

SPECIAL SECTION - I N D O N E S I A

This is a new concept for Frendx, a special section devoted to a particular country its broadcasting operations and history. This page, plus the six that follow, contains, hopefully, most information about Indonesian stations that the DXer needs to know. In this sense it is intended as a sort of handbook or reference section. It has been compiled from a variety of sources and we have endeavored to make it as accurate and as complete as possible. If it meets with your approval, and we would appreciate hearing from you in this regard, we may follow up with similar multi-page sections on other countries with numerous shortwave stations.

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THE COUNTRY

Indonesia, formerly known as the Netherlands Indies, is part of the Malay Archipelago and consists of a large island group of volcanic origin, extending about 3,000 miles east to west in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It comprises the Sunda Islands (Java, Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes), the Lesser Sunda Islands (including Bali, Flores and part of Timor), the Moluccas (including Amboina, Ceram and Halmahera), Riouw Archipelago and a vast number of small islands. The most important in terms of density of population and cultural development are Java, Bali and Sumatra. All larger islands are crossed by central volcanic mountain ranges, the highest peaks being Mt. Kinabalu, 13,455 feet, and Mt. Kerinchi, 12,487 feet, the former in north Borneo, the latter in Sumatra. The slopes are heavily wooded and where cleared, support plantations of tobacco, rubber, tea, coffee and spices. Indonesia has vast mineral resources including tin, coal and oil. The climate is tropical and humid but becomes more temperate in hill and mountain regions.

The area fell under European control in the 16th Century when the Portuguese captured the commercial center of Malacca on the Malay peninsula. From there they established trading posts in Indonesia. The Dutch followed in 1596 and the English in 1600. In the early 17th Century, the rivalry became intense. The Dutch soon ousted the Portuguese who retained only a part of Timor. The Dutch East India Company expanded control over the entire region in the 17th and 18th Centuries. The holdings were taken over by the Dutch government in 1796 and with a brief time during the Napoleonic wars when the islands were occupied by British forces, remained in the hands of the Netherlands until World War II. At that time the Japanese invaded the area. After the war, nationalist interests struggled for independence from Dutch rule. Independence was achieved, with United Nations intervention, in 1949. Since then, Indonesia has been a sovereign nation. In recent years, Indonesia was engaged in an undeclared but often bitter little war with the neighboring country of Malaysia, which was an association formed of Malaya, Sarawak, Sabah, and for a time Singapore. In 1966, however, a settlement was reached and Indonesia's relations with the western world improved.

Some radio country lists consider Indonesia as one nation for DXing purposes; other lists count the major island areas as separate radio countries; Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes and Moluccas, as well as the portion of New Guinea known as West Irian.

BROADCASTING HISTORY

Prior to 1934, broadcasting in the Netherlands Indies, which ultimately became Indonesia, consisted of programs transmitted by a few local stations in the larger cities. The operating costs of these stations were defrayed by the members of local radio societies through subscription fees.

On March 31, 1934, the Netherlands Indies Broadcasting Company, Ltd. (NIROM), began broadcasting with four stations. Within 18 months, the NIROM network had expanded to 20 transmitters and by 1937, the number had grown to 24.

Of the 24, five so-called "high power" archipelago and 12 "local" transmitters were being used for the organization's "western" (Dutch) programs. One outlet also broadcast on an archipelago-wide basis, along with six "local" stations, with "oriental" programming.

The five "western" stations were: YDA, Batavia (now Djakarta), 10 kw., 3,040 kc/s. (on 6,040 kc/s., from 0030-0700 GMT); YDB, Soerabaya, 1 kw., 9,610 kc/s.; (Continued)

BROADCASTING HISTORY (Continued) - (On 15,300 kc/s., from 0030-0700 GMT); YDC, PLP and PMN, Bandoeng, each with 1.5 kw., on 15,150, 11,000, and 10,260 kc/s., respectively. The single "oriental" high power station was PMH, Bandoeng, 1.5 kw., on 6,720 kc/s.

