

AFN Europe: 60 Years and Counting

**From a London base-
ment to remote stations
across Europe, AFN
radio and TV tells the
GI's story.**

The American Forces Network Europe had an extraordinary beginning, born out of the winds of war and nurtured into broadcast history by legions of citizen-soldiers. American Forces Network Europe

phy that formed the foundation of his vision. The General and his staff of war planners in London also knew that thousands of American GIs who were pouring into Great Britain and preparing for D-Day also needed entertainment... American entertainment.

THE PROBLEM

In September 1942 the results of a soldier survey revealed low GI morale due to harsh conditions in overcrowded camps, constant training and growing anxiety of the impending war. USO camp shows provided some entertainment and the British Broadcasting Corporation, the BBC, provided 30 minutes of American music and five minutes of news and sports on weekends, but it wasn't enough. GIs disliked the BBC so much that some resorted to tuning their radios to Nazi propaganda broadcasts from Germany.

THE SOLUTION

General Eisenhower ordered his staff to quickly find a way to provide soldiers with information and entertainment to which they were accustomed "back home." General Everett S. Hughes and Brewster Morgan at the Office of War Information called a meeting and within hours agreed to establish a magazine, a newspaper and a radio station. The magazine, later called "Yank", was popular throughout World War II. The newspaper, which had its roots in World War I, "The Stars and Stripes", continues publication today. The radio station that would have a series of transmitters located near U.S. soldier camps would be known as The American Forces Network.

THE LEADER

Because of his civilian broadcast experience Captain John S. Hays was selected to

organize the establishment of the radio network. His first goal was to persuade the BBC to relinquish some of its monopolistic broadcasting rights.

As an incentive he offered the BBC exclusive rights to some popular American radio shows. After organizing a small office in London and hiring a secretary, Captain Hays began a tedious search through military personnel records. He uncovered the names of 12 civilian broadcasters in uniform already in England. They were transferred to AFN, and, with the help of the U.S. State Department, Captain Hays obtained studio space at 11 Carlos Place in London.

Hays, like many AFN alumni, would continue to gain prominence as a public servant after leaving the network. He served for a time as the U. S. Ambassador to Switzerland. The names of other well-known Americans appeared on the uniform roster of early-day AFN Europe including actors Broderick Crawford and Mickey Rooney and famed Hollywood movie director Josh Logan, to name a few.

BORN ON THE 4TH OF JULY

It is not by accident that AFN transmitters were activated on Independence Day. It is somehow appropriate that the soldier network would begin to broadcast on America's most patriotic annual observance. At 5:45 on the afternoon of the 4th of July, 1943, listeners heard "The National Anthem" followed by introductory remarks by Brewster Morgan. Then, AFN's first disc jockey-announcer, Technical Sergeant Syl Binkin, began spinning records and a tradition in military broadcasting was born. Among the early locally produced programs were "The Duffel Bag Show," "Combined Operation," and "Your Town". The programs had an immediate and positive impact on soldiers and were widely heard by the British population.

THE INVASION

By May 1944, 1.7 million U.S. soldiers were poised in Great Britain waiting for orders to cross the English Channel to



AFN — London, Mickey Rooney 1945

started as an idea in the mind of General Dwight D. (Ike) Eisenhower more than a year before the invasion of Europe during World War II.

As an experienced military leader, Ike knew that an informed soldier would be a better soldier and it was this basic philoso-

begin one of the largest invasion operations in military history. D-Day came a month later and AFN reporters accompanied the invasion force to broadcast the soldier's story, to entertain and to inform. That same month AFN studios moved to 80 Portland Place, closer to BBC headquarters and farther out of range of German V-1 rockets. By war's end, some 75 AFN radio transmitters were operating throughout Great Britain.

THE PROGRAMS

The Armed Forces Radio Service provided much of the radio programming on 16-inch transcription discs in the United States. Among the early programs were "Mail Call", "At Ease", "Sound Off", "Hymns From Home", and GI Journal. One of the most popular and successful shows was "Command Performance". It was a spectacular wartime variety show and was prepared for AFN by top names in the entertainment industry and transmitted by short wave from CBS and NBC studios in the U.S.

Famous personalities donated their talents each week to the war cause and were requested by servicemen to appear on this show. The show was created by Louis G. Cowan and virtually all the big names of radio and film appeared at least once in this production which ran until war's end.

THE STARS

Many famous stars also stopped by the AFN studios in London while on troop entertainment tours. There, they would be interviewed by AFN reporters beginning a longstanding tradition that increased the popularity of the network and the morale of the troops.

