

THE VOICE OF AMERICA

January-February
1951

English Edition



World Program Schedules



IN THE FIRST TELEVISION BROADCAST from the White House, in 1947, President Truman, left, spoke in support of the Food Conservation Drive together with Charles Luskman, of the Citizens' Food Committee.

The President on the Radio

THE FOUR MAJOR commercial networks engage in a lively contest for the ears of the American radio audience, but on certain occasions they cease to compete . . . they become, as it were, a single network with a single program personality—the President of the United States.

Precise and detailed figures on the size of a multiple-network radio audience are difficult to obtain, but you can estimate it from the number of broadcasting stations and home receivers involved.

Through some 2600 AM (amplitude modulation) and FM (frequency modulation) stations the President's voice can be heard in about 42,000,000 homes. (A recent survey showed that more than 95 per cent of American homes are radio-equipped.) In other words, virtually the whole population can hear the President simultaneously. For important addresses, most independent stations join network stations in what amounts to a saturation of the radio channels with one voice.

The size of the audience varies with the occasion. Various survey organizations estimate that President Truman's network radio audiences range from thirty to fifty million listeners in the United States; that is, from one-fifth to one-third of the country's population.

The presidential talks generally originate in the White House, which a Washington newspaperman recently described as "a quiet place—like a storm center." Inside the Executive Offices the nation's political and military leaders report

to the President . . . the nine Cabinet officers assemble for conferences . . . congressional committees, state governors, foreign diplomats come and go . . . here, in the same structure which once sheltered Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Truman and his aides shape policies and make decisions which he often announces in talks to the nation over radio and television facilities.

Messages of interest to an overseas audience are broadcast in the original English and translated into 24 languages by the VOICE OF AMERICA. On special occasions the President makes brief statements which the VOICE OF AMERICA relays to given foreign areas.

The President's office carries considerable prestige and executive authority, but it does not include the privilege of "commanding" a radio station or network to broadcast a speech. Only the station managements can place radio facilities at the President's disposal.

The procedure for obtaining broadcast time works somewhat as follows:

The Washington representative of each network is naming an unofficial liaison officer with the White House for three months each year; during this period all matters affecting the President's radio appearances are channeled through this individual.

When the White House desires radio facilities, Press Secretary Charles Ross, or his assistant Eben Ayers, notifies the network liaison officer, suggesting two alternate times in the President's busy day, which begins at 5:30 A.M. By 8:45 A.M. the President has had his daily walk, completed the reading of several newspapers, and is at his desk dictating to his personal secretary, Miss Rose Conway. The duties of his high office occupy his attention for practically every hour until bedtime.

Generally the four networks — ABC, CBS,

NBC and Mutual—will agree on a convenient radio time between 8:00 P.M. and 10:30 P.M. Should they fail to agree, the dissenters may appeal directly to Press Secretary Ross. But in any event, the networks may accept or reject a White House program. As a rule they come to a unanimous decision without much delay. In the case of the President's first message to the nation about the Korean crisis, they reached an agreement in about 15 minutes.

The usual presidential message requires less than half an hour of radio time. But for a network it frequently means that a commercial program must be cancelled and a proportionate sum of money refunded to the program sponsor while all personnel engaged for the production are paid on the basis of prior agreement.

In the interests of public service, the four networks make White House radio and television programs available to any independent station without charge. Also, in the interest of economy, the networks share various wire circuits and microphone equipment.

A failure of technical facilities has never occurred, but should it occur the networks hold duplicate equipment in readiness. Thus the President faces two microphones: one carries his speech; the other is available for emergency use. Any licensed broadcasting station in the country may, if it wishes, tap the line from the White House.

Most presidential radio talks are prepared with the assistance of the White House research staff. The President discusses the contents with his aides, who make comments and suggest changes. The President may revise, but he rarely undertakes a formal rehearsal of his speech. Network officials declare that some of his best radio talks were made from brief, pencilled notes.

The late President Roosevelt established a tradition when he inaugurated "fireside radio chats" from the White House. In such talks the President forms his immediate listeners into a family circle and talks to them with the informality that he would use in speaking to a group of friends.

President Truman has continued the "fireside chats"; however, the sound broadcasting from the White House is frequently supplemented by picture broadcasting.

Since more than half of America's 106 television stations are linked by cable or radio relays, the President can be seen and heard simultaneously in population centers halfway across the continent. Stations not linked to the television network may later televise the President from sound-film recordings.

In recent months, a number of important television programs have originated in the White House, and judging by the public's favorable reaction, it appears that picture broadcasting will play an ever-increasing rôle in carrying presidential messages to the people.

The first television program from the White House took place as recently as October, 1947, in connection with the Food Conservation Program. Today many White House programs are broadcast both by picture and sound.

The President himself is thoroughly intrigued by picture broadcasting, and has been heard to say that television will definitely influence political conditions. At odd moments he watches the picture receiver in his office and asks numerous questions of the TV engineers.

The four television networks—Du Mont, the American Broadcasting Company, the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System—have formed a pool of television broadcasting equipment for the White House. Three cameras are trained on the speaker, allowing the program director to give the television audience different views of the President's face and expression.

The President appears before the television cameras without a rehearsal, much to the satisfaction of television personnel. President Truman's easy and friendly manner and his extemporaneous remarks contribute to a program's interest. Television program officials rate him "very good" camera material.

Radio's aid to the President in discharging his heavy responsibilities needs no emphasis. The more one observes radio's usefulness in bringing the President and his views before the largest number of people, the more one realizes how essential it is to the functioning of a modern complex society.

Asked what the President thinks of broadcasting as a medium of self-expression, one of the network correspondents recalled that during a tour of the western states, President Truman's train arrived half an hour late in an Oklahoma town where the President was scheduled to make a radio talk from the local fair grounds. With the aid of a motorcycle escort he sped to the broadcasting platform and arrived with scarcely a moment to spare. Obviously he thinks well of radio and its audience.



IN HIS FIRESIDE CHATS from the White House President Truman speaks informally to a large "family circle" of radio listeners.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN KEE, whose photograph appears in color on the Front Cover, is Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives. See page 19 for a biographical sketch.



MINIATURE TV camera, designed chiefly for industrial plants, can be carried and operated by one man. The life-size face at right was photographed directly from the TV receiver, linked to the camera by cables.

Radio's New Horizons

EVERY YEAR, when it seems that the electronics industry has attained the peak of its development, some new announcements suddenly alter the picture.

Judging by exhibits at the recent Institute of Radio Engineers, held in New York's Grand Central Palace, 1950 was no exception. New inventions plus improvements and refinements of old inventions indicate that, given time and freedom of research, there is virtually no limit to what electronics engineers can accomplish.

Among hundreds of subjects discussed in the Institute's special forums and meetings was the use of electronics for preventing automobile accidents. As explained by the president of a large manufacturing firm: "Electronically-controlled automobile bumpers may make collisions impossible by applying the brakes faster than the human senses can communicate a message to the driver's brain.

"It might be possible someday to travel along a highway, throw a switch or pull a lever, and have electronic controls take over the operation of your car."

The use of electronic radar devices to prevent accidents between ships has already gained wide acceptance. Eight new municipal ferries navigating the waters around New York have been equipped with radar devices to forestall accidents and collisions in the congested harbor, where fogs and stormy weather may render ship movements hazardous.

Representatives of the United States Signal Corps described a new electronic device which detects an approaching storm when it is 300 kilometers distant. It also reveals rough seas at a distance of 75 kilometers.

On the miniature side of radio, several man-



ufacturers exhibited "peanut-size" and "fountain pen-size" vacuum tubes of remarkable power and versatility; and instead of using conventional wire circuits in a radio receiver, they have substituted inks with electro-conductive properties. With such "printed" circuits and miniature tubes, many new miniature electronic devices are possible. One manufacturer revealed a pocket-size superheterodyne radio receiver, with a loudspeaker partly formed by the lid of its case.

