3	Storbritannien	Storbritannien	1419	168.1	Riga	Letland
693	359.3	Jerusalem	Palästina	1428	165.1	Lina	Sverige
701	349.3	Sofia	Bulgarien	1437	162.1	Radio Agn	Frankrike
709	339.3	Kasan RW11+	Ryssland	1446	159.1	Tyskland	Tyskland
717	329.3	Belgrad	Serbien	1455	156.1	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
725	319.3	Italien	Italien	1464	153.1	Italien	Italien
733	309.3	Radio-Anders	Andorra	1473	150.1	Karlsbad	Sverige
741	299.3	Hilversum I	Holland	1482	147.1	Moskva	Sverige
749	289.3	Sevilla EAJE	Spanien	1491	144.1	Saffie	Sverige
757	279.3	Beirut	Syrien	1500	141.1	Verberg	Sverige
765	269.3	München	Tyskland	1509	138.1	Straßburg	Frankrike
773	259.3	Vasa	Finland	1518	135.1	Riga	Letland
781	249.3	Marzelle National	Frankrike	1527	132.1	Lina	Sverige
789	239.3	Bremen	Tyskland	1536	129.1	Radio Agn	Frankrike
797	229.3	Home Service	Storbritannien	1545	126.1	Tyskland	Tyskland
805	219.3	Toulouse National	Frankrike	1554	123.1	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
813	209.3	Leipzig	Tyskland	1563	120.1	Italien	Italien
821	199.3	Barcelona EAJE	Spanien	1572	117.1	Karlsbad	Sverige
829	189.3	European Service	Storbritannien	1581	114.1	Moskva	Sverige
837	179.3	Italien	Italien	1590	111.1	Saffie	Sverige
845	169.3	Viborg	Finland	1599	108.1	Verberg	Sverige
853	159.3	Bukarest	Rumänien	1608	105.1	Straßburg	Frankrike
861	149.3	Trondheim	Norge	1617	102.1	Riga	Letland
869	139.3	Italien	Italien	1626	99.1	Lina	Sverige
877	129.3	Italien	Italien	1635	96.1	Radio Agn	Frankrike
885	119.3	Italien	Italien	1644	93.1	Tyskland	Tyskland
893	109.3	Italien	Italien	1653	90.1	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
901	99.3	Italien	Italien	1662	87.1	Italien	Italien
909	89.3	Italien	Italien	1671	84.1	Karlsbad	Sverige
917	79.3	Italien	Italien	1680	81.1	Moskva	Sverige
925	69.3	Italien	Italien	1689	78.1	Saffie	Sverige
933	59.3	Italien	Italien	1698	75.1	Verberg	Sverige
941	49.3	Italien	Italien	1707	72.1	Straßburg	Frankrike
949	39.3	Italien	Italien	1716	69.1	Riga	Letland
957	29.3	Italien	Italien	1725	66.1	Lina	Sverige
965	19.3	Italien	Italien	1734	63.1	Radio Agn	Frankrike
973	9.3	Italien	Italien	1743	60.1	Tyskland	Tyskland
981	0.3	Italien	Italien	1752	57.1	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
989	0.3	Italien	Italien	1761	54.1	Italien	Italien
997	0.3	Italien	Italien	1770	51.1	Karlsbad	Sverige
1005	0.3	Italien	Italien	1779	48.1	Moskva	Sverige
1013	0.3	Italien	Italien	1788	45.1	Saffie	Sverige
1021	0.3	Italien	Italien	1797	42.1	Verberg	Sverige
1029	0.3	Italien	Italien	1806	39.1	Straßburg	Frankrike
1037	0.3	Italien	Italien	1815	36.1	Riga	Letland
1045	0.3	Italien	Italien	1824	33.1	Lina	Sverige
1053	0.3	Italien	Italien	1833	30.1	Radio Agn	Frankrike
1061	0.3	Italien	Italien	1842	27.1	Tyskland	Tyskland
1069	0.3	Italien	Italien	1851	24.1	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
1077	0.3	Italien	Italien	1860	21.1	Italien	Italien
1085	0.3	Italien	Italien	1869	18.1	Karlsbad	Sverige
1093	0.3	Italien	Italien	1878	15.1	Moskva	Sverige
1101	0.3	Italien	Italien	1887	12.1	Saffie	Sverige
1109	0.3	Italien	Italien	1896	9.1	Verberg	Sverige