Of the 18 "local" transmitters, nine broadcast on frequencies below 2,000 kc/s. The shortwave stations were YDA2, Batavia, 2,385 kc/s., 150 watts; YDA5, Bandoeng, 2,415 kc/s., 150 watts; YDA6, Cheribon, 2,870 kc/s., 25 watts; YDA7, Pelalongan, 3,270 kc/s., 15 watts; YDB2, Semarang, 2,450 kc/s., 150 watts; YDE3 Semarang (native), 3,158 kc/s., 150 watts; YDE2 Solo, (native), 2,500 kc/s., 25 watts; and YDE5, Djokja (native), 2,350 kc/s., 25 watts. All stations were located on the island of Java.

The 17 transmitters that broadcast the programs for Europeans got their modulation from the Batavia key station by means of landline. The stations at Sourabaia, Bandoeng and Semarang also had full studio equipment and could originate special events programs.

The seven transmitters which broadcast native programs were fed by Sourabaia and Batavia or Bandoeng.

The pride of the network was the 10,000 watt station located at Tandjong Priok, near Batavia. Its programs were beamed from an antenna network suspended from a pair of lattice work masts. Its studios and equipment, modern for 1937, were housed in a series of tile-roofed, Dutch colonial design, stucco buildings.

The Batavia archipelago station's programs were intended to reach all of the Netherlands Indies. At Bandoeng, two directional transmitters distributed the programs to Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes; PMN, 10,260 kc/s., directed northwest to Sumatra and Borneo; PLP, 11,000 kc/s., directed northeast to Borneo and Celebes. All other stations used non-directional antennas.

The NIROM engineers managed to surmount broadcasting problems resulting from the necessity of covering an area about equal to the United States. By October 1, 1936, the entire Netherlands Indies were covered by NIROM programming.

The broadcasting organization featured relays from Holland or other European countries on occasions, particularly international sports events. These signals were received by a monitoring station near Batavia, which relayed the incoming signals to the various NIROM transmitters.

Listeners financed the broadcasting operations by paying a fixed amount monthly at their local post offices. The sum tended to decrease as more and more listeners were added to the NIROM audience. NIROM was controlled by a 14 member committee, ten of whom were elected by registered listeners. Two members were appointed by the government and the remaining pair was the broadcasting manager and his assistant.

Overseas listeners occasionally were able to hear the more powerful transmitters in the Netherlands Indies during these early days. Some U.S. listeners still have rare verifications issued by the Batavia station prior to World War II.

When the Japanese invaded the Netherlands Indies, control of programming passed into the hands of the puppet government.

During the war, American listeners occasionally heard the Japanese controlled radio outlets in the Netherlands Indies. One of these stations was JANS, at Batavia, which operated on 18,135 kc/s., and was reported at 0300 GMT.

At war's end, the Dutch attempted to regain control of the area, but finally were forced to grant Indonesia its independence.

After independence, broadcasting control was turned over to the Ministry of Information's Radio National Indonesia. Later this became Radio Republik Indonesia. In 1950, RRI had its overseas service, the Voice of Indonesia, in operation, using 100 kw. transmitters on 6,045 and 11,785 kc/s. Nearly 40 other regional transmitters, with powers from 25 to 8,000 watts were also operating from 19 cities in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and Moluccas.

Several years later, after an interim period under UN control, the former Dutch New Guinea, or West Irian, as it was known to the Indonesians, was added as part of the nation of Indonesia. Existing stations there, including Radio Omroep Nieuw Guinea, first at Hollandia, later at Biak, and the station of the Dutch New Guinea Petroleum Company, at Sorong, were taken over by RRI. Recently, improvements have been made to broadcasting outlets throughout the Indonesian islands, making reception of the regional outlets in North America easier than in past years.

LIST OF RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA STATIONS

The following list has been compiled from a variety of sources. In some cases certain discrepancies in listings were noted. We have tried to reasonably resolve the differences in data, but because of this, plus the fact that changes do occur frequently we recognize the fact that a few of these entries may be outdated when you read this. However, to the best of our abilities, this list of RRI stations is accurate.

