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Hope It Is True

Soviet charges that American intelligence agents dug a tunnel in Berlin, tapped a telephone cable, and recorded conversations over the Red communication network, which the Reds made with considerable fanfare and during a conducted tour of the spy tunnel for correspondents, gives us some faint hope.

Frankly, we didn't know that American intelligence agents were that smart. In fact, we were beginning to think that what the Central Intelligence Agency needed was a few lessons on the fundamentals of espionage from some defected Russian agent. But, now we take it all back. If the Soviet charges are true, American intelligence agents have actually collected some important information concerning Soviet military operations and installations in East Germany.

We hope that American intelligence agents have infiltrated the Soviet department of foreign affairs, planted western sympathizers in the heart of the Soviet bureaucracy and started a stream of microfilmed copies of important Soviet documents towards the CIA in Washington.

We hope all this because that is precisely what the Soviet spy network did and is probably doing right now in the United States. This is not just tit for tat—but a stark necessity in the world of cynical power politics.

STAMFORD (Conn.)
ADVOCATE

MAY 12 1956

Circ.: c. 23,166

Front Page Ed. Page Other Page

Date: MAY 12 1956

Money Well Spent

There is only one agency in Washington which does not account for the money it spends. The Central Intelligence Agency, headed by Allen W. Dulles, has never reported to Congress. A special committee, appointed by the President, did make a survey of the agency's activities and was apparently satisfied that it was efficient. So secret are the activities of this group that even the amount of money it spends is unknown. Accountants have estimated that there is roughly \$2 billion in budgets of other departments which is diverted to the CIA.

Naturally enough, Congress worries from time to time that this money may not be well spent. Last week some news came out of Berlin which should calm such fears.

The Russians discovered that their three main telephone cables from East Berlin to points east were tapped. A tunnel from the western zone, connected with the tapped lines and wires, led to sandbags at the zone boundary. The Russians were greatly disturbed. They claim that all messages for several years have been intercepted. They blame this violation of privacy on American intelligence.

Our officials have expressed horror at the charge. They haven't, they say, the slightest idea of where the lines lead or by whom they were laid. The Russians are just old meanies to claim we wire-tapped.

West Berliners are laughing. Good for American intelligence, they say. They hope, and so do we, that the Russians have only discovered one of several taps. At least, the expose shows that some of the money spent by CIA may have been very well spent indeed.

MAY 17 1956

CIA MAY HAVE ORDERED WIRETAP TUNNEL -- DREIER

Alex Dreier at 6:00 P.M. over WMAQ (Chicago) and the NBC Radio Network:

"And now under the heading, special report, part one.

~~"Great Britain with its frogman spy who turned out to be not so successful in his secretiveness has nothing on us. We have a tunnel we dug under the communist sector of Berlin and which the reds exposed to the light of day, as you probably know, a short while ago. Well, our NBC correspondent, good friend and colleague, Frank Burkholzer, has investigated the story of the wiretap tunnel and he says there's just one conclusion -- it's ours. We dug it, we equipped it with electronic equipment to listen in on communist East German conversations for a whole year before they found us out.~~

"Presumably we should be embarrassed but nobody in Berlin is. In fact, there is a hint of American and West German pride in knowing that we pulled off an espionage trick on the Reds for a change. Of course, the East Germans are making a good thing of it by conducting tours through the tunnel to impress their people with the dastardliness of the American spies, but that may backfire on them because the East Germans are not beyond getting a quiet chuckle at this outwitting of their communist rulers.

"Burkholzer tells us that the United States is stamped all over the listening post tunnel. Now, the tunnel is on the outskirts of town with our end being located under a so-called experimental radar station beside a garbage dump. It runs straight under a plowed field that has white border marking posts above it. The Russians have made three openings for the tourists. One is near the wiretap, another at a point about 150 yards out in the field. When anyone asks an American why there isn't any radar at the experimental radar station, the usual answer, according to Burkholzer, is, we said it was experimental, didn't we? Want to make something of it?"

