

Chronology of international radio in the Catalan language in the 20th century

Cinto Niqui

- *Since the transition to democracy, in Catalonia radio has been one of the media that has considerably contributed to the linguistic standardisation of our language. During the first decades of Franco's dictatorship, international radio programmes in Catalan, transmitted on shortwave, were almost the only ones that could be heard. Given their importance, I present an overall chronology of all the international broadcasts carried out in the Catalan language throughout the 20th century, something never before studied in its entirety.*

Keywords

Catalan language, international broadcasting, shortwave.

This article provides a chronology of the international broadcasts carried out in the Catalan language throughout the 20th century. Most of these transmissions were on shortwave and from outside Catalonia, but some were also broadcast on medium wave.

The few foreign broadcasters that transmitted programmes in the Catalan language, carried out by Catalans exiled in Europe or America, were the "other radio stations" listened to clandestinely in Catalonia to get information that was different from that provided by Franco's regime. The effort made by those exiled Catalans meant that the presence of our language could be kept alive on the radio waves, given that it was banned on Catalan radio. Most were testimonial broadcasts and they didn't last long, except for those carried out by Radio Moscow, Radio España Independiente and the BBC.

Shortwave broadcasts from Spain

The edition of the newspaper *La Veu de Catalunya* on 20 November 1929 stated that the Radio Communication Technical Board and Inspectorate had approved two broadcasters, one shortwave (E.A.R.157) by the Associació Nacional de Radiodifusió, based in Carrer Fontanella de Barcelona. That year, the broadcaster started to transmit, on 45 metres, from 9.30 to 10.30 in the evening on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. It was the first experience in the field of shortwave broadcasting in Spain. (Ezcurra 1974, pg. 212). Because of the political situation, the programmes were only in Spanish.

While, in Catalonia, the dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera placed all kinds of obstacles to real Catalan radio in terms of language and content, in Argentina, on 4 November 1928, a group of Catalans associated with the

Cinto Niqui

Doctor in Communication Sciences

Centre Català de Buenos Aires started broadcasting a Sunday programme in the Catalan language, *L'hora catalana*, transmitted on medium wave by Ràdio Prieto, owned by the Catalan Teodor Prieto. This was the first programme in Catalan made outside Catalonia. (Garcia-Ripoll 2007, pg. 10).

In Spain, the dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera fell in January 1930. In Catalonia, on 14 April 1931, the Catalan Republic was proclaimed and the next day the Catalan President, Francesc Macià, signed a decree that authorised Ràdio Associació de Catalunya (RAC) to broadcast freely.

The first significant action in the field of radio by the government of the Spanish Republic, led by Azaña, was the Order of 12 February 1932, which authorised the company Transradio to set up a shortwave radio station for transmissions aimed at Latin America and the Canary Islands. Transradio inaugurated the radio station EAQ Radiodifusión Iberoamericana on 14 April 1932, the first anniversary of the Republic. (Balsebre 2001, pg. 324). EAQ, Radiodifusión Iberoamericana broadcast in different languages. As from Monday 7 August 1933, requested by the Generalitat de Catalunya and via the production of the broadcaster Ràdio Associació de Catalunya, EAQ de Aranjuez transmitted daily news bulletins on Catalan news at 11 pm and a weekly broadcast with reports and concerts: *L'hora catalana*. In the first programme, the president of Ràdio Associació de Catalunya, Jaume Rosquelles, greeted the listeners; the President of the Generalitat, Francesc Macià, gave an inaugural speech; and the Catalan choir, the Orfeó de Sants, gave a recital that started with the Catalan anthem, *El cant de la senyera*. (Montes 1997, pg. 225)

The summer of 1933 therefore saw the first international broadcasts on shortwave made from Spain in the Catalan language. These broadcasts didn't last long given that they ended in the Spanish Civil War and we would have to wait half a century to hear programmes in Catalan again, broadcast on shortwave from Spain.

During the Civil War, in addition to medium wave broadcasts, nearly fifty broadcasters from Spain also broadcast, albeit irregularly, their local programmes on shortwave, mostly in the 40 metre bandwidth, and very few in the 20 metres bandwidth. From Catalonia, Ràdio Barcelona EAJ 1 was transmitted on 7,030 kHz (42.6 metres). The owner of the shortwave equipment was Josep Garriga Albert and the

broadcast was under the control of the Generalitat during the Civil War. (Franquet 1986, pg. 125).

