

FORM NO. 51-AAA
FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL-US OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Lithuanian SSR)

DATE DISTR. 23 Dec. 1952

SUBJECT Radio Stations and Reception in Lithuania

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED

25X1

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. Sometime before October 1951, a secret Lithuanian short-wave radio station began operating in Zemaitija (Low Lithuania). The station, the call signal of which was "Laisvoji Satrija" (Free Satrija), transmitted programs of five to six minutes' duration at irregular intervals nightly. In spring 1952, the station stopped its transmissions. ¹
2. At the present time (May 1952), a Soviet-operated station using the same call signal of "Laisvoji Satrija" makes irregular transmissions on the 201-meter middle-wave band. It is presumed that the station, which transmits for periods of three to five minutes, is one of those which generally serve the kolkhozy and the Soviet intelligence service. Programs contain information from abroad, names of well-known Lithuanians who "lead a miserable life on the American continent and who have no possibility of obtaining employment in their specific professions", and information from the Lithuanian refugee press concerning controversies and struggles for authority and dollars. Programs tell of the "Americans' discontent with the immigrants." Also mentioned are the "bustlings about of Dr. Joseph Koncius in Germany" and information about Dr. Peter Karvelis, "who tries to please Socialists, Nationalists, and Catholics". ²
3. The Soviets in Lithuania have the following four types of radio transmissions:
 - a. Radio Vilnius. Radio Vilnius gives the most innocuous news, including the voice of the press, TASS information, and lectures translated from Russian. Also transmitted are music and comments on the progress of the country. The Vatican, President Truman, and imperialists are cursed. Praise is lavished on the peace congresses and on the successes of the Soviet Union, its military power, economic strength, inventions, etc.
 - b. Rayon radio stations. Broadcasts of rayon stations have a radius of 25 to 30 kilometers. Programs of these stations are broadcast by local radio outlets.

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Rayon station broadcasts serve to frighten the inhabitants; they transmit local government orders and warnings. They criticize local inhabitants who fail to cooperate fully and praise those who have distinguished themselves. Twice a week these stations discuss fulfillment of the Plan, results of kolkhoz work contests, backwardness, and disobedience.

- c. Kolkhoz stations. These are portable stations with a radius of five to eight kilometers. They are supervised by the large kolkhozy or by the local executive committee. Kolkhoz stations issue orders to the kolkhozniki whereby work is distributed, men are appointed to keep the daily workchart graphs, and punishments are announced. Government orders and the advice of agronomists are also transmitted. By means of these stations, one kolkhoz can contact a nearby kolkhoz.
- d. Loud-speakers. Loud-speakers are placed in fields at various locations, and programs are transmitted through them at the beginning and end of work days and during rest periods. Programs of the regular radio network reach the populace through loud-speaker installations.
4. Just before January 1952, the Lithuanian radio network made an announcement regarding the escape of the Lithuanian fishermen. The announcement stated that sea pirates had captured the fishermen, had taken their catch, and had expelled them on the shores of Sweden. The Lithuanians laughed at this information, since a Russian language broadcast from Moscow much earlier had given the real facts of the incident and had even demanded the return of the fishermen.
5. Short-wave amateur radio operators in Lithuania are organized in radio amateur clubs. Such clubs exist in Vilnius, Kaunas, and near the fishermen's school in Klaipeda. Radio amateurs are taught Morse code, the Russian telegraphic alphabet, and methods of sending, receiving, and transcribing telegraphic messages. Those clubs which once owned short-wave transmitters have had to part with them. Previously, under the strict supervision of a leader, amateurs were given an appointed time when they could make contact with other Soviet clubs. They were, however, forbidden to contact stations abroad.

- 25X1 1. Comment: Satrija is a famous hill in Zemaitija.
- 25X1 2. Comment: Dr. Koncius is a Lithuanian refugee who is now director of DALF and is currently touring in Western Europe. Dr. Karvelis is a VLIK representative of the Farmers' Union.

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