A new combination air-sea rescue transmitter and receiver contains eight tubes, but weighs only 2.3 kilograms. From sea level this apparatus, operated by batteries, can maintain communication with aircraft flying at an altitude of 3,000 meters.

The old mechanical stylus for cutting records and transcriptions may be replaced by a thermoengraving process whereby the groove in a record is cut by a heated stylus. The "thermo-stylus" is said to achieve a new high-fidelity in the recording of music and voices. A heated sapphire tool behaves like a warm knife cutting through a soft substance. The result is a smooth groove, which greatly reduces the surface noise and makes possible a wide dynamic range, from true pianissimo to full forte, enhancing the aesthetic appeal of music and voices.

New adaptations of "radio heat" are rapidly changing production techniques in various industries. "Radio heat" is merely an extension of ordinary electric heating, but there are some important differences. Radio heat is generated by "radio frequency electricity", that is, by electricity that reverses itself hundreds of thousands or millions of times per second. The electricity used in most homes has a "frequency" of only 60 cycles per second.

An electronic heater works like a radio broad-

cast transmitter. One of its chief advantages is its efficiency, ranging from 50 to 75 per cent, as compared to an approximate 35 per cent efficiency for the average automobile engine. With this "radio heat" American industries are now speeding the mass-production of fire-fighting equipment, penicillin, aircraft propellers, furniture, rayon yarns, etc.

For correcting and studying human speech, a new electrical device called "Sono-stretcher" actually lengthens word-sounds and doubles the time required for speaking or singing. Thus many troublesome speech impediments can be detected and analyzed. Recordings of "frozen" or "stretched" speech have been made available to schools and other institutions concerned with speech problems.

Information can be "stored" or "remembered" by a newly-designed radio tube. It can "reverse" itself and reproduce what it has received originally. The tube has practical use in the construction of electronic calculating machines.

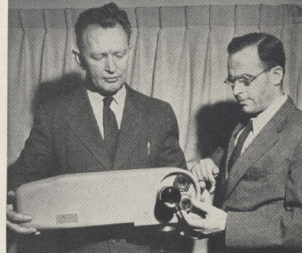
The next few years may see another technical advance which has long been anticipated. That is, telephone subscribers may see as well as hear each other, by the combination of conventional telephone service with a television wire transmission service. Slight-and-sound communication between individuals has been tried experimentally in Europe as well as in the United States.

A promising new development in private television also made its bow at this exposition. One firm has worked out a so-called system of "industrial television", especially adapted to the needs of scientific and industrial enterprises. In this localized system, television images are transmitted from one part of a building to another by cables. Specifically, industrial TV can be used for distant observation of manufacturing processes that are dangerous, as with harmful radiations and chemical fumes; or for observing underground mining operations, high pressure boilers, etc.

Suspended above a hospital operating table, the miniature TV camera enables medical students to get a detailed, intimate view of surgery. The combination of a microscope and a TV camera makes it possible for a class of medical students to observe bacteria on a micro-slide. In addition, a broadcasting network unveiled a new compact color TV camera which can be used for specialized industrial and surgical purposes, as well as for TV broadcasts to the public. The new color camera weighs but 13.5 kilograms against 45 kilograms for a conventional black-and-white TV camera.

A leading scientist described the possibility of "three-dimensional" television pictures. Such a stereoscopic effect can be produced, he explained, by mounting two cameras side by side to view the same object from slightly different angles, in the same way that our eye produces the effect of three dimensions in objects around us.

The myriad exhibits at the Grand Central Palace convinced most observers that radio engineers and scientists will reveal many more advances in electronics in the years to come.

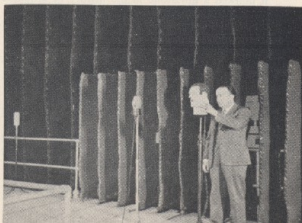


MINIATURE TV color camera, developed in anticipation of a color picture broadcasting service.



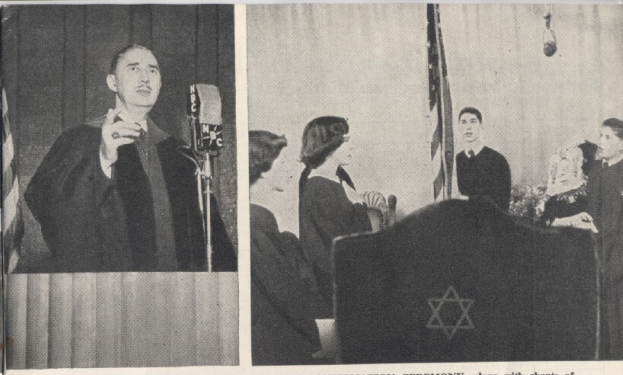
HIGH-FIDELITY noise-free recording is made possible by this machine with a heated stylus as a cutting edge.

INSULATED LABORATORY for analyzing the basic characteristics of the voice, music and other sounds.





THE HOLINESS OF EASTER is celebrated by the Franciscan Choir's rendition of sacred music, televised during a special performance of the Catholic Hour, a regular network feature of the National Broadcasting Company. In 1951 the Catholic Hour, produced by the National Council of Catholic Men, celebrates its 21st anniversary.



DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, distinguished Methodist clergyman, addresses youthful participants, is broadcast by CBS television to worshippers of the Jewish faith in the New York metropolitan area.

Religion on the Radio

NOTHING LIKE IT ever happened before. On a certain Sunday some months ago more than 75,000 American churches of all faiths cooperated in a concerted effort for overseas relief, and a large number of independent stations as well, combined to broadcast a dramatization of the service being rendered in the cause of overseas relief.

The broadcast fully deserved its name—"One Great Hour". It was great because its aim was the noblest of all purposes—an unselfish ministry to the wants of children and adults who were hungry, ragged, homeless or discouraged. For one evening it brought together the whole American community; and on the following morning it called all citizens together in their churches to worship God and to dedicate themselves to His needy children.

It was significant for still another reason—it marked a milestone in the history of religious broadcasting in America. Never before had virtually all the country's radio facilities combined to broadcast one nationwide program on a religious theme.

Not that religious radio programs in the United States are so unique. On the contrary, at least six per cent of available air time is currently devoted to religion; more, in fact, than is allocated to such popular features as sports and forums. Its history is almost as old as radio itself, having commenced in 1923 when the Federal Council of Churches inaugurated the National Radio Pulpit, now considered the oldest continuous religious program on the air.

At that time radio was still in its crystal-set

infancy and religion on the air was virtually unknown. But Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn, felt strongly that a half-hour of air time every Sunday should be set aside to bring religion to stay-at-homes and churchgoers alike. He presented his idea to executives of the new-born New York radio station WJLB (now WNBC). A Congregationalist minister, he assured the station management that the program would be non-denominational and under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches. With some misgivings, officials of WJLB agreed to donate the air time and try out Dr. Cadman's novel idea.

The first broadcast was made on May 3, 1923. "Today I speak in the spiritual interest of the people of every race and creed," Dr. Cadman said, "I will not talk to you of sectarian things, either now or in later broadcasts. Rather I will try to bring to you the great central truths of religious life."

Although at first some listeners grumbled at radio "posing as a church", the religious broadcast of sermon and prayer soon drew a steady audience. In succeeding years the National Radio Pulpit has brought spiritual comfort without sectarian tags to millions of listeners.

Since Dr. Cadman's death in 1936, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Methodist pastor of Christ Church in New York, has conducted the National Radio Pulpit. Dr. Sockman feels as strongly as his predecessor about the value of religious radio, saying: "Radio does not compete with church attendance. Radio nourishes religion, for religion is like an art; the more you have, the more you want."

