

RADIO LIBERTY

GUEST

IN THE

SOVIET HOME



What makes Radio Liberty different

1

Radio Liberty is the only Western broadcaster to use as many as 18 languages of the USSR, including 5 Turkic languages of vital, fast-growing Soviet Central Asia

2

Radio Liberty is the only Western station to broadcast two Russian programs round the clock

3

Radio Liberty is the only radio station with an editorial staff of former Soviet citizens who speak to their fellow countrymen from an internal viewpoint

4

Radio Liberty is the only station whose researchers analyze 250 Soviet publications and examine the output of over 60 Soviet domestic radio stations in order to keep updated on internal developments

5

Radio Liberty is the major target of the vast Soviet jamming network



Surmounting the jamming

whelming power so that the listener can hear its broadcast through the weaker jamming signal.

Radio Liberty's transmitters are situated in three strategic locations: in Spain, in the Federal Republic of Germany, and on the Island of Taiwan. Their combined total power is 1,840,000 watts, making Radio Liberty the most powerful international broadcaster beaming exclusively to the USSR.

With 1,350,000 watts of power on Spain's Mediterranean Coast, where its antenna towers reach a height just six feet less than the Washington Monument, Radio Liberty covers an area containing an estimated 175,000,000 people. One big advantage of

The Soviet Union maintains numerous broadcast stations partly or completely geared to interfering with reception of Radio Liberty's programs. Radio Liberty is

Listeners respond

Radio Liberty fulfills the vital function of an up-to-the-minute evening newspaper.

Baltic physician

All your broadcasts are very useful and interesting; we listen to them with enthusiasm because they are in our native language...

*Ukrainian farmer in Lvov Oblast,
Ukrainian SSR*

Radio Liberty is irreplaceable — the only station broadcasting from the West with a genuine Russian flavor.

Moscow university professor

I always listen with great pleasure to the Armenian-language broadcasts of Radio Liberty. Generally audibility is sufficient for one to understand the broadcasts.

*Armenian listener in Krasnodar Krai
Russian Republic (RSFSR)*

Radio Liberty's strong point is that it is always in step with Soviet events;... it shows listeners the other side of the coin.

