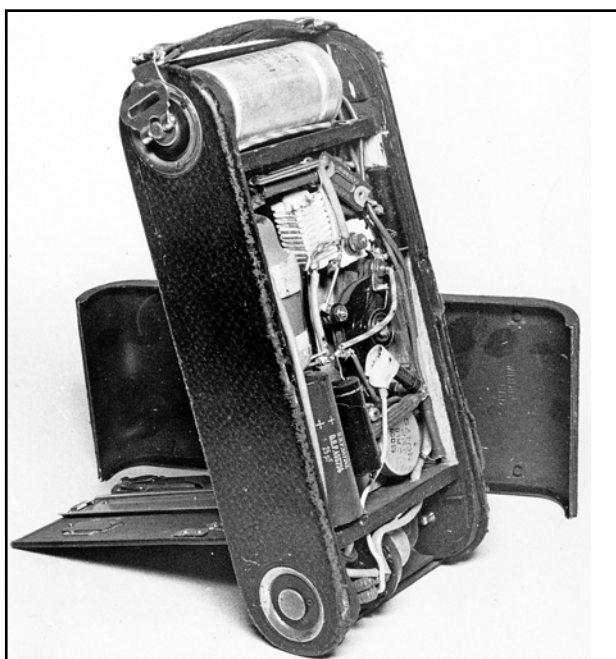




Clandestine Midget Receivers #10

Country of origin: Norway ('Det illegale Norge' exhibition 1945) Pt II



FOLDING CAMERA.

The unknown maker of this miniature shortwave receiver succeeded in squeezing in the components of the radio receiver below in the tiny space between the bellows and rear in a Kodak folding camera.

BOX CAMERA.

A three valve shortwave receiver hidden in a box camera was constructed by O. Jellestad.

COFFEE POT.

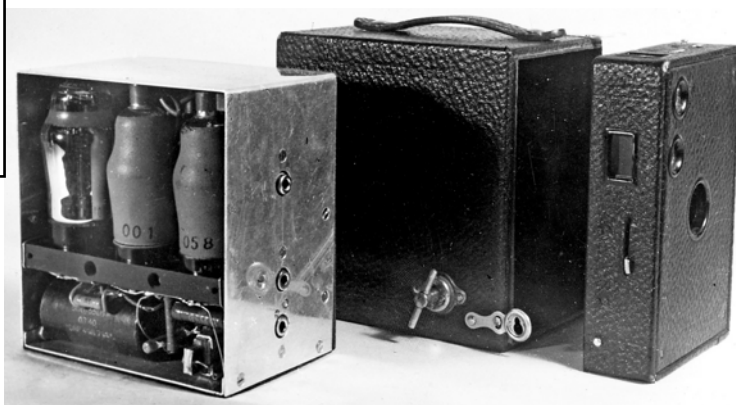
The coffee pot shown above, affectionately called 'Lars', contained a radio receiver and headset, constructed by engineer Finsberg. When the lid was lifted only coffee grounds could be spotted, for German eyes completely innocent. But when turned over one would find something rather different.

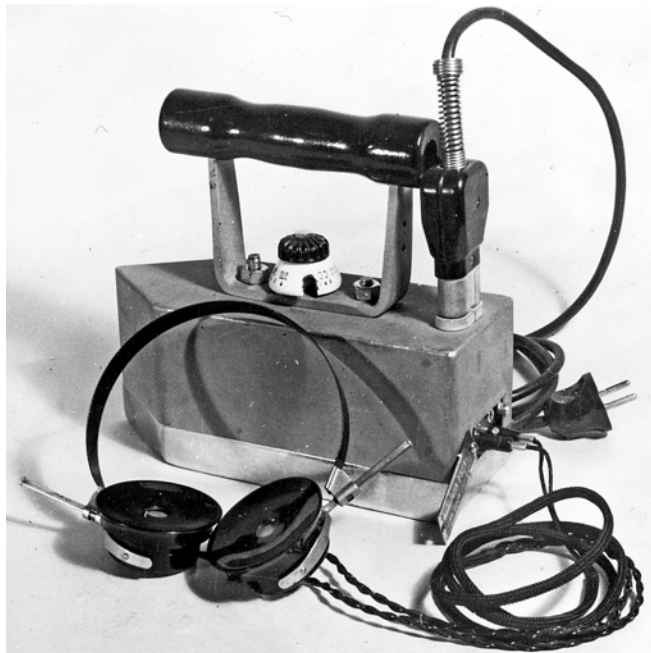
It took very little time to turn over 'Lars' and listen to the latest news from London, which was probably just as good as the surrogate coffee. It equally required not much speed to put it back into its normal innocent view when the Gestapo would enter unannounced.

That 'Lars' was difficult to distinguish from other coffee pots by look, feel and weight was true because at one time Finsberg's mother in law by mistake put the pot onto an electric cooking plate. It wasn't until the smell of something burning was noticed that her mistake was realized.