"Naturally the army and the government in Washington aren't going to admit anything unless they have to. No one tells who ordered the eavesdropping tunnel built or who paid for it or who did the listening and the digging. Perhaps it was the work of a local Berlin outfit, just a curious bunch of boys. Or perhaps it was done secretly on orders direct from the Pentagon or the CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. Anyway, it was done well because it wasn't discovered for a year and now the Russians may be wondering how much we learned from recording all the phone talks, possibly including everything that went through the switchboard of the nearby Soviet airfield. So thanks for the information, Frank Burkholzer, and now we have a question for you. Why don't we open a tourist entrance at our end of the tunnel and cash in on the publicity? Step up, one and all. Only a quarter. See modern espionage in electronic form and all underground, and who knows? Perhaps you will meet an occasional communist tourist."

MAY 27 1956

NEW YORK
HERALD TRIBUNE

Berlin Reds Flock to See 'U. S. Wire - Tap Tunnel'

By Gaston Coblenz

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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BERLIN, May 26.—One of the greatest sights of the cold war is the "American spy tunnel" now on exhibition in East Berlin.

The 500-yard tunnel represents a venture of extraordinary audacity—the stuff of which thriller films are made. It was dug by American Intelligence forces—and that is the general assumption—it is a striking example of their capacity for daring undertakings.

Seldom has an intelligence organization executed a more skillful and difficult operation than that accomplished by the tunnel's diggers: the tapping of 259 Communist long-distance telephone lines running underground in Berlin. The lines apparently included some running to Soviet satellite state in Eastern Europe, as well as Soviet Army circuits in Germany.

Snack Bar Thrives

The tunnel, discovered by the Communists a month ago and now the main sightseeing attraction in Berlin, can be visited by making a twenty-minute drive from the center of Berlin to the southeast corner of the city.

A mobile snack bar is doing a thriving business near the eastern end of the tunnel, catering to East German factory delegations brought to see the work of "American imperialists."

After inspecting the tunnel, the factory workers record their "indignation" in a visitors' book. The book contains the signatures of foreigners on both sides of the Iron Curtain. Even a Sudanese official is listed.

The tunnel, six feet in diameter and with its roof twelve feet below the surface, was dug from a point 200 yards inside the American sector of West Berlin. It runs eastward to a point 300 yards inside the Russian sector. The western entrance lies in a sparsely-populated locality called Rudow.

Only the eastern end of the tunnel is open for visitors. A detachment of Communist People's Police and a communications expert are on hand to explain every detail. They readily express their admiration for the skill of the project's builders.

Sandbag Barricade

"We have no fault whatsoever to find with the technique," one attendant said.

From the eastern entrance, a visitor can walk westward for perhaps 100 yards past the point where the tunnel crosses under the sector border. Then a sandbag barricade is encountered, and a voice calls out "halt" in German.

It is clear that if the visitor could continue westward past the barricade he would emerge soon at a low but prominent American building with radar equipment on the roof. The building is surrounded by barbed wire and guarded constantly by American soldiers. Signs in German warn: "Entry most strictly forbidden."

A study of the area suggests no possibility other than that the radar building encloses the western end of the tunnel.

Clay Hauled Away

The men who dug the tunnel obviously labored under two major handicaps. They had to work very silently to avoid detection, and they had to haul away secretly the thousands of tons of clay they dug out, since big piles of earth near the sector border would have alerted the Communists.

Apparently the excavated earth was hauled away in closed trucks brought into the radar building. Possibly the same trucks bought in the sections of corrugated iron tubing which line the tunnel. The utmost secrecy must have been used to avoid stirring up local talk.

The Communists estimate that this part of the work took several months.