1117	0.3	Italien	Italien	1905	6.1	Straßburg	Frankrike
1125	0.3	Italien	Italien	1914	3.1	Riga	Letland
1133	0.3	Italien	Italien	1923	0.3	Lina	Sverige
1141	0.3	Italien	Italien	1932	0.3	Radio Agn	Frankrike
1149	0.3	Italien	Italien	1941	0.3	Tyskland	Tyskland
1157	0.3	Italien	Italien	1950	0.3	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
1165	0.3	Italien	Italien	1959	0.3	Italien	Italien
1173	0.3	Italien	Italien	1968	0.3	Karlsbad	Sverige
1181	0.3	Italien	Italien	1977	0.3	Moskva	Sverige
1189	0.3	Italien	Italien	1986	0.3	Saffie	Sverige
1197	0.3	Italien	Italien	1995	0.3	Verberg	Sverige
1205	0.3	Italien	Italien	2004	0.3	Straßburg	Frankrike
1213	0.3	Italien	Italien	2013	0.3	Riga	Letland
1221	0.3	Italien	Italien	2022	0.3	Lina	Sverige
1229	0.3	Italien	Italien	2031	0.3	Radio Agn	Frankrike
1237	0.3	Italien	Italien	2040	0.3	Tyskland	Tyskland
1245	0.3	Italien	Italien	2049	0.3	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
1253	0.3	Italien	Italien	2058	0.3	Italien	Italien
1261	0.3	Italien	Italien	2067	0.3	Karlsbad	Sverige
1269	0.3	Italien	Italien	2076	0.3	Moskva	Sverige
1277	0.3	Italien	Italien	2085	0.3	Saffie	Sverige
1285	0.3	Italien	Italien	2094	0.3	Verberg	Sverige
1293	0.3	Italien	Italien	2103	0.3	Straßburg	Frankrike
1301	0.3	Italien	Italien	2112	0.3	Riga	Letland
1309	0.3	Italien	Italien	2121	0.3	Lina	Sverige
1317	0.3	Italien	Italien	2130	0.3	Radio Agn	Frankrike
1325	0.3	Italien	Italien	2139	0.3	Tyskland	Tyskland
1333	0.3	Italien	Italien	2148	0.3	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
1341	0.3	Italien	Italien	2157	0.3	Italien	Italien
1349	0.3	Italien	Italien	2166	0.3	Karlsbad	Sverige
1357	0.3	Italien	Italien	2175	0.3	Moskva	Sverige
1365	0.3	Italien	Italien	2184	0.3	Saffie	Sverige
1373	0.3	Italien	Italien	2193	0.3	Verberg	Sverige
1381	0.3	Italien	Italien	2202	0.3	Straßburg	Frankrike
1389	0.3	Italien	Italien	2211	0.3	Riga	Letland
1397	0.3	Italien	Italien	2220	0.3	Lina	Sverige
1405	0.3	Italien	Italien	2229	0.3	Radio Agn	Frankrike
1413	0.3	Italien	Italien	2238	0.3	Tyskland	Tyskland
1421	0.3	Italien	Italien	2247	0.3	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
1429	0.3	Italien	Italien	2256	0.3	Italien	Italien
1437	0.3	Italien	Italien	2265	0.3	Karlsbad	Sverige
1445	0.3	Italien	Italien	2274	0.3	Moskva	Sverige
1453	0.3	Italien	Italien	2283	0.3	Saffie	Sverige
1461	0.3	Italien	Italien	2292	0.3	Verberg	Sverige
1469	0.3	Italien	Italien	2301	0.3	Straßburg	Frankrike
1477	0.3	Italien	Italien	2310	0.3	Riga	Letland
1485	0.3	Italien	Italien	2319	0.3	Lina	Sverige
1493	0.3	Italien	Italien	2328	0.3	Radio Agn	Frankrike
1501	0.3	Italien	Italien	2337	0.3	Tyskland	Tyskland
1509	0.3	Italien	Italien	2346	0.3	Freiburg/Breisgau	Tyskland
1517	0.3	Italien	Italien	2355	0.3	Italien	Italien
1525	0.3	Italien	Italien	2364	0.3	Karlsbad	Sverige
1533	0.3	Italien	Italien	2373	0.3	Moskva	Sverige
1541	0.3	Italien	Italien	2382	0.3	Saffie	Sverige
1549	0.3	Italien	Italien	2391	0.3	Verberg	Sverige
1557	0.3	Italien	Italien	2400	0.3	Straßburg	Frankrike
1565	0.3	Italien	Italien	2409	0.3	Riga	Letland
1573	0.3	Italien	Italien	2418	0.3	Lina	Sverige
1581	0.3	Italien	Italien	2427	0.3	Radio Ag	

