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PROVISIONAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT

FOREIGN RADIOBROADCASTING RECEPTION POTENTIAL IN POLAND

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FOREIGN RADIOBROADCASTING RECEPTION POTENTIAL IN POLAND\*

Summary

Poland has made notable efforts to restore its radiobroadcasting facilities and capabilities which were largely destroyed during World War II. To this end, both domestic and international broadcasting facilities have been restored by the government to a degree which surpasses prewar installations in technical performance and power. Wire-diffusion radio and collective-listening techniques have been emphasized to bring State-controlled programs to the mass of the population. It is claimed that production of radio receiving equipment has been built up to a point where little dependence is placed on the importation of component parts, tubes, or sets.

A concerted effort has been made by the Polish government to prevent reception of Western broadcasts beamed at its populace. Despite the absence of express legislation prohibiting foreign broadcast reception, Poland takes many steps to discourage it, short of the drastic action of confiscation of those radio-receiving facilities capable of such reception. These indirect methods include: (1) setting high prices for radio receivers, (2) imposition of registration and monthly licensing fees which are higher for owners of radio receivers than for those who own loudspeakers, (3) prison sentences and fines for those whom the State or Party desires to punish for having listened to or publicly discussed foreign broadcasts, (4) intimidation of listeners by various means, (5) jamming of foreign broadcasts, (6) substitution of loudspeakers connected to State-controlled wire-diffusion centers for radio receivers, (7) group-listening techniques, (8) repair of all privately owned radio-receiving equipment by the State, and (9) restricted confiscation of radio receivers in individual cases.

Domestic radiobroadcasting has increased considerably during the postwar period, and there are, at present, two national programs emanating from Warsaw, the seat of all broadcast activity in Poland. One program is transmitted on low frequencies\*\*, and the other on medium frequencies.\*\*\*

\* This paper contains information reflecting the situation in Poland as of April 1953, although information of later dates has been used, where available.

\*\* Low frequencies extend from 30 to 300 kilocycles and are often referred to as "long waves."

\*\*\* Medium frequencies extend from 300 to 3,000 kilocycles and are often referred to as "medium waves."

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The eight other Polish cities which have radiobroadcast facilities carry one of these national programs. The geographic locations of these stations insure a good national coverage. The Warsaw stations probably broadcast both national programs to listeners in the eastern section of Poland.

Wire-diffusion radio has expanded rapidly since 1945, when it had its inception in Poland. Since that time, just over 1 million loudspeakers have gone into operation. On 31 March 1953, some 1.15 million radio receivers were reported. The rate of growth of the wire diffusion network, however, has been considerably greater than that for radio receivers and should result in a balance in favor of loudspeakers in the near future. A portion of the radio receivers in operation are an inherent part of wire-diffusion radio installations, and of group-listening centers; others are relatively insensitive crystal sets, and finally there are small receivers without the high frequency\* components necessary for foreign broadcast reception. It is not clear why Poland, in the face of its opposition to uncontrolled listening, has stepped up its production of radio receivers with a goal for 1955 of 300,000. The possibility that a large portion of this production is slated for either military consumption or for export to the USSR should not be overlooked. Licensed radio receivers in the hands of civilians, however, jumped from 380,000 in 1946 to 1.15 million in March 1953.

The extent to which the populace engages in foreign broadcast listening cannot be determined from available data, although it appears to be appreciable. Undoubtedly it would be much greater if the restrictions, intimidations, jamming, and wire-diffusion radio installations did not act as such strong deterrents in reducing such listening. The majority of the radio receivers capable of receiving foreign broadcasts are in the hands of the workers and intelligentsia in urban areas. As in other of the Soviet Bloc countries, foreign broadcasts in the native language are subject to the major portion of the jamming activity of the Polish government. Foreign broadcasts in languages other than Polish may command an appreciable audience.

Television, while still in its infancy in Poland, is likely to be pushed steadily, if technical difficulties and the lack of trained personnel can be overcome, and production of sets within the price reach of the public can be accomplished. At present there is only one station which televises a weekly half-hour program in Warsaw to a few receivers in the immediate area. Apparently plans for the establishment of a frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting station exist, and the necessary transmitter is reportedly under construction.

\* High frequencies extend from 3,000 to 30,000 kilocycles and are often referred to as "short waves."

The effectiveness of Western broadcasting may be seen from the insistent, derogatory press and radio attacks, jamming activity, wire-diffusion radio and loudspeaker growth, intimidation of listeners, and other techniques adopted by the State, designed to discourage listening to foreign programs. Although confiscation of all radio receivers capable of foreign broadcast reception is an ever-present threat, the State has not yet resorted to such direct action. It has contented itself with more indirect, and less effective techniques.

### I. Transmission Facilities of Foreign Broadcasters to Poland.

Foreign broadcasters, according to latest figures available, are transmitting a total of 122 1/2 program hours a week to Poland. The majority of these hours are broadcast by Voice of America (VOA) and Radio Free Europe (RFE) for a total of 58 1/2 hours. Other Western countries broadcast 39 3/4 hours; USSR transmits 13 3/4 hours, and Yugoslavia 10 1/2 hours. These figures represent original program hours, exclusive of any rebroadcasting. Table 1 shows the originating nation, number of weekly program hours, and the number of high and medium frequencies used in these transmissions.

Table 1

Reported Foreign Broadcasts into Poland: Weekly Program Hours  
and Number of Frequencies Used 1/\*

January 1953

<u>Originating Nation</u>	<u>Weekly Program Hours</u>	<u>Number of Frequencies</u>	
		<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>
USSR	13 3/4	3	3
UK	14	5	0
France	12 3/4	7	0
Italy	2 1/2	6	1
Yugoslavia	10 1/2	4	4
Spain	3 1/2	1	0
Vatican City	5 1/4	8	1
Turkey	1 3/4	2	0
US (VOA)	10 1/2	18	1
US (RFE)	48	9	0
Total	122 1/2	63	10

\* Footnote references to arabic numerals are to sources listed in Appendix I.

A. Radio Free Europe (RFE).

RFE transmits 48 program hours a week to Poland. These Polish broadcasts utilize a 50-kilowatt (kw) transmitter at Biblis, Germany, in the 7-megacycle band; three 50-kw relay transmitters at Lisbon, Portugal in the 6-, 7-, 9-, 11-, and 16-megacycle bands; and one 10-kw relay transmitter at Lampertheim, Germany. Most of the programs originate in the RFE studios at Munich, from which point they are fed by wire and radio to the transmitters used for this service. The programs consist chiefly of news, news commentary and music. Repeats of many of the feature programs bring the total program hours to a total of about 118 hours. 2/

B. Voice of America (VOA).

There are 26 VOA transmitters in the European service, 16 of which are located in the Eastern United States. The remaining 10 are located in Munich, Germany; Salonika, Greece; Tangier, North Africa; and Woolforton, England. 3/ Two thirds of the 10 1/2 program hours weekly originate in New York, with the balance originating in Munich, Germany. The New York programs are transmitted by high frequency, and simultaneously relayed from points in Europe and North Africa. Repeats of original programs from points in Europe and North Africa increase weekly program hours to 35, or about treble the originating program time. Programs consist in the main of news, press reviews, political discussion, and talks about Polish affairs. 4/ Appendix A shows the details of VOA broadcasts to Poland, with time of broadcast, program content, transmitter locations and frequencies.

25X6A



D. Other Western Broadcasters.

Non-Bloc countries of Western Europe transmit a total of 25 3/4 program hours per week to Poland. Those countries are France, Italy, Spain, Turkey, and Vatican City. The principal content of these programs is news and they are transmitted mostly at high frequencies.

E. Foreign Communist Broadcasters.

The USSR and Yugoslavia transmit programs to Poland, amounting to 13 3/4 and 10 1/2 hours respectively. The USSR employs 3 high frequencies and 3 medium frequencies, while Yugoslavia employs 4 high frequencies and 4 medium frequencies. The programs consist chiefly of news, commentaries, and features. Together the USSR and Yugoslavia originate about one-fifth of the total program time broadcast to Poland.

II. Polish Broadcasting System.

A. History and Organization.

Radio in Poland had its inception in the year 1924. By August 1939, there were just over a million registered radio subscribers. They were served by 10 radiobroadcast transmitting stations with a total power of 450-kilowatts (kw), backed up by 4 reserve stations. During the German occupation in World War II, much of the radio equipment was removed from the country. On retreating the Germans destroyed or evacuated most of the remainder. Thus, at the war's end Poland was left virtually without any radiobroadcast transmitting or receiving facilities. Early in August 1944, a Polish delegation of the Polish Committee for National Liberation secured from Moscow as a gift of the USSR, a 10-kw field transmitter installed in a railroad coach. The first broadcast was made with this equipment from Lublin on 11 August 1944. During the next 3 years 10 radiobroadcast transmitting stations were built. 6/

Radio Poland, also known as Polish Radio and Polski Radio, was created by a decree of the Committee for National Liberation on 22 November 1944. It was given full rights to own property, was to be managed on commercial principles, but had to give priority to State and social requirements. Thus, the radiobroadcast enterprise, like the balance of the telecommunications facilities and services, became an entity of the Polish government. Until 11 April 1947, the radiobroadcast system came under the Ministry of Information and Propaganda. After that date, because of its powerful propaganda value, it was placed under control of the Council of Ministers. 7/

Wire-diffusion radio\* development was undertaken in 1945. By this means the government broadcasts programs of its own election and content to the people by means of loudspeakers wired to central relay

\* Wire-diffusion radio is a system of loudspeakers which are connected to a central program distribution point by either telephone circuits or by specially strung wire lines. The program distribution points are, in turn, connected to the broadcasting station by either wire lines or, in the case of small places and remote areas, by radio receiving units. In effect it is State control of program and station selection.



centers. From the standpoint of the government the wire-diffusion system has certain advantages over reception by tunable radio receivers in homes of the people which are described more fully in Section III, A, 4.

Rapid expansion of wire-diffusion radio in 1948 and 1949 caused a reorganization of Radio Poland. On 1 January 1950, the Central Board of Radio Broadcast, also known as the State Broadcasting Company, was created and put under the jurisdiction of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. Certain functions were deleted from Radio Poland and a new unit was organized, the State Enterprise for Radiofication\* of Poland (FPRK). Both were placed under the new Central Board. 8/ Briefly, Radio Poland is charged with matters of domestic and foreign programming and broadcasting. FPRK is responsible for the building and operation of wire-diffusion equipment and the installation of loudspeakers connected with the networks, as well as for the maintenance and repair of radio-receivers owned by private citizens. 9/

By decree of 2 August 1951, the Commission for Radio Broadcasting, also known as the Committee for Radio Affairs, was set up directly subordinated to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The presumed organization chart for this committee as of October 1951 is shown in Appendix B. Its chief duties are to promote and develop radio and television services; establish the broadcasting network; negotiate international broadcasting matters; issue licenses for construction, operation, and possession of radio and television receiving and transmitting equipment; supervise programs, organization, and management; and handle financial needs through taxes on radio receivers and through state subsidy. Concurrently, the two units, Radio Poland, and the State Enterprise for Radiofication were brought under this committee. The Ministry of the Post and Telegraph then took over directly the radiobroadcasting stations of Radio Poland in all matters connected with construction, enlargement, and exploitation of those stations. Appendix C shows the presumed organization of Radio Poland as of 1952. For the purpose of fulfilling those duties, there was established in January 1952, within the Ministry of the Post and Telegraph, a Radio Stations Administration. This unit deals with all matters of radiobroadcasting, radio communications, and television, except those related to programming and broadcasting, which continue under Radio Poland. 10/

Since its inception Poland's radiobroadcasting, as a means of mass communication, has felt the Party influence. As early as 1949 it was solely an instrument for Communist propaganda. Party members fill all key positions, and the majority of technicians are Party members. The United

\* Radiifikatsiya (radiofication) is a general Russian term meaning the development of radio on the consumer side, thus including the manufacture and distribution of radio sets and loudspeakers as well as the organization of listening.