With the tunnel completed there came the job of installing the monitoring equipment. Apparently this had to be done before the Communist lines could be tapped, because part of this equipment had the primary task of preventing detection of the phone taps. The mass of equipment was painstakingly dragged through the tunnel along two wooden rails and housed in a special ninety-foot-long compartment at the eastern end of the tunnel.

This compartment begins with a thick steel door at its western entrance. On the door—one of the tunnel's nicest touches—is written in Russian and German: "Entry forbidden by order of the Commanding General."

Complex Equipment

Beyond the door is a compartment seven feet long housing equipment to maintain certain levels of temperature and humidity. The Communists say this was necessary to protect delicate equipment in the otherwise dark and cold tunnel.

Finally, there is the complex tapping equipment, all of American or British manufacture. This includes eight racks of boosters to carry the tapped conversation back to the western end of the tunnel and also to help prevent detection of the taps.

There are three power-control units near two long racks of equipment into which the 259 Communist lines lead from three main cables. Here the individual monitoring taps are made. Along the opposite wall of the tunnel is a row of benches, with fluorescent lighting overhead. The compartment is painted a battleship gray.

Considered Great Experts

At the very end of the eastern compartment there is another steel door. On the eastern side of it is one more important item

—an ultra-sensitive microphone which would have reported any activity by the Communists at the point where their lines were tapped. Any activity there would have meant that the tunnel had been discovered.

The men who did the actual tapping must have been among the great experts in the field. They did a remarkably tidy piece of work.

The Communists say the installation, apparently operated for several months before it was discovered. There is no explanation of how it was detected.

REDS MAN GUNS AT 'SPY TUNNEL' OUTSIDE BERLIN

Let 3 U. S. Reporters
Tour Eerie Bore

BY JOHN H. THOMPSON

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
BERLIN, May 28 — Three American newsmen today stood 20 feet underground in the alleged "American spy tunnel," burrowed 300 yards under Berlin's little Iron Curtain, and peered into the gloom of the American sector over the shoulders of two German communist tommy gunners.

Our host in as eerie a setting as was ever devised by a mystery writer, was a jack-booted officer of the East German communist police, the "Vopos," or Volkspolizei.

Our tour was the third permitted western reporters since the night of April 21 when the Russian high command here announced discovery of the tunnel and equipment it said was used for wire tapping.

Since then the "spy tunnel," so labeled by the Russians and East Germans, has been visited by more than 15,000 East German worker delegations, the Communists said.

Germans Admire Feat

Situated in line with an experimental American army radar station (the Russians say it is a dummy), ownership of the tunnel has not been officially admitted by the American command, here or in Washington.

West Berliners are convinced the Americans built the tunnel, equipped it with expensive apparatus, and then listened in on Red army telephone conversations since the summer of 1954.

To them, it was an astounding feat, which has greatly enhanced American prestige. The boldness of burrowing under the Russian noses, and its technical accomplishment, have captured the imagination of many Germans.

No one expected a sight of the tunnel today when War-

driven out to the radar site by Robert Tuckman, Associated Press bureau chief. Barbed wire surrounded the station and its permanent type buildings.

Watched by Yanks

American soldiers in sentry boxes watched us thru field glasses as we sauntered toward the clearly marked communist border, down a dirt road, bordering an open field. We could see knots of Vopos around mounds of earth excavated to reveal two sections of the tunnel.

Across the border, Vopos took us to their commander, past men and women waiting to tour the tunnel after watching a communist movie of its discovery. The commander examined our passports, smiled, and led us down a slight of dirt stairs into the tunnel.

Encased in steel and concrete was the alleged wire tap "laboratory," directly under a paved road leading from Berlin to the Russian air base at Schoenefeld. The commander, who declined to give his name, said that 216 telephone lines in three big cables were tapped.

Fluorescent lighting illuminated a switchboard, banks of current boosters, amplifiers, and cables. All instruc-

tions on the equipment were in English. Some items bore the labels of British or American manufacturers.