The main support for Dr. Sockman's theories

comes from listeners. Each year more than 300,000 listeners send written requests for his sermons or thanks for spiritual guidance.

Now broadcast coast-to-coast over some 75 stations of the NBC network, the National Radio Pulpit is but one of hundreds of such programs presented weekly by domestic networks, network-affiliated and independent stations.

The general rules laid down by NBC for its religious programs—policies which are applied generally by other networks and independent stations as well—require that the broadcasts should be "non-sectarian and non-denominational in appeal. Interpreting religion at its highest, bringing to the individual listener a realization of his responsibility to the organized church and to society."

In view of the large number of religious sects in the United States, the networks soon recognized how impractical it would be to attempt to provide a broadcasting service for each sect or to single out individuals to represent the various sects on the air. Hence, religious programs are generally arranged by organizations which represent the three religious groups dominant in the United States. These organizations are the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, speaking for the Protestant faith; the National Council of Catholic Men, for the Catholic faith; and the Synagogue Council of America, the United Jewish Laymen's Committee, or the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, for the Jewish faith.

The policy followed by the Columbia Broadcasting System is somewhat at variance. Responsibility for the conduct of the CBS "Church of the Air", now in its 20th year, is borne by an advisory board comprising the following religious groups: Baptist, Catholic, Christian Science, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Jew-

ish, Lutheran, Methodist, Mormon, Presbyterian and Reformed. These, and other faiths with smaller congregations, share the "Church of the Air" program (two half-hour periods each Sunday) in proportion to the numerical strength of each group in the country.

While the networks follow substantially uniform policies in all aspects of religious broadcasting, they divide sharply in the sale of time for this purpose. Neither CBS nor NBC sells time for religious programs. While making free time available to representatives of the three major faiths, the American Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System also sell time for some religious programs. Among the paying sponsors using Mutual's facilities are the Christian Reformed Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lutheran Laymen's League, Radio Bible Class, Inc., and The Voice of Prophecy. Whether these sects participate in sustaining (free) or commercially-sponsored programs, the same basic policies apply. The radio messages must be non-denominational in their appeal. No solicitation of funds is permitted, and paying sponsors may not ask the public to buy their publications.

More recently, television has provided a challenging new outlet for religious expression and the three major faiths have been quick to sense its immense possibilities. The importance of radio has not diminished, however. For to the everlasting credit of sound broadcasting, with its emphasis on music and vocal expression, is its 28-year record of service in extending the hand of fellowship to people of every race and creed.

The Voice of America broadcasts representative religious programs every Sunday in a half-hour entitled "Religious Services". For time and wavelengths, consult the Sunday listings of the English language program service.

WORLD PROGRAM LISTINGS

Service to Europe and the Middle East
ENGLISH

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1951

Time (GMT)	Programs	U.S.A. Short Wave	European Relays
1600-1615	Program Preview and Music	19, 16, 13 m.	49.34, 48.86, 41.38, 31.45 m.
1615-1645	(Daily) Report from America: News Features (Sun.) Radio Forum (Mon.) Economic Survey (Tues.) Women's World (Wed.) Arts & Letters (Thurs.) Labor Roundup (Fri.) Farm Report (Sat.) Topics of the Times	19, 16, 13 m.	464, 251, 224, 48.54, 41.61, 31.88, 31.45 m.
1645-1700	(Sun.) Music for Sunday (Mon.-Wed.) Music (Thurs.) VOX Stamp Club (Fri.) Jam Session (Jazz) (Sat.) Fun with Music	19, 16, 13 m.	251, 41.38, 31.45 m.
1700-1715	(Sun.) One Man's Opinion (Mon.-Sat.) American Journal	19, 16, 13 m.	41.67, 31.45, 30.53, 25.27, 24.80 m.
1715-1745	(Sun.) United Nations Review (Mon.) Here Are The Answers (Tues.) Make Believe Ballroom (Wed.) Cross-Country, U.S.A. (Thurs.) American Round Table (Fri.) Invitation to Learning (Sat.) Your Hit Parade	19, 16, 13 m.	41.38, 31.45, 19.72 m.
1745-1800	(Sun.) Music from America (Mon.-Sat.) News	19, 16, 13 m.	31.45, 19.72 m.
1815-1830	Music	25, 19, 16, 13 m.	
1830-1900	Repeat of 1615 programs		379 m.
1900-1915	(Daily) News & Commentary	31, 25, 19, 16 m.	49, 10, 41.67, 30.93 m.
1915-1930	(Sun.) Radio Amateurs Program (Mon.-Fri.) Commentaries Digest (Sat.) Radio University	31, 25, 19, 16 m.	49, 10, 41.67, 30.93 m.
1930-2000	(Sun.) Religious Service (Mon.) Donald Voorhees Orchestra (Tue.) American Farm Program (Wed.) Musical Americana (Thurs.) Symphony Orchestra (Fri.) Opera Concert (Sat.) Books on Parade	31, 25, 19, 16 m.	49, 10, 41.67, 30.93 m.
2000-2015	(Sun.) Youth Talks II Over (Mon.-Fri.) Report From Washington (Sat.) Reporters at Work	31, 25, 19, 16 m.	49, 10, 48.62, 41.67, 41.38, 30.93 m.
2045-2100	Repeat of 2000 programs		379 m.
2100-2115	Repeat of 2000 programs		251 m.
2150-2200	(Daily) News (Sun.) Science Feature & American Viewpoints (Mon.-Fri.) Press Opinion, U.S.A. (Sat.) Business Highlights & ECA News (Daily) Headlines—Sign Off	31, 25, 19, 16 m.	48.98, 45.62, 41.67, 41.38, 31.38, 25.45 m.

Note: Programs and frequencies subject to change. Major revisions are preceded by air announcements.

ARABIC • عربي

الوقت	البرامج	الوجوه القصيرة من أوروبا
٤١:٣٨	٢٥	الوجوه القصيرة من أوروبا
٣١:٤٥	١٩	المباشرة من نيويورك
٣١:٣٢	١٦	
٢٤:١٢	١٣	
١١:٣٨	٢٥	
٣١:٤٥	١٩	
٣١:٣٢	١٦	
٢٤:١٢	١٣	
١١:٣٨	٢٥	
٣١:٤٥	١٩	
٣١:٣٢	١٦	
٢٤:١٢	١٣	

BULGARIAN • БЪЛГАРСКИ

Време	Програми:	Направо от Америка на къси вълни	Препроведани в Европа
17.00-17.15 гранично време	«Новини от свободния свят»: Последни вест; коментар.	10, 16, 13 м.	средни вълни — 379 м.
19.30-20.00 гранично време	«Америка воя България»: Български и световни новини; политически коментари; стено- писи и литературен обзор; хумористични спомени; свалка «Народно-художествено пролетно»; ано- бодневна «Картини на деня» «България» и други.	31, 25, 10, 16 м.	379, 48.62, 41.27, 25.45 м.
Втората вечерна програма, «Америка воя България», бива повторена — по гранично време — плато следва: Къси вълни — в 22.15, 01.45 и 04.15 ч. на 49.34, 48.86 и 45.62 метра; B 08.15, 08.46, 09.15, 10.45 и 11.15 ч. на 18.86, 41.38 и 31.48 метра; Средни вълни — в 22.15, 02.15 и 05.09 ч. на 379 метра. За определяне българското време да предавателната, прилагате два часа към граничното. Времето и дължината на вълните подложат на изменения. Възможни промени в предаването се съобщават предварително в нашите емисион. Следете внимателно за подобни съобщения.			