Polish Workers' Party (PZPR) systematically investigates all activities of Radio Poland and exerts primary influence on the creation and content of programs. 11/ Although details as to close control of domestic broadcasts are not available, except that it is a State and Party function, all foreign broadcasts in Polish are monitored on a 24-hour basis from a monitoring center in Warsaw. 12/

Radio amateurs play an important part in the development of radiobroadcasting and currently in television. The amateur organization is the Polish Radio Amateurs Society, whose purpose is to study radio by organizing classes and by publication of a technical periodical. Individual licenses are issued by the Ministry of the Post and Telegraph, after final approval by the Ministry of Public Security, in whom is vested control over all high-frequency transmissions. 13/ As of August 1952, only 62 licenses had been issued to amateurs for use of transmitters. 14/

Instruction and education in the field of radiobroadcast techniques are given under the direct supervision of Radio Poland. By this means, through institutions located in Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Szczecin, personnel are trained for the operation and maintenance of the radiobroadcast studios and transmitters, and in all likelihood, for all phases of radiobroadcasting. 15/

Radio Poland cooperates with radio stations in certain countries of the world. It is an active member of the Soviet-dominated International Broadcasting Organization with headquarters located at Prague, Czechoslovakia. In 1947 and 1948 special agreements were signed for cooperation with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, and France. Through these agreements exchange of program material and direct program cooperation is achieved. In 1949 an agreement was effected with Russia through the Soviet Radio Committee, providing for a wide exchange of social, scientific, literary, musical, and children's programs, and broadcast of Russian language courses in Poland. 16/ In 1950 a similar agreement was signed with East Germany. 17/ It is probable that there are other agreements in effect, but upon which information is not presently available.

#### B. Transmitting Facilities and Services.

Poland has 15 radiobroadcast transmitters in operation. Seven are located in Warsaw, the heart of all radiobroadcast control and activity in Poland. Four transmitters operate in the international service at high frequencies, with the radiobroadcast station known as The Voice of Peace. There is also a new medium-frequency transmitter in the international service. Of the two other transmitters in Warsaw, the first, known as Warsaw I, of 200-kw power broadcasts on low frequency in the Home Service and is intended to give nationwide coverage. The other station, Warsaw II, transmitting

on medium frequency is also in the Home Service. 18/ On 21 July 1953, the new transmitter for Warsaw II, estimated to be operating at 50-kw power, was put in service, and the "main medium-wave center" which "was made possible by the manifold assistance of the USSR" is now looked on as "one of the most modern in Europe." 19/ This station and transmitter carries National Program II, which is sent by means of telephone cables to the regional transmitters operating in the medium-frequency bands, located in eight cities scattered throughout Poland. Appendix D is a table which shows the location, frequencies, power, and use of the radiobroadcast transmitters in Poland. Their combined power totals an estimated 598 kw. 20/

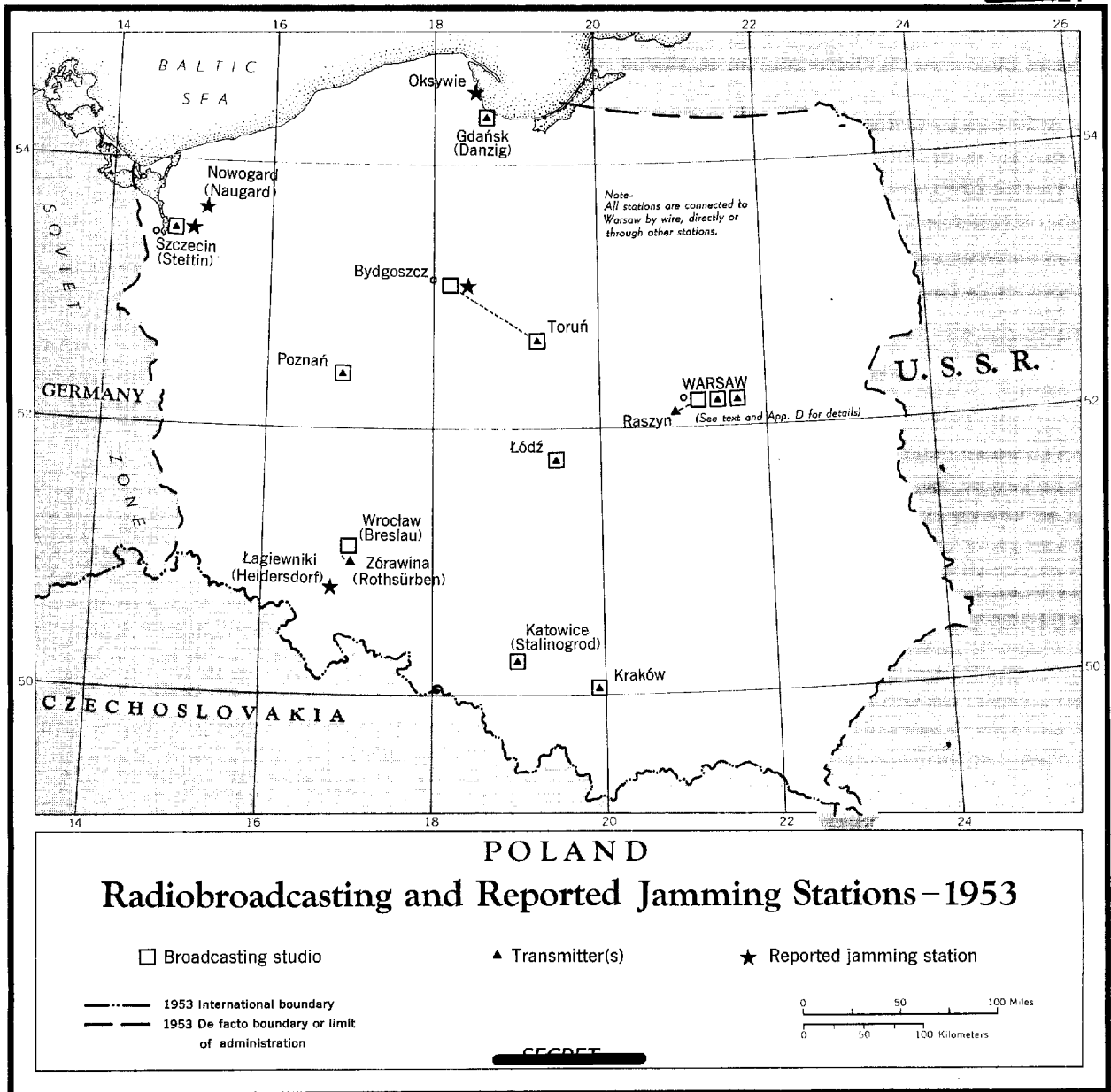
The geographic distribution of transmitters is shown on accompanying map.\* The country appears to be well covered, with the exception of the extreme eastern portion of the country. In the strip of Poland east of Warsaw there is no transmitter operating. Directly following World War II there was a transmitter at Lublin. However, the 200-kw transmitter, Warsaw I, is capable of serving these sections with its National Program I, on high frequency, and Warsaw II, with its new and more powerful facilities also serves this strip of Poland with the other national program on medium frequency.

The Central Radio Station at Warsaw, known as Warsaw I, broadcasting on low frequency, with the transmitter located at Raszyn, was opened 24 July 1949, replacing a 50-kw transmitter. The new transmitter, with a power of 200 kw, is of Czechoslovakian make, has an antenna of 335 meters, and is one of the most powerful stations in Europe. It was designed to be the broadcasting center of Warsaw, and of all Poland, and is in the so-called Home Service. 21/ Available information as to the origination of the second Home Service station, Warsaw II, does not indicate when it started operations. It was probably in operation soon after Poland started its build-up of its facilities after World War II. The new station and transmitter started operation on 21 July 1953. The international station, The Voice of Peace, had a new 50-kw, high-frequency transmitter in operation 21 July 1950. It is Poland's international radiobroadcast station, and can reach all of Europe, North and South America, and Africa. Its intended purpose is to be the "voice of peace" throughout the world, and to combat enemy propaganda abroad. Similar to Warsaw I, this station has transmitting equipment of modern design built by Czechoslovakia. It was installed by the Poles assisted by a group of Czechoslovakian technicians and engineers. 22/

The new radiobroadcast station in Krakow started in 1949, was officially opened on National Day, 22 July 1950. It was built entirely according to Polish engineering design, based on the latest findings of Soviet Radio

\* Map follows p. 8.

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technology. It was reportedly built as part of the development of the Six Year Plan (1950-1955). Besides the six studios, there was planned a 1,000-seat concert studio scheduled for completion in 1950. The station is said to have its own power plant. 23/ The broadcasting station at Lodz was reportedly erected in the early thirties, destroyed by the Germans in 1945 and was not put into operation again until 1947. 24/ The new studios and station at Gdansk were inaugurated 26 May 1947. 25/ At Torun the new 24-kw station was officially opened on 23 December 1947. A new transmitter was inaugurated at Szczecin (Stettin) 18 December 1949. It was assembled from equipment purchased from Czechoslovakia, replacing an old 1-kw installation. 26/

At Wroclaw, the new 50-kw station was officially opened on 16 November 1947. It was heralded, at the time, as the first to have modern equipment of high power and range. The site of the transmitter is Zorawia, 15 kilometers from Wroclaw, at the site of the old German station. The transmitter was purchased from RCA a United States company, and reports confirm the fact that broadcasts were heard clearly in all parts of western Europe, with additional reports from the Near East, North America, and Australia. Since its installation, its performance has been improved and studio facilities have been greatly expanded and improved. 27/

The precise routes taken by the cables which carry the broadcasts of the Warsaw studios to the regional transmitting centers throughout Poland are not available. Each center is reportedly connected to Warsaw by direct cable route, or by cable to another center, over facilities of the Ministry of the Post and Telegraph. Multi-conductor underground cables from the backbone of the inter-city wire network, mainly in the central and western portions, while the eastern portion is served chiefly by open wire facilities. Many of the underground cables reportedly have shielded conductor pairs especially designed for broadcast transmission. 28/ The facilities of the Ministry of the Post and Telegraph have apparently proved adequate to serve the purposes of broadcasting, and presumably, in case of cable or wire failure, there are fall-back or alternate route facilities available.