Reds Man Guns

Pumps sent hot and cold water to an air conditioning unit. Other long pipes held oil or air. The tunnel was made of bolted sections of corrugated steel, lined on the sides with sandbags.

Walking back 300 yards, we reached the east-west border. There behind sandbags two young Vopos crouched with their guns and a powerful searchlight, aimed up the tunnel under the American sector.

Outside again, the commander asked us what would be the reaction in the United States if the Canadians or Mexicans drove such a "spy tunnel" under our borders. We said the Americans would be "unhappy" about it.

"Is it right or wrong for Americans to do this under

the borders of the German democratic republic?" he asked.

Pens a Thank You

Our answer, in halting German, explained that ownership of the tunnel has not been established, but that in a time of "tension," the rightness or wrongness depended upon the side of the fence from which the operation was viewed.

He showed us a book in which tunnel visitors were asked to inscribe their opinions, asserting it held signatures of Chinese, Koreans, British, Americans, and others, and asked us to sign. Just to keep the record straight, in case the East Germans attempt to use our statements for propaganda, we wrote, in my handwriting:

"We wish to thank the Volkspolizei very much for being kind enough to show us the tunnel."

Chicago Tribune
29 May 55

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APPENDIX D

NOTE: This analysis was prepared by the PEJOINTLY Staff as part of the wrap-up of the operation.

ROUND-UP OF EAST GERMAN PRESS
REACTION TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE
WIRETAP TUNNEL AT THE BERLIN SECTOR BORDER

(Sources as Indicated)

The following is an analysis of the East German press reaction to the discovery of the wiretap tunnel at the sector border between West and East Berlin. During the period under review - 24 to 26 April 1956 - a total of 31 dailies per day and four weeklies were available for scrutiny; however, only the dailies reported and commented on the incident.

Mostly concerned with reporting and commenting on the incident were the East Berlin papers which, in some instances, devoted full pages of their local sections to reports and pictures on the tunnel in addition to their front-page or second-page accounts of developments. The provincial press gave front-page treatment to the matter only in few instances, generally refrained from large articles or commentaries, and often carried pictorial material with only brief explanations. The least coverage was noted in the provincial press of other

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than SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands - Communist Party Germany) affiliation; none of these papers published any commentary, or any cartoon of their own, on the subject up to 26 April, in fact.

Describing the tunnel as inspected by the journalists after the Soviet press conference, the papers pointed out that the installation was well designed and constructed, that the installation was costly and equivalent to a modern telephone exchange, and that the material - of British and American origin - used in the installation was of such quality as to guarantee long service.

The East Berlin papers, which were leading in the reports on the issue, treated the matter as a "bitterly serious incident" which represents an "international scandal" and a "breach of the norms of international law." The papers, in their commentaries, addressed the West Berlin Senat, demanding an all-Berlin understanding and stressing the necessity for united action, and insinuated that Berlin is being kept divided merely for the purpose of providing the espionage centers in West Berlin with a base for launching provocations against the GDR. Other commentaries by central and provincial papers contained calls for vigilance and for defense preparedness. Only one paper printed an editorial on the incident. In commenting on the incident the press did not draw a line

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between the different developments, such as the press conference, the Soviet protest, the GDR Government protest, etc., but, as a rule, the commentaries dealt with the incident as a whole. Later, when the first reaction of the West Berlin press was available, the central press swooped down upon the West Berlin press for attempting to belittle the incident and to divert attention from the "seriousness of the matter."

The few caricatures published by the papers were designed to slander the Americans.

Day by Day Reaction

24 April 1956

On 24 April 1956 six East Berlin papers printed the ADN (Allgemeines Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau - General German News Office) release of individual reports on the Soviet press conference, reported on the inspection of the tunnel by the journalists, and carried excerpts from General Zarenko's letter of protest (1 - 6). DER MORGEN and BERLINER ZEITUNG (5 and 6) printed only the abbreviated version of the ADN release. Six provincial SED papers (7 - 12) carried announcements of the discovery, brief reports on the press conference, and merely an announcement to the effect that a letter of protest has been sent to the American Chief of Staff. Only NEUER TAG, Frankfurt/Oder, printed the long version of the ADN release (12).