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>WAVELENGTH</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>RADIO COUNTRY</u>	<u>POWER</u>
2,312 kc/s.	129.3 meters	Djakarta	Java	2,000 watts
2,350 kc/s.	127.6 meters	Jogjakarta	Java	1,000 watts
2,350 kc/s.	127.6 meters	Pontianak	Borneo	1,000 watts
2,370 kc/s.	126.6 meters	Surabaya	Java	1,000 watts
2,390 kc/s.	125.5 meters	Kotaradja(Banda Atjeh)	Sumatra	100 watts
2,390 kc/s.	125.5 meters	Tjirebon	Java	1,000 watts
2,420 kc/s.	124.0 meters	Singaradja, Nusa Tenggara	Java	250 watts
2,421 kc/s.	123.9 meters	Bandung	Java	250 watts
2,430 kc/s.	123.5 meters	Palembang	Sumatra	1,000 watts
2,450 kc/s.	122.5 meters	Surakarta	Java	-----
2,460 kc/s.	121.9 meters	Djakarta	Java	2,000 watts
2,480 kc/s.	120.9 meters	Padang	Sumatra	1,000 watts
2,485 kc/s.	120.7 meters	Purwokerto	Java	-----
2,490 kc/s.	120.5 meters	Semarang	Java	400 watts
2,490 kc/s.	120.5 meters	Djambi	Sumatra	300 watts
2,490 kc/s.	120.5 meters	Makassar, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	300 watts
2,855 kc/s.	105.1 meters	Unknown	-----	-----
3,205 kc/s.	93.6 meters	Bandung	Java	10,000 watts
3,223 kc/s.	93.1 meters	Mataram, Nusa Tenggara	Java	1,000 watts
3,241 kc/s.	92.6 meters	Ambon, Maluku	Celebes/Moluccas	10,000 watts
3,241 kc/s.	92.6 meters	Silbolga	Sumatra	1,000 watts
3,250 kc/s.	92.3 meters	Bandjarmasin	Borneo	10,000 watts
3,259 kc/s.	92.1 meters	Kupang, Ind. Timor	Java	5,000 watts
3,277 kc/s.	91.6 meters	Djakarta	Java	7,500 watts
3,286 kc/s.	91.3 meters	Madiun	Java	1,000 watts
3,305 kc/s.	90.8 meters	Bukittinggi	Sumatra	300 watts
3,315 kc/s.	90.5 meters	Djember	Java	1,000 watts
3,325 kc/s.	90.2 meters	Palangkaraja	Borneo	1,000 watts
3,345 kc/s.	89.7 meters	Pontianak	Borneo	5,000 watts
3,345 kc/s.	89.7 meters	Fak Fak	West Irian	-----
3,355 kc/s.	89.4 meters	Sumenep	Java	1,000 watts
3,365 kc/s.	89.2 meters	Manokwari	West Irian	250 watts
3,375 kc/s.	88.9 meters	Djambi	Sumatra	1,000 watts
3,385V kc/s.	88.6 meters	Biak	West Irian	500 watts
3,385 kc/s.	88.6 meters	Kupang, Ind. Timor	Java	5,000 watts
3,395 kc/s.	88.4 meters	Purwokerto	Java	100 watts
3,395 kc/s.	88.4 meters	Medan	Sumatra	1,000 watts
3,395 kc/s.	88.4 meters	Sorong	West Irian	500 watts
3,440 kc/s.	87.2 meters	Purwokerto	Java	300 watts
3,465 kc/s.	86.6 meters	Pakanbaru	Sumatra	1,000 watts
3,915 kc/s.	76.6 meters	Ternate, Maluku	Celebes/Moluccas	1,000 watts
3,935 kc/s.	76.3 meters	Semarang	Java	5,000 watts
3,945 kc/s.	76.0 meters	Denpassar, Bali	Java	1,000 watts
3,960 kc/s.	75.8 meters	Padang	Sumatra	10,000 watts
3,975 kc/s.	75.5 meters	Surabaya	Java	10,000 watts
3,975 kc/s.	75.5 meters	Djember	Java	1,000 watts
3,985 kc/s.	75.3 meters	Merauke	West Irian	250 watts
4,753V kc/s.	63.1 meters	Makassar, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	20,000 watts
4,765 kc/s.	63.0 meters	Manokwari	West Irian	1,000 watts