Polish International Service broadcasts to North America on high frequency about 9 program hours daily. This is mostly in English, but includes about 1 hour in Polish and 15 minutes in Yiddish. About 4 of the above hours are relays of Russian broadcasts from Moscow. A very comprehensive schedule of broadcasts to European countries on high frequency amounts to about 20 hours of programs a day. Of this time about 2 hours constitute relays of broadcasts from Prague in French and Italian. The programs to Europe are in the following languages: Aegean-Macedonian, Danish, English, French, German, Greek, Finnish, Italian, Polish, Serbo-Croat, Spanish, Swedish, and Yiddish. Besides broadcasts of Warsaw over

The Voice of Peace on high frequency, there is currently a half-hour program beamed to Germany on low frequency by Warsaw I. The Warsaw II station carries a half-hour French program daily on medium frequency, as well as several half-hour relays to Europe from Moscow. In summary, Poland's current schedule beams transmission mainly via high-frequency facilities to Europe and to North America about 30 program hours daily, in 14 languages. At times certain of the regional stations have relayed Moscow broadcasts to European countries. 29/

In the domestic service in Poland, two Home Service programs are originated. Program I is broadcast from Warsaw I over the powerful 200-kw transmitter from about 6 o'clock in the morning to midnight. Warsaw II broadcasts the second program which is sent by cable and wire to the eight regional stations, which in turn, broadcast the program over their facilities to the individual geographic areas they serve. This program is also broadcast locally in Warsaw. The regional stations do not carry the national program for their full time on the air, but the percentage runs very high, possibly from 50 to 75 percent. The basic informative and political material, especially the news that is broadcast several times daily, is supplied exclusively by Warsaw. No news can be originated at the regional stations. It has been reported that about 80 percent of all material presented on the daily programs at Warsaw is prepared in Moscow. The Party and the State thereby maintain rigid control over program content. During the time the stations are not broadcasting the national program from Warsaw, local programs are broadcast. Educational radiobroadcasts center around a number of subjects and are under the very popular People's University of the Air. Early in 1952 organized listeners to this university numbered close to 200,000. Among other important continuing programs are those intended for schools, and organized lessons in the Russian language. Szczecin and Gdansk have a regular information service for the fishing fleet. 30/

It is not possible to state exactly the plans Poland has for its broadcasting development. They are generalized in the Six Year Plan (1950-1955). The goal for radio reception is set at 3,500,000 subscribers, including both loudspeaker and radio set subscribers. Existing transmitters are to be increased with respect to power, and the high-frequency center at Warsaw, the central point for foreign broadcasting, is to be further developed. Plans call for a complement of two 100-kw, two 50-kw, and three 10-kw transmitters. This would increase significantly the effectiveness of Poland's foreign broadcast coverage over the present 4 transmitters with a total estimated power of 87½ kw. A new 100-kw transmitter is planned for the eastern provinces, the precise location and date not being specified. A transmitter at Lublin, installed soon after World War II, has not been active for several years. This may be the proposed site for the new transmitter. 31/

It is reported that Funkwerk Koeppenick of East Germany has orders for six medium-frequency transmitters of 240-kw power each, for delivery to Poland in 1954. It is not specified that these are radio-broadcast transmitters, but if they are intended for that service, their place in future plans is unknown.

Two 20-kw transmitters are also reported under production for Poland at the Funkwerk Koeppenick Plant, for probable delivery in 1954. The intended use of the transmitters is not specified. If they are radiobroadcast transmitters, they may be for emergency, fall-back broadcast service. It is not unlikely that they may be used for jamming in different reception areas in Poland. Or, as in some other Bloc countries, they could be moved to points on the border for program operation at a frequency very close to that of a broadcast transmitter of a nearby Western country, thereby causing interference 32/ and at the same time deliver a readable signal on one side band.

The establishment of a new medium-frequency station and transmitter equipment at Warsaw for both the international service and Home Service on 21 July 1953, affords continuing proof of the earnestness with which plans for expanded facilities and services are being pushed. The fact that this was completed with "manifold assistance of the USSR" is significant as to the direction of the pressure.

C. Television and Aural Broadcasting above 30 Megacycles.

Television experimentation began in earnest in 1948 at the National Institute of Telecommunications in Warsaw, under direct supervision of the Ministry of the Post and Telegraph. Two transmitting stations were being developed, one with 430 lines for the picture, the other with 620 lines. As late as 1950 and 1951, one of the admitted deterrents to establishing television was a lack of trained personnel. Transmitting equipment was said to be of Polish design and made entirely by Polish technicians. A prototype receiver was assembled, based on two English sets, a French set, and a Polish copy of a French set. 33/ 34/

The first 30-minute programs were televised on 25 October 1952, on the eve of the Polish elections, and on 7 November 1952, the anniversary of the Great October Revolution. They were received only by groups of viewers in certain recreation rooms in State factories, in Warsaw. A special mobile unit in a car was mentioned at this time, evidently not yet in operation, which it was hoped, would make possible television programs from points away from the studio. Some difficulties were seemingly experienced with the aural transmissions. The aural component was transmitted separately by Radio Poland and was poorly synchronized with the picture. 35/

On 23 January 1953, the Warsaw station started regular Friday afternoon broadcasts at 5 o'clock. In order to broaden the reception area to a reported radius of 28 miles, it is planned to move the station during the second half of 1953 from its temporary location in the Praga section of Warsaw to the highest building in the city. Receiver sets were identified as having a 625-line picture, with an 11 by 15 centimeter tube. Plans call for starting production in the third quarter of 1953. Set prices were roughly calculated to be from 3,000 to 4,000 zlotys. 36/

Plans contemplate another television station at Lodz, with daily programs, and coaxial cable connections between Warsaw and Lodz for interchange of programs. 37/ It is important to note that the plan for the coaxial cable is for a type of facility not at present known to be employed in Poland. In its high-capacity designs coaxial cable is capable of carrying a wide band of frequencies, with tremendous potential for telephone, telegraph and other transmission, as well as for television signals. An installation at Krakow is reported under way, under auspices of the amateurs. 38/ Television antennas of a very simple design are in evidence at various points in Warsaw, on buildings housing cooperatives, and on apartments of important political and public figures. 39/

Plans for aural radiobroadcast above 30 megacycles have reportedly been prepared for a frequency modulation (FM) broadcast station to be located at Warsaw. It is to be operated on a frequency of approximately 100 megacycles. Katowice will receive similar equipment. 40/ Reports state that a 10-kw VHF (very high frequency) transmitter is being designed and built in East Germany, intended for Poland, as a 1953 task. 41/ It may be the transmitter for the proposed VHF FM service, and indicates that plans are going forward. There is no indication at present as to the extent to which Poland intends to make use of mass aural broadcast above 30 megacycles.

### III. Receiving Equipment in Poland.

#### A. Number, Characteristics, and Distribution of Radiobroadcast Receivers.

##### 1. Number.

Certain elements of ambiguity are apparent in the terminology used in the source material reporting radio receivers and loudspeakers. The terms listeners, subscribers, owners, licensed sets, and units are variously, and apparently at times, interchangeably used. Hence it is not



possible to determine accurately the true conditions. As of 31 March 1953, it is estimated that there were about 2,250,000 broadcast units in Poland. Of this number about 1,150,000 are radio receivers, with the balance of 1,100,000 being loudspeakers. <sup>42/</sup> The numbers of radio receivers and loudspeakers for the years 1946 to 31 March 1953 are tabulated in Appendix E. It is believed that the above figures are on the conservative side. They reportedly represent owners, or subscribers. The figures are thought to be tantamount to the number of sets, as each set and loudspeaker is subject to registration and tax. It may be that owners having more than one facility, like hospitals, schools, or factories, may account for only one facility in the data.

On the basis of a population of 24 million in 1949, the present figure of 2.25 million receiving facilities average out to approximately 9 per 100 population. However, only about 1.15 million are radio-receivers, which average almost 5 sets per 100 population. By way of comparison, the figure for the United States is 62 sets per 100 population, which includes FM and television sets. For the UK the figure is 24 sets per 100 population. <sup>43/</sup> The 1.15 million sets do not include unregistered sets in Poland. There is an undisclosed number of these sets, which is on the decline, because of confiscation and obsolescence. Many of the radio sets are used in the wire-diffusion systems and for collective listening arrangements. It is reported that there are about 37,000 relatively insensitive crystal sets. <sup>44/</sup>

## 2. Characteristics.

Since nearly all of the radio receivers were destroyed or removed from Poland during World War II, those in operation today are practically all post-war manufacture on which detailed information is not available. Appendix F shows the characteristics of many of the types of radio receivers found in Poland today. It is not intended to be a complete list or characterization. Of the approximately 1.15 million radio receivers as of 31 March 1953, about 37,000 are crystal sets. <sup>45/</sup> These have low sensitivity, operate mostly in rural areas having no electricity, and are generally incapable of foreign radiobroadcast reception. It has been reported that about 59 percent of the radio receivers are capable of high-frequency reception. <sup>46/</sup> The old German sets date back many years, and since it is difficult to obtain necessary parts and tubes to keep them in operating condition, these are probably decreasing rapidly in number. This is especially true as the government has a monopoly on the repair of radio receivers.

## 3. Distribution.

With respect to the geographic distribution of radio receivers, and hence, listeners, it is generally reported that about 69 percent are

located in cities and towns, while the remaining 31 percent are found in rural areas. The heaviest concentrations are to be found in the provinces of Katowice, Poznan, and Krakow, in the order named. <sup>47/</sup> It has been stated that the great bulk of the receivers, as well as loudspeakers are in the hands of the working people. In fact, it is reported that from 90 to 96 percent of licensed radiobroadcast receivers are possessed by the workers, peasants, and working intelligentsia, with the remaining 10 to 4 percent in the hands of other segments of the population. <sup>48/</sup>

#### 4. Wire-diffusion Radio.

In an effort to increase coverage of radiobroadcast reception, and at the same time to bring the program content reaching the listener's ear under complete control of the State, wire-diffusion radio development was undertaken in Poland, following World War II. The country is now well covered or is being well covered with wire-diffusion relay centers or exchanges. They are linked directly by wire or by radio to the broadcasting studio or transmitting radio stations. These centers relay the programs of Radio Poland by means of wire to subscribers loudspeakers. Loudspeakers are located in residences, public places, and in many types of State enterprise establishments. A variation of this relaying is generally used in small towns and villages, and in outlying areas more than ten kilometers from a large city. This consists of setting up a radio receiver, tuned in on one of the broadcast stations, to which is connected a limited number of loudspeakers, generally 40 to 50 to a receiver set. Where a larger number of loudspeakers is required, amplifier units are installed at the relay center. Sometimes the radio receiver sets are sold to a group of subscribers. Both of these methods are in wide use throughout the country.