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Provincial papers of other party affiliations carried no reports.

25 April 1956

On 25 April 22 provincial papers came out with the ADN version of the report on the discovery of the tunnel (13 - 34); the six provincial SED papers which had carried a brief announcement the day before followed up their reports by more extensive accounts of the press conference, the letter of protest, and the inspection of the tunnel (13 - 18). Papers of other party affiliations joined in the reporting campaign on this day. Only MAERKISCHE VOLKSSTIMME, of all provincial papers, published an "eye-witness" report containing a description of the tunnel and quoting individuals who had voiced their "outrage at such a thing" which produces new material for conflicts in foreign policy (16). SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG, which printed the long version of the ADN release, reproduced the first picture of the tunnel (22).

Meanwhile the central press, in addition to supplementary reports on the discovery of the tunnel, descriptions of the tunnel, and pictorial material showing sections of the tunnel such as the amplifier station, etc., came out with the first commentaries. A total of five commentaries appeared on this day. The press treated the matter as a "bitterly serious affair" which represents an "international scandal" and a

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"breach of the norms of international law," pointing out that the United States violated the Buenos Aires Treaty on Telecommunications on the one hand and the GDR's sovereignty on the other hand (35 - 39). NEUES DEUTSCHLAND spoke of a new, hitherto unsurpassed "gangster act" of the U.S. secret service (35), NATIONAL ZEITUNG termed the incident as a "sensational international scandal" (36), NEUE ZEIT stressed that there is no word "strong enough to brand such wickedness" (38), and JUNGE WELT declared that "this had to happen just to those who always babble about Communist infiltration but can never prove it" (39). All commentaries were addressed to the West Berlin Senat, demanding an all-Berlin understanding for the purpose of discontinuing the "stubborn adherence to NATO policy," achieving the withdrawal of the "cold war experts of all shades," dissolving the espionage centers in the "frontier city," and achieving a "normalization in the situation in Berlin." Three papers reported on a meeting held by the National Front at Alt-Glienicke, at which the population adopted a resolution protesting against this "provocation." Franz Fischer, First Secretary of the Kreis Treptow SED Executive Board, was reported to have said at the meeting that the people of West Germany and West Berlin have to pay for this installation through the occupation costs and to have termed the tunnel as "an appendix of the cold war" (38, 40, and 41).

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TRIBUENE, moreover, referred to a report by the HAMBURGER ANZEIGER to underscore the fact that the installations in the tunnel were not of provisional nature but designed for long service (40). DER MORGEN, describing the tunnel, added that West German correspondents who inspected the tunnel noted with satisfaction the declaration of the Soviet Lieutenant Colonel that "quite obviously, German quarters have no part in this" (41), while NATIONAL ZEITUNG briefly referred to an announcement made at the Alt-Glienicke meeting to the effect that the tunnel was open for public inspection (36).

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reproduced the first caricature on the issue. The cartoon showed a garden which is divided into two parts by a sign indicating the "Democratic Sector" - full of flowers, and the opposite side - a barren piece of land with a molehill topped by a flag with the dollar sign. A strong arm is pulling out of a hole in the Democratic Sector a mole wearing "U.S."-marked earphones, some sort of Army trousers with plugs and pliers showing from the pocket, and a U.S. Army cap bearing the legend "Espionage." The cartoon is captioned, "Do Not Burrow in Other People's Yards" (35).