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RRI STATION LIST (Continued)

FREQUENCY	WAVELENGTH	CITY	RADIO COUNTRY	POWER
4,775 kc/s.	62.8 meters	Djambi	Sumatra	7,500 watts
4,805 kc/s.	62.4 meters	Djakarta	Java	50,000 watts
4,805 kc/s.	62.4 meters	Fak Fak	West Irian	500 watts
4,810 kc/s.	62.2 meters	Fak Fak	West Irian	-----
4,820 kc/s.	62.2 meters	Bandjarmasin	Borneo	1,000 watts
4,855 kc/s.	61.8 meters	Palembang	Sumatra	10,000 watts
4,865 kc/s.	61.7 meters	Ambon, Maluku	Celebes/Moluccas	10,000 watts
4,872 kc/s.	61.6 meters	Sorong	West Irian	5,000 watts
4,875 kc/s.	61.5 meters	Surakarta	Java	10,000 watts
4,875 kc/s.	61.5 meters	Surakarta	Java	600 watts
4,890 kc/s.	61.4 meters	Samarinda	Borneo	1,000 watts
4,900 kc/s.	61.2 meters	Gorontalo, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	1,000 watts
4,900 kc/s.	61.2 meters	Kutaradja(Danda Atjeh)	Sumatra	1,000 watts
4,910 kc/s.	61.1 meters	Bukittinggi	Sumatra	1,000 watts
4,930 kc/s.	60.9 meters	Tadjung Pinang	Sumatra	150 watts
4,942 kc/s.	60.7 meters	Bandung	Java	10,000 watts
5,030 kc/s.	59.6 meters	Medan	Sumatra	20,000 watts
5,045 kc/s.	59.5 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	500 watts
5,047 kc/s.	59.4 meters	Jogjakarta	Java	20,000 watts
5,955 kc/s.	50.4 meters	Pakanbaru	Sumatra	5,000 watts
5,965 kc/s.	50.3 meters	Unknown	-----	-----
5,970 kc/s.	50.3 meters	Bandjarmasin	Borneo	1,000 watts
5,990 kc/s.	50.1 meters	Menado, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	10,000 watts
6,045 kc/s.	49.6 meters	Djakarta	Java	100,000 watts
6,070 kc/s.	49.4 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	500 watts
6,105 kc/s.	49.1 meters	Djakarta	Java	1,000 watts
6,170 kc/s.	48.6 meters	Padang	Sumatra	10,000 watts
6,980 kc/s.	42.9 meters	Tadjung Pinang	Sumatra	1,000 watts
7,100 kc/s.	42.3 meters	Jogjakarta	Java	7,500 watts
7,118 kc/s.	42.1 meters	Denpasar, Bali	Java	10,000 watts
7,140V kc/s.	42.0 meters	Ambon, Maluku	Celebes/Moluccas	10,000 watts
7,165 kc/s.	41.9 meters	Biak	West Irian	500 watts
7,190 kc/s.	41.7 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	10,000 watts
7,240 kc/s.	41.4 meters	Medan	Sumatra	7,500 watts
7,295 kc/s.	41.1 meters	Menado, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	1,000 watts
9,104 kc/s.	33.0 meters	Samarinda	Borneo	7,500 watts
9,550 kc/s.	31.4 meters	Makassar, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	7,500 watts
9,745 kc/s.	30.8 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	5,000 watts
9,770 kc/s.	30.7 meters	Djakarta	Java	20,000 watts
9,865V kc/s.	30.4 meters	Djakarta (FOREIGN SVC)	Java	50,000 watts
11,715 kc/s.	25.6 meters	Djakarta (FOREIGN SVC)	Java	100-50,000 watts
11,750 kc/s.	25.5 meters	Makassar, Sulawesi	Celebes/Moluccas	1,500 watts
11,795V kc/s.	25.5 meters	Djakarta	Java	20,000 watts
15,150 kc/s.	19.8 meters	Djakarta	Java	7,500 watts
15,344 kc/s.	19.6 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	5,000 watts
<u>ADDITION</u>				
3,325 kc/s.	90.2 meters	Sukarnapura	West Irian	10,000 watts

