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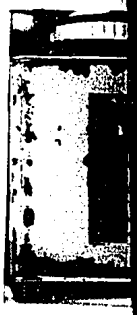

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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

REVIEW 1951 ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1952 PLANS FOR RADIOFICATION IN USSR; EMPHASIZE RURAL AREAS

/Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

Communications workers sought to fulfill and to exceed the 1951 plan, particularly in the countryside. The plan for installing wired radio speakers was not fulfilled in a number of oblasts chiefly because of an unsatisfactory supply of materials and apparatus. Much of the equipment arrived unevenly in a number of places.(1)

RSFSR

In Moscow Oblast, the chief of the oblast administration for communications and the DRTS (Directorate of the Radio Relay Network) have been charged with giving insufficient attention to providing villages with radio facilities.(1) The complete radiofication of Solnechnogorskiy Rayon was promised for 1 January 1952. Some 800 new wired radio speakers were installed in the homes of kolkhoz workers, clubs, etc., in the rayon.(2)

In Leningrad Oblast, the 1951 state plan for providing the countryside with radio facilities was fulfilled successfully by equipping six times more wired radio relay centers, and installing two times more wired radio speakers than in 1950. The network of radio receivers grew at the same time, so that a majority of the kolkhoz homes in the oblast now have receivers or wired radio speakers. Wide use is made of wired radio relay center types KRU-2 with wind motors, and MG-SRTU-100. At 40 points in the oblast, radio installations permit the transmission of radio broadcasts over intra-rayon telephone lines.(1)

In Kalinin Oblast, three wired radio relay centers, with which 200 kolkhoz houses have been connected, were built in Kamenskiy Rayon. In 1951, in this rayon more than 350 radio receivers were installed in kolkhozes and 327 kolkhoz workers' homes were connected with a wired radio relay center. Plans called for bringing radio entertainment to more than 100 houses from kolkhoz and

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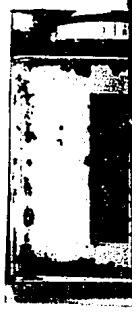

rayon wired radio relay centers, and for building one more wired radio relay center by the end of 1951. By November 1951, 20 kilometers of wire had been laid and the equipment for the construction of the wired radio relay center had been prepared.(3)

The chiefs of the oblast administrations for communications and the DRTS for Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Tula, and other oblasts have been charged with devoting insufficient time to the expansion of radio facilities in the countryside.(1)

Before 1950, 371 wired radio relay centers, belonging to different administrations and organizations, operated in Krasnodar Kray. More than 160 new wired relay centers were built and about 50,000 wired radio speakers were installed in 1950 - 1951. The 1951 plan for the construction of kolkhoz wired radio relay centers and the installation of wired speakers in homes of kolkhoz workers was fulfilled successfully. Some difficulties arose in the allocation of materials. The Ministry of Communications supplied an inadequate amount of cable insulated with polyvinyl chloride, which is best suited for the treeless rayons of Krasnodar Kray. Its use is cheaper than building overhead lines. Many of the wired radio relay centers are used inadequately because no wired speakers are on sale. In 1951, industry supplied a considerable number of cheap radio receivers, but they are used ineffectively because no batteries are on sale. The 1952 plan calls for complete radiofication of the kray with the installation of no less than 30,000 wired radio speakers.(4)

In expanding radio facilities in Stavropol' Kray, communications workers took into consideration the peculiarities of the Northern Caucasus where populated points are large villages of 200 to 2,000 houses and more. They installed powerful wired radio relay centers and connected nearby population centers with them. For example, the powerful wired radio center of the Kolkhoz imeni Leni in Cherkesskiy Rayon of Cherkessk Autonomous Oblast was used to relay broadcasts to 11 populated points with the aid of feeders. The basic type of relay line used in the treeless Stavropol' Kray is the underground cable.(1)

A new wired radio relay center with a 500-watt amplifier has been installed in the new rayon center of Tsimlyanskaya. In a short time communications workers built 18 kilometers of radio relay lines and suspended 46 kilometers of wires. The radio relay lines in Krasnoyarskiy Settlement have been built anew. A 100-watt village wired radio relay center is under construction in Khoroskovskaya Stanitsa.(3)

On the Volga-Don canal, 500-watt amplifying equipment was installed at the Martynovskiy wired radio relay center. New feeder and subscribers' lines have been installed at the construction site of the Stalingrad GES, and radio facilities have been extended to the workers' settlement near the construction site of the dam. A temporary wired radio relay center with an Mu-500 amplifier is being installed at the site of the large town of builders.(5)

Communications workers of Kuybyshev Oblast laid more than 550 kilometers of new radio relay lines. Underground cables, which are cheaper to install, have been used extensively. Radiofication now includes more than 500 kolkhozes. In 1951, 25 new inter-kolkhoz wired radio relay centers were built.(6)

