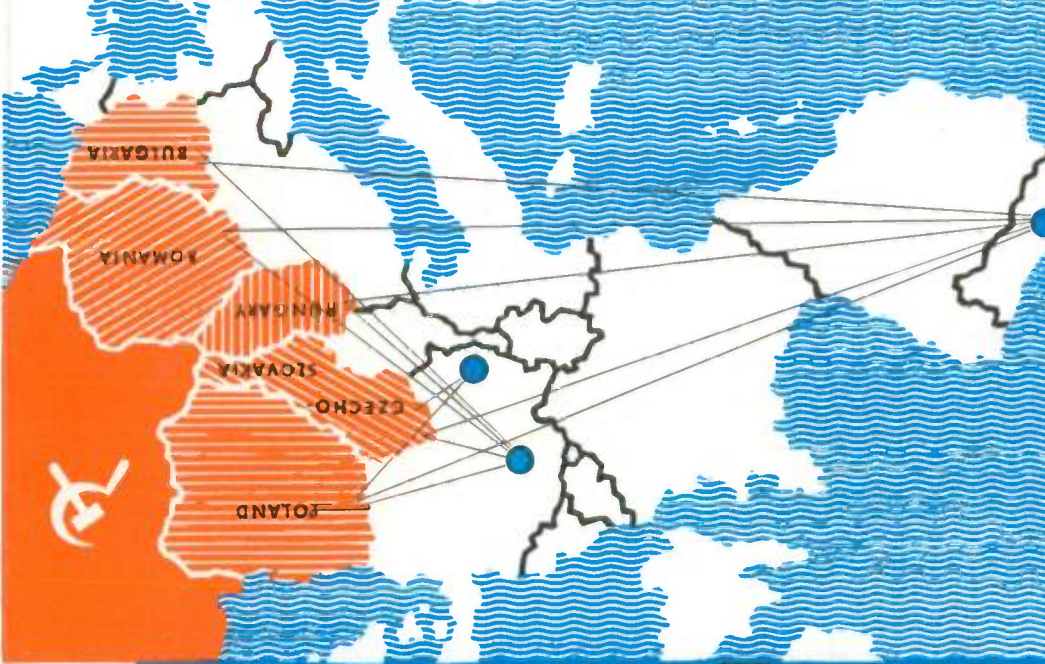


A tall, dark metal lattice tower stands against a clear, bright blue sky. The tower's structure is composed of numerous vertical and diagonal beams, creating a complex geometric pattern. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

RADIO FREE EUROPE

- *What it is*
- *What it does*



Radio Free Europe maintains twenty-eight transmitters in Western Europe, with a total power of over 1,250,000 watts. Lisbon and Hbitis transmit by shortwave beamed against the ionosphere (see diagram overleaf): Munich—Hofkirchen is a medium-wave (AM) station. This mixture of short- and medium-wave transmissions helps to attain maximum effectiveness in the battle with Communist jammers operating against RFE from the satellites and from the Soviet Union.

What it is

Radio Free Europe is a private American network of five radio stations with headquarters in Munich. Its transmitters are located in Portugal and West Germany (see map overleaf). It broadcasts 18 hours daily to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and 5 hours daily to Romania and Bulgaria—and only in the languages of those countries.

Lucius Clay: He saw the need.



Q. When and How was RFE Started?

A. While he was U. S. Commander in Berlin in 1948-49, General Lucius Clay was impressed by the broadcasts of RIAS (Radio In The American Sector) to the East Zone of Germany. He returned to the United States convinced that similar broadcasting techniques should be used to break the Communist monopoly of communications in the satellite states of Central Eastern Europe. A group of distinguished Americans led by former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew organized RFE, which first went on the air on July 4, 1950, broadcasting programs prepared and spoken by exiles from the Soviet Satellites.