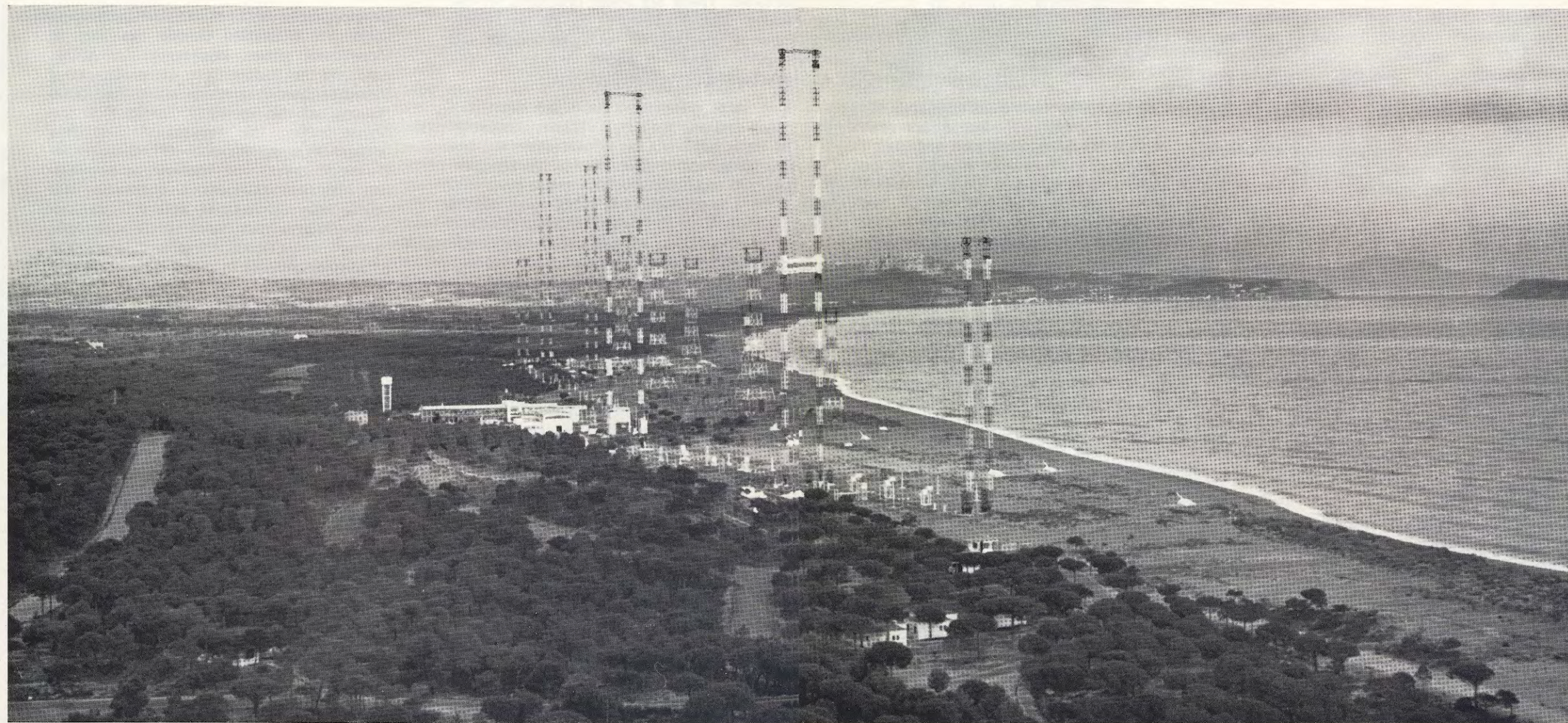
Lithuanian student

I often get great satisfaction listening to you. There are very many things which I would like to say, but... I would like to sit with you and talk... Let us hear your voice more often.

*Listener in Ufa, Bashkir Autonomous
Republic, responding to Tatar-
Bashkir program*

I can't think of any Radio Liberty program that I dislike... I'm afraid I have been turned into a bad Communist by foreign radio listening.

*Retired Red Army officer and
Communist Party functionary
in Moscow*



Radio Liberty's Transmitter Station in Spain

the only major Western broadcaster to the USSR denied a clear channel by the Soviet government. Ever since it first went on the air in March 1953, it has been continually jammed.

How does Radio Liberty get through? First, there are times when the ionospheric layer heights enable it to reach its target areas while the local ionospheric layer heights available to the Soviet jammers are unfavorable. These periods of good reception occur particularly during the transitional hours from daylight to darkness and vice versa.

Second, Radio Liberty aims to provide over-

the site is the over-water reflection which strengthens the signal.

Using newly constructed antennas, the transmitter site at Lampertheim, Germany, beams a total of 340,000 watts. Listeners in the Eastern portion of the USSR are covered by three 50,000 watt transmitters located on the island of Taiwan.

Radio Liberty changes its shortwave frequencies and hours of transmission four times a year. Selection of operating hours and optimum frequencies is based on a continuing study of radio propagation conditions on the most scientific basis.

Radio Liberty's audience

It is estimated that in the USSR there are 27 million radio sets capable of picking up shortwave broadcasts from abroad. This implies that slightly more than one in every

Indications of the popularity of this "forbidden fruit" have reached Radio Liberty despite heavy Soviet mail censorship. Proof of the latter is contained in letters received by Radio Liberty from listeners who condemn Soviet censorship practices or mention previous correspondence which never arrived.

There is evidence of an audience of various nationalities consisting of people from all walks of life and of all ages. More specifically, however, it appears likely that a large segment of the audience belongs to the younger generation—listeners under 40 who are occupied as engineers, scientists, writers, artists, university students or educators.