Revolutionary radio stations appeared on the Catalan Hertz frequencies that were outside the government's control. In Barcelona on 28 August 1936, the shortwave station ECN-1 appeared at 7,190 kHz, by CNT-FAI. The programming, with political and trade union propaganda, used to last around five hours in its early days. On 21 September 1936, the Partit Socialista Unificat de Catalunya created a second politic station on shortwave in Barcelona: Ràdio PSU número 1, that transmitted on 42 metres, at 7,142 kHz. It started and ended its sessions with the *International* and broadcast bulletins in Catalan and other languages, aimed principally at members of the International Brigades. On 22 September Ràdio POUM ECP-2 started broadcasting, also on 42 metres. Its programming was very similar to that of the previous station, also in Catalan and in other languages, such as Esperanto.

In Catalonia, a shortwave station was in operation at the Abbey of Montserrat from the end of the forties to the middle of the sixties. Its function was the same as the current FM broadcaster at the monastery: to transmit religious ceremonies. The monastery megaphone was connected to the shortwave transmitter, like the ones radio hams had at that time, and transmitted the ceremonies. The monk who promoted these shortwave broadcasts was Father Reinald Bozzo, also in charge of the monastery's Astronomical Observatory at Montserrat. Abbot Escarré, on a trip to Madrid, had bought some radio electrical material for Father Bozzo to make the shortwave transmitter more powerful. In order to adjust the transmitter and to wait for the religious ceremony to start, to tune it they used to play the tune of the popular song *Ton pare no té nas*. This broadcaster did not have any assigned frequency and transmitted outside the radio broadcasting bandwidths. In the sixties it could be heard on 48 metres. On several occasions, the monastery received warnings that the transmitter was interfering with frequencies assigned to utilitarian services. Because of this series of administrative warnings, in the middle of the sixties the transmitter stopped broadcasting forever.

Having gone through the period of political transition and with democracy once again in Spain, on 4 February 1985 programmes in Catalan were broadcast again on shortwave from the Spanish mainland. This is when Ràdio Exterior

d'Espanya (REE) started its broadcasts of news in Catalan, carried out by Ràdio Nacional d'Espanya a Catalunya. The first voice was that of the presenter from Olot, Joan Grau. The brief news items in Catalan on REE are still broadcast today. Aware of the fact that there are three co-official languages in Spain in addition to Spanish, REE maintains minimal news services every day, lasting about ten minutes, in Basque, Galician and Catalan, which can be heard on shortwave, via satellite and online.

In 1989, *Quaderns Tècnics*, the first magazine in Catalan on electronics, computing, video, audio, radio and DX radio, started a campaign for the Generalitat de Catalunya to create its own international public broadcaster on short-wave. The Catalan politicians took up the proposal and, on 8 November 1990, the parliament of Catalonia unanimously passed the bill, presented by the party Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya, to create an exterior radio station for Catalonia during that legislature. Finally, the Generalitat's international radio station didn't come about. What was achieved, however, was on September 1995, TV3, Catalunya Ràdio and Catalunya Informació broadcast for the first time via satellite, as a step prior to their daily broadcasts in the future. This was how the media of Corporació Catalana de Ràdio and Televisió started to have international coverage. With the distribution of the programming of Catalunya Ràdio on the Internet, as from 26 April 1996, there has been a second way to ensure information, in their language and instantaneously, reaches those Catalans living abroad.

Broadcasts in Catalan carried out from abroad during Franco's regime

On 26 January 1939, with the occupation of Ràdio Associació de Catalunya by Franco's troops, broadcasting in Catalan came to an end in the country. Most of the initiatives to make programmes in Catalan from abroad, during the forty years of Franco's regime, were carried out on a personal level, as a large number of the promoters had political commitments. Wherever a Catalan was doing programmes in Spanish, attempts were immediately made to do one in Catalan.

With regard to their content and objectives, the most sig-

nificant international programmes in the Catalan language carried out from 1939 to 1976 can be classified into five groups.