**Jahren 1932 bis 1945"(2003)<sup>5</sup> By kind permission from the author: Bernd-Andreas Möller, Chemnitz, Germany.**

**October 28th 1940: Check up by Post Office-RPZ.**

**January 1941: Measurements on DRP site in Teltow near Berlin; antenna tests on January 16th.**

**February 1941: Drive from Berlin via Magdeburg; Düsseldorf; Tilburg; Steenbergen to the Dutch island Schouwen in the Rhein-Schelde Estuary to be used as beacon "Schwerst-Funkfeuer Fritz."**

**October 1942: Drive to Potsdam. On a train through Denmark and Sweden to Tornio in Lappland.**

**December 1942: Set up of transmitter 10 km SE of Rovaniemi on the road to Ranua and of studios in a barrack in Korvanniemi, approx. 3 km S of the centre of Rovaniemi.**

**December 15th 1942: Start of test transmissions.**

**December 24th 1942: At 19:30 hrs the official start of "Soldatensender Lappland"; ran by a propaganda unit (PK 680). Transmissions from an outside broadcast vehicle.**

**Antenna between two wooden masts. Power supply from a diesel engine. Three days transmissions, then break to December 31st 1942.**

**January 10th 1943: Barrack destroyed by fire. At 17:00 hrs transmissions from a temporary studio in a farm house.**

**February/March 1943:**

**The "Lappland-Kurier" of the PK 680 mentioned these transmission hours: 12:30 to 15:30 and 20:00 (Sundays also 19:00) to 23:00 (Saturdays also 24:00) hrs on 297 kHz.**

**Approx. May 1943: Connection with the Rovaniemi power plant.**

**End of May 1943: Transmission times on 297kHz now 06:00 (Sundays 07:00) to 08:00; 12:30 to 15:30 and 20:00 (Sundays 19:00) to 23:00 (Saturdays 24:00) hrs.**

**Beginning of September 1943: According to a schedule "Soldatensender Lappland" transmitting 06:30 to 08:00 (Sundays 07:00 to 09:00); 12:30 to 15:30 and 18:30 (Sundays 18:00) to 23:30 (Saturdays 24:00) hrs on 297 kHz. Approx. 1944: Often music to 04:00 hrs as beacon for the air force.**

**February 20th 1944: Connection with the German modulation cable network via Königsberg-Insterburg-Tilsit-Schaulen-Riga-Pernau-Reval-Rohuneeme-Porkkala-Helsinki.**

---

<sup>5</sup> Published by Verlag Dr.Rüdiger Walz, Idstein, Germany. In this book there is an extensive apparatus of footnotes and sources. The sources for this part are: Knut Berger, Berlin; Bundesarchiv, Berlin; Bundesarchiv-Militärarchiv, Freiburg; Deutsches Rundfunkarchiv, Frankfurt(Main); "Lappland-Kurier"(newspaper ran by propaganda unit PK680).

**There was also a connection to the Finnish modulation cable network.**

**February 23rd 1944: The "Lappland-Kurier" reported cuts of transmission times in the last weeks because of technical problems. Now transmissions 06:00 to 08:00, 12:00 to 15:30 and 21:00 to 01:00 hrs on 297 kHz.**

**End of April 1944: New schedule: 06:30 to 08:00 (Sundays 07:00 to 09:00), 13:00 (Sundays 13:30) to 14:30 and 20:00 (Sundays 19:00) to 23:00 hrs on 297 kHz.**

**Beginning of July 1944: Now transmissions 06:00 to 08:00 (Sundays 07:00 to 09:00), 12:00 to 15:30 and 18:00 to 24:00 hrs on 297 kHz.**

**Approx. September 1944: Start of Finnish language news.**

**Not later as mid-October 1944: Drive to Tromsø, then to Narvik, then with ship to Mosjøen. Drive to Drontheim(Trondheim) in heavy snow. From Drontheim on a train to Oslo.**

**January 1945: Set up in Hellerud on a hill.**

**Approx. the beginning of February 1945: Transmission of the Sweden program on 297 kHz. Antenna: probably 3 T-antennas on 3 steel or wooden masts, a "**

**Dreieckflächenantenne." Studio in southern Norway.**

**May 8th 1945: Surrender of German forces in Norway, station taken over by British troops and remains there.**

**Comment: Shortwave transmissions with the title "Frohe Musik nach Mitternacht auf kurzer Welle" are documented in February 1944.<sup>6</sup>**

**Source 3. Röster i Radio Winter 1943.**

**"Just before the New Year a new Soldatensender appeared on Short-and Longwaves. The Longwave station is not too strong in Stockholm, but has a very good signal into Norrbotten. The shortwave signals on 25,4 and 45,5 metres are well heard in Stockholm, but are not logged in Northern Sweden so far.**

**Programming is light, and consists of gramophone jazz, ouvertures, musical potpourris, radio drama, as well as re-transmissions of Deutschlandsender and the Wehrmachtbericht. One is not sure of the location of this**

---

<sup>6</sup> Günther Heysing: "Kriegseinsatz deutscher Rundfunkleute in Dänemark/Norwegen/Finnland 9.april 1940 bis 8.Mai 1945", p.124,131  
This document with several similar others of same author in Deutsches Rundfunkarchiv.



sender, but it might be in Tromsø, Bodø, Vadsø or elsewhere in Northern Norway."

## Soldatsändare.

Tyskarna synes i högre grad än de andra krigförande stormakterna lägga an på att ge trupperna radiounderhållning genom speciella "soldatsändare". Wehrmachtsender Nord och Lili Marleen är ju gamla och välkända, men av dessa har ju den förstnämnda tystnat, och det är väl frågan om inte detsamma är fallet även med Lili Marleen, åtminstone har under-teknad inte hört den sedan i september förra året. På allra senaste tiden har dock nya soldatsändare uppenbarat sig på kortvågen.