In 1950, the function of wire-diffusion development was divorced from the State organization Radio Poland, and a separate agency was established, known as the State Enterprise for Radiofication of Poland. This agency is charged with the building up of the wire-diffusion network, equipment, relay centers, and installation of loudspeakers, as well as with maintenance and repair of all such installations. <sup>49/</sup> The Six Year Plan for 1950-55 calls for the installation of 1 million loudspeakers. <sup>50/</sup>

The number of loudspeakers, together with the number of relay points, or centers, for postwar years is shown in Appendix E. As of 31 March 1953, an estimated 1.1 million loudspeakers were connected to these centers, as against some 100,000 connected in 1946. The relay centers approximate 9,000 throughout Poland. Loudspeakers are installed in about 3,300 cooperative and State farms, 10,000 schools, 950 hospitals, and 6,000 club rooms. <sup>51/</sup> There are many factories with a loudspeaker system, where they are also used for making announcements and disciplinary purposes. There are known to be loudspeakers on street corners in

many cities and towns and other places where the public gathers. In this way the State has constant access to the ear of the people and propaganda can be directed to them almost constantly.

The country has been divided into a number of geographically uniform areas, with a directorate responsible for all activities in his area. Each area is sectionalized and is well organized for all the many phases of work in connection with planning, building of relay centers, installing of loudspeakers, building of wire networks, and maintenance and repair of all equipment and apparatus. A wire-diffusion center is under the charge of a station manager. He is usually not a specialist, but reportedly must be a Party member. In this way the Party exercises the closest control over the operation of the entire wire-diffusion radio system. It is reported that the listener is unable to switch his loud-speaker on or off or to select any station other than the local one, which is under control of the center. 52/

In summary, it appears that considerable increasing pressure has been and is being put on wire-diffusion radio systematization, presumably following the lead and the techniques of the Russians. While the rural areas have been given much of the attention, there have been substantial numbers of installations throughout Poland in urban and industrial areas, as well. With so many centers and loudspeakers, each administrative division of Poland is well served. It is doubtful if there are any substantial areas where loudspeaker service is not found. The principal benefits to the State underlying this system are (1) simplicity of equipment, especially reception facilities, (2) a wider coverage of facilities than possible with more expensive, individual radio receivers, (3) complete control of installations and program content by the State and Party, (4) quick, country-wide facility for the dissemination of propaganda, announcements and news, (5) a means of mass communication that could be commandeered by the military, and (6) less susceptibility of jamming.

B. Availability and Cost of Radio Receivers.

1. Production and Imports.

The production of radio receivers in Poland has been carried on at two principal locations. Both are State enterprises, with one plant at Warsaw and the other at Dzierzonow, in Lower Silesia. Available production data for radio receivers are fragmentary, uncertain, and incomplete. The following table has been compiled from these data and show the estimated production for the years 1947-53:

Table 2  
 Estimated Production of Radio-Receiver Sets in Poland  
 1947-1953

<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Sets Produced</u>		
1947	7,400	<u>53/</u>	<u>54/ 55/</u>
1948	30,000	<u>53/</u>	<u>54/</u>
1949	68,000	<u>53/</u>	<u>56/</u>
1950	119,000	<u>53/</u>	<u>55/ 56/</u>
1951	140,000	<u>53/</u>	<u>57/</u>
1952	190,000	<u>58/</u>	
1953 <u>a/</u>	129,000	<u>59/</u>	
1955 <u>b/</u>	300,000	<u>55/</u>	<u>56/</u>

- a. First six months.
- b. Goal of Six Year Plan.

Little is known about the State plant in Warsaw. Reports relating to the State plant in Dzierzoniow are available. They point to a variable number of workers, ranging from 350 to 4,000. Shortages in certain materials, mainly copper, steel, aluminum, tin, nickel, and tubes and component parts have impaired production. The shortages, combined with lack of skill in workers have reportedly affected production quotas adversely. Production quotas, variously reported as ranging from 300 to 800 sets daily for 1949-1951, were either not met or were met with difficulty. There were times when assembly and shipment from this plant were reportedly at a standstill. It is indicated that during some periods up to 80 or 90 percent of the production of Pioneer radio sets produced here under a license agreement with a Swedish firm were shipped to the USSR and other Soviet Bloc countries. Radio tubes were imported from Holland, Sweden, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. There is evidence that many tubes are now produced in Poland, and that this part of radio production has been emphasized and developed. 60/

Component parts, tubes, accessories, and sets were imported in undetermined quantities from the following countries in addition to the countries enumerated above: Switzerland, United States, East Germany, France, Austria and French Morocco. 61/ At times production has apparently been largely devoted to filling orders for the Polish military, as well as for the USSR. 62/

It appears that developments have been such that these plants, and possibly others, may now be in a position to produce the entire set without too much reliance on outside countries for components. In fact, this is the claim of a recent report from Poland, which states that, "In the production of radios, Polish industry is using almost exclusively Polish materials." It also states that 129,000 radio receiver sets were produced in Poland during the first half of 1953, of the Pioneer, Mazur, and the high-quality Aga types, including battery sets for areas without electricity. <sup>63/</sup> Apparently, the Six Year Plan production goal of 300,000 radio receiver sets for the year 1955 can be realized, or at least approached.

It is pointed out that the portion of the radiobroadcast-receiver facility production of Poland that finds its way into the hands of the people cannot be determined definitely for several reasons: (1) available production data do not show quantitatively any division, if any, between civilian and military production, (2) a portion of production, at times, has been reportedly destined for shipment to the USSR and Soviet Bloc countries, and (3) available data suggests no use or disposition of the sets produced.

## 2. Availability and Cost.

Apparently it is not easy to secure a radiobroadcast receiver in Poland today, nor in fact since World War II. During the war radio-receivers were confiscated by the enemy. Since then demand has been constantly greater than production. There are available to the people in very limited quantities, Polish sets of the Pioneer, Mazur, and Aga types, and sets of Czechoslovakian, East German and possibly Russian make. Foreign models are said to be more popular than locally produced sets, probably because of the better quality.

Some people refrain from buying sets, or are denied them because of the nature of the disclosures they are required to make, such as identification and working status. Others find high prices and high monthly license fees prohibitive. Reported prices charged for radio receivers are found in Appendix F. It is said that there is an extensive network for illegal sales of Russian sets, operated for the most part by Russian soldiers who sell to intermediates in larger towns, such as Lignica and Opole, and at airfields. Prices are far above what these sets are worth. While such sets are illegally obtained, there is apparently no difficulty in registering them with the authorities. <sup>64/</sup> Evidently when buying at a shop it is often necessary to have one's name on a list for some months, and reportedly priority is given members of the Communist Party and labor heroes. <sup>65/</sup>

Many people have old Gorman sets and those on the coast rely on seamen for parts and tubes to keep them in repair. These are smuggled in at a good profit. Other sources of necessary parts and tubes are Soviet officers who have been in West Germany, and relatives in the United States who send them parts in food and clothing parcels. 66/

At best, it can be said that radio receivers are difficult for the average person to secure in Poland because of the low supply, both of sets produced in the country and those imported, and because of high prices and monthly fees that obtain, as well as other conditions incidental to, their purchase.

#### IV. Regulations and Conditions of Listening.

##### A. Regulations.

Like other Satellite countries, Poland has no law, decree, or statute, promulgated for the express purpose of prohibiting its citizens from listening to foreign broadcasts. However, such listening is strenuously discouraged through a systematic campaign by the authorities. In December 1950, a law was promulgated which states, in part, "Whoever, by word or deed, through the press, radio, films, or any other means, spreads war propaganda, commits a crime against peace, and is subject to imprisonment up to fifteen years." This so-called law on the Defense of Peace is a tool in the hands of the authorities. They deal effectively with those whom the State and Party find it necessary or convenient to prosecute and punish for listening to and spreading propaganda generated by Western broadcasts. 67/ It will be noted that this law does not prohibit owning or using a radio receiver. It is broader and hence probably more effective in its application to actions that might be attributed to owning or using radio sets.

Many cases attest to the fact that the defense of peace law is invoked, punishment meted out, and the population intimidated and coerced into refraining from listening to foreign broadcasts. The Warsaw Provincial Court recently imposed a two-year sentence on a listener, charging that he was disseminating war propaganda by allowing people to assemble in his radio shop and listen to VOA and BBC broadcasts. 68/ Another recent case involved a trial in which six people were sentenced to death for the murder of an actor and radio commentator. The culprits allegedly found their inspiration by listening daily to the "criminal" propaganda of VOA. 69/

Although not wide-spread, instances are cited to substantiate rumors that arrests have been made and radios seized by the authorities on the charge that the offender was listening to foreign broadcasts. 70/

Although unconfirmed, it has been reported that persons caught listening to Western radiobroadcasts are subject to deportation to the USSR. 71/ One report states that the penalty for the first offense for discussing foreign radiobroadcasts in public is usually a verbal reprimand, while the second offense usually draws a prison term. 72/ These illustrate that in a police state it is possible to take direct and forceful action, unsupported by the usual mechanics of law.

Listening to foreign radiobroadcasting is curbed indirectly by the necessity for the owner of a radio-receiver to register it and by having to pay thereafter a monthly fee, under penalty of being dealt with in the same way as clandestine listeners. 73/ In 1950, new radio license cards were issued for registration of all radio-receivers, with provisions for monthly fees. This was thought to be a preliminary step towards confiscation. 74/ In January 1953, the monthly fees were substantially increased. "Working people" were required to pay 15 zlotys a month for each tube set, and "other citizens" 30 zlotys. Crystal sets, being incapable usually of foreign reception, are subject to a lower fee of 5 zlotys, and those with wired loudspeakers pay only 3 zlotys for the first outlet, and 1 zloty for each additional outlet. 75/

Other deterring conditions surround listening to foreign broadcasts. The use of jamming transmitters strategically placed, as well as jamming methods, are additional controls. These are discussed in sections that follow.

#### B. Conditions of Listening.

Wire-diffusion radio is a very effective control means at the disposal of the State, and so it is being developed in all parts of Poland. This arrangement makes use of central relay points to which radiobroadcasts are sent, either by wire or radio, to which are then connected by wire numbers of loudspeakers installed in residences, public places, schools, clubs, hospitals, State establishments, and on street corners. This method is more fully described in Section III, A, 4. From about 100,000 loudspeakers installed in 1946, the systems have increased so that today over a million loudspeakers are connected. This system is effective in preventing foreign listening because the subscriber has a speaker connected by wire to a program of controlled content, with no possible way for him to tune in on foreign radiobroadcasts.

Group listening, which, in effect, is controlled listening, unless the group is clandestine, has been exploited throughout Poland, but its extent of operation cannot be determined from the data available. Examples of this technique are found in installations of loudspeakers and tube radio receivers (consumer's sets that would otherwise

be available for individual purchase) in factories, on street corners, in schools, friendly societies, State farms, agricultural cooperatives, workers' centers, public halls, and other gathering places. 76/ Several thousand schools are reported to be so equipped, those in rural sections with battery-operated equipment. In this way the younger indoctrinated and led early in the ways of the Party and in Communism. In factories the system is employed for giving orders and announcements to workers, and for branding shirkers and those reporting late or not reporting for work at all, by broadcasting their names throughout the working area. 77/ Certainly this is not a condition of the workers' choosing and such installations are despised by the workers and dreaded by the shirkers. The popularity of wired radio in general and of group listening is a matter of conjecture, but it is probable that it is not very popular. Where it is the only type of radio generally available to the masses as a whole, however, there is little choice but to accept it.