THE PARTNERSHIPS

As the war progressed, AFN joined with the British and Canadian Broadcasting Corporations (BBC & CBC) to form the Allied Expeditionary Forces Program (AEFP). It was General Eisenhower's main concern that Allied forces show unity, at all cost. To prevent misunderstanding and to



AFN Nuremberg, SGT Alfred Badynski "Hymns from home" 1953-1955

ensure everyone got the same information, it all came from a single source, the AEFP. This joint national arrangement continued operating until July 28, 1945.

THE "RIGS"

Mobile broadcasting units were built and the first rig to see action was attached to the 5th Army Italian Campaign. Soon other mobile units were built and were assigned to the 1st, 7th and 9th U.S. Armies.

THE HEROES

Like most wartime military outfits, AFN suffered casualties. Sergeant Keith Jameson had the top of his mobile unit shot away while on assignment in newly liberated Paris and suffered minor injuries. The 7th Army AFN broadcast unit often came under enemy aircraft fire. On one tragic occasion, AFN Sergeant Jim McNally was killed while manning his station. Other AFN reporters also flew bombing missions and jumped with airborne units. While accompanying a paratroop unit into France, correspondent Sergeant Pete Parrish was killed in the line of duty.

THE WAR ENDS

By war's end, AFN began reconstituting itself on the European continent, with transmitters and studios located in Antwerp, Biarritz, Bremen, Berlin, Chamberry, Cannes, Frankfurt, Kassel, Le

Havre, Lyons, Nancy, Nice, Nuremberg, Marseilles, Munich, Paris, Port de Bouc, Reims, Rome and Stuttgart.

Several of the mobile units eventually were used to help establish the AFN network in Germany. A 7th Army unit was used in the creation of AFN Munich. 1st Army's mobile rig became AFN Paris, and was later transferred to AFN Frankfurt. The 9th Army gear went to Bremen. 5th Army left several mobile stations behind in Italy that were later used in the formation of the U.S. military's Blue Danube Network in Austria. Elements of the 5th and 15th mobile units found their way to AFN Berlin.

The end of the war abruptly dropped the size of both the AFN staff and audience. Troops went home on Liberty ships and were often accompanied by returning AFN broadcasters who continued to provide entertainment on ship sound systems. Upon reaching New York, AFN announcers would sign off with, "This is AFN's Atlantic Forces Network turning you over to NBC, CBS, the Mutual Network and your local stations. Welcome home!"

THE AUSTRIAN ANNEX

Back on the European continent, AFN began establishing permanent studios. Among the most memorable early stations and networks was the Blue Danube Network with headquarters in Vienna and

studios in Salzburg and Linz. From August 1945 to October 1955, BDN provided 5,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in occupied Austria a taste of home. With the end of Austrian occupation and that country's neutralization BDN stopped broadcasting in October 1955. The stations' equipment was sent by convoy across the Brenner Pass and was used to help establish Headquarters, Southern European Network (SEN) at Caserma Passalacqua in Verona, Italy. SEN also established a closed-circuit radio station at Camp Darby at Livorno, Italy.

SOUTH OF THE ALPS

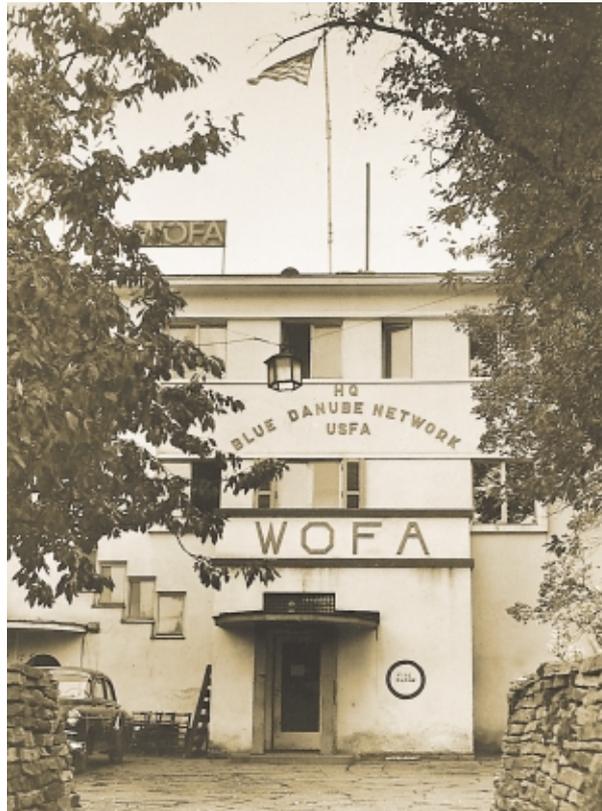
American Forces Network South (AFNS), based at Caserma Ederle in Vicenza, Italy, falls under the operational control of American Forces Network Europe (AFNE) headquartered in Frankfurt, Germany.