Strax före nyår började en station, som kallade sig *Soldatensender Lappland*, göra sin röst hörd både på kort- och långvågen. Långvågs-sändaren, som uppges sända på 1010 m, hörs mycket bra här i Norrbotten, medan den där- emot hörs dåligt i Stockholm. På kortvågen sänder den över 25,4 och 45,5 m. Dessa sändare har ej hittills varit hörbara här uppe, men i Stockholm lär de höras bra. Det program, som den bjuder de tyska soldaterna i Norge och Finland på, är relativt lättsmält och består av jazz på grammofon men även mycket annan musik, såsom uvertyrer, operettpotpurrier etc., laddade enaktare, återutsändningar från Deutschlandsender i Berlin samt — naturligtvis — der Wehrmachtbericht. Sändarens hemvist anges ej, men man kan antaga, att den ligger i Nordnorge, i Tromsø, Bodø, Vadsø eller någon annan nordnorsk radiostad.

Picture: The actual Röster i Radio article(21/1943?) relating about Laplandsender in 1943.

Comment: Röster i Radio is the Swedish equivalent to "Radio Times" and "Programbladet".

Source 4. Jan Erik Räf, Arctic Radio Club, Sweden

<http://www.stellamaris.no/mv.htm>

From MV-DXingens historia: MV-DXingens historia fram till 1950-talet:



...  
**"Swedish listeners were towards the end of 1943 able to receive a new Longwave station on 1010 metres calling itself Soldatensender Lappland. In the county of Norrbotten the reception quality was good, but it also used some Short Wave transmitters that were possible to hear from more Southern locations. It targetted German soldiers stationed in Norway and Finland. It broadcast a lot of gramophone records, but also re-transmitted Deutschlandsender in Berlin as well as the inevitable Wehrmachtbericht, the war news."...**

**From MV-DXingens historia: Andra världskrigets slut:**

**"Hier spricht der Königsbergsradio"/  
Här talar Königsbergsradien**

**Another example of the will to fight is what happened to the Swedish programs transmitted from Königsberg in East Prussia, today known as the Russian enclave of Kaliningrad, on 868 and 224 kHz.<sup>7</sup>**

---

<sup>7</sup> Actually, the Swedish program of DES, "Die Deutschen Europasender" (name of the official external services of Reichsrundfunk for Europe) was transmitted via Heilsberg II (the second 100 kW transmitter at this East Prussian site [today's Polish name: Lidzbark Warminski]) at March 15th 1944 on the former frequency of Kattowitz [Polish name: Katowice] 868 kHz and via "Weichsel" (Warschau-Raszyn, Polish name: Warszawa-Raszyn) on 224 kHz with 120 kW. "Weichsel" was destroyed by the Germans on January 16th 1945 (RiR 40/October 6th, 1945 had a picture of this site in ruins and intact); Heilsberg II was without modulation on January 25th and destroyed by German forces on January 31st 1945. (Bernd-Andreas Möller)



## *Vad säger Tyskland!*

En klar och objektiv mening över dagens militära, sociala och ekonomiska frågor kan Ni först få, om Ni också hör Tysklands röst

### KÖNIGSBERGS- RADION

sänder dagligen på svenska kl. 18.00–01.00  
över sändaren Kattowitz 346 m., 868 kc/s samt  
kl. 18.00–18.15, 19.30–20.15, 20.45–21.00 och  
22.15–22.45, 23.00–01.00 över Weichsel på  
1339 m., 224 kc/s.

Nyheter och dagens aktuella  
kommentarer Glimtar från det  
dagliga livet i krigets Tyskland,  
ögonvittnesskildringar från  
krigsskådeplatserna, reporta-  
ge, föredrag i sociala och tek-  
niska frågor, underhållnings-  
musik, gammal och modern  
dansmusik.

**When the Soviet Army captured the city, a substitute to this station suddenly surfaced at the end of April 1945, when everything was quite hopeless for the Germans. Now, however, the station was heard from Norway, on 1010 metres longwave. In the last shaky minutes of the war a station somewhere in Eastern Norway had been established, complete with the Swedish editorial staff from Königsberg. I heard it myself several times around April 25, as a newspaper article of April 23rd had informed that the station had been on the air for some days."**

**Comment: The Wavelength table of Røster i Radio for March 26th, 1944 has a listing of Rovaniemi on 1220 metres, 246 kHz. This was the domestic Finnish service. Their station in Rovaniemi opened September 19th, 1943.<sup>8</sup>**

**Source 5: Dagens Nyheter April 23rd, 1945:**

**"New "Königsberg" in Southern Norway.**

---

<sup>8</sup> (Bernd-Andreas Möller)



Dagens Nyheter  
23/4 1945

## Ny "Königsberg" i södra Norge

Tyskarna har återupptagit de svenskspråkiga utsändningarna i radio, huvudsakligen med samma personal som skötte Königsbergsprogrammen.