CZECH & SLOVAK • ČESKY A SLOVENSKY

Doba vysílání	Programy	Krátké vlny z Ameriky	Přenosem v Evropě
1730-1800 Greenwichský čas	Amerika volá Československo: Zprávy, úvahy, komentáře	19, 16, 13 m.	251, 49.34, 49.10, 48.86, 30.93 m.
2000-2050 Greenwichský čas	Reportáž z Ameriky: Zprávy, komen- táře, články, úvahy	31, 25, 19, 16 m.	251, 49.50, 49.34, 48.86, 41.27, 31.38, 31.06, 25.45 m.
Pořadí vysílání od 2000 do 2050 hodin greenwichského času lze slyšet znovu ze zvukového záznamu v 2345, 0215, 0445 na krátkých vlnách 49.34, 48.86, 48.62 a na střední vlně 251 m.; a v 0945 na krátkých vlnách 48.86, 41.38 a 31.45 m.			
V ČESKOSLOVENSKU: přičítáte jednu hodinu k času greenwichskému.			
Případné změny vysílání doby a vlnových délek vyhrazeny. Službu oznámíme o případných změnách vysílání doby a vlnových délek v našich programech.			

FRENCH • FRANÇAIS

Les informations concernant les horaires et longueurs d'ondes sont publiées dans l'édition française de ce fascicule que nos auditeurs peuvent recevoir gratuitement sur simple demande. Veuillez adresser toutes communications à La Voix de l'Amérique, New-York 19, N. Y., U. S. A.

GERMAN • DEUTSCH

Einsehen über die in deutscher Sprache nach Deutschland und Österreich gesendeten Programme finden Sie in der deutschsprachigen Ausgabe, die Ihnen auf Wunsch zur Verfügung steht. Bitte richten Sie Ihre Zuschriften an die "Voice of America, New York 19, N. Y., U.S.A."

GREEK • ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ

Όρα	Πρόγραμμα	Εξ' Αμερικής Βραχεία Κύματα	Εξ' Εξωτερικών Αναμεταδόμενα
1715-1730 GMT	Είδηση από την 'Αμερική	19, 16, 13	379, 251, 49.34, 49.10, 48.86, 30.93
2030-2045 GMT	Είδηση από την 'Αμερική	31, 25, 19, 16	379, 49.50, 49.34, 48.86, 31.06
Ελλάς: Διά τη τοπική όραση, προσθέσατε 2 ώρες εις την ώρα Λονδίνου (Γκρήνιτς) 'H όρα καί τ'η μέση κύματος ύπάκουται εις μεταβολάς.			

HUNGARIAN • MAGYAR

Idő	Műsor	Rövidhullámú Amerikából	Európai Közvetítés-Állomások
19.00-19.30 Greenwichi időszámítás	Amerikai R riport, hírek és hírmagyarázatok.	25, 19, 16	251, 49.50, 49.34, 48.86, 31.06
20.45-21.00	Hírszolgálat.	31, 25, 19, 16	49.50, 49.34, 48.86, 31.06

21.15-21.30 22.20-22.45	Hírszolgálat.	231
A 20.45 óras követéstől a következő időpontokban és hullámhosszokban megismételjük: 22.00 – 379; 00.15, 00.30 – 379; 49.34, 48.86, 48.62; 01.00 – 231, 49.34, 48.86, 48.62; 04.45 – 379; 231; 49.34, 48.86, 48.62; 07.15, 07.30, 07.45 – 49.34, 48.86, 41.38; 08.00 – 41.38; 10.15, 10.30 – 48.86, 41.38, 31.45.		
Magyar hallgatóink figyelmébe: A greenwichi időzóna egy óráttal kezeletlen.		
Az esetleges változtatásokat idejében közzéjük kedves hallgatóink figyelmébe követve közzétesszük a természetü jellegű bejelentésait.		

ITALIAN • ITALIANO

Ogni informazione circa i programmi in lingua italiana e' contenuta in una speciale edizione pubblicata in italiano che i nostri ascoltatori possono ottenere richiedendola alla Voce dell'America. New York 19. N. Y.

PERSIAN • فارسی

تقویت صدا از اروپا	موج کوتاه از امریکا	برنامه	وقت
این برنامه از رادیو تهران بخش میثود		تفسیر و اخبار سازمان ملل متحد	۰۵۰۰ — ۰۱۱۵ بوقت گرینویچ
۳۰:۵۳ — ۲۹:۶۷	۱۹	صدای امریکا	۱۷:۰۰ — ۱۶:۳۰ بوقت گرینویچ
۲۰:۲۷ — ۲۰:۱۵	۱۶	اخبار — تفسیر — گفتارهای	
۱۹:۶۴ — ۲۱:۸۰	۱۳	فرهنگی — علمی — سیاس	
این برنامه درعین حال از رادیو تهران بخش میثود		برنامه سؤال و جواب — برنامه عالم زبان — موسیقی	
با اضافه کردن سه ساعت و نیم بوقت گرینویچ وقت تهران بدست میاید.			ایران:
برنامه و امواج قابل تغییر است.			

POLISH • PROGRAMY W JĘZYKU POLSKIM

Godziny audycji	Program audycji w języku polskim	Nadawane ze Stanów Zjednoczonych na falach	Retransmitowane jednocześnie ze stacji europejskich na falach
1615-1645 GMT	Amerika przemawia do Polaków na całym świecie. Przegląd wiadomości, komentarz polityczny, przegląd prasy z uwzględnieniem wypowiedzi prasy amerykańskiej o Polsce oraz prasy polskiej zagranicą, cześć prasy warszawskiej z przed kilku lat, frazki satyryczne.	19, 16, 13 m.	232, 49, 39; 41, 38; 49, 38; 31, 17 m.
2030-2100 GMT	Dziennik radiowy. Przegląd wiadomości, uwagi dnia, komentarze gospodarcze, fragmenty "Życia w Polsce Obecnie" i "Życia za Żelazną Kurtyną", przegląd prasy amerykańskiej i zagranicznej, satyry polityczne.	31, 25, 19, 16 m.	251, 48, 98; 48, 62; 41, 67; 31, 38; 25, 45 m.
Audycja nadawana o godzinie 2030 jest następnie powtarzana o godzinie 2315 i 0115 GMT na falach 49,34; 48,86; 48,62 i 231 m.; 0045 — 49,34; 48,86; 48,62 m.; 0415 — 231 m.; 0645 — 49,34; 48,86; 41,38 m.; 1245, 1315, 1345 — 48,86; 41,38; 31,45 m.			
Godziny audycji według czasu Greenwich (GMT). Czas polski = GMT + 1			

RUMANIAN • PROGRAMUL ROMÂN

Ora	Programul	Unde Scurte direct din America	Retransmisiune prin posturi europene
1930-2000 GMT	America Vorbeste Românei. Ştiri, comentarii şi cronici speciale	25; 19; 16 m.	251; 49,50; 49,34; 48,86; 41,38; 31,06 m.
2000-2030	America Vorbeste Românei		379 m.
2245-2315	Retransmisiune programului de la 1930 pe unde mijlocii		
0145-0215	084-0815 GMT		
Programul de la 1930 este retransmis şi la 2245, 0345, 0515, 0545, 0615, ora Greenwich, pe lungimile de undă scurte de 49,34; 48,86; 48,62 m. şi la 1145 şi 1215 pe lungimile de undă scurte de 48,86; 41,38; 31,45 m.			
Tocmai: Pentru o română a se alege două ore la ora Greenwich. (GMT)			
Ora emisiunii şi lungimile de undă pot fi schimbate după împrejurări. Orice schimbări de program vor fi anunţate dinainte în emisiunile noastre.			

Время	На Нью Йорк на волнах:	Одновременно транслируемые европейскими передатчиками на волнах:	Программа
0315-0845	49, 31, 25 м.	379, 251, 49, 41 м.	ГОЛОС АМЕРИКИ
1415-1445	19, 16, 13 м.	251, 49, 41, 31, 19 м.	Смодя новостей дня, взгляд исторических событий, обзор по чатам, сообщения Вашингтонского корреспондента ГИПА, экономический обзор, обзор культурно-художественной жизни Америки.
1800-1830	31, 25, 19, 16, 13 м.	49, 41, 31, 25, 19 м.	
2100-2130	31, 25, 19, 16 м.	49, 41, 31, 25 м.	