26 April 1956

On 26 April 27 papers continued reporting on the issue (42 - 68). In 17 instances the reports were supplemented with pictures as outlined above. A total of 15 papers

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printed the text of, or large excerpts from, the press release on the GDR Government protest (42 - 56). Six papers reported on the inspection of the tunnel by the population, the press, and representatives of the diplomatic corps (42, 49, 59, 60, 65, and 67). Four papers referred to a report carried by the West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL according to which Western journalists were prohibited from inspecting the mouth of the tunnel on the Western side (42, 43, 51, and 58), and four papers referred to FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE which had spoken of an "eloquent silence" about the affair on the part of the Americans (42, 51, 55, and 58). A total of four papers reported on the Alt-Glienicke meeting (51, 60, 61, and 67). NEUES DEUTSCHLAND gave excerpts from Fisher's speech, quoting him to the effect that the people of West Berlin, in particular the SPD members, will be invited to inspect the tunnel (51). Three papers reproduced caricatures (51, 52, and 56), six papers carried commentaries (51, 52, 53, 54, 57, and 58), and one paper came out with an editorial (55). Three East Berlin papers, through their commentaries, swooped down upon the West Berlin press for its attitude toward the incident. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND accused the West Berlin papers of attempting to belittle the incident and of lauding the efficiency of the American "goblins," adding that the West Berlin press is thus making vain attempts to divert attention from the seriousness of the matter (51).

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JUNGE WELT lashed out at the West Berlin DER TAG, saying that, by its opinion, the West Berlin paper manifests its total loss of any sense of decency. Besides, DER TAG is not in the least disturbed about the violation also of West Berlin's territory (52). NATIONAL ZEITUNG held that DER TAG now admitted what it has been denying at all times, namely that West Berlin is a de facto part of NATO, adding that DER TAG now regards as "customary" the military espionage of the United States on GDR territory in addition to the "customary frontier-city policy," the "customary" partition, and the "customary" diversionist activities of the KGU and other underworld organizations. The paper stressed that all Berliners fully agree with the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE which said that the people must demand the discontinuation of "such things" (58). NEUE ZEIT, carrying the only editorial, said that the wire-tapping post is a feature of West Berlin's misuse as a NATO base. The paper emphasized that GDR policy will continue to serve all-German understanding and relaxation of international tensions. "But it must be kept in mind that the success of this policy will not only depend on the volume of the appeal for peace but also on our preparedness to defend our homeland as well as on our vigilance regarding the prevention of dangers resulting from the fact that one part of Berlin has become a frontier city against peace," the paper added. "What

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we need are contact points above the ground and in full light, namely all-German talks, and not underground trenches in the cold war" (55).

The first commentaries carried by provincial papers dealt with the incident as an example of proof for East German press reports on hostile espionage. VOLKSSTIMME, Karl-Marx-Stadt, pointed out that the tunnel represents "a document" which is quite apt to dispel all doubts of those who have hitherto been inclined to regard East German press reports about the underground activities of Western espionage services as "exaggerated" (57). MAERKISCHE VOLKSSTIMME quoted several workers who voiced their indignation over "such a vileness" which makes German unity more difficult to demonstrate that the "Western side" is just as quiet about this "unpleasant affair" as the population is outraged (53). And LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG stressed that anyone reading about the discovery of the tunnel will inevitably weigh the Soviet attempts at maintaining peace against the efforts made by the U.S. espionage service, adding that this "breach of international law" also places the West Berlin administration "in a peculiar light." The paper reminded its readers that war preparation, which "formerly marched on Prussian Army boots," is now marching on "American rubber soles, chewing gum, and tapping telephone lines" (54).

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NEUES DEUTSCHLAND's caricature showed an American soldier trying in vain to "milk" a disconnected, oversized telephone receiver into a bucket marked "CIC" while another soldier is thoughtfully standing by (51). JUNGE WELT reproduced a cartoon showing a mole wearing a U.S. Army cap on its head and a telephone receiver on its back halting before a sign which warns that "spies are now facing danger." The cartoon is captioned, "The Underworld that Shuns the Light," and footnoted, "Damned, we did not put up that sign" (52). FREIES WORT showed rats wearing U.S. Army caps being disturbed by a Russian soldier in the operation of what looks like a communication center. Two rats are shown facing the soldier in surprise, another standing with arms raised, and still another escaping through an opening in the wall. The caricature is entitled, "Unpleasant Surprise," and footnoted, "It is an Effrontery of the Russians to Disturb Us in Our (Burrowing) Work" (56).