På Radiotjänst — det var för resten direktör Yngve Hugo själv som upptäckte den nya sändaren — har man pejlats stationen till 265 grader i bäring från Stockholm, dvs. rakt väster ut, varför sändaren torde ligga i södra Norge, eventuellt Kristiansand.

En kvinnlig hallåman, vars röst identifierades som en av Königsbergsstämmorna, annonserade en stor konsert. Kl. 22.15 sändes nyheter på svenska. Hela programmet gick i gammal Königsbergsstil, med två manliga uppläsare vilka båda kändes igen från Königsbergssändningarna. Nyhetssändningen anknöt till Goebbels lördagstal och sysslade med Berlin som frontstad och kampmål för de röda arméerna. Sändningen präglades av antirysk propaganda. Stationen sänder på våglängd 1.010 meter och anropet är "Hallå Norden". Nyheterna avbröts mitt i en mening, och programmet fortsatte senare med dansmusik, utan att stationen annonserades.

Picture: The actual newspaper article relating about Yngve Hugo detecting the "new" Königsberg.



**"The Germans have re-activated the Swedish-language programs on the radio, mainly with the same personnel that took care of the Königsberg programs.**

**On Radiotjänst-where by the way chief director Yngve Hugo discovered the new transmitter- a direction finder has been used and the station is considered to be situated 265 degrees westwards from Stockholm, which should account for it being in Southern Norway, maybe Kristiansand.**

**A female speaker, whose voice was identified as one of the Königsberg voices, announced a large concert. At 2215 hours there was a Swedish news bulletin. The entire program was in the old Königsberg style<sup>9</sup>, with two male speakers, also recognized from the Königsberg voices.**

**The news bulletin mentioned Goebbels' Saturday speech and mentioned Berlin as a front city and the target of the Red Army. The transmission was noted for its anti-Russian propaganda. The station transmits on the wavelength of 1010 metres and the call sign is "Hallo Norden." The news bulletin was later suddenly abruptly, and dance music continued, without there being further announcements."**

**Source 6. Röster i Radio no.31, July 29th, 1945**

**Storstation på hjul. Propagandasändare avslöjats.**

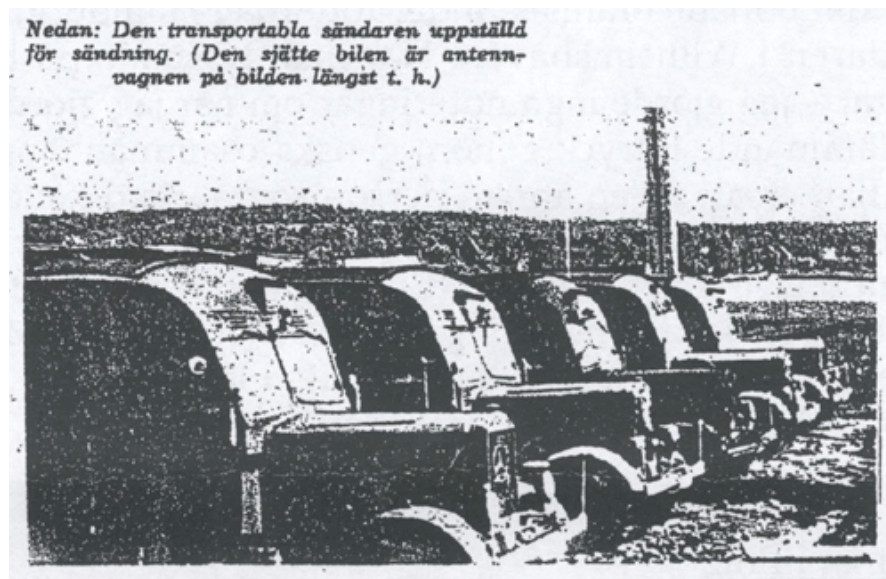
**In Röster i Radio July 29th, 1945 there was large coverage on the "Norwegian" Königsberg radio. The explanation of how Königsberg radio as it was known in Swedish might be able to come back from Norway was now given. The journalist had gained approval to visit the site, and he was consequently let through the barbed wire while a machine gun was pointing at him.**

---

<sup>9</sup> Documents re. the Norwegian transmissions from Königsberg were spotted in documents of Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda in the former Zentrales Staatsarchiv der DDR in Potsdam(signature 50.01). Now in Bundesarchiv in Berlin(signature R55).