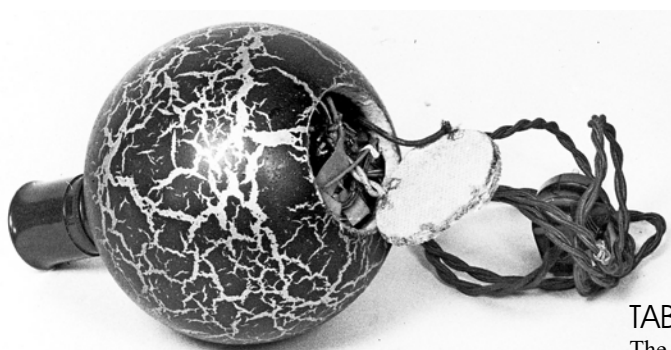
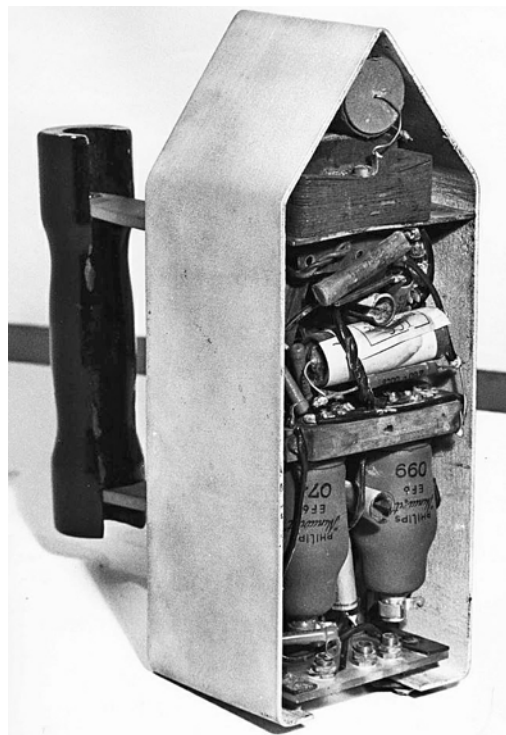
The coffee pot aroused considerable attention at the exhibition and was also mentioned in the book '*Den store krigen*'.

Unfortunately, the coffee pot radio does not exist anymore. It was badly damaged during the sinking accident in Denmark, so nearly nothing was left when it was returned to Finsberg. The saltwater had eaten away so much that it was only fit for the garbage tip.

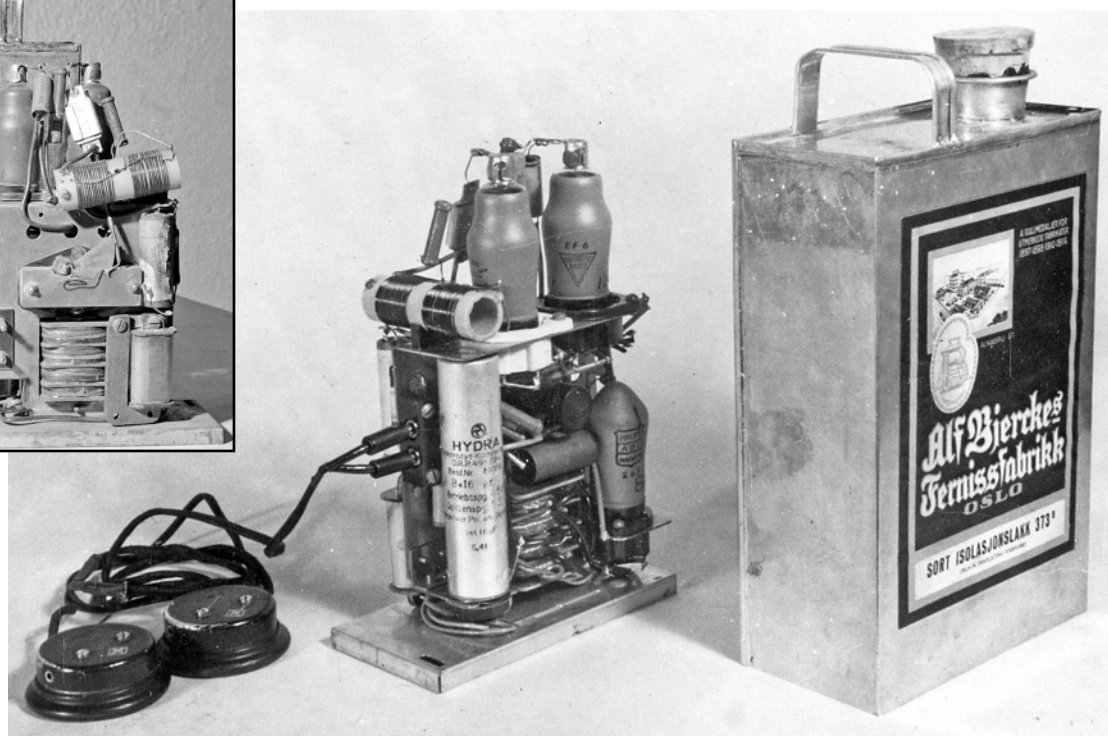
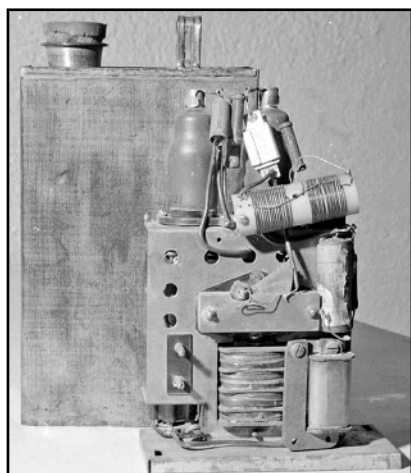