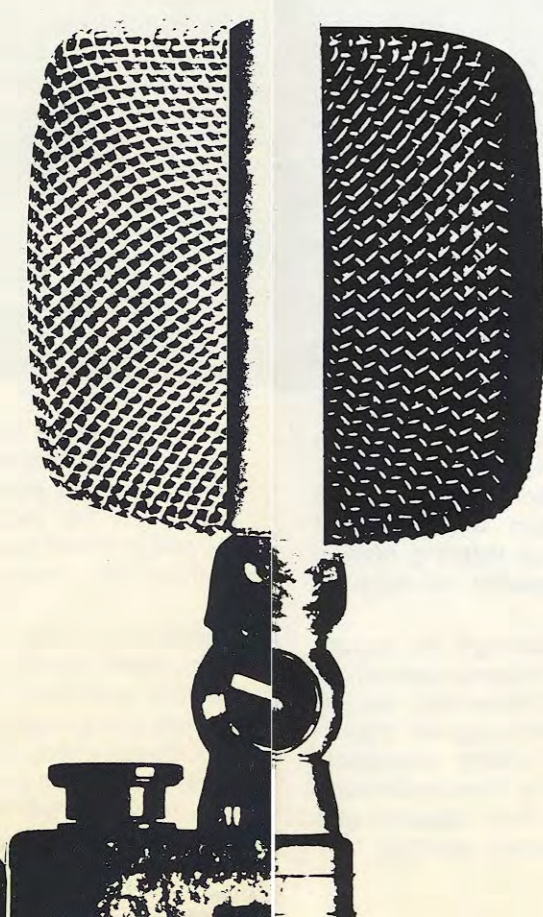
The influence of Radio Liberty on its rapidly growing audience is being viewed with increasing concern, and even alarm, by the Soviet government. Recently, regime attacks in domestic media have been doubled in a campaign to discredit Radio Liberty. These attacks have been featured in books, in programs over Moscow radio and TV, and in such major publications as *Izvestia*, *Komsomolskaya pravda*, *Sovetskaya rossiya*, *Literaturnaya gazeta*, and *Krasnaya zvezda*, as well as in domestic radio broadcasts and newspapers in non-Russian languages. In one year alone regime attacks appeared in publications with a total circulation of 42 million copies.

five adults is a potential Radio Liberty listener on his or her own set. Although jamming can make reception difficult, recent data imply that attempts by the Soviet government to discourage listening may, in many cases, produce exactly the opposite effect.

Who tunes in to Radio Liberty? The answer is provided by Soviet citizens themselves, who speak of a large listenership actively participating in group listening and discussions. Taping of Radio Liberty broadcasts in order to replay them for friends who have no shortwave radios at their disposal also seems to be a fairly common practice.

Progress toward democratic evolution

From its inception Radio Liberty has encouraged reforms in Soviet society and advocated measures of liberalization that will reflect the aspirations of the Soviet peoples themselves. Always mindful of its role as an advisor and not an agitator, Radio Liberty criticizes those aspects of the Soviet regime which are totalitarian, inhuman, and fettered by Communist dogma. It does not attempt to lay down a master plan for the evolution of Soviet society; it does seek to carry on a dialogue with the Soviet people to stimulate thought and give cohesion to internal forces working toward freedom. RADIO LIBERTY COMMUNICATES WITH THE SOVIET LISTENER AS A GUEST IN THE SOVIET HOME, a guest who is intimately acquainted both with life within the Soviet Union and beyond its frontiers. The recent past witnessed the Kremlin's suppression of Czechoslovakia's experiment in liberalization, increasing conflict and disunity within the Communist sphere, armed clashes between Soviet and Chinese troops, and the intensification of regime reprisals against a growing number of dissident Soviet citizens. At this stage of Soviet history, Radio Liberty's role assumes increasing significance. The party apparatus, desperately attempting to insulate its subjects from outside influence and internal ferment, is confronted by a powerful voice in its midst which speaks boldly and clearly on behalf of the genuine interests of Soviet citizens.