Production and other data indicate that a majority of radio-broadcast-receiver sets produced in Poland have high-frequency components, which allows reception of foreign broadcasts. It has been reported that about 59 percent of the sets in the hands of the people are capable of high-frequency reception, generally a requirement for Western radiobroadcast reception. 78/ Besides the prohibitively high prices of new sets, which at best are in short supply, it is necessary to present a work certificate for a purchase. For a special set it must be the certificate of an "activist". Purchasers on the installment plan are beset by still another obstacles. 79/ New radio-receivers are evidently allocated on a monthly basis to cities and communities. 80/ Thus, a low allocation would constitute a restriction to foreign radiobroadcast listening.

Many sets in use are of foreign make, and many date back some years, which makes it difficult, if not impossible in many cases, to secure the required parts for their repair. Furthermore, the State Enterprise for Radiofication in Poland is charged with the maintenance and repair of all radio-receivers. 81/ The repair of independently owned radio receivers is virtually a monopoly of the State. This affords the State a control over listening, especially if the State chooses not to repair those sets capable of receiving Western radiobroadcasts, on the plausible excuse that requisite parts or tubes are not available. This arrangement also provides an ideal opportunity for confiscation of sets.



C. Jamming.\*\*

The pattern of jamming has been the same in all European Satellite nations. Early jamming was done by stations in the USSR directing their signals into the Satellite listening areas. Later efforts involved the use of jamming stations located in the Satellites themselves. To these types of jamming techniques has been added that of sending jamming signals into one Satellite country by stations in an adjoining Satellite. While it is difficult to trace the growth of Polish jamming activities, it is known that Western radiobroadcasts in the Russian language have been jammed since April 1949. BBC reported in December 1951 that their Polish language broadcasts were being jammed. <sup>82/</sup> Broadcasts from Madrid also were reported jammed in the fall of 1951. <sup>83/</sup> One source reports that jamming VOA, RFE, and BBC was so severe that their programs were unintelligible in the Gdynia area. <sup>84/</sup> The American Embassy in Warsaw reports VOA broadcasts to be currently unintelligible in Warsaw, while those of RFE are often unintelligible there. <sup>85/</sup> It also reports regular listening to foreign radiobroadcasts in rural areas. As in the case of other Satellite nations, the jamming appears to be concentrated in urban areas where there are greater numbers of potential listeners gathered in relatively dense areas. \*\*

In some instances broadcast transmitters have been called upon to carry on jamming operations. They have been observed to shift their frequency 10 or 15 kc and apply jamming modulation. Certain broadcast stations have been known to transfer the broadcast program to a lower powered transmitter of inferior quality, in order to carry out jamming operations with the high powered broadcast transmitter. <sup>86/</sup>

In some cases, jamming has been effected by means other than the establishment of costly jamming stations. Electrical equipment in an area has been caused to emit "static" by loosening connections to electric motors and similar devices. This type of jamming, however, has the distinct disadvantage of preventing listeners in an area from hearing broadcasts of programs from the government-controlled stations in their own country.

The following jamming stations in Poland have been reported: Bydgoszcz, <sup>87/</sup> Naugard, <sup>88/</sup> Szczecin, <sup>89/</sup> Leglowiki, <sup>90/</sup> and Okswie, <sup>91/</sup> all in the Western portion of the country. It will be noted that these stations are in, or in the near proximity, to, large

\* This subsection was prepared by OSI.  
\*\* See map following p. 8, above.

population densities, where their efforts are more pronounced and worthwhile from a jamming standpoint, than would be in the case of rural areas.

## V. Effectiveness of Western Propaganda Broadcasts.

### A. Size of the Audience.

Even if precise data were available on the number of radiobroadcast receivers capable of receiving Western broadcasts, the size of the audience could not be estimated, except in a generalized way. Of the approximately 1 million independent radio receivers in Poland, many are used in group listening arrangements, some are crystal sets, and about 59 percent are said to be equipped with short-wave components. <sup>92/</sup> It is not known that all radio sets are used regularly for purposes of listening to foreign radiobroadcasts. Neither is it known how many listeners per set are involved. Reception is undoubtedly reduced by jamming efforts. From available reports expressing the extent of listening, it is possible to gain a useful impression as to the effectiveness of Western radiobroadcasts.

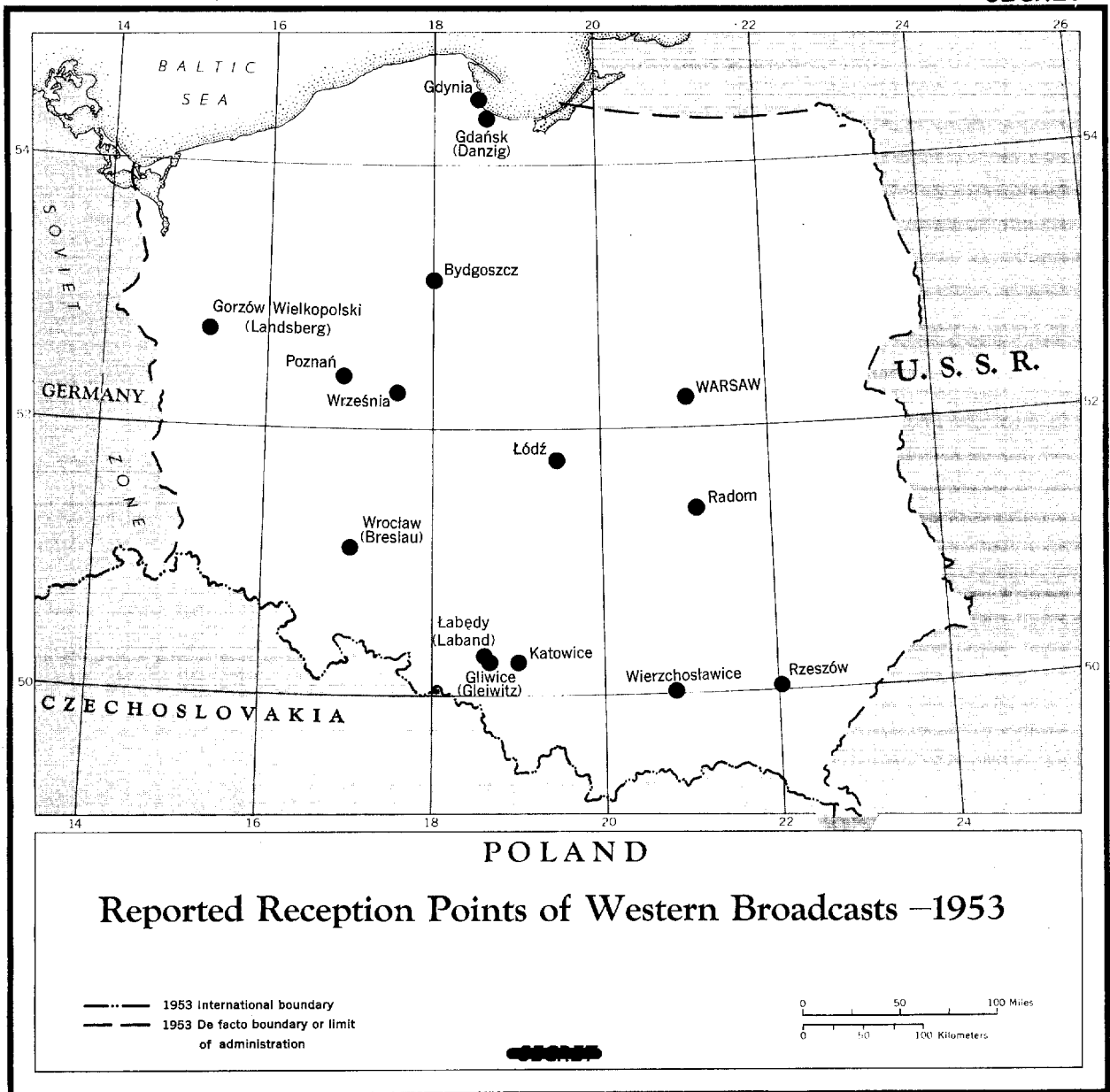
Widespread listening is indicated by remarks occurring in reports from many parts of the country. The following remarks are typical: "nearly everyone who had a radio", <sup>93/</sup> "everybody who had a radio and the opportunity", <sup>94/</sup> "the majority listen daily", <sup>95/</sup> "Western news is heard everywhere", <sup>96/</sup> Dissemination of VOA statements is reported to be widespread and to reach several million persons when the subject matter is of particular interest. <sup>97/</sup> The same report also claims that certain groups monitor and disseminate VOA broadcasts systematically, and that the Roman Catholic episcopate assigns this function to a designated priest in each diocesan chancery.

While reports do not evaluate quantitatively the listeners to foreign broadcasts, they are representative of Poland geographically and convey the impression that listening, despite the deterrents put in the way by the Party and State, is prevalent throughout the country. It is known that those who hear the news spread it orally among those whom they feel can be trusted. The accompanying map shows the points in Poland from which reception of foreign radiobroadcasts have been reported.\*

One writer on the subject of foreign radiobroadcast listening has this to say: "Of the five or six million radio sets behind the Iron Curtain, which means 30 to 40 potential listeners, 80 percent are listening to Western broadcasts." <sup>98/</sup> Whether these data are accurate

\* Map follows p. 22.

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in substance or not, it is apparent from this and from the foregoing discussion that listening to Western broadcasting is general throughout the USSR and countries of the Soviet Bloc.

**B. Nature of the Audience.**

The exact nature and characteristics of the people making up the audience listening to foreign radiobroadcasts is not known. From available reports certain conclusions may be drawn. Since close to 70 percent of all radio receiving facilities are reportedly located in urban areas, it is natural that the bulk of listener reports come from people who have lived there. 99/ Despite this there are reports from fishermen, forestrymen, government workers, military personnel, including officers, as well as peasants and workers in outlying districts. As one fisherman said, "Western programs can be listened to by Polish intellectuals, farmers, fishermen, and workers alike." 100/

A survey in 1948 claimed that a sampling of peasants in all parts of the country showed that probably a majority of the peasantry did not hear VOA broadcasts. 101/ From another source, 1948 broadcasts of VOA and BBC were alleged to have incited peasants to resist the agrarian reform. 102/ Letters written to the Voice of Madrid indicate that listeners in the so-called intelligentsia class are an insignificant minority. 103/ From a small town in western Poland, reports claim Western programs were listened to largely by Party officials and high government personalities who were given short-wave sets, and by the intellectuals and the intelligentsia. 104/ One possible reason for peasants not listening would be their inability to buy high-quality sets. Wire-diffusion radio has supplied the peasantry with a form of reception that the State has installed to take the place of privately owned sets.