Q. Is RFE a U.S. Government Station?

A. No. RFE is privately financed, privately managed and is supported by the contributions of U.S. citizens to the Radio Free Europe Fund. No contributions are received from any other country. The first fund campaign was launched by Dwight Eisenhower, who as U. S. President defined RFE's mission: "Tell the Truth."

Q. What is the Difference Between VOA and RFE?

A. VOA (The Voice of America) is an official U. S. radio network; RFE is a private organization. VOA broadcasts are world-wide, in 38 languages; RFE concentrates on five strategic Communist satellite countries in East Europe.

Q. What is the Purpose of RFE?

A. RFE's purpose is to provide the people of East Europe with a balanced program of information, political comment, culture, religion and entertainment prepared and broadcast by exiles working as free men. These programs not

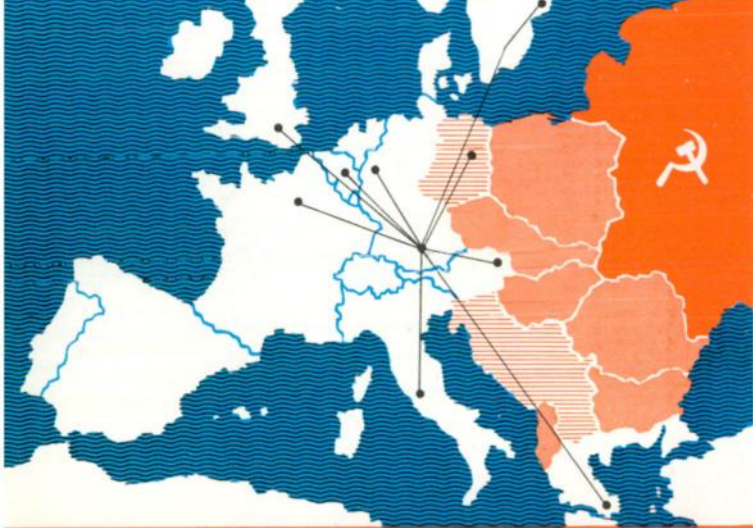


Dwight Eisenhower: He defined the mission.

only correct the distortions of Communist press and radio, they also clearly express the concern of the West for the welfare of the captive peoples, and thus keep alive the hope for eventual independence.

Q. What is RFE's Political Position?

A. RFE is non-partisan. It is, however, committed to the basic ideas of Western civilization: the sanctity of the individual, the rule of law and the right of peoples to self-determination. The Communists are opposed to and threaten these bastions of democracy; RFE therefore is irrevocably committed against Communism.



RFE maintains field bureaus in 9 principal West European cities.

What it does

stations and news services, studies leading Communist newspapers and magazines and interviews many Iron Curtain travelers and refugees. RFE's Central News Room receives about one million words of copy a day, which is edited down to 100,000 words for use by broadcasters (see flow chart below).

Q. What Does RFE Broadcast?

A. News: Objective, well-sourced, accurate newscasts covering both the Communist and the free world are broadcast hourly and represent 17% of total broadcast time.

World Press Review: A balanced account of Western press reportage and editorials is provided daily and represents 7% of total broadcast time.

Political Commentaries: RFE comments editorially on the significant news of the day, emphasizing the station's commitment to the principles of Western democracy. These comments represent 20% of total broadcast time.

Other Programs: On-the-spot reporting of special events; interviews of important personalities; religious programs; sportcasts; entertainment, including plays, jazz and classical music; features, including agriculture, youth, women's programs, labor, varied cultural programs round out RFE's broadcasting program.



Monitoring of Communist radio and news services gathers vital Iron Curtain information.

Q. Who Actually Does RFE's Broadcasting?

A. Responsible exiles from the satellite, countries are in charge of RFE's five broadcast departments. Their staffs, entirely made up of exiles, write and broadcast the programs. Policy and program guidance is provided by the American director and a staff of specialists in Soviet bloc affairs. (Master tapes at each transmitter location record all RFE broadcasts, thus assuring a permanent, complete and unalterable archive of all programs.)