In Sverdlovsk Oblast, the radiofication of 639 kolkhozes has been accomplished; 234 village and kolkhoz wired radio relay centers served more than 17,000 wired radio speakers.(7)

The 1951 plan for radiofication was successfully fulfilled in Omsk and Tomsk oblasts.(1) In Omsk Oblast, nine out of ten kolkhoz households now have wired radio speakers.(8)

In Novosibirsk Oblast, 31 wired radio relay centers and 10,000 wired radio speakers were installed in the houses of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and of the rural intelligentsia in 1951.(9)

More than 200 kolkhozes in Altay have wired radio relay centers. The complete radiofication of Zav'yalovskiy and Troytskiy rayons has been finished, and more than 10,000 wired radio speakers were installed in the villages. The 1952 plan calls for building 135 wired relay centers in Altay Kray.(10)

The first rayon in Buryat-Mongol ASSR to be completely radiofied was Severo-Baykal'skiy Rayon, where seven consolidated kolkhozes operate 11 wired radio relay centers. The complete radiofication of Bichurskiy Rayon was finished recently, and in 1952 the complete radiofication of Selenginskiy, Pribaykal'skiy, Khorinskiy, and Yeravninskiy rayons is planned. Some 300 wired radio relay centers now operated in kolkhoz villages, in large livestock raising and field brigades, at logging centers, and at fisheries.(11)

Karelo - Finnish SSR

Wired radio relay centers were set up in 11 kolkhozes in 1951. In January 1952, more than 250 wired radio speakers were installed in the Gumarinc lumber settlement in Segozerskiy Rayon. Wired radio relay centers have also been installed in the lumber settlement of Man'ga and Syandeoa in Pryazhinskiy and Olonetskiy rayons, as well as in the workers' settlement of the Naysten'yarvskiy lumber mill. The 1952 plan calls for the radiofication of 55 kolkhozes and 20 lumber settlements in the republic; two inter-kolkhoz wired radio relay centers are also to be built, equipped with the newest radio apparatus.(12)

Estonian SSR

In November and December 1951, 136 new wired radio speakers were installed in the growing radio relay network of Narva. Communications workers furnished the workers' quarters in the new houses along ulitsa imeni I.V. Stalina and ulitsa imeni A.S. Pushkina with radio facilities. When the installation of radio relay lines to the Vayvara railroad station is finished, railroad workers and inhabitants of nearby population centers will be able to hear Moscow, Tallin, and other places.(13)

Latvian SSR

B. Statut, head of the Latvian DRTS, reveals that there are 100,000 radio receivers in the Latvian SSR. His report continues:

Since the war, wired radiofication, a new branch of engineering communications, has been developed. More than 200 wired radio relay centers now relay broadcasts to 67,000 wired radio speakers. Plans for the future include the complete radiofication of Latvian towns and villages in the next few years. The radio relay and receiving network is to be more than doubled by 1955, and the number of radio points in the country increased eight times.

A number of engineers have initiated the bold experiment of combining radio, telegraph, and telephone operations for reasons of economy. They include engineers A. Aleksandrov, N. Naumov, and N. Mikheyev and technicians C. Starchikov, E. Dzintars, and A. Pribochenok. In the past, the usual method of radiofying a population center, kolkhoz, and rayon center was to build a wired radio relay center of small and medium capacity, from 5 to 500 watt, serving 50 to 800 wired radio speakers. Usually, such a wired radio relay center was built away from telegraph and telephone buildings to prevent mutual

interference. Latvian communications workers have overcome the problems associated with putting wired radio relay centers beside telephone stations so that they can be operated simultaneously.

Comparatively powerful wired radio relay centers of 500-1,000 watts have been combined with other means of communications in the same building. In the place of two technicians, one for the radio and one for the telephone work, only one has to be on duty for both. The inspection and installation sections for radio relay and telephone lines are also combined.

Great economies have resulted. The first 30 wired radio relay center stations were combined with telephone stations in 1946, leading to a yearly saving of 63,000 rubles. In 1947, 55 wired radio relay center stations were combined, and in 1949, 157 stations. On the completion of the combining of telegraph and telephone with radiofication in 1950, 251 specialists were released for the operation of wired radio relay centers. In the period 1946 - 1951, 6.5 million rubles were saved and 3,530 square meters of productive space freed.

Further progress toward the close combination of electric means of communication has been made. In 1951, a group of engineer-technical communications workers, including B. Savnonenko, P. Ziemelis, I. Potemkin, and E. Kalevits, introduced a technique for the simultaneous use of telephone wires for telephone communication and relaying radio broadcasts. Their work followed a number of practical experiments based on the theoretical elaborations of the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Communications. A simple receiving-amplifying device which allows telephone lines to transmit radio broadcasts without interference is installed at one telephone subscriber. It is controlled by the rayon center, requires no maintenance personnel, and can drive up to 100 speakers in a kolkhoz relay network.