Shaping the programs

Soviet domestic media are highly selective and restrictive in the information they make available to the Soviet citizen. Their comments on developments in the world at large as well as in the Soviet Union itself are all too often slanted. Fortunately, the audience is keenly aware that what it reads or hears from Soviet media on any topic is at best a partial view, and often a serious distortion. What it seeks from sources of information outside the USSR are facts and more facts, objective interpretation and analysis, a variety of points of view; in short, the whole gamut of diverse ideas and free information which citizens of pluralistic societies take for granted.

When a Soviet citizen was recently asked what the average man and woman living in the U.S.S.R. wanted, his reply was immediate: "We want a voice of our own!" This is what Radio Liberty tries to be.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a multinational state. This is the first and most important consideration facing Radio Liberty in the planning of its program profile. To satisfy the listener demands of the

various nationalities within the U.S.S.R., Radio Liberty is on the air twenty-four hours a day, broadcasting in 18 of the major languages spoken within the territorial boundaries of the Soviet Union: it beams programs in Russian throughout the country, in Ukrainian to listeners in Kiev, in Georgian to the people of Tbilisi, in Uzbek to Tashkent, and in Turkmen to Ashkhabad. All these programs are planned with the interests and aspirations of each nationality kept carefully in mind. But national differences are not all.

Each Soviet nationality manifests those basic divergencies of interest and occupation which one finds in any social environment. Radio Liberty tries to shape its programs to satisfy as many listener groups as possible. There are youth programs for the young, women's features for the housewife, science talks for the young technocrat and regular reviews of books, movies and the arts for the Soviet intelligentsia.

One single program area unites them all—news and news analysis. This is the center of Radio Liberty's broadcast schedule and the most important element in its daily program in all languages. Newscasts are heard every hour around the clock in a fulltime effort to keep the Soviet listener informed on every phase of domestic and foreign affairs.



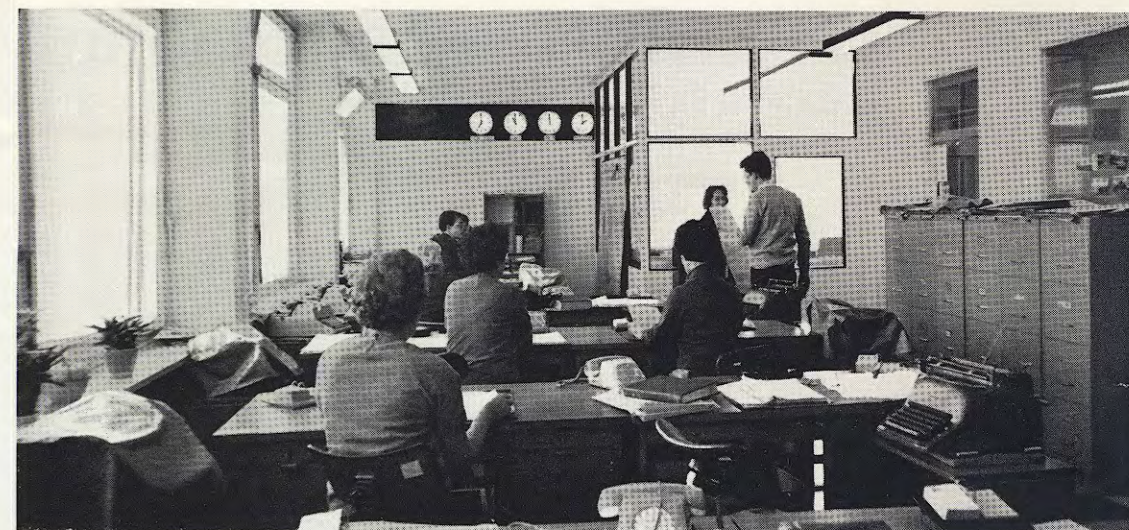
Developments within the U.S.S.R., changing conditions in Eastern Europe, the latest in Sino-Soviet affairs, involvement in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, the prospects of freeze or thaw in relations within the United Nations: all this is vitally important to the Soviet listener. The "raw material" of news is carefully supplemented with opinion from the world press, with analyses by economists, historians and political observers, with round-table discussions and with on-the-scene reports from Radio Liberty's bureaus in New York, London, Paris, and Taipei, and its correspondents in major cities throughout the world.