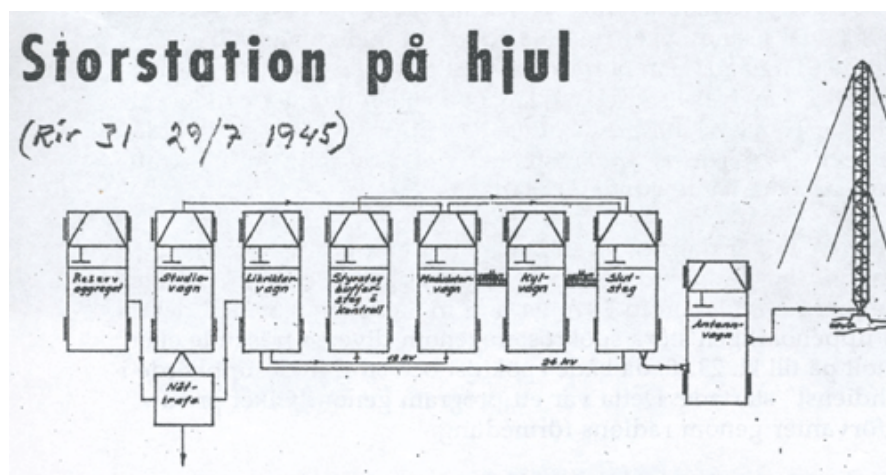


had six larger mobile transmitters as well as twelve lighter ones for Medium Waves. It was said that they also had 100 kW-transmitters in railway wagons.



Picture from Röster i Radio July 29th, 1945. The Mercedes trucks are lined up.

When the Swedish journalist asked why the transmitters had been built already 1937, the Lieutenant replied that it was for transmissions from Parteitag and "other strange happenings in the country".



Picture from Röster i Radio July 29th, 1945. Drawing of Rovaniemi/Radio Norden Longwave station.

"I am sure you didn't need so many transmitters for this use? Wasn't it rather an unit for defence purposes?" Then the Lieutenant laughed."

**The proud station caretaker also said the station had not only been used in Rovaniemi as "Soldatensender Lapland", but before that on an island off the Dutch Coast!"**

**Comment: The photo coverage of Röster i Radio from July 29th, 1945 shows more radio masts than the one that belonged to the Rovaniemi equipment according to a drawing in the same magazine.<sup>10</sup>**

**Source 7. From AWR Bandscan and "Kurier".**

**<https://www.radioheritage.com/german-army-radio/>**

**"In 1942, a mobile radio station, housed in 7 seven railway vans, was taken to Rovianemi (ROE-vee-AH-na-mee) in Finland where it was placed on air from the German army barracks 10 kms out of town. This army entertainment station was on the air for nearly three years.**

**The daily schedule from Laplandsender consisted of variety programming, news bulletins, and Finnish language lessons. The final broadcast from this unit was in November 1944.**

**When German forces withdrew from Finland to Norway, they took their mobile radio station with them. However, after a further withdrawal, the station was abandoned and it is now on display in the Radio Museum in Bergen, Norway."**

**" Lapland German mobile transmitters in reserve;  
Lapland Sender at Rovaniemi 1942-November 1944,  
Studio & offices in barracks.**

**10 kM from Rovaniemi in 7 railway wagons,**

**1 1st stage**

**2 1st stage**

**3 Modulator**

**4 Final stage**

**5 Equalizer**

**6 Antenna and masts**

**7 Longwave antenna**

**Variety programming, news, Finnish language lessons;**

**Kurier**

**Last broadcast Nov 1944, withdrawn to Norway.**

---

<sup>10</sup> Bernd-Andreas Möller comments: "The telescope masts and also the self radiating round steel masts of the mobile transmitters for long waves were temporary antennas only; the usual antenna systems for these frequencies consisted of three T antennas between three masts (named "Dreieckflächenantenne ").



**Abandoned in Bergen, now in Radio Museum.<sup>11</sup>**

**Comment: The information above that this transmitter went to the Bergen Radio Museum at LKB Askøy is very probably not correct.<sup>12</sup>**

**Source 8. DX-Listeners' Club, Norway. Bernt Erfjord.**  
**<http://www.stellamaris.no/bernt.htm>**

**From "Norske Kringkastingsendere." (Norwegian Broadcasting Stations, about mostly vintage Norwegian AM Transmitters. ©Bernt Erfjord, DXLC 1996 rev.2001 by this writer.)**

**Ålesund, Vigra: 623230N/060324E. Call sign LKA.**

**...**  
**"1945-1948: 20 kW German mobile field station, that came from Finland, captured by Norwegian Forces after the war. Consisted of mobile units driven near each other with a roof added. If the Montreux Plan had been activated, Vigra would have used 708 kHz. However, it was logged in Sweden on 629 kHz in October 1945. (Røster i Radio 43/45) But Longwave 282 kHz is mentioned in list from 1946, this also being the frequency late 1945.<sup>13</sup> 1947: 629 kHz 20 kW. (This is the frequency from the Copenhagen Plan not officially implemented before March 15th, 1950!)**

**Source 9. Norsk Radiohistorisk Forening. (Norwegian Radiohistoric Society. )Just Quigstad:**  
**<http://www.nrhf.no/nrhf-sendere-AM.html#vigra>**

**"...After the war the reserve transmitter of 1 KW, was substituted by a 20 kW mobile broadcast station taken over by the Germans. The booty, originally from Finland, consisted of several mobile units that were linked and a roof was built over them. This started transmissions at Vigra as LKA from Oct. 25th, 1945, synchronized with Bergen I on LW 282 kHz. From 1947 on 629 kHz."**

**Comment: The Wavelength table of Røster i Radio for March 10th, 1946 has LKA Vigra still on 629 kHz, synchronized with**

---

<sup>11</sup> Kurier 11-12/2001

<sup>12</sup> Bernd-Andreas Möller also questions some of this information.