The experimental work conducted in Tukumskiy Rayon confirmed the general applicability of a method for the radiofication of kolkhozes. Some 400 families of kolkhoz workers of Tukumskiy Rayon listen to radio broadcasts relayed by telephone lines. This method is to be expanded widely in the future.(14)

Belorussian SSR

In 1951, agricultural cooperatives of the Belorussian SSR built 174 wired radio relay centers which served about 400 population centers. Many agricultural cooperatives in Poles'ye, Bobruysk, and Vitebsk oblasts have been provided with radio facilities.(15) In Pales'ye Oblast, 50 agricultural cooperatives have wired radio relay centers, and more than 15,000 wired radio speakers and radio receivers have been installed in farmers' houses. The complete radiofication of all rayon centers and worker's settlement has been finished; it is nearing completion in the population centers of Mozyrskiy and Khoynikskiy rayons. The 1952 plan for Poles'ye Oblast calls for the construction of 20 new wired radio relay centers and for the radiofication of more than 3,000 houses of kolkhoz workers.(16)

The number of kolkhoz wired radio relay centers in Baranovichi Oblast was tripled in 1951. The complete radiofication of Luninetskiy Rayon in Pinsk Oblast, and of Minskiy Rayon in Minsk Oblast was accomplished. Some 300 new wired radio relay centers are planned for the Belorussian SSR in 1952. The new relay lines are to extend more than 2,500 kilometers. Radiofication of all kolkhozes is planned for Byda-Koshelevskiy Rayon of Gomel' Oblast, Khotimskiy Rayon of Mogilev Oblast, and several other rayons.(17)

Ukrainian SSR

In the first 9 months of 1951, 5,543 kilometers of overhead lines, 3,466 kilometers of underground lines, and several hundred new kolkhoz wired radio relay centers were built in the Ukrainian SSR. Around 20,000 wired radio speakers were installed and 50,000 repaired.(1)

The 1951 plan for the radiofication of the villages of Kiev Oblast was exceeded. The radiofication of 85 population centers, and the installation of 40 wired radio relay centers, the majority of them with reserve power sources and of 6,000 wired radio speakers were accomplished. The construction of 680 kilometers of overhead radio lines and 380 kilometers of underground cable radio lines was also completed. There are 130 kolkhoz wired radio relay centers with a power ranging from 50 to 500 watts in the oblast A 1,000-watt inter-kolkhoz wired radio relay center is under construction in Cherkasskiy Rayon. The complete radiofication of each rayon is planned on the basis of creating large kolkhoz wired radio relay centers and connecting villages within a radius of 10-12 kilometers to a large wired radio relay center of the Ministry of Communications by building underground and overhead feeders. The installation of KRU-2 models is planned in the most distant villages.(18) The power of a series of the largest wired radio relay centers in the rayon centers of Cherkassy, Zhazhkov, Borispol', Smela, Kanev, Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy, and others has been increased.

The 1951 plan was also fulfilled successfully in Dnepropetrovsk and Khar'kov oblasts.(1)

In 1951, radio broadcasts were brought to 9,326 houses of kolkhoz workers, and to clubs and reading rooms in Odessa Oblast.(9) The radio network of Kotovsk has been expanded in the last few years. The wired radio relay center has been equipped with an apparatus for driving 10,000 wired radio speakers, and radiofication has been extended in five villages.(19)

Moldavian SSR

A decree of the Council of Ministers Moldavian SSR of 15 March 1952 concerning measures for the mass radiofication of the republic in 1952 stated that the progress of radiofication had been unsatisfactory. Only 1.9 million rubles of the 3.5 million allotted for the construction of wired radio relay centers were spent, and only 851,000 rubles of the 1.5-million credit allowed to kolkhozes for radiofication were absorbed. The existing power of wired radio relay centers was used only 65 percent, and of radio lines only 85 percent. Rayon committees were accused of not giving the required help to communications organs and to kolkhozes in the construction of new wired radio relay centers and in the expansion of old ones. The basic reason for lack of fulfillment of the radiofication plan and for the poor work of kolkhoz and inter-kolkhoz wired radio relay centers was said to be the poor leadership provided by Krivdenko, the authorized representative of the Ministry of Communications for the Moldavian SSR, Vladimirov, chief engineer of Upolminsvyan [Office of the Authorized Representative of the Ministry of Communications USSR?], and Garash, chief of DRTS. The Moldavian Construction and Installation Administration for Radiofication, headed by Shaparov, has been in existence for a year, but, according to the decree, nothing good can be said of its activities. Its radio technicians often visit the kolkhozes, but do not give the help necessary for proper operation of wired radio relay centers by local cadres.