- *L'hora catalana*: the radio programme made by some members associated with the Centre Català de Buenos Aires, broadcast every Sunday from 4 November 1928 to 30 September 1984. *Les altres hores catalanes* de ràdio was produced in Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. The promoters rented air time from local medium wave broadcasters to transmit their programmes.
- The second group was made up of five programmes whose aim was the political struggle and social agitation against Franco's dictatorship, mostly members of the Partit Socialista Unificat de Catalunya exiled in European communist countries. The two most significant programmes, in terms of duration and audience, were Radio Moscow, from 1939 to 1977, and Radio España Independiente, from the forties to 1976. The following people broadcast programmes in Catalan via Radio Moscow: Rafael Vidiella, Hortènsia Vallejo, Lluís Ardiaca, Josep Vilella and Conxita Brufau. And for Radio España Independiente there were Emili Vilaseca, Victòria Pujolar, Jordi Solé Tura, Marcel Plans, Esther Berenguer, Leonor Bornao, Lourdes Jiménez, Rafael Vidiella, Josep Maria Cendrós, Ricard Lobo and Jaume Fabre. The three programmes that didn't last so long were those of Radio Belgrade, made in 1948 by Teresa Pàmies; those of Radio Prague, presented by Joan Blàzquez and Teresa Pàmies, between 1949 and 1952; and those of Radio Budapest, by Rafael Vidiella and Lourdes Jiménez, for two years, at the beginning of the fifties.
- The third group is made up of propaganda broadcasts by some members of the government of the Generalitat de Catalunya in exile, via the microphones of Radio Paris, between 1947 and 1948, thanks to agreements between the French government and that of the Spanish Republic, in exile, coinciding with the period of international blockade against Franco's regime, decreed by the United Nations.
- A fourth group contains the cultural programmes broadcast during Franco's regime, which always avoided any political subject in their content. The fortnightly pro-

grammes by Josep Manyé on the BBC in London, between 1947 and 1957; those produced by Radio Paris between 1958 and 1964 and presented by Ramon Xuriguera, Narcís Bonet, Carme Bonet and Francisco Puig; those broadcast daily on shortwave and medium wave from Andorra by Ràdio de les Valls (later Sud Ràdio) between 1959 and 1968, directed by Josep Font Bernat. In this section we could also include the programmes broadcast by Radio Peking between 1959 and 1961, which offered quite a lot of Catalan music.

- Finally, we have religious radio. The evangelists, in 1958, made programmes in Catalan on Radio Tangiers, on medium wave. And from 1968 to 1975, on shortwave, by Monaco Transworld Radio. The promoters were Agustí Rodés, Àngel Cortès, Bernat Vinyes and Benjamí Planas. These programmes were recorded in small studio in the district of Sant Martí in Barcelona.

In March 1937, Ràdio Veritat started broadcasting on medium wave and apparently from Rome, sponsored by Francesc Cambó, leader of the Lliga Catalana, the second party in the parliament of Catalonia in the 1932 elections. All the collaborators and writers were Catalan at Ràdio Veritat. The director was Eduard Segarra, the presenter, Manel Ribé, and there was also Delfí Escolà, Joaquim Pellicena, Costa Deu, Solervicens, etc. The tone of the broadcasts was designed to convince Catalans that they didn't need to be frightened of Francoism because it would respect their tradition, their companies and their culture. Ràdio Veritat was broadcast in Catalan until the occupation of Barcelona, in January 1939. (Ventin 1986). Francesc Cambó, the patron of Ràdio Veritat, finally realised the mistake they had made in supporting Franco with a radio station in Catalan and went into exile to Argentina.

Between 1938 and 1940, in addition to its medium wave broadcast in Santiago de Chile, *L'hora catalana* was also broadcast on shortwave. Many Catalans living in Central America and South America were able to listen to that weekly programme.

With regard to European international broadcasts in the Catalan language, the first reaction against Franco's regime occurred at the end of 1939, when some members of the Partit Socialista Unificat de Catalunya, exiled in Russia, pro-

duced some weekly programmes of an hour's duration on Radio Moscow (Miralles 1947). Because of confrontation between the leaders of the Partit Comunista d'Espanya and the PSUC, those early programmes in Catalan suffered from some interruptions.

Radio España Independiente-Estación Pirenaica was first aired on 22 July 1940. The first broadcasts by the Pirenaica in Catalan were carried out from Moscow at the beginning of the forties by Emili Vilaseca, under the pseudonym of Jordi Català.