<sup>13</sup> The original frequency range of transmitter "L" was 136 to 500 kHz; perhaps it was changed later. (The transmitter "M"(Sender Martha/Soldatensender Monika(Belgium/late ex-USSR) was changed to MW in July 1945 in Germany.)( Bernd-Andreas Möller)

**LKT Trondheim-Tyholt. LKB Bergen is the only one listed on 282 kHz.**

**Source 10. "NRKs tekniske tjeneste og beredskapstjenesten", by Øystein Halvorsen, in "Kringkastingens tekniske historie. En artikkelsamling", p.272-273. NRK 1999©ISBN 82-7118-260-9.**

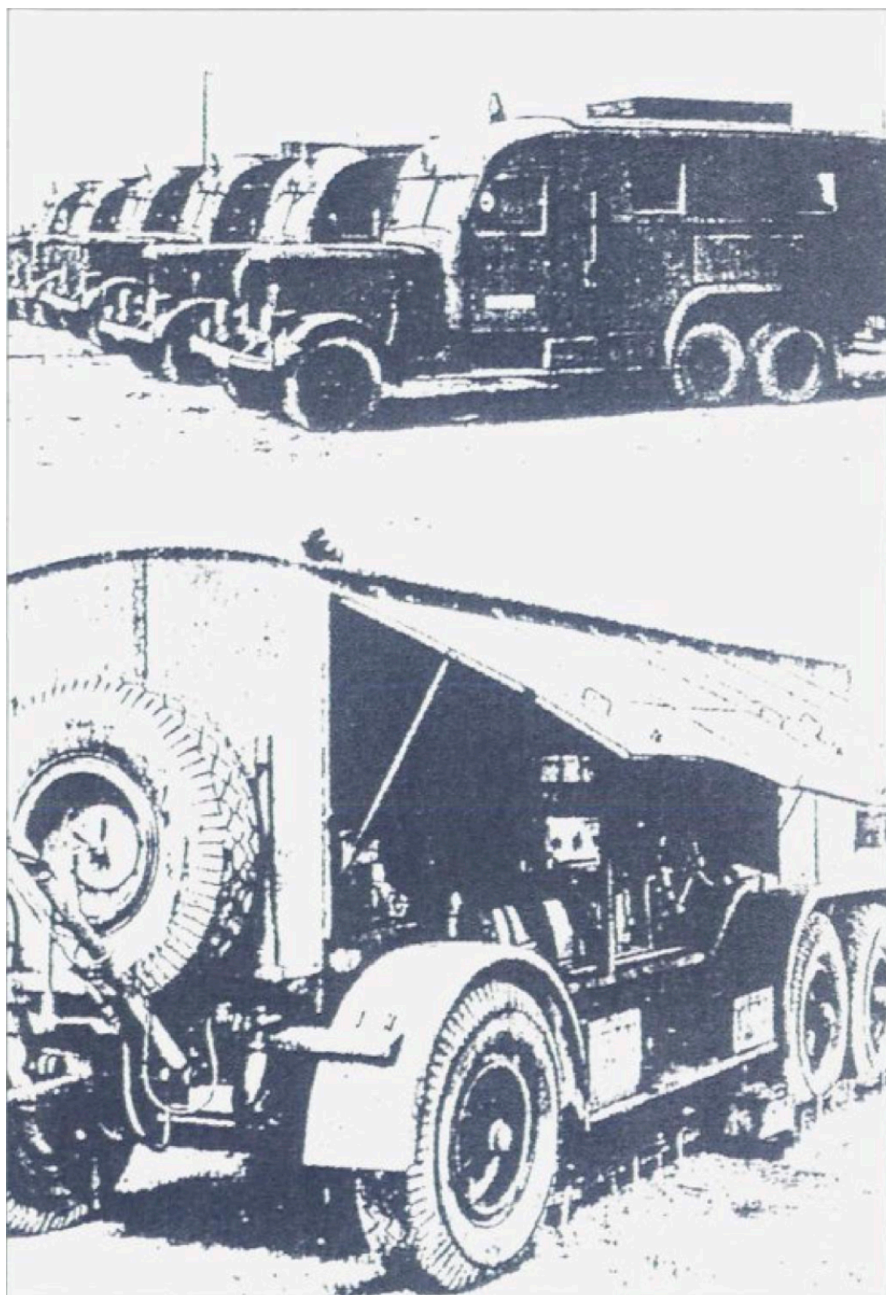
**In this book, what was Sender "L" is dealt with under the subject of reserve transmitters after the war. No mention is made of any appearance at LKA Vigra or LKB Bergen. The complete station was mothballed in a garage at Nordseter, Lillehammer. The Telegrafverket(later: Televerket, Telenor) took it for granted than they owned it. In 1949, 3 of the trucks, including the one with the temporary antenna, were sold on the civilian market. An inspection was held the next year, and established that 6 of the units, including the transmitter and permanent antenna were intact. In addition, a diesel generator truck was found at Raufoss, with considerable damage.**