The decree called for the following changes in the radiofication picture: The plan for training of cadres of radio technicians is to be improved and their classification raised. The number of vacuum tube receivers, as well as the

wired radio relay network, are to be expanded. Trading organizations are to cooperate in this, and perform their functions more effectively. The network of radio repair shops is to be expanded not only in towns and rayon centers, but also in large villages.(29)

The 1952 plan calls for the installation of 15,000 wired radio speakers and 15 wired radio relay centers. Such centers have already been put into operation in Kazmina village of Kamenskiy Rayon, and in Shibka village of Grigoriopol'skiy Rayon. Wired radio relay centers were to be put into operation in Perescheno village of Kryulyanskiy Rayon, and Pererita village in Lipkanskiy Rayon on 5 February 1952.(20) The radiofication of the villages of Skylyanski Rayon is being carried out successfully.(21)

Kazakh SSR

In 1951, 22 kolkhoz wired radio relay centers were built in Severo-Kazakhstan Oblast instead of the 14 planned; five kolkhozes installed feeders from wired radio relay centers of the Ministry of Communications. In addition, 723 radio receivers have been installed, and the radiofication of 47 clubs, reading rooms, and libraries, 142 schools, all children's homes, and almost half of all boarding schools was accomplished.

In half a year, eight kolkhoz wired radio relay centers were built in Petropavlovskiy Rayon, where the radiofication of all villages is planned for 1952.

Priishimskiy and Mamlyutskiy rayons offer a sharp contrast since not one wired radio relay center has been built in either so far. A shortage of speakers prevents full use of the wired radio relay center. Trading organizations also failed to meet the demand for vacuum tube receivers.(8)

In Pavlodar Oblast, ten wired radio relay centers were put into operation in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and MTS in 1951. In 1952, the opening of 28 wired radio relay centers is planned in the villages of the oblast. The successful progress of radiofication is reported in the kolkhoz villages of Tozovskiy, Tsyurupinskiy, and Irtyshskiy rayons, with many kolkhoz workers acquiring radio receivers.(22)

Uzbek SSR

There are 150,000 radio speakers in Uzbek SSR and their number grows from month to month.(23)

The progress of radiofication in Andizhan Oblast has been criticized even though the 1951 plan for kolkhozes and other organizations was exceeded. Ten kolkhozes installed new wired radio relay centers which serve 10,000 - 12,000 kolkhoz households. Actually, it would be possible to install 20,000 wired radio speakers if radiofication were handled properly and the power of wired radio relay centers were used adequately instead of serving, on an average, 100-200 wired radio speakers. For example, the Stalinchi Kolkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon has a wired radio relay center for 2,000 kolkhoz households, but in all there are only 218 wired radio speakers on the territory of the kolkhoz. There are a few more than 4,000 wired radio speakers in the oblast. The DRTS received new equipment from the state for increasing the power of the oblast wired radio relay center in Andizhan five times and for the radiofication of the city and nearby kolkhozes. The absence of a building complicates in question of installation. The city committee of the party and oblast organizations promise to take measures, but nothing has been done.(24)

50X1-HUM

Turkmen SSR

In 1951, 80 kilometers of wires were suspended in Chardzhou Oblast; five new kolkhoz wired radio relay centers of great power were also put into operation.(25)

The radiofication of the settlements of builders of the Main Turkmen Canal was accomplished from existing wired radio relay centers in Kazandzhik, Kizil-Arvat, and Kunya-Urgench. A 50-watt wired radio relay center was installed for the radiofication of the support base of Lake Yaskhan, and another of 100-watts for the settlement of builders in the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov.(5)

The Ministry of Communications USSR has confirmed the 1952 plan for the radiofication of kolkhozes in the Turkmen SSR, for which some 2 million rubles have been allotted. The plan calls for the radiofication of 5,000 kolkhoz workers' houses and the construction of 26 new wired radio relay centers with the latest equipment. Less powerful equipment, supplied with power by a wind-operated electric plant, will be installed in a few kolkhozes which are removed from population centers. The realization of the plan will require the laying of 400 kilometers of relay lines.(26) In Chardzhou Oblast communications workers are to install 2,000 wired radio speakers which will be connected to state and kolkhoz wired radio relay centers.(25)

Tadzhik SSR

Kolkhoz workers of Voroshilovabadskiy Rayon have acquired more than 200 radio receivers in a short time.(27)

Kirgiz SSR

The announcement on the necessity of registering radios in 1952 published in Kirgiz SSR lists the following yearly rates for subscribers: 5 rubles for crystal receivers; 36 rubles for vacuum tube radio receivers for individual use; 54 rubles for vacuum tube receivers in village reading rooms, "red corners," and radio auditoriums; 75 rubles for vacuum tube receivers installed in trading, productive, and entertainment enterprises, in institutions and organizations, in teaching institutes, on ships, airplanes, trains, and automobiles.(28)

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