During the Second World War something curious happened. In the United States, the leaders of the Centre Català in New York made some programmes in Catalan of American propaganda for the Office of War Information. These programmes were broadcast on shortwave towards Latin America, via the North American commercial broadcasters, such as CBS and NBC. Some of the Catalans taking part were Josep Carner-Ribalta and Josep Fontanals. Carner-Ribalta was the delegate in the United States for the National Council of Catalonia, which was officially recognised by the North American State Department.

In the May 1943 edition of the publication by the Partit Socialista Unificat de Catalunya in Chile, *Retorn*, there was talk of the appearance of a clandestine broadcaster called Per Catalunya, that broadcast once a week, on Thursdays, at 9.10 pm. These clandestine broadcasts in Catalan were possibly carried out by Radio Pyrenées, the broadcaster for the French communist guerrillas of the Francs Tireurs et Partisans Français (FTP).

Between 1944 and 1947, with breaks, *L'hora catalana*, produced by Catalans resident in Cuba, was broadcast on medium wave and shortwave by various stations in Havana. Thanks to the broadcast on shortwave, the weekly programmes reached a large part of America.

After having made some Christmas programmes with Catalan songs, in 1942, Josep Manyé, under the pseudonym of Jorge Marín, was able to make the first bilingual Spanish-Catalan programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) on 23 April 1944, to celebrate St. George's Day, the patron saint of England and Catalonia (as Saint Jordi). (Arasa 1990)

In Europe, in May 1944, one year before the Second World War ended, the southwest of France was liberated. There were a large number of Spanish republican refugees

living there who had been fighting in the ranks of the French resistance. Toulouse became the capital of republican Spain in exile. On Sunday 22 October 1944, the newspaper *Reconquista de España* published two radio adverts. One on Radio España Independiente, which at that time broadcast from the Soviet Union, and another on the daily programmes in Catalan and Spanish on Radio Toulouse number 1. The programme in Spanish by the Unión Nacional was broadcast at 11.05 pm and the Catalan programme ten minutes later, at 11.15 pm, with the backing of the Aliança Catalana. The watchwords for the programme by Aliança Catalana were "Long live independent Spain! Long live autonomous Catalonia!" Both programmes were broadcast on medium wave by Radio Toulouse number 1, on 325 and 365 metres. These programmes in Catalan lasted just a few weeks. (Sánchez Agustí 2001, pg. 160)

In October 1944, the other Toulouse broadcaster, Radio Pyrénées, also made some programmes in Catalan and Spanish to stir up people, lasting a few weeks. It broadcast on medium wave on 233 and 260 metres. Radio Pyrénées was the broadcaster for the French communist guerrillas of the Francs Tireurs et Partisans Français (FTPF). This broadcaster had to suspend its activities supporting the Spanish guerrillas or "maquis" when General Charles De Gaulle in person negotiated with the National Front of Toulouse to end the programmes, on the insistence of the allies, who feared an international incident.

On 8 May 1945, the Second World War ended and, in the month of June, the cellist Pau Casals arrived in England, after having been in exile since 1938, to perform the first concerts once the war had finished. Pau Casals was able to address a few brief words in Catalan via the microphones of the BBC. (Rodrigo 1977, pg. 136)

As from the end of the Second World War, the United Nations was thinking of replacing Franco's regime and requested the withdrawal of diplomats from Spain.

France went further and closed its border for all purposes, including for post, telephone and telegrams, between February 1946 and February 1948. It was at that time, in February 1946, when the republican government in exile managed to get political status in France. By virtue of this status it gained permission to use French radio as a propaganda tool.

In April 1946, the Front Nacional de Catalunya started up,

for a few days and from Perpignan, a clandestine shortwave broadcaster, which transmitted on 38 and 45 metres, coinciding with the celebration of the 1st Conference of the Front Nacional de Catalunya in Dosrius.

On 9 November 1946, doctor Josep Trueta spoke in Catalan from London via the microphones of the BBC. He did not speak of any political issue but explained the causes of hypertension. (Trueta 1978, pg. 296) As from the 7 April 1947 is when Josep Manyé, Jorge Marín, started his historic fortnightly broadcasts in Catalan from the BBC, which lasted ten years. The journalist Josep Manyé i Vendrell was awarded the Sant Jordi cross by the Generalitat de Catalunya and was made an honorary member of the British Empire.