People of all classes and walks of life have the urge to listen to Western radiobroadcasts and undoubtedly do. It could be said that workers constitute the bulk of listeners from the knowledge that the majority of sets capable of foreign broadcast reception are located in cities and towns. Industrial workers predominate in these districts, and they, together with other classes of workers, form the large bulk of urban population centers. Reports appear to indicate a fairly typical cross-section of the population, and it is most probable that Western radiobroadcasts reach people at all levels, either by direct listening or by word of mouth.

**C. Popular Stations, Times, and Frequencies for Listening.**

According to reports, the most frequently listened to of the Western transmitting stations are VOA, BBC, RFE, Madrid, and Paris.

It cannot be stated affirmatively which stations are favored since listeners differ according to such factors as personal preference, reaction, availability of sets, and freedom from jamming and interference. Radio Madrid was specifically mentioned as being "the most popular", with "the most attractive presentation", and the "most militant". These same reports show very definitely that VOA, BBC, and Paris are also popular. RFE, VOA, and BBC are regularly listened to and are well liked. One report states that while RFE had very desirable broadcasts, it required a good receiver for satisfactory reception. 106/

The same reports indicate that the preferred periods of time for listening are in the evening, principally from 1800 to 2300 hours, Polish time. Most of the transmissions occur in the evening hours, obviously designed for reception by working people when they have free time and opportunity to listen.

Few references are found relating to frequencies on which transmissions are received. Generally, comments refer to "high-frequency" reception. This is readily understood since by far the majority of Western radiobroadcasts are on high frequency because the transmissions must travel so far.

Comments made relative to program content lead to the conclusion that preference, with few exceptions, is for news, especially about events and internal affairs in Poland. True and unbiased news accounts are evidently hard to acquire by other means, since they are not found in Communist-controlled communication media. Listeners also appreciate expressions that give them assurance that America is interested in Poland and its people, as well as news and happenings in the countries behind the Iron Curtain. It would appear that music is not very well received. This may be because music may be heard on the Polish radiobroadcasting and running the risks involved in foreign radiobroadcast listening are not considered worth-while.

D. Some Economic Effects of Western Radiobroadcasts.

One very definite economic effect of Western radiobroadcasts is the expenditure of manpower and equipment in serious and large-scale efforts on the part of the authorities to block or jam the broadcasts. According to reports from listeners, jamming is widespread on certain broadcasts. This is not accomplished without continuing expenditure of skilled manpower, as well as transmitter and other equipment and facilities. Although not readily measurable quantitatively, these expenditures can be assumed to be substantial. It should be mentioned that this manpower and equipment is not confined to Poland. It is certain that some of this jamming activity goes on in the USSR and nearby Soviet Bloc countries. These resources, in any event, being

employed for preventative measures, are thereby not available for more productive purposes. Manpower, equipment, and material of one kind or another, are expended by the radio and by the press in their campaign to discredit, ridicule, and otherwise vitiate Western radiobroadcasts. Considerable effort is spent by police and others in authority in attempts to discourage, uncover, and to punish instances of listening.

Undoubtedly, the pressure which has been put on wire-diffusion development in Poland stems to a marked degree from Western radiobroadcasts, and the urge of the government and Party to provide controlled radio facilities to the masses. In all likelihood, the rate of development has been stepped up appreciably because of these broadcasts, and the necessity to provide the masses with some alternate form of broadcast under control of the State.

Effects of foreign radiobroadcasting activity take other forms. Polish authorities conceded in 1948 and 1949 that murders and violence were attributed to the inflammatory broadcasts of VOA and BBC. They were also alleged to have incited peasants to resist the Polish agrarian reforms, through broadcasts stating that the reform meant immediate collectivization of land. 107/ There have, undoubtedly, been other instances of this sort which owe their origination, at least in part, to Western broadcasts. It is known that the broadcasts supply listeners with information which is contributory to the resolve on the part of the listeners to the acts of defection, sabotage, and subversion.

#### E. Polish Press and Radio Reactions to Western Radiobroadcasts.

There are many evidences of the real and vital concern felt by the Party and the State for propaganda broadcast by transmitters of Western powers. Attacks through the press and radio are so frequent they may be considered as being continuous. The vehemence with which these attacks are made may be judged from the following phrases which have been printed: "sabotage in democratic countries", "mendacious gossip slandering the People's Poland", "lies, deceptions and forgeries", "falseness, hypocracies and sheer cynicism". 108/

Both the radio and press attempt by various techniques to discredit Western radiobroadcasts. At times they quote them as the source of a news item if it can be turned against the Western world and made derogatory to it. Caricatures are often used by the press. Another method is to quote statements supposedly made by people in Poland, which will have the effect of discrediting and maligning the foreign country. As an example, "The working people emphasize that Radio Free Europe is the voice of the murderers of 6 million Poles who are still being lamented by widows and orphans. It is the voice

of the incendiaries of a new war. This unites the Polish people even more firmly in the struggle for peace among nations . . .". 109/

As further proof of the seriousness with which these broadcasts are taken, the press and radio, in the month of January 1953 mentioned the VOA on 23 different occasions. 110/ Other foreign radiobroadcasters were mentioned but with less frequency during the month.

A Paris newspaper states that foreign radiobroadcasts infuriate the regime, which has issued an order that a special program be broadcast daily to ridicule Western stations by presenting ironic sketches. 111/

From the foregoing, it is plain that the Communist-controlled press and radio take the broadcasts of the Western world seriously enough to give them adverse publicity in many ways. If the broadcasts were not considered effective, they would be ignored by the authorities, because the publicity given them undoubtedly sharpens the appetite of the people for Western news and programs.

## VI. Trends and Conclusions.

### A. Polish Broadcasting System.

From a field transmitter installed in a railway coach in 1944, a gift of the USSR, the Polish radiobroadcast system now has transmitting equipment in nine cities through the country. These locations are so dispersed geographically as to give fairly good coverage, with the possible exception of the extreme eastern portion. The national programs originate in Warsaw, one is a low-frequency transmission over a powerful 200-kw transmitter, covering the whole country. The other is a medium-frequency transmission, also originating in Warsaw, where it is broadcast over the air, and at the same time is transmitted by wire to eight other transmitters in as many cities for regional dissemination. The facilities for originating and transmitting the medium-frequency program in Warsaw have recently been expanded and strengthened. Plans are reported for installation of a powerful transmitter in the eastern provinces. This should correct any deficiency existing there now, although the Warsaw stations, on both low and medium frequency, serve this area at present. The high-frequency international station at Warsaw, the Voice of Peace, is comprehensive in its coverage. It is planned that facilities be strengthened to give it still greater coverage.

Television, as another medium of broadcasting, has been initiated, with the first station in Warsaw, transmitting on a rather restricted basis. Developmental plans are expected to be prosecuted as fast as technical difficulties, lack of trained personnel, and

inadequate production are overcome. Plans for a third method of mass radio broadcasting, in the technique of frequency modulation, are in the making, but no available information indicates broadcasts as yet.

B. Receiving Equipment.

Production of radio receiving facilities, like the operational phases of radiobroadcasting, is a State enterprise. Since World War II productive capabilities have been developed, with two principal production factories, one at Warsaw and the other at Dzierzonow in Lower Silesia. While most of the components, parts, and tubes were imported in the early years, the government has evidently succeeded in producing many of the elements of these sets, including tubes. Reportedly little assistance is now required from foreign sources in the way of imports. There is evidence, however, that there is a certain amount of importing of parts and tubes within the last three years and in all likelihood some goes on today. Wire-diffusion radio systems with connected loudspeakers are being installed throughout Poland, with equipment produced within the country, and heavy reliance is placed on this controlled means of mass communication for combatting foreign radiobroadcasting into the country by Western powers. Patterned after USSR techniques immediately following the World War, over 8,404 villages in all parts of Poland now have such equipment and there were just over 1 million loudspeakers subscribed to as of 31 March 1953. At this date the number of radio receivers tallied practically the same, namely, 1.15 million. Loudspeakers are growing at a faster pace, and should soon overtake radio sets in number.

C. Regulations and Conditions of Listening.

As in other Bloc countries no specific law forbids citizens from listening to foreign radiobroadcasts. This does not mean the State favors such practice. In fact the authorities, short of actual confiscation of all radio sets capable of foreign broadcast reception, resorts to many devices to discourage this listening. Prices of radio sets of sufficient capability are high, registration of all radio sets is required, and increasingly high monthly license fees are imposed on owners. Prison sentences and fines are the lot of those whom the State or Party find it convenient to punish for publicly discussing foreign radiobroadcasts. In general, however, the less drastic methods of intimidation and insinuation are employed to deter "anti-state" listening. The press and radio continually wage war on foreign programs by withering attacks on them. Jamming is resorted to, and evidence points to successful blocking of VOA reception in Warsaw, as an example. Radio sets are difficult to obtain in Poland because the supply is not adequate and because it is necessary in buying one to fulfill certain conditions designed to discourage such purchases on



the part of the ordinary citizen. Installation of wire-diffusion centers and connected loudspeakers in private residences as well as in factories, state farms, public places, street corners and many State institutions, are installed for the purpose of controlling listening and program content, and to discourage foreign radiobroadcast listening. Repair of all radio receiving facilities, including those sets privately owned, is virtually a State monopoly, so that tube failure or set breakdown requires attention by the State. There is undoubtedly a certain amount of confiscation of sets by the police, but no indications of wholesale confiscation are in evidence.

The obvious purpose of all of the above methods of blocking foreign radiobroadcasts is to insulate the population from foreign "propaganda" and influence, and at the same time to put the State in a position to disseminate the propaganda necessary for indoctrination of the communist philosophies. That the efforts have been successful to a marked degree is quite probable, but on the other hand indications are that there is no let-up in the application of these techniques, so the authorities evidently find it necessary to pursue them unabated.

D. Effectiveness of Western Radiobroadcasts.

That foreign radiobroadcasts get through to the people of Poland to a certain extent is evident from a number of sources, and from the many devices used by the State in its attempt to discourage listening by the populace. The authorities evince grave concern over the broadcasts and continually lash out at them through scathing attacks in the press and over the radio. The true effect on individuals within Poland cannot be evaluated, but it is certain that the contents and information finding their way to the listener's ear has, in some instances, been partly responsible for defection. It is the only link the Polish people have with the world outside of the Russian Bloc. Crimes of violence and alleged resistance to the will of the State, according to the authorities, have stemmed from inflammatory radio-broadcasts of Western powers.

Economic costs have been incurred by the State in its efforts to discourage foreign listening, in manpower consumption and equipment utilization in connection with electronic jamming efforts, attacks by the press and radio, policing efforts, as well as efforts necessary in registering and taxing radio receivers. Wired radio would not be developed to the extent it is today without the impetus given it by the desire on the part of the State to provide a substitute for private radio ownership and listening to foreign radiobroadcasts. The cost of all these and other efforts to the Polish government cannot be definitively determined, but it is safe to assume that there is a substantial

amount involved. At least, any such diversion of equipment and manpower reduces the available supply for more direct economic productivity. If it can be taken that the worker's propensity to work, and to work effectively and efficiently, is influenced--and it likely is--by the imbalance between the convictions produced by Western radiobroadcasts as against the persuasions incurred by Soviet propaganda, then the Polish hierarchy may have concluded that the costs are justified by the results.