Радио-программы на русском языке транслируются также на средней волне в 251 метр, в 0030, 0145 и 0315 часов, и непрерывно от 1445 до 1615 часов, а также на средней волне в 279 метр, в 0115 и 0315 часов.

Радио-передачи Голоса Америки повторяются в грамвине на короткой волне крупнее сутки.

Время перерыва гринвичского. Московское время на три часа вперед гринвичского.

SPANISH • ESPAÑOL

Hora	Programas	Onda Corta	Retransmisiones
22.00-22.30 GMT	Noticias, comentarios y música	31, 25, 19, 16 m.	251, 49, 67, 41, 67, 31, 01 m.

España: La hora española se obtiene añadiendo una hora a GMT (Hora del Meridiano de Greenwich)

TURKISH • TÜRKÇE

Zaman	Programlar	Kısa dalga Amerika Birleşik Devletlerindeki istasyonlardan	Ayrıpandan Röleler
1715-1745 GMT	Haber, müzik müzikler, özel konu ve yorumlardan murekkep olan ve Amerika Birleşik Devletlerindeki hayrat ve fikirleri aksettiren künne tarzı şarkı programları	19, 16, 13	41, 67, 30, 53, 25, 45, 24, 80, 19, 63

Yukarıdaki program greenwich saatine 18:00 den 18:30 a kadar 379 metre üzerinden tekrarlanacaktır

Not: Türkiye saati için greenwich saatına 2 saat ekleniz.

UKRAINIAN • РАДІОПЕРЕСІЛАННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ

Час	Програма	Кісо далга Америка Бірleşік Девлетлеріндекі істатіонлардан	Аyrıпандан Рөлелер
18.30-19.00	Останні вісті, календар історичних подій, огляд преси, повідомлення Вашингтонського кореспондента "Голосу Америки", начерки, бєлдї, романи, комедїї.	31, 25, 19, 16, 13 м.	251, 49, 41, 31, 25, 19 м.

Українська програма "Голосу Америки" повторюється на середній хвилі, довжиною 851 метр, в 22 години 45 хвилин, і на середній хвилі довжиною 379 метрів в 23 години 45 хвилин, в 0 години 45 хвилин, в 4 години 15 хвилин.

Час радіопересявання Грінвічський. Московський час на три години вперед проти Грінвічського. Програми за частота хвиля можуть бути змінені.

YUGOSLAV • JUGOSLOVENSKI PROGRAMI

Време	Програми	Кратки талоси из Америка	Европске рељејне станице
1700-1715 По Гринвицу	Словенски програм	19, 16, 13 метара	251, 49, 34, 49, 10, 48, 86, 30, 92 метара
1730-1745 По Гринвицу	Понављање Словенског програма		379 метара
1745-1800 По Гринвицу	Америка зове Југославију На српско-хрватском	19, 16, 13 метара	379, 41, 49, 41, 38, 31, 50, 32, 45, 19, 65 метара
1900-1930 По Гринвицу	Извештај из Америке На српско-хрватском	31, 19, 16 метара	379, 49, 41, 27, 25, 45, 19, 65 метара

JUGOSLAVIJA: Време по Гринвицу. Југословенско време: додати Гринвицу један сат.

La Voz de los Estados Unidos de América

GUIA DE PROGRAMAS Y FRECUENCIAS • ENERO-FEBRERO 1951

PROGRAMAS EN ESPAÑOL

7.00-8.00 P.M. Hora de Nueva York (E.S.T.)

13 Metros		16 Metros		19 Metros	
KRCA	Megacilos 21.46	WRCA	Megacilos 17.78	WLWO	Megacilos 15.33
		KWID	Megacilos 17.76	WABC	Megacilos 15.27
				KRCA	Megacilos 15.13
25 Metros		31 Metros		49 Metros	
WABC	Megacilos 11.83	WLWO	Megacilos 9.70	WLWO	Megacilos 6.68
WLWO	Megacilos 11.71	WRUL	Megacilos 9.57		
		WGEO	Megacilos 9.53		

9.00-10.00 P.M. Hora de Nueva York (E.S.T.)

13 Metros		16 Metros		19 Metros	
KRCA	Megacilos 21.46	WRCA	Megacilos 17.78	WABC	Megacilos 15.27
		KWID	Megacilos 17.76	KRCA	Megacilos 15.13
31 Metros		49 Metros		Megacilos	
WLWO	Megacilos 9.70	WLWO	Megacilos 6.68		
WGEO	Megacilos 9.53				

DOMINGOS

Hora de Nueva York P.M.

7:00 Noticias

7:10 Resumen de la semana

7:15 Orquesta sinfónica—Emilio de Torre

7:45 Preguntas y Respuestas—Tito Arrigada

7:55 Resumen de noticias

8:00 Fin de la primera transmisión

9:00 Noticias

9:10 Resumen de la semana

9:15 Orquesta sinfónica (Repetición)

9:45 Preguntas y Respuestas (Repetición)

9:55 Resumen de noticias

10:00 Fin de la transmisión

MARTES

7:00 Noticias—Roberto Vincencelli

7:15 Música

7:30 Comentario—Vicente Tovar

7:40 Deportes—L. Alcivar E.

7:45 La vida en los EE. UU.—Rafael Carvajal

7:55 Resumen de noticias

8:00 Fin de la primera transmisión

9:00 Noticias

9:15 Música

9:30 Comentario (Repetición)

9:45 La vida en los EE. UU. (Repetición)

9:55 Resumen de noticias

10:00 Fin de la transmisión

JUEVES

7:00 Noticias—Roberto Vincencelli

7:15 Música

7:30 Comentario—Vicente Tovar

7:40 Preguntas y Respuestas—Tito Arrigada

7:55 Resumen de noticias

8:00 Fin de la primera transmisión

9:00 Noticias

9:15 Música

9:30 Comentario (Repetición)

9:40 Preguntas y Respuestas (Repetición)

9:55 Resumen de noticias

10:00 Fin de la transmisión

SABADOS

7:00 Noticias—Tito Arrigada

7:15 "Hit Parade"—con Emilio de Torre

7:45 La vida en los EE. UU.—Rafael Carvajal

7:55 Resumen de noticias

8:00 Fin de la primera transmisión

Programas y frecuencias sujetos a cambio. Los cambios importantes que se efectúan en este programa se anuncian con anterioridad en nuestros radiodifusiones ordinarias.

LUNES

Hora de Nueva York P.M.

7:00 Noticias—Roberto Vincencelli

7:15 Música de siempre—Emilio de Torre

7:30 Comentario

7:45 Entrevistas

7:55 Resumen de noticias

8:00 Fin de la primera transmisión

9:00 Noticias

9:15 Música de baile

9:30 Comentario (Repetición)

9:45 Entrevistas (Repetición)

9:55 Resumen de noticias

10:00 Fin de la transmisión

MIERCOLES

7:00 Noticias—Roberto Vincencelli

7:15 Música de siempre—Emilio de Torre

7:30 Comentario

7:45 Salud para todos

7:55 Resumen de noticias

8:00 Fin de la primera transmisión

9:00 Noticias

9:15 Música de baile

9:30 Comentario (Repetición)

9:45 Salud para todos (Repetición)

9:55 Resumen de noticias

10:00 Fin de la transmisión

VIERNES

7:00 Noticias—Roberto Vincencelli

7:15 Música de siempre—Emilio de Torre

7:30 Comentario—Vicente Tovar

7:40 Charla filatélica—Rafael Carvajal

7:45 La ciencia en la vida diaria—Tito Arrigada

7:55 Resumen de noticias

8:00 Fin de la primera transmisión

9:00 Noticias

9:15 Música de baile

9:30 Comentario (Repetición)

9:45 La ciencia en la vida diaria (Repetición)

9:55 Resumen de noticias

10:00 Fin de la transmisión

PARA CALCULAR LA HORA LOCAL, AGREGUE O SUSTRAYA DE LA HORA DE NUEVA YORK LO SIGUIENTE:

Agree 1 Hora en:	Agree 2 Horas en:	Sustraiga 1 Hora en:	Es la Misma Hora en:
Bolivia	Argentina	Costa Rica	Colombia
Brasil Occidental	Brasil Oriental	El Salvador	Cuba
Manaos	Río de Janeiro	Guatemala	Ecuador
Chile	Sao Paulo	México	Haiti
Paraguay	Uruguay	Nicaragua	Panamá
Puerto Rico		Honduras	Rep. Dominicana
			Venezuela = + 30 mins.