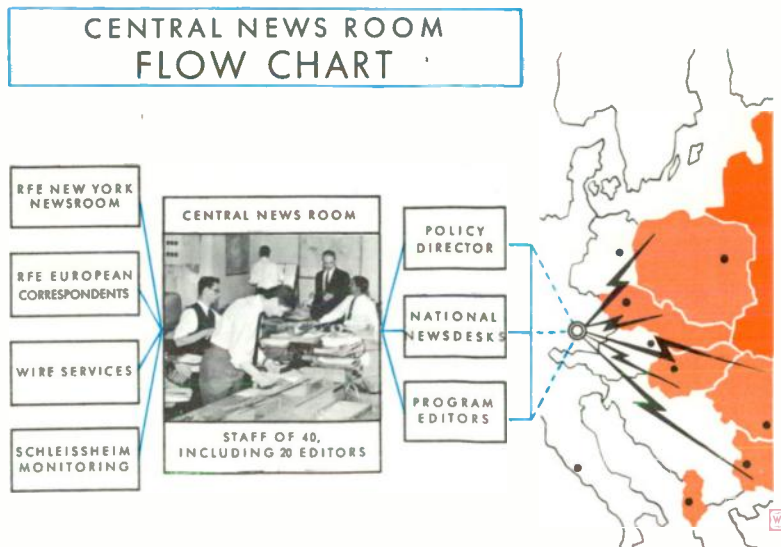


Thousands of Iron Curtain refugees, visitors and travelers are interviewed annually.

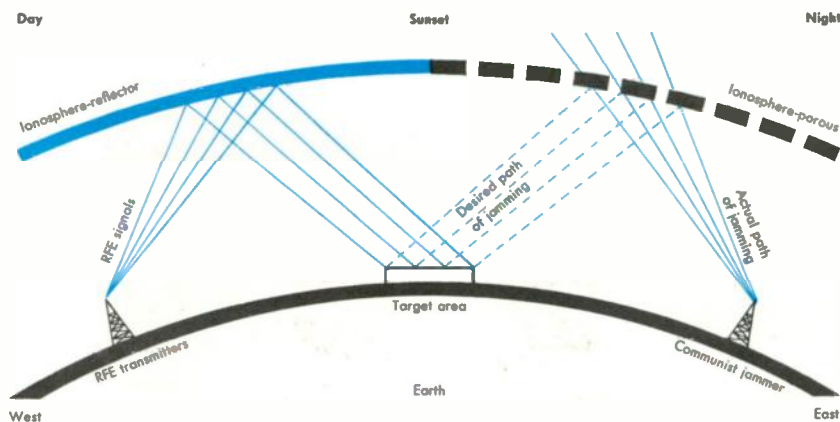
Q. How Does RFE Gather Material For Broadcast?

A. RFE gets its news from its field bureaus (see map upper left); from commercial wire services and from special correspondents and reporters, including its New York and Washington news offices and UN correspondent. RFE monitors Communist radio

CENTRAL NEWS ROOM FLOW CHART



The action of certain of the sun's rays causes the ionosphere to become a good reflector of high frequency radio signals. After sunset the ionosphere becomes less dense and is no longer a good radio-signal mirror. The west-to-east rotation of the earth gives RFE a great advantage in its fight to overcome Communist jamming during the peak evening listening hours in the target areas. At this time the darkened ionosphere no longer reflects the jamming signal. But the high-frequency RFE signals are at the same time being reflected into the audience countries by the still sunlit portion of the ionosphere.



How effective is RFE?