Appendix A

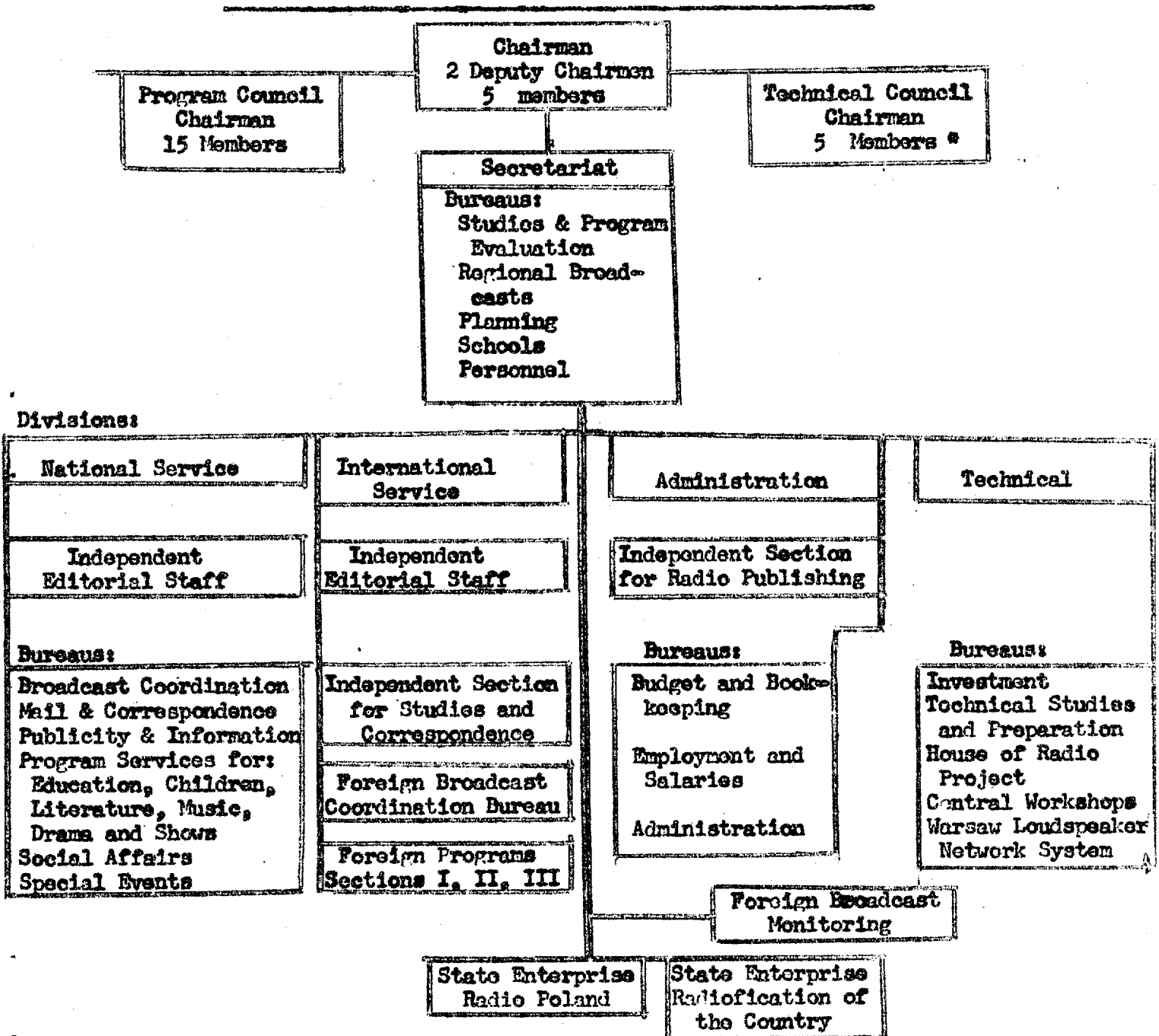
Schedule of VOA Broadcasts to Poland 112/

(February 1953)

<u>Time GMT</u>	<u>Program Content</u>	<u>Transmitting Location</u>	<u>Frequencies (Kc)</u>
1615- 1645	Daily-News; features on Polish life, Polish and world press, politics, American life, refutation of lies by Warsaw radio and press.	USA  BBC (Relay) Munich (Relay) Tangier (Relay)	21500, 17780, 15270, 15165  9625, 7320, 6050 1196 15295, 11710, 9635
1930- 2000	Daily-East, Europe news; features on Polish affairs and interviews with Polish defectors, culture, religion, history, economics.	Munich Tangier (Relay)	1196 9635, 7170
2030- 2100	Daily-News; features on Polish press, life in USSR, other Satellites, Polish life, answer to Warsaw radio lies, satire.	US  Tangier (Relay)	15165, 11775, 9700, 6175  9635, 7171
2315- 2345	Repeat of 1930-2000 program	Munich	1196
2215- 2245	Repeat of 2030-2100 program	Munich	1196
0145 0215	Repeat of 2030-2100 program	Munich Armed Forces Network-Munich -Stuttgart	1196  548 (Sat. thru Tues.) 1106 (Wed., Thurs., Fri.)
0500- 0530	Repeat of 2030-2100 program	Munich	1196
0530- 0600	Repeat of 2030-2100 program	Tangier	9650, 9635, 7270, 6145, 6080
0730- 0800	Repeat of 2030-2100 program	Munich Tangier (Relay)	9540, 7250, 6140 11830, 9650
1030- 1100	Repeat of 2030-2100 program	Munich	7250, 6140

Appendix B

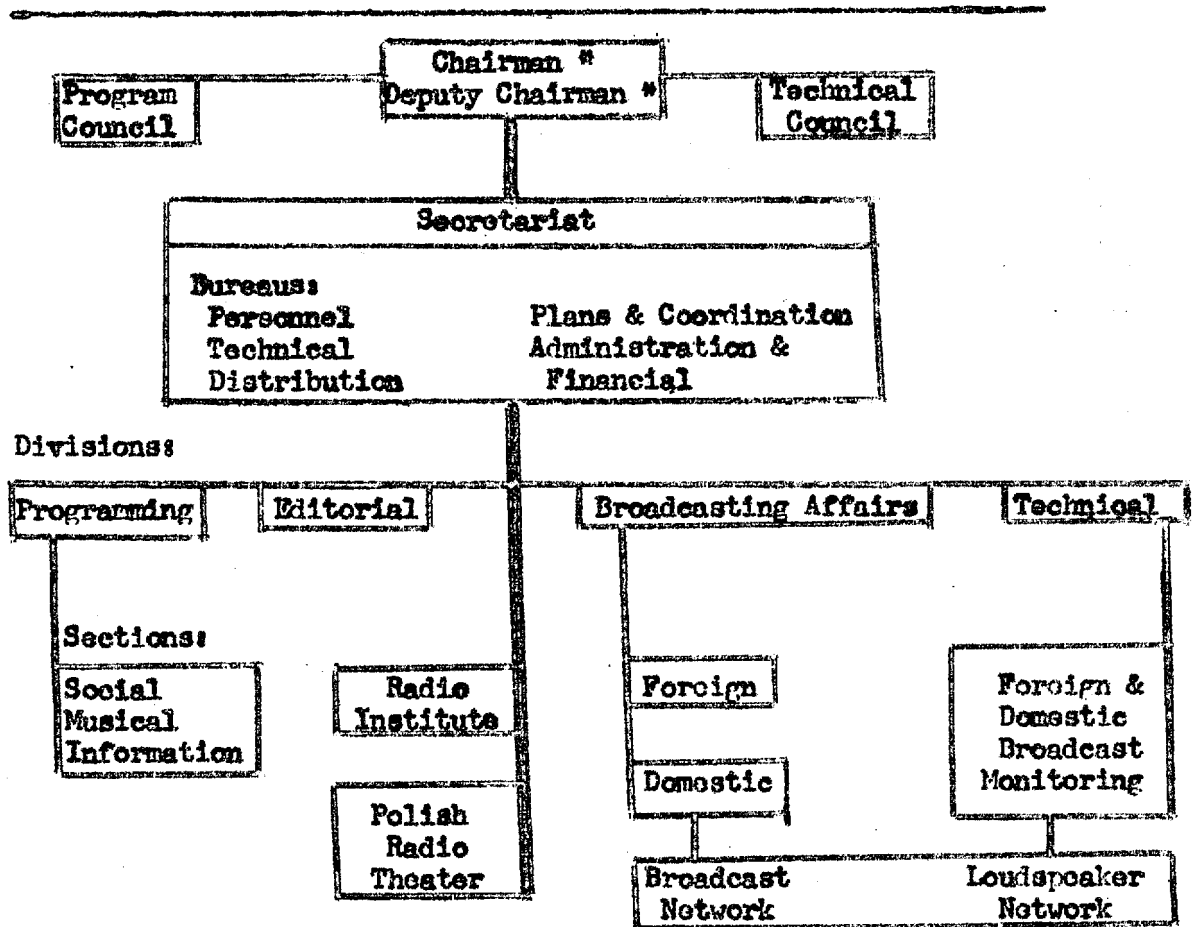
Presumed Organization of the Committee for Radio Affairs, October 1951. 113/



\* One member is a representative of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs

Appendix C

Presumed Organization of Radio Poland - 1952 11A



\* Also office holders of Committee for Radio Affairs

Appendix D

Reported Radiobroadcast Transmitting Stations  
in Poland - 1953

Domestic Stations in Operation 115/

<u>City</u>	<u>Frequency Kilocycles</u>	<u>Estimated Power Kilowatts</u>	<u>Service</u>
Katowice (now called Stalinograd)	1079	50	Relays Program II of Home Service (Regional)
Wroclaw (Breslau)	1367	50	Relays Program II of Home Service (Regional)
Poznan	1205	6	Relays Program II of Home Service (Regional)
Szerocin (Stettin)	1259	50	Relays Program II of Home Service (Regional)
Gdansk (Danzig)	1304	10 <sup>a/</sup>	Relays Program II of Home Service (Regional)
Torun - Bydgoszcz	1367	24	Relays Program II of Home Service (Regional)
Lodz	1484	10	Relays Program II of Home Service (Regional)
Krakow	1502	10	Relays Program II of Home Service (Regional)
Warsaw II	737	50	Originates National Program II
Warsaw I (Raszyn) (Warsaw Central)	227	200 <sup>b/</sup>	Originates Program I of "Radio Poland"

International Stations in Operation

Warsaw	15120	9554	6140	50	Polish International Service to Europe and North America
(Radio Peace)	11813	7205	6025	20	
(High Frequency)	11740	7175	5995	10	
	9600	7155	5975	7 1/2	
	9785	7105	5925		
	9570				
Warsaw		618		50	Polish International Service
(Medium Frequency)					
Warsaw I		227		200 <sup>b/</sup>	Polish International Service - Infrequent Broadcasts

a/ The old 500-watt transmitter may still be in use.

b/ This is one transmitter.