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1.	NEUES DEUTSCHLAND	24 Apr
2.	NEUE ZEIT	24 Apr
3.	TRIBUENE	24 Apr
4.	NATIONAL ZEITUNG	24 Apr
5.	DER MORGEN	24 Apr
6.	BERLINER ZEITUNG	24 Apr
7.	FREIHEIT	24 Apr
8.	SACHSISCHE ZEITUNG	24 Apr
9.	VOLKSSTIMME, Karl-Marx-Stadt	24 Apr
10.	MAERKISCHE VOLKSSTIMME	24 Apr
11.	LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG	24 Apr
12.	NEUER TAG	24 Apr
13.	FREIHEIT	25 Apr
14.	SACHSISCHE ZEITUNG	25 Apr
15.	VOLKSSTIMME, Karl-Marx-Stadt	25 Apr
16.	MAERKISCHE VOLKSSTIMME	25 Apr
17.	LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG	25 Apr
18.	NEUER TAG	25 Apr
19.	LAUSITZER RUNDSCHAU	25 Apr
20.	VOLKSSTIMME, Magdeburg	25 Apr
21.	DAS VOLK, Erfurt	25 Apr
22.	SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG	25 Apr
23.	FREIE ERDE	25 Apr
24.	OSTSEE ZEITUNG	25 Apr
25.	VOLKSWACHT	25 Apr
26.	FREIES WORT	25 Apr
27.	SACHSISCHES TAGEBLATT	25 Apr
28.	DIE UNION	25 Apr
29.	NORDDEUTSCHE NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN	25 Apr
30.	MAERKISCHE UNION	25 Apr
31.	BRANDENBURGISCHE NEUESTE NABBR.	25 Apr
32.	BAUERN ECHO	25 Apr
33.	DER NEUE WEG	25 Apr
34.	LIBERAL DEMOKRATISCHE ZEITUNG	25 Apr
35.	NEUES DEUTSCHLAND	25 Apr
36.	NATIONAL ZEITUNG	25 Apr
37.	BERLINER ZEITUNG	25 Apr
38.	NEUE ZEIT	25 Apr
39.	JUNGE WELT	25 Apr
40.	TRIBUENE	25 Apr
41.	DER MORGEN	25 Apr

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	<u>1956</u>
42. BERLINER ZEITUNG	26 Apr
43. SAECHSISCHE ZEITUNG	26 Apr
44. DAS VOLK, Erfurt	26 Apr
45. NEUER TAG	26 Apr
46. FREIHEIT	26 Apr
47. DER MORGEN	26 Apr
48. TRIBUENE	26 Apr
49. BAUERN ECHO	26 Apr
50. DER NEUE WEG	26 Apr
51. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND	26 Apr
52. JUNGE WELT	26 Apr
53. MAERKISCHE VOLKSSTIMME	26 Apr
54. LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG	26 Apr
55. NEUE ZEIT	26 Apr
56. FREIES WORT	26 Apr
57. VOLKSSTIMME, Karl-Marx-Stadt	26 Apr
58. NATIONAL ZEITUNG	26 Apr
59. VOLKSSTIMME, Magdeburg	26 Apr
60. MAERKISCHE UNION	26 Apr
61. FREIE ERDE	26 Apr
62. LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG	26 Apr
63. VOLKSWACHT	26 Apr
64. SAECHSISCHES TAGEBLATT	26 Apr
65. OSTSEE ZEITUNG	26 Apr
66. LAUSITZER RUNDSCHAU	26 Apr
67. DIE UNION	26 Apr
68. SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG	26 Apr

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