PROGRAMAS IN ENGLISH

Frequencies—8:15-8:30 A.M. New York Time

16 Meterband	17.80 Megs.	19 Meterband	15.35 Megs.
WLWO		WLWO	

Frequencies—8:00-9:00 P.M. New York Time

13 Meterband		16 Meterband		19 Meterband	
KRCA	Megs. 21.46	WABC	Megs. 17.83	WRUL	Megs. 15.35
		WLWO	Megs. 17.80	WLWO	Megs. 15.33
		WRCA	Megs. 17.78	WABC	Megs. 15.27
		KWID	Megs. 17.76	WRCA	Megs. 15.21
				KRCA	Megs. 15.13
25 Meterband		31 Meterband		49 Meterband	
WRUL	Megs. 11.79	WLWO	Megs. 9.70	WLWO	Megs. 6.68
WLWO	Megs. 11.71	WRCA	Megs. 9.67		
		WGEO	Megs. 9.53		

A.M.	P.M.
8:15-8:30 (Mon.-Fri.)—News and Headlines (Sat.)—News and Latin America Feature (Sun.)—News and Science Feature	8:00-8:15 (Daily)—News & Sports 8:15-8:45 (Sun.)—Religious Service 8:45-9:00 (Sun.)—Nights in Latin America 8:15-9:30 (Mon. thru Fri.)—Commentators' Digest (Sat.)—Topics of the Times (Mon.) Here Are the Answers (Tue.)—Make Believe Ballroom (Wed.)—Cross Country, U.S.A. (Thurs.)—Jam Session (Jazz) VOA Stamp Club (Fri.)—Musical Americana (Sat.)—Fun with Music Radio Amateurs Program

Note: Programs and frequencies subject to change. Major revisions are preceded by air announcements.

FOR YOUR LOCAL TIME ADD TO OR DEDUCT FROM NEW YORK TIME AS FOLLOWS:

Add 1 Hour in:	Add 2 Hours in:	Deduct 1 Hour in:	Local Time same as New York Time in:
Bolivia	Argentina	Costa Rica	Colombia
Western Brazil	Eastern Brazil	El Salvador	Cuba
Manaos	Rio	Guatemala	Dominican Republic
Chile	Sao Paulo	México	Ecuador
Paraguay	Uruguay	Nicaragua	Haiti
Puerto Rico		Honduras	Panamá
Venezuela = + 30 mins.			Peru

PROGRAMAS EM PORTUGUÊS

Frequencies—21:30-22:00 Hora do Rio

16 Metros		19 Metros		25 Metros		31 Metros	
WABC	Megacilos 17.83	WRCA	Megacilos 15.21	WRUL	Megacilos 11.75	WRCA	Megacilos 9.67
Domingos				Segundas-feiras—às Sextas-feiras			
21:30	A semana em revista	21:30	Abertura: resumo dos programas				
21:31	"Concert Hall"	21:31	Noticias				
21:57	Último boletim de noticias	21:36	"Americana": Instantâneos da América (Entrevistas, Reportagens, Rádioclonotes; Album Musical (Entrevistas, Compositores musicais); e Comentario do dia.				
22:00	Encerramento	22:00	Último boletim de noticias				
Sábados				Encerramento			
21:30	Noticiário mundial	21:56	Último boletim de noticias				
21:38	"Hit Parade"	22:00	Encerramento				
21:57	Último boletim de noticias						
22:00	Encerramento						

Programas e frequências sujeitos a alterações. Ouçam os avisos feitos pelo Ar.

PROGRAMS IN KOREAN • 한국말 방송순서

방송 순서	한국시간	요일	방송 내용	미국시간 (주파수)	방송국 이름
아	7:30-8:00	매일		21740.....	KCBR
	7:30-7:40	뉴스		17770.....	KCBR
		뉴스	월설 논의 문학 과학 교과 문화	15310.....	KCBR
생	7:45-7:55		중계방송	15250.....	마닐라
	7:55-8:00		뉴스 개요	11890.....	마닐라
저	8:30-9:00	매일		11730.....	KGEI
	8:30-8:40	뉴스		9600.....	KCBR
	8:40-8:50	일요 주간 시사 개요		9515.....	KRCA
		철도 경제 월초		6185.....	KRCA
		화요		6060.....	KRCA
부	8:50-9:00	매일	경치 해설		(중계방송)
		목요일		15250.....	마닐라
		금요일		11890.....	마닐라
		일요 제민천		11790.....	호놀룰루
		일요 한국민에게 보내는 것처럼		9650.....	호놀룰루
		월요일 시각 명담		6120.....	마닐라
		화요일식 프로그램			
	수요일 주주주의의 질제				
저	12:00-12:15	매일	시제 뉴스		
			방송순서가 바뀔 때는 마르코로 미리 통고하십시오 주의하여 들어 주시기 바랍니다.		

저녁 8:30-9:00 방송과 자정 방송도 같은 주파수로 보내며, 그이외로: 9570..... KWID

한국 청취자 여러분에게:

미국의 소리는 한국 삼천리 강토에 사는 자유국민의 만수무강을 빕니다. 매일 세번씩 방송하는 미국의소리를 남한 북한을 가릴것 없이 한국국민 제위해서 재미있게 들 어주시기 바라오며 그러고 여러분의 기뻐있는 비평과 편달 을 주시오면 미국의소리가 여러분을 위한 봉사기관으로 좀 더 이바지 할수있으리라고 믿는마십니다.

(우시를 미국의소리로 보내실 때에는 아래 기록한 주소에 집합을 하셔서 보내주세요.)

서울시 미국 대사관; 부산 미국 영사관; 철산 미국 영사관.

미국으로 직접 편지작성은 영미로 주소로 다음처럼 쓰면 됩니다.

The Voice of America, New York 19, N.Y., U.S.A.