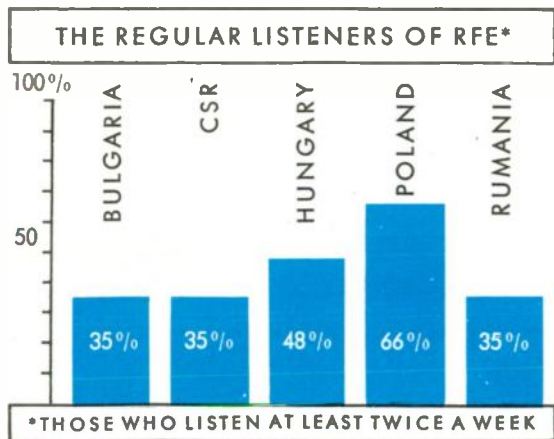
Q. What is RFE's Potential Audience?

A. There are 80,000,000 people in the five countries to which RFE broadcasts—and more than 12 million radio sets. More than half the families in the audience area have receivers capable of tuning in Western stations.

Q. How Does RFE Determine Listenership?

A. **Interviews and Surveys:** Thousands of interviews are conducted each year with East Europeans—both refugees and visitors to the West—by RFE's Audience Research Department and field bureaus and by private public opinion research organizations. Surveys based on these interviews show that RFE—whose program volume is greater than the combined programming of all other Western stations broadcasting to the five countries in their native languages—had the highest rate of listenership among Western broadcasters. Most of the East Europeans interviewed said that they listened regularly to RFE (see graph below).

Letters: Many letters from satellite listeners are received by RFE. They describe the importance of Western broadcasts and testify that RFE's programs are indeed achieving their purpose of breaking the Communist monopoly of information and of keeping alive the cultural, religious and political links between the peoples of East Europe and of the Western world.



Q. Are People in the Satellites Allowed to Listen to RFE?

A. There are no laws *per se* against listening to RFE, but the Communist satellite regimes acknowledge the effectiveness of RFE programming by their attempts to discredit it. These attempts range from press and radio attacks to the mounting of anti-RFE propaganda campaigns utilizing films, pamphlets, books and the misrepresentations of party activists.

Q. How Does RFE Compare with Other Western Stations?

A. The audience surveys noted above consistently show that RFE is the most listened to and the most influential of all Western radio stations broadcasting to the East European satellites.

Why? RFE, unlike other Western broadcasters, is on the air 18 hours a day; RFE's broad range of programs appeal to a wide variety of listeners; RFE is outspokenly concerned with happenings in East Europe; consequently listeners tend to identify RFE with their own personal and national interests. As one listener put it: "... I am convinced that **Radio Free Europe is the most effective opponent of Communism in Czechoslovakia. RFE is the moral leader in our common struggle against the present policy of Prague.**"

This audience image of RFE as American-sponsored but essentially Polish, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Romanian and Bulgarian stations in exile is the primary basis for its high listenership, credibility and influence.

Q. What About Jamming?

A. The Communist jamming effort is enormous. The official U.S. estimate of capital investment in the nearly 2,500 jammers used to disturb Western broadcasts is \$250 million; estimated annual operating cost is \$185 million. RFE combats jamming with strong transmitter power and imaginative engineering techniques. For example, one program may be broadcast simultaneously by five transmitters on five different wave lengths. Engineering studies show that 90% of RFE's programs can be heard on at least one frequency in spite of the jamming.



**PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY:**

"For many years I have been convinced that Radio Free Europe is a most valuable undertaking and that it is important that the American people should continue to contribute to its financial support... I believe that we have no more important job than to insure that the people

of all countries receive the truth so that they will be able to reach intelligent judgments... For more than ten years this enterprise has been reaching out to people in Eastern Europe, with the truth and devotion to liberty as its message. While this radio is at work, with listeners numbering in the millions, competition of ideas in these countries is kept alive."

(From the transcript of a White House press conference.)

The West European Advisory Committee, consisting of prominent West Europeans, counsels RFE on matters of policy. Shown below at a recent Committee meeting are, left to right, John Hughes, Board Chairman of the Free Europe Committee; Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Prime Minister; Randolfo Pacciardi, WEAC President and Chairman, Defense Committee, Italian Chamber of Deputies.



RADIO FREE EUROPE
ONE ENGLISH GARDEN
MUNICH · GERMANY