**ELECTRIC IRON.**

Engineer F.O. Børresen build this electric iron after a request from tailor Lars Sørum in Oslo. A 2-valve shortwave receiver was hidden inside the iron. This excellent concealment did not raise any suspicion. The temperature knob controlled the wavelength tuning and all connections were hidden under the removable makers nameplate. The 'electric iron' was mains powered and received its power via the normal iron's mains cable.

**TABLE LAMP.**

The radio receiver shown on the left was build inside an electric lamp foot, shaped as a ball. The designer was unknown.

**VARNISH TIN.**

Engineer F.O. Børresen build a 3-valve radio inside an empty varnish tin. By removing two screws, the bottom of the can, along with the radio could be removed. The inset shows the receiver after its unfortunate dip in the sea.

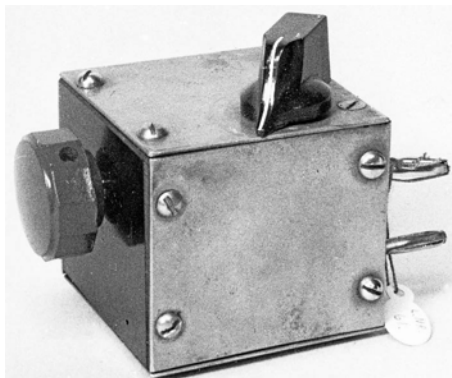
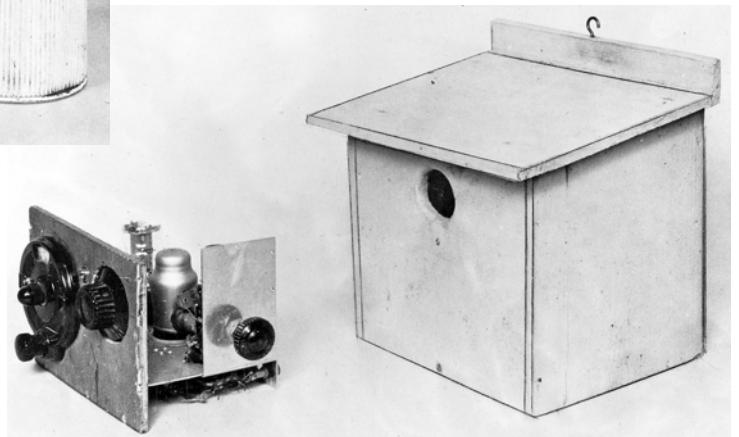


THERMOS FLASK.

Alf Bjørkelo from Sandnessjøen build a 3-valve battery powered shortwave receiver inside a thermos flask in the autumn of 1941. This radio was used throughout the war. When one of the tubes broke, a new one was acquired via a German who was stealing from the German stores.

NEST BOX.

Thorleif Thorgersen from Stavanger hid his small 2 valve radio receiver with 3 wavelengths in a starling nest box that hung on the wall of his house. It was mentioned that he and his wife ran a news central and sent out handwritten news to shops, workshops and factories.



ATTACHMENT FOR GRAMOPHONE AMPLIFIER.

This tiny apparatus, in fact a small radio receiver that would fit in the palm of the hand looked small and inconspicuous, but it did great work during the closing stages of the war by conveying the London news to the illegal newspaper '*Frihet og Fred*'. The attachment was basically a tuning circuit with a crystal detector connected to a gramophone amplifier. It was constructed by telegraph operator 'Per' (unfortunately his full name was not known). '*Frihet og Fred*' (Freedom and Peace) was edited and printed by Eva Christiansen, Maren-Sofie Røstvig and Elsa Thowsen. In Hans Luins book '*De illegal avisene*' (The illegal press; see Chapter 228) we can read that '*Frihet og Fred*' was published from August 1944 till the liberation in May 1945 and had 34 issues.



ELECTRIC HEATER.

A Philips radio receiver was placed inside an empty 1000-watt electric heater. By removing two screws on each side, the 'heater' could be lifted out and the radio and headset could be used. The maker was Ansgar Welle from Trondheim.