**A lot of discussion followed regarding ownership, use and responsibility, and it was not before 1954 that the Defence Staff decided the station to be given to the NRK complete and cost free.**

**Then it was up to the NRK to continue the discussions. Some of the ideas for use that came up were reserve for LKO Lambertseter 218 kHz(later at Kløfta) or as a new relay for the NRK at Andøya in Northern Norway.**

**It would appear that nothing at all came out of this, and what was the 2,5 Million Mark Sender "L" , now at LKF in Fredrikstad, was scrapped in the early 60s.**

**Comment: The story is not unlike what happened to 200 kW LKO Kløfta 216 kHz where the two towers were felled 1995, or the sad fate of most of the Decca station sites from 1998 onwards. It would seem that many decision makers cannot have had a clear understanding of the potential of AM broadcasting, and what it could mean for the country.**



**Picture: Sender L was mothballed after the war. Picture: The late Erik Julsrud's collection.**

### **Final comment: Hitler's Airwaves**

**The book Hitler's Airwaves("The inside book of Nazi Radio Broadcasting and Propaganda Swing") might describe some of the background of the above story. In chapter 8: "The Battle Stations" and Radio Arnhem"(The latter also heard by Jan Erik Räf) it is indicated on p.224 that "several mobile transmitters were established...in co-operation with units of the Wehrmacht propaganda Department(OKW/WPr) and the "SS-Standarte Kurt Eggers", which had a broadcasting**

section of its own..."<sup>14</sup>(Horst J.P.Bergmeier and Rainer E.Lotz: *Hitler's Airwaves*, Yale University Press, New Haven, CT/London, UK, ISBN 0-300-06709-7)



**Picture: News item from DX-Radio 1944 about Soldatensender Kolibri, Aten and Mittelmeer.**

### **Conclusion:**

**A long-wave station previously used in Rovaniemi, Finland, was established at Hellerud near Tveten gård in the Aker**

---

<sup>14</sup> The "Soldatensender Lappland" and all other German "Soldatensender" were radio stations for the German soldiers; while the battle stations in 1944/45 ("Amhem"; "Krautland calling"; "Radio 45"; "Jerry's Front Radio" etc.) were "Kampfsender"; propaganda stations targetted towards the Allied forces. Both kinds of stations have used mobile transmitters. (Bernd-Andreas Möller)



**municipality near Oslo towards the end of WW2 and used for Königsberg radio programs. It announced itself as "Hallo Norden", and broadcast on 297 khz, 1010 metres longwave.**

**But during these troubled years, the occupants of course could have established the stations and used the frequencies they wanted.**

**Two stations from the same site might be indicated by the information from the Godlia source of Medium Wave reception in 1942. (However, reception so near the site might have been a harmonic of the original signal, then likely to appear at least on 594 kHz Medium Wave)**

**If there was another station at Tveita it might have been a "Soldatensender" or a station relaying a regular German service from "the Reich", such as Deutschlandsender.**

**The station might have been briefly used as part of the NRK domestic network shortly after the war, but after this Norwegian authorities for over 15 years never managed to come up with any decision for use, and eventually scrapped it.**

**Svenn Martinsen**  
**[svennm@online.no](mailto:svennm@online.no)**



**Picture: Tveten farm, Tveten Road no. 101 in pre-war years. In the background downhill the villages of Godlia and Hellerud to the left, and Bryn to the right. The lighter field in the lower right corner was the Hellerud (aka the Tveten fields) location of Sender L towards the end of the war. The actual site as a whole is not in the picture, but indications**

**are that one of the antenna masts was located near the road in the picture.**

**By kind permission from Groruddalen historielag©.**

**Web addresses 2023:**

This is the original essay from 2003 in the original English edition:

[www.stellamaris.no/konigs.pdf](http://www.stellamaris.no/konigs.pdf)

Main essay, first Norwegian edition 2023: "Hallo Norden":

[www.stellamaris.no/konigs2023.pdf](http://www.stellamaris.no/konigs2023.pdf)

Soldatensender Lappland: [www.stellamaris.no/soldatlappland.pdf](http://www.stellamaris.no/soldatlappland.pdf)

Soldatensender Oslo: [www.stellamaris.no/soldatoslo.pdf](http://www.stellamaris.no/soldatoslo.pdf)

RRG/DES "Schweden-Program 1939-1945:

[www.stellamaris.no/konigs1.pdf](http://www.stellamaris.no/konigs1.pdf)