Appendix E

Estimated Number of Radiobroadcast Reception Facilities in Poland <sup>a/</sup>  
1946-1953

	<u>Wire-Diffusion Centers</u>		<u>Loudspeakers Wired to Centers</u>		<u>Radio Receiver Sets <sup>d/</sup></u>	<u>Total Receivers Plus Loudspeakers</u>
	<u>Main <sup>b/</sup></u>	<u>Minor <sup>g/</sup></u>	<u>Main <sup>b/</sup></u>	<u>Minor <sup>g/</sup></u>		
1946	255	1,461	77,480	20,700	380,000	478,180
1947	263	2,500	150,000	40,000	500,000	690,000
1948	289	3,200	200,000	50,000	660,000	910,000
1949	370	4,200	300,000	100,000	700,000	1,100,000
1950	420	5,000	375,000	175,000	900,000	1,450,000
1951	450 <sup>e/</sup>	7,700 <sup>e/</sup>	520,000	<u>117/1/</u> 280,000	1,000,000 <sup>117/</sup>	1,800,000 <sup>117/</sup>
1952	475 <sup>f/</sup>	8,800 <sup>f/</sup>	620,000	<u>118/1/</u> 380,000	1,100,000 <sup>g/</sup>	2,100,000 <sup>g/</sup>
1953	485 <sup>h/</sup>	9,000 <sup>h/</sup>	660,000	<u>119/1/</u> 440,000	1,150,000 <sup>119/</sup>	2,250,000 <sup>119/</sup>

(31 Mar)

<sup>a/</sup> Figures for 1946 through 1950 are from an unpublished CIA/RR report. 116/

<sup>b/</sup> In large cities with at least 1,000 loudspeakers, within a range of 10 kilometers.

<sup>g/</sup> In villages in outlying sections more than 10 kilometers from main centers. Loudspeakers are wired to a radio receiver and when more than 40 are used an amplifier is necessary.

<sup>d/</sup> Vacuum tube, crystal and short-wave receivers, many being used for wired loudspeaker installations in (b) and (c), and many for collective listening with or without loudspeakers in schools, factories, dormitories, etc.

<sup>e/</sup> Interpolated.

<sup>f/</sup> Estimated. Based on a declining rate of growth.

<sup>g/</sup> Estimated. Based on number of villages reported with wire-diffusion radio systems, as being in consonance with figures for earlier years.

<sup>h/</sup> Estimated. Based on recent trend.

<sup>1/</sup> Total estimated number of loudspeakers based on reported data have been estimated to be connected to main and to minor centers on the basis that there is an increasing proportion of loudspeakers being connected to minor centers.

Appendix F

Characteristics of Radio Receivers in Poland

<u>Name or Type</u>	<u>Country of Manufacture</u>	<u>No. of Tubes</u>	<u>Wave Lengths</u>	<u>(1951-52) Reported Price</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pioneer <u>120/121/122/</u>	Poland	4 <sup>a/</sup>	SW MW LW <sup>b/</sup>	750	Low quality
AGA <u>121/122/</u>	Poland	5	SW MW LW	1,500	Faulty tubes
AGA <u>122/</u>	Poland	7	SW MW LW	-	High quality
Mazury <u>122/123/</u>	Poland	4	SW MW LW	1,150	New set May 1953
Tesla <u>121/</u>	Czechoslovakia	2	MW LW	450	
Tesla <u>121/</u>	"	-	SW MW LW	3,600	For plants & schools
Orion <u>121/</u>	"	-	SW MW LW	900	
Orion-large <u>121/</u>	"	-	SW MW LW	1,750	
Largo <u>122/</u>	"	6	SW MW LW	-	
Onikron <u>122/</u>	"	2	MW	-	Battery set
Elfona <u>122/</u>	"	5	SW MW LW	-	
Moskvich <u>121/</u>	Russia	4	MW LW	600-800	Illegal sales
Reckord <u>120/ 121/</u>	Russia	5	SW MW LW	600-1,000	" "
VEP <u>121/</u>	Russia	5	SW MW LW	1,600	" "
Baltyk <u>121/</u>	Russia	-	SW MW LW	2,000	" "
Stern(3 models) <u>121/</u>	East Germany	5	SW MW LW	1,650-2,100	Popular set
Tungaram <u>121/</u>	East Germany	4	SW MW LW	900	Very popular

<sup>a/</sup> Certain models of Pioneer have fewer tubes and are without short-wave components, while other models are battery-operated.

<sup>b/</sup> SW means short wave (high frequency).  
 MW means medium wave (medium frequency).  
 LW means long wave (low frequency).



Appendix G

METHODOLOGY

In the main, this report contains qualitative rather than quantitative information, with the inclusion of only a few figures or quantities.

The number of hours of program hours broadcast to the Polish people, on both a foreign and a domestic basis, were secured from overtly published material of the broadcasting agency, and from reports that were compiled from monitoring information.

Estimates of the number of radiobroadcast receiving facilities, including loudspeakers, as well as radio receivers were taken from CIA finished intelligence reports for the years through 1950. For subsequent years estimates were predicated on information contained in Polish radio and press reports, submitted for the most part by State Department Despatches, reports, and overt published material. The estimates of the loudspeakers connected to main and minor relay centers, respectively, were based on a continually increasing proportion being connected to minor centers. The number of main and minor relay centers were based on past trends for each type.

STATSPEC

Estimates of the number of radio receivers produced in Poland were based on finished intelligence reports, material, and overt published material. The earlier estimates of a CIA report for the years 1947-50 were not used in arriving at the estimates since information of a later date than available at the time of the earlier report indicated production of a different magnitude.

Appendix H

GAPS IN INTELLIGENCE

1. General.

More up-to-date economic background material on Poland is needed. While there is recent finished intelligence material (1952), some of the information dates back several years, and certain elements relating to general conditions in Poland are lacking.

2. Specific.

There is need for additional information on production, imports, characteristics, prices, distribution, and availability of radio receivers. Much of this information needs strengthening by confirmation and by up-to-date material.

More information relating to wire-diffusion systems is needed to give a more precise coverage. Much of the data are of a fragmentary and unconfirmed nature. More precise information on the number of relay centers (main and minor), and number of loudspeakers, as well as privately owned radio receivers is needed. Present data are confusing as to terminology--the term subscribers, owners, listeners, and licensed sets sometimes being used indiscriminately.

Reports and information relative to Western radiobroadcast listening and reception, and jamming of transmissions, are comparatively scarce and hardly form an adequate sample upon which to evaluate satisfactorily foreign radiobroadcast reception potential.

Additional data on the geographic distribution and the socio-economic status of owners of radio receivers is needed.

Information as to personnel, by types and numbers, responsible for operation of the Polish radiobroadcasting system is needed.

Data regarding the types and routes of wire-line facilities connecting the regional broadcasting stations with Warsaw for program dissemination is lacking.

Confiscation of privately owned radio receivers would appear to be the most direct and positive method to insure that the population did not

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listen to Western country broadcasts. Only a very small amount of confiscation has apparently been effected, in local and isolated cases. There is no concerted or organized confiscation of sets. There is a lack of information explaining the rationals of the Soviet and Polish governments as to their position with respect to general confiscation. The reasons underlying this reluctance to solve the problems of Western broadcast listening by confiscation would be helpful to acquire.

### 3. Filling Gaps.

Efforts to fill gaps in intelligence are going forward along two lines. First, regarding general gaps, a Telecommunications Working Group of the EIC Subcommittee on Requirements and Facilities for Collection is developing a new comprehensive set of requirements geared to specific capabilities of the collection agencies, and collaterally, the development of priorities by subject matter and country. Also, working groups of the EIC Subcommittee on Electronic and Telecommunications are preparing survey sheets on Orbit countries measuring the state of intelligence in the field, deficiencies, and reasons for such deficiencies. When results of this program are realized the more apparent gaps should be decreased, since more and better intelligence should follow.

In addition to the arrangement above, individual efforts are made on a continuing basis to exploit sources discovered in the daily reading of intelligence documents by preparing requirements related both to known gaps and to the capabilities of the source. Certain of these requirements concerned the subject matter of this paper. Furthermore, requests for requirements on this subject have been answered.

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Appendix I

SOURCES AND EVALUATION OF SOURCES

I. Evaluation of Sources.

a. Polish Broadcasting System.

STATSPEC

STATSPEC

(1) This information was obtained from [REDACTED] NIS reports, from overtly published articles appearing in publications, and also from covert CIA reports, and attache reports. The [REDACTED] NIS reports, as well as the overtly published information is taken as having good reliability.

25X1X [REDACTED]

(2) The information obtained from [REDACTED] reports amplified and supported that from the other sources (which is a general proposition are considered more reliable), and are also taken as having good reliability.

b. Receiving Equipment in Poland.

25X1C

(1) This information came largely from [REDACTED] NIS, NIE and CIA published documents, State Department despatches, [REDACTED] as well as from CIA covert reports. 25X1X

(2) These sources are considered to contain reliable information.

(3) Information with regard to wire-diffusion radio systems was from a finished intelligence report, and from a number of CIA information reports, the latter varying reliability according to number of confirming reports.

c. Regulations and Conditions of Listening.

(1) Information underlying the regulations was from overtly published newspapers, information reports and State Department despatches. This information is believed to have good reliability.

(2) While much of the information relating to conditions of listening, including jamming, came from NIS reports and overtly published reports, certain aspects depended on information from unevaluated information reports.

(3) The NIS reports and overtly published reports are considered to have good reliability. The unevaluated reports, however, are generally unconfirmed and cover specific situations. For this reason they cannot be considered to have as high a reliability as those sources underlying regulations.

d. Effectiveness of Western Broadcasts.

(1) Information as to the size of the audience was fragmentary in nature, and came from State Department documents, an NIS report, an overt published report, as well as CIA covert reports. While all but the covert report information has a good reliability, the covert reports give unconfirmed information on specific situations and for this reason cannot be considered as reliable as the balance of the sources.

(2) Information on the nature of the audience is fragmentary and was taken mostly from covert CIA reports, and for this reason cannot be given a reliability any higher than fair.

(3) Information relating to popular stations, times, and frequencies for listening, was taken largely from covert CIA reports and refer in general to specific situations is mostly unconfirmed and hence is given fair reliability.

2. Sources.

Evaluations, following the classification entry and designated "Eval." have the following significance:

<u>Source of Information</u>	<u>Information</u>
A - Completely Reliable	1 - Confirmed by other sources
B - Usually reliable	2 - Probably true
C - Fairly reliable	3 - Possibly true
D - Not usually reliable	4 - Doubtful
E - Not reliable	5 - Probably false
F - Cannot be judged	6 - Cannot be judged

Evaluations not otherwise designated are those appearing on the cited document; those designated "RR" are by the author of this paper. No "RR" evaluation is given when the author agrees with the evaluation of the cited document.

25X1A

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Next 8 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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