PROGRAMS IN CHINESE • 「美國之音」 電台中文節目時間表

中國廣播時間		粵語節目時間表(上午)						紐約時間
星期日	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六		
7:00-7:15	國際新聞 中國粵訊	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	6:00-6:15	
7:15-7:25	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	6:15-6:25	
7:25-7:30	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	6:25-6:30	
國語節目時間表(上午)								
7:30-7:45	國際新聞 新聞簡訊	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	6:30-6:45	
7:45-7:55	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	6:45-6:55	
7:55-8:00	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	6:55-7:00	
國語節目時間表(下午)								
1:00-1:15	國際新聞 新聞簡訊	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	國際新聞 新聞註解	12:00-12:15	
國語節目時間表(下午)								
8:00-8:15	國際新聞	國際新聞	國際新聞	國際新聞	國際新聞	國際新聞	7:00-7:15	
8:15-8:23	輿論摘要	新聞註解	新聞註解	新聞註解	新聞註解	新聞註解	7:15-7:23	
8:23-8:30	新聞簡訊	香港簡訊	美國外交	華僑動態	香港簡訊	美國經濟	7:23-7:30	
8:30-8:40	樂人傳聲	加人音樂	美國音樂	兒童音樂	美國樂人	華裔樂曲	7:30-7:40	
8:40-8:45	簡要新聞	簡要新聞	簡要新聞	簡要新聞	簡要新聞	簡要新聞	7:40-7:45	
8:45-8:55	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	7:45-7:55	
8:55-9:00	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	新聞摘要	7:55-8:00	
粵語節目時間表(下午)								
9:00-9:15	國際新聞	國際新聞	國際新聞	國際新聞	國際新聞	國際新聞	8:00-8:15	
9:15-9:20	中國粵訊	新聞簡訊	新聞簡訊	新聞簡訊	新聞簡訊	新聞簡訊	8:15-8:20	
9:20-9:30	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	時事述評	8:20-8:30	
「美國之音」華語節目廣播呼號周率及波長								
粵語(7:00)	國語(7:30)	國語(8:00)及粵語(9:00)	國語(8:00)及粵語(9:00)	國語(1:00)	下午節目			
呼號	周率	波長(公尺)	呼號	周率	波長(公尺)	呼號	周率	
KCBR	21.74	13.80	KCBR	15.25	19.67	KWID	9.57 31.35	
KCBR	17.77	18.80	MANILA	11.89	25.23	KRCA	6.185 48.50	
KCBR	15.31	19.60	HONOLULU	11.79	25.45	MANILA	6.12 49.02	
MANILA	15.25	19.67	KGEI	11.73	25.58	MANILA	6.12 49.02	
MANILA	11.89	25.23	HONOLULU	9.65	31.08	MANILA	6.06 49.50	
MANILA	6.12	49.02	KCBR	9.60	31.25	MANILA	.920 326.	

註 1 這節目在上午9:45, 10:45, 11:45, 即下午12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 再由Manila短波轉播。 2 這節目在廣播後一小時。 再由Manila短波轉播一次。 3 這節目在上午9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 由Manila短波轉播。 4 這節目在上午9:00, 3:00, 由Manila短波轉播。 5 這節目在廣播後二小時四十五分, 再由Manila短波轉播。 及Manila中波電台。 6 這節目在廣播後一小時十五分, 再由Manila中波電台轉播一次。 註解格中一切時間都是中國沿海時間。

上列節目及周率必要時將加以更改

PROGRAMS IN ENGLISH

China Coastal Time	Greenwich Mean Time	Indian Standard Time	Programs	Mega-cycles	Call Letters
6:00- 6:30 AM	2200-2230	3:30- 4:00	(Mon.) Week in the U.S.A. and Youth Talks It Over (Tues. thru Sat.) News and Press Opinion. U.S.A.	21.74 17.77 15.31 15.25 11.89 6.12	13.80 KCBR 16.88 KCBR 17.78 KCBR 15.33 MANILA 15.25 MANILA 19.67 MANILA 15.23 MANILA 6.12
8:00- 8:30	0000-0030	5:30- 6:00	(Sun.) News and Radio Forum Repeat of above programs on Manila only		
5:00- 5:15 PM	0900-0915	2:30- 2:45 PM	(Daily) Program Preview & News (Sun.) Music for Sunday (Mon. thru Fri.) Press Opinion. U.S.A. (Sat.) Topics of the Times	15.25 11.89 11.79 11.25 11.25 11.25	19.67 MANILA 25.23 MANILA 25.45 HONOLULU 25.58 KGEI

The Voice of the Listener

PROGRAMS IN ENGLISH

China Coastal Time	Greenwich Mean Time	Indian Standard Time	Programs	Mega-cycles	Meters	Call Letters
6:30-7:00	1030-1100	4:00-4:30	(Sun.) United Nations Review (Mon.) Here Are the Answers (Tues.) American Farm Program (Wed.) Cross-Country, U.S.A. (Thurs.) American Round Table (Fri.) Books on Parade (Sat.) Invitation to Learning (Daisy) America Calling Indonesia (Mon. thru Sat.) American Journal (Sun.) Religious Service (Mon.) American Viewpoints (Tues.-Sat.) Commentaries' Digest (Daily except Fri.) News & Commentary (Fri.) News & Maurice Joachim Commentary (Sun.) Radio Amateurs Program (Mon.) Radio University (Tues. & Wed.) Music (Thurs.) VOA Stamp Club (Fri.) Jam Session (Jazz) (Sat.) Fun with Music	9.65 9.60 9.57 9.515 6.185 6.12 6.06 *920	31.09 31.25 31.35 31.55 48.50 49.02 49.50 Except at 0900-0930 GMT	Honolulu KCRB KWID* KRCA KRCA Manilla Manilla GMT only
7:15-7:30	1115-1130	4:45-5:00				
9:30-10:00	1330-1345	7:00-7:15				
9:30-10:00	1330-1400	7:00-7:30				
9:45-10:00	1345-1400	7:15-7:30				
10:00-10:15	1400-1415	7:30-7:45				
10:45-11:00	1445-1500	8:15-8:30				
New Zealand Time = GMT + 12 hrs. Australian Time: Western = GMT + 8 hrs. Central = GMT + 9½ hrs. Eastern = GMT + 10 hrs.						

Note: Programs and frequencies subject to change. Major revisions are preceded by air announcements.

PROGRAMS IN INDOONESIAN • SIARAN DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA

Djam Indonesia (Djawa)	Pro-gramme	Mega-cycles	Meters	Huruf Panggilan	Mega-cycles	Meters	Huruf Panggilan
6:30-6:45 PM	Saban hari: Warta berita. Sabtu: Warta berita dan Komentar. Ahad dan Senin: Warta berita dan lagu yang diminta oleh sidang pendengar. Senin: Programma musik. Sabtu: Komentar.	13.25 11.80 11.79 11.73 9.65 9.60	19.67 25.23 25.45 25.58 31.09 31.25	Manila Manila Honolulu KGEI Honolulu KCRB	9.515 6.185 6.12 6.06 *920 326	31.53 48.50 49.02 49.50 526	KRCA KCRB Manilla KRCA Manilla
Programma ataupun gelombangnja dapat dirubah; perubahan yang penting akan diumumkan sebelumnya.							

PROGRAMS IN RUSSIAN • ПЕРЕДАЧИ НА РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Время	Программа	На Нью Йорк на волнах:	Одновременная трансляция на волнах:
0930-1000	Сводка новостей дня, календарно-историческая справка, обзор печати, сообщения вышестоящего корреспондента ТЮПА, аэромаршруты обзор, обзор культуры во- художественной жизни Америки.	49, 21, 25 м.	49, 21, 25, 19 м.
ГОЛОС АМЕРИКИ передает дополнительно две специальные получасовые радио-программы на русском языке, в 0315 и 1415 часов.			
Время передачи гринвичское. Дальнейшее время на десять часов вперед гринвичского.			
Программы и волны могут быть изменены.			

PROGRAMS IN VIETNAMESE • CHƯƠNG TRÌNH BẰNG TIẾNG VIỆT-NAM

Thời-khắc	Chương-trình	Số Megacycles	Số Meters	Tên đài	Số Megacycles	Số Meters	Tên đài
18g00-18g15	Tiếng Nói Hoa-Kỳ Kêu Gọi	13.25	19.67	Manila	9.515	31.53	KRCA
gđ Việt-Nam (Tín-rắc, Bính-luận)		11.80 11.79 11.73 9.65 9.60	25.23 25.45 25.58 31.09 31.25	Honolulu KGEI Honolulu KCRB	6.185 6.12 6.06 *920 326	48.50 49.02 49.50 526	KRCA KRCA Manilla Manilla
Chương-trình phát-chanh này được đài Tiếng Nói Việt-Nam truyền-chanh lại vào hồi 20g30, giờ Việt-Nam, trên những làn sóng dài sau này: Saigon 31b19, 41b29, 35b01; Hanoi 48b46; Huế 41b63; và Dalat 48b34.							
Những chương-trình và làn sóng điện từ trên có thể thay đổi. Khi đó sẽ có tin báo trước.							