NAME VARIATIONS - Some initial confusion may result when referring to maps and lists of Indonesian stations because of city name changes and spelling variations. Indonesia formerly was Netherlands Indies; the Indonesian names for Borneo, Celebes and Moluccas respectively are Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Maluku. Batavia is now Djakarta, also spelled Jakarta. Hollandia is now Sukarnapura. Spelling variations are many but should not cause major problems. Some examples are: Surabaya-Surabaja; Bandung-Bandoeng; Manokwari-Manokweri; Cheribon-Tjoribon, etc., etc.

INDONESIAN REGIONAL STATIONS

The Indonesian regional stations of Radio Republik Indonesia, nearly 90 in number, provide the DXer with numerous targets for early morning listening. Schedules are fairly extensive, but the period between 1100-1400 GMT probably provides the best opportunities for logging them in the U.S., with the earlier hours preferable in the east and middle west and the later hours better for west coast listeners.

Many DXers use radio country lists which consider the areas of Indonesia as five separate entities; Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes/Moluccas, and West Irian. Though the regional stations have never been known as good verifiers, some have answered listeners reports recently. Perhaps with improving relations between the U.S. and Indonesia, verification conditions will continue to get better.

JAVA - This island is the fourth largest in the archipelago, but is most important culturally, politically and economically. The long, narrow island, 650 miles in length, by 40 to 130 miles in width, has an east-west volcanic mountain range transversing its length. The most important city is Djakarta. Java has luxuriant tropical vegetation and dense forests. Bali is located just across a narrow strait from Java. Madura is another island just off the coast of Java.

The main transmitters of RRI, the Indonesian national broadcasting organization, are located on Java, near Djakarta. The transmitters for both the overseas services and domestic broadcasts are located here. Other regional services are located on Bali, Madura and Nusa Tenggara.

Reports to stations should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia:

Studio Djakarta, Djalan Merdeka Brt. 4-5, Djakarta, Java
 Studio Bandung, Djalan Tjiandjur No. 6, Bandung, Java
 Studio Tjirebon, Djalan Kedjaksanaan No.129, Tjirebon, Java
 Studio Purwokerto, Purwokerto, Java
 Studio Jogjakarta, Djalan Tjode No.4, Jogjakarta, Java
 Studio Surakarta, Djalan Marconi No.1, Surakarta, Java
 Studio Semarang, Djalan Penandaran No.144, Semarang, Java
 Studio Madfun, Djalan Raya No.52, Madiun, Java
 Studio Surabaja, Djalan Pemuda No.90, Surabaja, Java
 Studio Djember, Djalan Maluku No.1, Djember, Java
 Studio Denpassar, Djalan Melati, Denpassar, Bali
 Studio Sumenep, Djalan Kalianget, Sumenep, Madura
 Studio Singaradja, Singaradja, Nusa Tenggara
 Studio Mataram, Djalan Selaparang-Ampenan, Mataram, Nusa Tenggara
 Studio Kupang, Djalan Tom Pello, Kupang, Indonesian Timor

SUMATRA - The second largest island of Indonesia is located south and west of the Malay peninsula across the Strait of Malacca and just northwest of Java across the Sunda Strait. It is 1,110 miles long by 280 miles wide, fringed with numerous islands. Mountains along the west coast rise to over 12,000 feet, but the eastern region is low and swampy. The climate is hot and humid except in the highland areas. Much of the interior is impenetrable forest. Economically, Sumatra is less advanced compared with Java.