In Paris, during the months of June and July 1947, the president of the Generalitat, Josep Irla, and various representatives from the parties of the Executive Council of the Generalitat in exile, several speeches were given in Catalan on Radio Paris, on shortwave. They were asking for a boycott of the Francoist referendum on the 8 July in order to pass the Succession Act.

One year after the Second World War had ended, broadcasts in Spanish were inaugurated on Radio Belgrade on shortwave. In 1948, this station broadcast some weekly comments in Catalan made by the writer Teresa Pàmies. The June edition of the communist publication, published in Cuba, *Per Catalunya* published this advertisement: "Do you want to know how immortal Catalonia is fighting? Listen to Radio Belgrade in its broadcasts in Catalan every Wednesday and Sunday at half past eleven in the evening on shortwave on 49.18 metres".

On the occasion of the National Homage to Pompeu Fabra, carried out in February 1948 in Prada, in northern Catalonia, the BBC and Radio Paris made a special programme in the Catalan language. Among many other Catalans in exile, the following people attended this homage: the musician Pau Casals, the president of the Generalitat in exile, Josep Irla and the writer Josep Carner.

From 1949, the writer Teresa Pàmies and Joan Blàzquez Arroyo, under the pseudonym of Joan Verdaguer when broadcasting, started some weekly programmes in Catalan on Radio Prague on shortwave. The programmes ended when Blàzquez went to Vienna in 1952, to join the World Peace Council (Sánchez Agustí 2001, pg. 126), Teresa Pàmies left Prague to go to Paris six years later, in 1958.

It was also in 1949 when Ràdio Andorra broadcast for a time in French and Catalan. The presence of Catalan was minimal and it soon disappeared because the broadcaster was under the control of the Spanish limited company, Sociedad de Explotación Radiofónica Radio Andorra, with its headquarters in Madrid (Montes 2004).

Around 1950, programmes on shortwave in Catalan started on Radio Budapest, with Rafael Vidiella and Maria Bartra, the pseudonym of Lourdes Jiménez, (Roig 1976) and those on Radio Moscow started up again. The broadcaster of the Soviet Union, with breaks, kept its Catalan programmes until 1977.

From October 1957, Ràdio Perpinyà transmitted on medium wave, on alternate Tuesdays, the programme *Aires del Canigó*, presented by Rita Casals de Gual. The programme lasted ten years.

On Sunday 9 March 1958, at 10 pm, the regular broadcasts started of Radio Paris in Catalan, every fortnight, on shortwave on 41 and 50 metres. The title of the broadcasts was "Paris, hotbed of Catalan culture". At the beginning the programmes were directed and produced by the writer Ramon Xuriguera. Later on, they were carried out by the musician Narcís Bonet and his wife, Carme Bonet. The programmes in Catalan on Radio Paris ended in 1964.

In the Principality of Andorra, but on an initiative by France, AndorRadio started broadcasting in 1958, one year later becoming Ràdio de les Valls and, from 1964, Sud Ràdio. Unlike Ràdio Andorra, right from the start this Andorran broadcaster, although under French influence, broadcast in Catalan. The programmes could be heard, both on medium wave and shortwave, from 2 to 4 pm and from 10 pm to midnight. The programmes in Catalan were by Josep Fontbernat and continued, with a lot of reductions, until 1972. The shortwave broadcasts ended in 1968.

In 1958 there were also the first international evangelical programmes in Catalan, broadcast by Radio Tangiers in Morocco on medium wave. These programmes were made in Barcelona by seven young people, among them Agustí Rodés, promoter of the Barcelona FM radio station called Ràdio Bona Nova. Franco's regime interfered with the broadcasts and a few months after starting the programmes the authorities found the group of young people and recommended they stop making the programmes. The group followed this "advice" and ended their broadcasts.

From several oral accounts we know that Radio Peking made some broadcasts in Catalan. It seems that the Chinese broadcaster transmitted in our language between 1959 and 1961. The programmes were weekly and offered a lot of "sardanes" (the Catalan folk dance) and Catalan music. The clandestine Maoist press or *Peking Informs* at that time used to announce the times of Radio Peking in Spanish, but never said anything about Catalan. We know that there were some Spaniards involved in the first editions in Spanish who, due to conflicts with the Spanish communist party, had left their work at Radio Moscow or at La Pirenaica and were working for Radio Peking. This is the case of Irene Falcón and her sister.

