

to British ports and were placed
disposal of the Allies.

ay, Radio New York Worldwide is
by the Church of Jesus Christ of
Day Saints (Mormon). Unlike the
other non-governmental shortwave
casting stations in the United States
San Francisco and WINB, Red
WNYW broadcasts only a few hours
ous programming and devotes most
hours to entertainment, news and
picked off the wires of the Co-
Broadcasting System.

RADIO FREE EUROPE

a its European headquarters in
West Germany, Radio Free Eu-
operated by the Radio Free Europe
tee, Inc., New York, N.Y. Despite
pressions, Radio Free Europe does
am its broadcasts to the Soviet
but leaves that task to Radio
headquartered in the same west
city.

of the transmissions from Radio
Europe are directed to Bulgaria,
Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and
In each instance the broadcasts
the languages of their respective
es. The three principal services are
ish, Czechoslovak and Hungarian
ges, each of which is on the air
ously except for a minor break in
nning in the middle of the Eu-
night.

of the techniques adopted by
Free Europe to ensure reception in
get areas is the use of two trans-
sites in West Germany plus a short-
transmitting site in Portugal on the
e westerly tip of Europe. Operating
ne Portugal site, Radio Free Europe
ake use of higher broadcasting fre-
es in the 19-, 16- and 13-meter
for partially interference-free re-
a in its central and east European
zones.

Radio Free Europe has always suffered
jamming. The intensity of jamming

directed against Radio Free Europe broad-
casts is a yardstick by which the current
state of the cold war may be judged.

Even when the jamming of the Voice of
America and the BBC had ceased, jamming
of Radio Free Europe often continued
unabated, or indeed was worsened, thanks
to the jamming transmitters released from
operations against the VoA and BBC.

Listeners in Europe find that the pro-
gramming of Radio Free Europe is bal-
anced. Research teams studying events in
each target country, and in the Soviet
Union and elsewhere, work in the Munich
headquarters, producing incisive commen-
taries on domestic events in the countries
of eastern Europe. Political coverage is
supplemented by many popular programs
of jazz and western music of all kinds.
In recent years, the music programs from
Radio Free Europe have been modern-
ized and are winning a larger audience
than ever among the younger generation in
eastern Europe.

Despite the jamming, Radio Free Eu-
rope is frequently audible in North Ameri-
ca, especially from the Portuguese trans-
mitting site which operates on higher fre-
quencies and at hours which permit re-
ception across the north Atlantic.

VATICAN RADIO

Once a beleaguered, weak, outdated
radio broadcasting station operating from
very cramped quarters in the Vatican,
Radio Vaticana, the Vatican Radio, is now
installed in the enclave of Santa Maria di
Galleria. Totally and completely surround-
ed by Italian territory, these new high pow-
ered transmitters were a gift from Catholics
abroad, particularly those in Australia and
New Zealand.

Aware like many other international
broadcasting stations of the growing size
of the transistorized radio receiver aud-
ience in Africa, Asia, and Latin America,
the Vatican Radio now beams strong sig-
nals to Africa, India, China, Japan, the
Philippines, and many other countries.

Numerous other programs have been intro-
duced in the styles and languages that will
appeal to non-western audiences. The
English and French language programs
have been enlivened and broadcasting in
the languages of eastern Europe—once
subjected to heavy jamming—has consider-
able popular appeal in those areas.

Most of the programs from Vatican
Radio are of moderately short duration
(15–30 minutes) and consist of news and
features in an astonishing variety of lan-
guages, plus regular newscasts in Latin.
In fact, a special panel of linguists has
been employed by Vatican Radio to “in-
vent” new Latin words to describe the
features of modern life. The Latin news-
casts bring a vivacity to Latin which it has
not had for hundreds of years. During the
Cold War, the Latin transmissions were a
life-line to the Vatican for the Catholic
clergy for whom listening to national-lan-

guage broadcasts from the Vatican was
either impossible (due to jamming) or
forbidden, or both. Among the non-Eu-
ropean languages now used by Vatican
Radio are Arabic, Amharic, Chinese, Hindi,
Japanese, Tamil and Malayan.

RARE STATIONS TO LOOK FOR

All of the above stations are among the
loudest and most dominant on the short-
wave dial. They are only a small sample
of all possible loggings. As the listener
broadens his horizons, many smaller and
rarer stations will be his greatest challenges.

Some of the most interesting stations
are:

In Europe:

Radio Kukesi and Radio Skodra,
Albania

Emissor Regional dos Acores, Azores
Islands

Dear Mr. R.E. Wood

We are glad to confirm your
reception report on our programme
transmitted on 15060 Kc/s dated
Dec. 2nd 1968.

Your further reception reports
on our broadcasts will be welcome.

Yours sincerely,
Radio Peking

我们是毛主席的红小兵
北京广播电台

At the time of the cultural revolution, Radio
Peking ceased to issue specific verifications,
stating date, frequency, etc., and merely
returned very unspecific QSL cards. Many
QSL cards were issued in response to in-
quiries and totally erroneous reports. How-
ever, Radio Peking does occasionally verify
reports as this example will obviously attest.