

Egon Erkmann

24.-26.03.2026

Jūrmala, Latvia



Co-funded by
the European Union

Estonia – Latvia



**ESTONIA-LATVIA
PROGRAMME
2021-2027**
Growing through neighbourly cooperation



MIL-HER ACCESSIBLE

Ideological
propaganda during
the Cold War and
improved accessibility
in Railway and
Communications
museum



RAUDTEE- JA SIDEMUUSEUM

3 activities

- **Ideological propaganda**
during the Cold War
- **Civil defense as propaganda**
during the Cold War
- **Tactile objects**
for the visually impaired

Ideological struggle in mass media during the Cold War

- **Topic:** Secretly listening to/watching foreign radio stations and TV programs
- **Target group:** Basic school and high school
- **Duration:** 45 minutes

- **An interactive exhibit** is being created – **a radio** where broadcasts can be listened to

Ideological struggle in mass media during the Cold War



An audio clip of 'Voice of America' from 1981

Ideological struggle in mass media during the Cold War

- **Goal:** To introduce the forms and roles of communication and mass media across different decades, specifically during the Cold War as a tool for ideological struggle, based on local and family history examples.

Follow-up Activities

- **Preparation:** Students interview grandparents or older relatives about foreign media during the Soviet era.
- **At Home:** Completing a questionnaire with a relative.
- **At School:** Discussion and comparison of the completed questionnaires and museum experiences.

Questionnaire

“Listening to foreign radio stations and watching foreign TV channels during the Soviet era”

- Listening to foreign radio stations – 17 questions.
- Watching foreign TV – 16 questions.

Describe who in your family listened to foreign stations? Who listened to what?

- My grandfather listened to the Voice of America and my great-grandmother listened to Radio Free Europe.
- All the elderly people listened.
Politics (anti-Soviet propaganda).

Were children allowed to listen to foreign radio stations?

- Children were allowed to listen to foreign radio stations, but they were not allowed to tell anyone about it.
- Children were not interested in such topics; otherwise, it was allowed.
- Children were not allowed to listen to foreign radio stations because of the fear of the Soviet regime.

Describe how this listening took place (with family, alone, with friends)?

- The listening took place with the family and in secret. The curtains were firmly closed and the windows were dark.
- With the family; the radio played in the middle of the table and people listened.

Describe what news or story heard from a foreign station has stuck in your memory?

- I don't remember specific stories, but the exciting ones were when anniversaries were approaching; then they talked more and had more special perspectives. They talked about things related to Estonian independence.

Civil defense as propaganda during the Cold War

- **(Air) raid sirens** in public spaces and homes.
- **Wired radio networks** (speakers) in homes—a so-called one-way information channel for notifying citizens.
- **Civil defense** as a part of propaganda—maintaining a constant state of war threat.
- **Demonstration** included in both educational programs and guided tours.

Civil defense as propaganda during the Cold War



Air raid siren and warning during the Soviet era

Tactile objects for the visually impaired

- **Steam locomotive No 52 3368**,
the so-called “war locomotive”,
scale 1:10,
the 3D object would be
approximately 2 meters long.
- **Haapsalu station building**,
scale 1:100,
the 3D object would be
approximately 3 meters long.

“War locomotive”



Haapsalu station



Example of a 3D print



Thank you
for your attention!



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