"THE VOICE OF AMERICA comes to us with an assurance that a nation of practical men of common sense exists and offers itself, its funds and life for the maintenance of order, freedom and prosperity, in a world of chaos."

OLAF E. LIND
Stockholm, Sweden

"Receiving conditions seem to be always good in St. Vincent, and I enjoy your modern music programmes immensely, especially Martin Block's 'Make Believe Ballroom'."

EGERTON A. CHAPMAN
St. Vincent, B.W.I.

"Would you kindly send the booklet you mention in your broadcasts? I am at sea and mostly in the Pacific—New Zealand and Australia. I have followed your programmes with interest from various parts of the world and am at present on a voyage to New Zealand from the United Kingdom via the East."

CAPTAIN W. H. HILLWARD
Wellington, New Zealand

"I should like to compliment you on the high standard of your broadcasts. I feel, however, that more could be done to publicize this service. Very few people in this country realize that such a transmission exists. Many who stumble across it soon become regular listeners, which appears to indicate that a little advertising would do much to spread a greater understanding of the American way of life."

R. MARTIN
Ruisslip, England

"I am an assiduous listener to your programmes and I do not deviate from the fact when I say that I hardly miss your evening news bulletins and comments. The first enchant me with their truthfulness; the second with their instructiveness, especially when these include such topics as 'Here Are The Answers'."

NAJIZ J. ELKEBR
Baghdad, Iraq

"I think your programmes are most instructive. But as an Englishman who could never afford to visit your wonderful country, I would like to get to know the ordinary Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones of America better ... So could you drag him to the mike more often?"

A. LAWRENCE
Middleton-Leeds, England

"The biggest thrill that I have had from a new radio set is that I can get America easily!"

"To most English people the VOICE OF AMERICA today is not just another voice on the air; it is the voice of a real friend. Maybe at times it does seem like a voice from another world, but it's good to know there is still a country where the voice is not afraid to speak."

HILDA M. PLUMMER
Earley, England

"I listen quite a lot to your programme in Brisbane and I can say I think yours is a very fine organization. You are in my opinion the best on the shortwave band, both for volume and clearness. I receive your stations here as strong as the local stations."

E. S. SANDS
Brisbane, Australia

CONVERSION CHART For Changing Meters into Megacycles

The following most frequently-used wavelengths, in Meters, correspond to these frequencies, in Megacycles.

Meter Bands	Megacycle Bands
49	6
41	7
31	9
25	11
19	15
16	17
13	21
11	25
To convert Meters (short, medium, or long-wave) into exact Megacycles, divide 300 by the wavelength, expressed in Meters, to wit:	
300.00	= 6.06 megacycles
49.50	



Abraham Lincoln ★ George Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON, whose birthday is celebrated as a national holiday in the United States, personified the strength and dignity apparent in Gutzon Borglum's monumental sculpture at Mount Rushmore. Carved to commemorate his contributions to American history, Washington's portrait measures eighteen meters from chin to forehead, about twice the size of the head of Egypt's Great Sphinx.

Washington lived between 1732 and 1799 and served his country as a soldier and statesman. He led the Continental Army to victory in the struggle for American independence. As the unanimous choice of the new Republic's citizens, he became the first president of the United States.

Although revered as a military hero, Washington attained his greatest fame as a statesman. His dynamic leadership and devotion to the democratic cause inspired his countrymen to launch the new nation on its course.

DURING the month of February, in accordance with its annual custom, THE VOICE OF AMERICA will broadcast programs commemorating the birthdays of two eminent presidents of the United States: Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, and George Washington, Father of His Country. Lincoln's birthday is observed on February 12th and Washington's on February 22nd.

The subject of more biographies than any other American, Abraham Lincoln rose to the leadership of his country from humble beginnings. Lincoln's life exemplifies the inherent brightness of every citizen to attain the nation's highest honors.

The rugged yet gentle face of Abraham Lincoln reveals the humanitarian qualities which Gutzon Borglum has reproduced in the huge sculpture carved on the dome of Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills of South Dakota.



Waldo Peirce

Painter of family life

WALDO PEIRCE finds the subject matter for his paintings wherever he happens to be. Some of his most notable canvases were created literally within a stone's throw of his home in Searsport, State of Maine.

"I don't have to travel very far," he says. "Between my studio and the roadway there are plenty of subjects."

Peirce likes to paint his family, friends and neighbors in their daily activities, ranging from swimming to spring plowing or cutting ice from a frozen lake. His work seems to reflect his informal personality. Into his delineation of scenes and people he injects gaiety, humor and color.

"Looking at Peirce's paintings is an exhilarating experience," wrote one critic. "They say, 'It's good to be alive!'"

The son of a lumberman, Peirce was born in Maine in 1884. Following his graduation from Harvard University, he attended the Art Students League in New York and then the Julian Academy in Paris.

Peirce's early work shows a French influence, and consists mainly of interiors, although he also painted native life during a three-year sojourn in Tunis. Upon returning to America, however, he found inspiration in his own family, especially his children.

Several years ago a New York gallery assembled a representative group of thirty Peirce family paintings for a special exhibition. The individual canvases have since been acquired by museums and private collectors.

"Haircut by the Sea," which appears in color on the reverse side of this page, is considered a good example of the Peirce family paintings. In this picture, owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, we see the artist's wife cutting young Michael's hair while brother Bill looks on.

PICTURE CREDITS

- Page
 4-5. Columbia Broadcasting System
 6-7. Columbia Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Company
 8. Radio-Electronics
 18. U. S. National Park Service
 19. Waldo Peirce; courtesy Miltonown Galleries, John Kee photo, Harris & Easting
 20. "Haircut by the Sea" is owned and copyrighted by Metropolitan Museum of Art.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1951

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John Kee

CONGRESSMAN JOHN KEE, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, became head of that committee after long experience had given him unique qualifications for the chairmanship.

John Kee, affectionately termed "Judge" by his friends and colleagues in the Congress, comes to the House from the mountainous coal-mining region of West Virginia, where he was born and spent his youth. Judge Kee had his first public speaking experience at the age of six, when he made a "campaign" speech for his father, then a candidate for county clerk. As a youngster he developed a keen interest in botany and it became one of his chief hobbies. This early love of science showed a liking for the exactness of systematic, organized knowledge, which doubtless made the study of law—with its precise logic—appeal to him later. This has been reflected in his manner of approaching problems related to foreign policies and administrative procedure.

After completing the course at the Law School of the University of West Virginia he practiced his profession in his native state. Before settling in Bluefield, West Virginia, where he now resides, he served for eight years as counsel for the Virginian Railway.

Prior to his election to Congress from the 5th District of West Virginia, in 1932, and re-election each term since then, Judge Kee served in the West Virginia State Senate from 1923 to 1927. He has been a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee for all of the nine terms he has served in the House.

Among his outstanding legislative accomplishments was the Kee Bill, in 1946, which helped to bring about a beneficial reorganization of the United States Foreign Service. Chairman Kee has given the Marshall Plan, the Mutual Defense Assistant Program and similar cooperative measures for other areas first place on the agenda of the Foreign Affairs Committee. To implement President Truman's "Point Four" program for technical assistance to under-developed countries, Judge Kee sponsored the bill which has since become law. He has also sponsored reports of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving information on subjects which have received wide public dissemination.



Congressman Kee



"Haircut by the Sea" by Waldo Peirce