While RRI has moderately powerful transmitters at Kotaradja, in north Sumatra, and Padang and Palembang, in Sumatra's south, most of the regional stations are relatively low powered. Palembang and Pakanbaru are probably the best heard in North America, and fortunately, both are known to have verified in recent months.

Reports to Sumatran stations should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia,

Studio Kotaradja, Kotaradja, Sumatra
 Studio Medan, Djalan Bulan No.5, Medan, Sumatra
 Studio Sibolga, Djalan Barus No. 28, Sibolga, Sumatra
 Studio Pakanbaru, Djalan Siak No. 13, Pakanbaru, Sumatra

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INDONESIAN REGIONAL STATIONS (Continued)

Studio Djambi, Djambi, Sumatra
 Studio Padang, Djalan Djend. Suidirman No.12, Padang, Sumatra
 Studio Dukittinggi, Djalan Dr. Rivai No.22, Bukittinggi, Sumatra
 Studio Palembang, Djalan Merdeka No.2, Palembang, Sumatra
 Studio Pinang, Djalan Diponegoro No.579, Pinang, Sumatra

BORNEO - The third largest island in the world, Borneo is the largest of the Indonesian islands. It is largely jungle with swampy lowlands in the south and south-western coastal areas. The mountainous interior rises to over 13,000 feet. The climate is hot and humid with annual rainfalls of more than 100 inches. There is also a prolonged monsoon season. Portions of Malaysia; Sarawak and Sabah, along with the nation of Brunei, are also located on the island of Borneo.

For listeners in the United States, except for the west coast states, reception of regional RRI stations in Borneo is more difficult than for those in most other areas of Indonesia.

Reports to stations in Borneo should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia,
 Studio Pontianak, Djalan Parwira No.7, Pontianak, Kalimantan
 Studio Bandjarmasin, Djalan Sudimara No.6, Bandjarmasin, Kalimantan
 Studio Samarinda, Djalan Pemandian S34/35, Samarinda, Kalimantan
 Studio Palangkaraya, Palangkaraya, Kalimantan

CELEBES/MOLUCCAS - Celebes is a curiously shaped island located 90 miles east of Borneo. It consists mainly of four large peninsulas, with the principal one projecting northward. Mountainous terrain rises to over 11,000 feet. There are fertile valleys and rich grazing land in the highlands. The climate is hot and humid generally. Among wild life on Celebes are the tailless baboons, peculiar to the country. The Moluccas are a large island group comprising the eastern part of the Malay archipelago between Celebes and New Guinea. It comprises two groups, the North Moluccas and the South Moluccas. Ternate is located in the northern group; Amboina in the south.

The stronger transmitters of RRI are located at Makassar and Manado, in the Celebes, and at Ambon in the Moluccas.

Reports to stations in Celebes or Moluccas should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia:

Studio Makassar, Djalan Rjburne No.2, Makassar, Sulawesi
 Studio Manado, Manado, Sulawesi
 Studio Gorontalo, Gorontalo, Sulawesi
 Studio Ambon, Djalan Djenderal Achmadjani, Ambon, Maluku
 Studio Ternate, Djalan Kedaton, Ternate, Maluku

WEST IRIAN - This is the Indonesian half of the island of New Guinea, once known as Netherlands New Guinea. When Indonesia gained independence in 1949, the status of this territory remained clouded. After struggles between Dutch forces and infiltrated Indonesian troops, the area came under UN protection and finally in 1963 became part of Indonesia. The mainland part of the territory is mountainous on the north and lowland and swampy in the south. Prior to being joined to Indonesia, there were two shortwave stations operated here; Radio Omroep Nieuw Guinea, and Radio Sorong, at Sorong. Both were absorbed by the Indonesians. The Dutch capital, Hollandia, was changed in name, first to Kotabaru and later to Sukarnapura. Other RRI stations have been established here.