In Spain, in 1958 there was a certain modernisation of Franco's regime, with economic, social and political changes of a moderate nature. The changes in Francoism meant that some things could be carried out in Catalan in Catalonia. During the next decade the Òmnium Cultural, *Serra d'Or*, the *Gran Enciclopèdia Catalana* and Edicions 62 all started up. These circumstances also allowed Televisión Española (TVE) and Radio Barcelona to broadcast their first plays in Catalan. On 25 October 1964, TVE's Miramar centre started a monthly programme in Catalan called *Teatro Catalán*.

In 1968 the second phase of international evangelical programmes in Catalan started. This time, they were broadcast on shortwave by Monaco Transworld Radio until 9 July 1975. A weekly programme was broadcast lasting quarter of an hour but they ended due to a lack of funds. The programmes were recorded in a small studio in the district of Sant Martí in Barcelona and were sent to Monaco.

General Franco died on 20 November 1975. The dictatorship having ended, Juan Carlos I was crowned king of Spain. In June 1976, Adolfo Suárez was appointed president of the Spanish government and started the political reform that allowed political parties and trade unions to be legalised and to hold a referendum, in December, for political reform.

In April 1977, the Spanish communist party was legalised. In June, Adolfo Suárez, leader of the Unión del Centro Democrático, won the elections. And on 14 July the Spanish parliament was constituted in Madrid. This event was broadcast by Radio España Independiente in its last transmission in Spanish. (Mendezona 1995) That year, Radio Moscow stopped broadcasting in Catalan, although eleven years later the programmes started up again.

Shortwave broadcasts from abroad as from 1978

International programming in Catalan transmitted as from 1978 had very different objectives to that produced during Franco's regime: to provide information on what was happening in Catalonia for Catalans living outside the country, Ràdio Exterior d'Espanya; to cover cultural issues, Ràdio Andorra; to inform about new audiovisual technologies, BRT and Radio Budapest; to provide information on the political changes occurring in Russia, Radio Moscow; and to reflect on religious issues in our language, Monaco Transworld Radio.

In 1978, only Ràdio Andorra offered daily night-time musical programmes, presented in Catalan by Josep Casamajor. They were broadcast on medium wave but, in 1979, they could be heard for a few months on shortwave. Ràdio Andorra closed down in 1981.

From September 1983, the religious station Monaco Transworld Radio started up its international programming in Catalan again. This third phase ended on 25 December 1989. The programmes were broadcast on Mondays, at two in the afternoon, under the name of *Aquell camí oblidat* and lasted a quarter of an hour.

On Sunday 27 September 1987, Belgische Radio en Televisie (BRT) broadcast the monthly programme *Més DX* for the first time, produced by the magazine *Món DX*, by the Associació de Radioescotes de Barcelona (ADXB). The presenters were Anna Hernández Cortès and Cinto Niqui. From October, it also broadcast *Retalls DX*, a monthly programme produced by the magazine *Quaderns Tècnics* and presented by Xavier Cacho. Both programmes lasted ten minutes and ceased at the end of 1989.

On 15 November 1988, the last phase started for programmes in Catalan on Radio Moscow, ending in 1991. Initially, the programme was broadcast on the 15 and 30 of every month and lasted half an hour. Viktor Súkhov and Enric Fernández were responsible for the programmes.

Finally, Radio Budapest broadcast, for six months in 1989, the brief monthly technological news programme in Catalan, *Retalls DX*, produced by the magazine *Quaderns Tècnics* and presented by Xavier Cacho. In this version, the programme lasted around five minutes. It was broadcast on the fourth Saturday of every month and was repeated on the following Sunday.

Of the broadcasters mentioned, Ràdio Andorra and Radio Moscow produced the programmes in their own studios. BRT, Monaco Transworld Radio and Radio Budapest transmitted programmes recorded in Barcelona.

The end of 1988 and the start of 1989 saw Catalan having the most presence in international broadcasting on shortwave, with programmes coinciding made by five broadcasters: Radio Moscow, Ràdio Exterior d'Espanya, Monaco Transworld Radio, BRT from Belgium and Radio Budapest. This situation did not last very long at all.

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