Radio Liberty's staff, which includes more than 200 former Soviet citizens, is uniquely qualified to evaluate developments within the Soviet Union, and interpret events from the internal viewpoint of its audience. It devotes more attention to what goes on inside the Soviet Union than any other Western broadcaster.

The Munich Programing Center



To keep abreast of Soviet internal trends and to know what gaps have to be filled, Radio Liberty researchers read and process more than 250 Soviet newspapers and journals, plus an equal number from Western countries. The annotated bibliographic notes prepared on the basis of this press screening have furnished vast and unique archives




containing more than one million separate items of information. Radio Liberty libraries, both in Munich and New York, provide extensive coverage of recent periods of Soviet history and updated information on current Soviet affairs. At the same time, Radio Liberty monitors hear, tape, and partially or fully reproduce the texts of from 80 to 120 hours of Soviet broadcasting a day including the gist of the columns which Soviet citizens are reading in their daily newspapers.

It is to maintain the right to know that Radio Liberty offers a forum for information and opinion. It is over Radio Liberty that the Soviet citizen hears the views of Robert Penn Warren on American literature, Vernon Duke on modern music, Professor A. J. P. Taylor on historiography, or Marc Slonim on Russian literature. It is via Radio Liberty that he hears the voices of the makers of history. He can hear his own leaders when they travel abroad and judge for himself what they say and do—statements and actions which are often unreported in Soviet media.

Listening to Radio Liberty, he acquires information which he cannot get elsewhere—information that is relevant to his own life.

FACTS ON RADIO LIBERTY

<i>Output</i>	<i>Languages</i>	<i>Locations</i>
<p>17 transmitters</p> <p>Spain: 1,350,000 watts Lampertheim: 340,000 watts Taiwan: 150,000 watts</p> <hr/> <p>Total capacity: 1,840,000 watts</p> <p>Radio Liberty's 35 approved frequencies are listed in the "High-frequency Broadcasting Schedule" published seasonally by the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva.</p>	<p><i>Slavic Languages</i> Belorussian, Russian, Ukrainian</p> <p><i>Non-Slavic Languages</i> Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian</p> <p><i>North Caucasian:</i> Adhige, Avar, Chechen, Karachai, Ossetian, Tatar-Bashkir</p> <p><i>Turkestani:</i> Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tajik, Turkmen, Uighur, Uzbek</p>	<p><i>Headquarters:</i> MUNICH</p> <p>Arabellastrasse 18 8 München 81 Germany Tel.: 4 46 31</p> <p>Executive Director: Walter K. Scott</p> <hr/>
<p>Approximate Original Programing Hours Per Week</p> <hr/> <p>Russian: 36 Other Slavic languages: 12 Non-Slavic languages: 33</p> <hr/> <p>Total: 81</p>		<p><i>Offices:</i></p> <p>NEW YORK</p> <p>30 East 42nd Street New York, N.Y. 10017 Tel.: 867-5200</p> <p>Director, U.S. Division: Valerian Obolensky</p> <hr/>
<p>Approximate Transmission Hours Per Week</p> <hr/> <p>Russian: 1,600 Other Slavic languages: 200 Non-Slavic languages: 200</p> <hr/> <p>Total: 2,000</p>		<p>PARIS</p> <p>122 Rue de Rennes Paris 6 France Tel.: 222-88-85</p> <p>Bureau Manager: Morrill Cody</p> <hr/>
		<p>LONDON</p> <p>7a Grafton Street London W. 1 England Tel.: Hyde Park 3243</p> <p>Bureau Manager: Witold Ryser</p> <hr/>
		<p>TAIPEI</p> <p>Box 2160 Taipei Taiwan Tel.: 3 53 24</p> <p>Manager: Howard W. Talbot</p>

Radio Liberty is supported by the Radio Liberty Committee located in New York, which consists of distinguished private American citizens. Howland H. Sargeant has been the Committee President since 1954.