Reports to stations in West Irian should be addressed to: Radio Republik Indonesia
 Studio Sukarnapura, Sukarnapura, West Irian
 Studio Sorong, Sorong, West Irian
 Studio Fak Fak, Fak Fak, West Irian
 Studio Biak, Biak, West Irian
 Studio Merauke, Merauke, West Irian

RRI'S OVERSEAS SERVICE: THE VOICE OF INDONESIA

Indonesia broadcasts to overseas audiences on three powerful transmitters, YDF6, 9,865; YDF2, 11,715; and YDF3, 11,795 kc/s. Its most recently published schedule of English language programs shows YDF6 and YDF3 in use at 1100 to 1200 GMT to Australia and New Zealand, and at 1400 to 1500 GMT to Southeast Asia, India, Pakistan, and Japan. YDF6 and YDF2 are used at 1900 to 2000 GMT to England and New Zealand.

Reception reports should be sent to: The Voice of Indonesia, Post Office Box 157, Djakarta, Indonesia. Verification is by means of an attractive QSL card.

PROGRAM SCHEDULES

An attractively illustrated monthly program booklet, "Voice of Indonesia," is available to listeners who write RRI's foreign service address listed above. The booklet is printed in English, as well as the other languages used by the Voice of Indonesia.

LANGUAGES

RRI's Home Service is presented mostly in the Indonesian language, although there are weekly programs in English, German, French and Russian listed. The foreign transmissions of the Voice of Indonesia are in Indonesian, English, Chinese, Arabic, Hindi, French, Urdu and Dutch.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Letters from the United States to Indonesia require postage of 25 cents per half ounce. In many cases it is wise to register your letters to the RRI regional stations in the smaller, outlying areas.

If you enclose mint postage stamps with your report, in place of reply coupons, an average airmail weight reply from Indonesia to the U.S. requires approximately 60 to 65 rupiahs worth of stamps.

OTHER SHORTWAVE VOICES

Though most broadcasting in Indonesia is originated by Radio Republik Indonesia, there are several more stations which reportedly operate on shortwave.

Recently there have been reports of a station of the Bandung Technological Institute broadcasting programs on a frequency of 6,204 kc/s., with a 200 watt transmitter. It is said to transmit from Bandung from 0500 to 0700 and 1000 to 1300 GMT on Saturdays and Sundays. Its schedule on weekdays is listed as "irregular."

Another newcomer to the air, which initiated transmissions August 1, 1966, is the outlet of the Bandung Radio Amateur Society. This group maintains a broadcasting schedule on 3,875 kc/s., from 0100 to 0500 and 1000 to 1300 GMT. If the occasion requires it, the hours can be extended to a full daily schedule. The station announces "Inilah Radio Perjuangan Mahasiswa." The address is: Bandung Radio Amateur Society, Djalan Lembong 25A, Bandung, Java, Indonesia. It is not known if this organization and the one transmitting on 6,204 kc/s. are linked in some way.

Another Indonesian station, this one operated by the Indonesian Air Force, was heard in the United States about eight or nine years ago. This station, heard fairly regularly here, was known as Radio Angkatan Udara and broadcast on 11,942A kc/s. reportedly with 7,500 watts. Some reports dating to 1952 show the station listed as Radio Andir. Radio Angkatan Udara signed on the air at 0930 GMT and the interval signal preceding the opening of the transmission was quite distinctive...a roaring airplane engine. This station has not been definitely reported in some years, though the Foreign Broadcast Identification Service still lists frequencies of 2,475 and 11,925 kc/s. Not long ago, an unidentified station which possibly was Radio Angkatan Udara was reported on 7,206 kc/s. This report has not been confirmed according to published data and it is not known if Radio Angkatan Udara is actually on the air currently. Address: Biro Penerangan Angkatan Udara, Medan Merdeka Utara 15, Djakarta.