AFNS provides American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) to Department of Defense personnel and their family members stationed in Italy, other parts of southern Europe and a portion of the Middle East.

AFNS has geographic management responsibility for five affiliate stations across Italy and several unmanned "receive only" stations located throughout the Mediterranean and Balkans regions.

AFNS and its affiliate stations – AFN-Vicenza, AFN-Livorno, AFN-La Maddalena, AFN-Sigonella and AFN-Naples – are staffed with Army, Navy, Air Force, U.S. civilian, and local Italian national employees who provide the technical and operational expertise needed to deliver around-the-clock radio and television services to its DOD audience.

AFNS traces its roots back to the Blue Danube Network in Austria that served U.S. occupation forces following World War II. Network operations moved with U.S. Forces from Austria in 1955 to northern Italy



BDN – "WOFA" Main Station in Vienna, April 13, 1948

where it eventually became known as the Southern European Network (SEN).

With the expansion of U.S. facilities and forces in northern Italy, SEN made a series of moves from Livorno to Verona and subsequently to its current location on Caserma Ederle in Vicenza, Italy, in 1967.

In September 1974, DOD appointed the U.S. Army as executive agent for all AFRTS broadcasting operations in Italy.

In 1979, SEN changed its name to the Southern European Broadcasting Service (SEB).

In 1983, after eight years of negotiations with the Italian government, SEB began "over-the-air" television broadcasting from eight affiliate locations throughout Italy. One year later, the Italian government granted the network permission to establish a satellite delivery service.

In a ceremony on July 17, 1985, The Honorable Maxwell M. Rabb, U.S. Ambassador to Italy, officially activated the AFRTS satellite system in Italy. This signal also provided radio programming on FM 106 and FM 107.

As SEB moved into the 1990s, the network continued its tradition of excellence and innovation with continued support of the DOD agencies and commands that make up the southern European region.

During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm SEB played a key role in the establishment of the Desert Storm Network, deploying personnel to Southwest Asia and providing U.S. radio and television news, information, and entertainment to American forces in the Persian Gulf.

In October 1992 DOD directed the Army Broadcasting Service to provide a single source for AFRTS program services for the U.S. audience in Europe. The plan also called for the eventual merger of SEB and AFN.

On Jan. 1, 1993, SEB began broadcasting the program signal from AFN-Europe via satellite for

television and FM radio services. By March 1993, SEB had completed the merger with AFN Europe to satisfy the new mission requirements.

Army Broadcasting Service officially redesignated SEB as AFN-South on Oct. 1, 1993.

The establishment of the AFNS Command Information Bureau (CIB) in 1993 provided the network and its southern European customers with a team of journalists dedicated to supporting regional command information campaigns. The CIB team also deploys in support of NATO, SETAF and Navy Sixth Fleet operations and exercises.

Today, AFN-South headquarters remains co-located with the U.S. Army Southern European Task Force at Caserma Ederle in Vicenza, Italy, and its affiliates continue to provide their customers with 24-hour news, entertainment and informational programming.

THE FRENCH CONNECTION

Although AFN had operated a station in

Paris and other locations in France it never became a full-scale network. The short-lived AFN Paris produced shows such as "Midnight in Paris" and "Lower Music of Upper Pig Alley", which offered not only American music but also French jazz to the local listening audience. AFN Paris introduced a song called "Symphony", originally known as "C'est Fini". It was written by a young Frenchman in hiding during the Nazi occupation. The song went on to become an international hit. Many French listeners were saddened when AFN Paris terminated operations in March 1946, mainly because American jazz music was popular in French cocktail lounges.

With U.S. soldiers returning to bases in France in 1955, AFN created a small network called AFN France to support the NATO mission. Although talks for creating an American network first began in 1955, it was not until May 1958 that radio operations actually began. The key sticking point in the negotiations was a provision in French law that required a French "monitor" to control all radio programs within the country.

AFN France had three studios operating in Orleans, Poitiers and Verdun. One of the most remembered shows produced by AFN France was the popular "What's Cooking" program hosted by Jean Vavrin. Some 3,200 shows were recorded and heard throughout the entire AFN network. Other shows included "Radio Chronicle", "Beaucoup de Music" and "You Call the Tune". When French President Charles de Gaulle pulled his country out of the NATO alliance, U.S. military forces were withdrawn and AFN France terminated operations. It was not by chance that the final record played over AFN France happened to be titled "Good-bye Charlie."

NORTHWARD TO BELGIUM

When Headquarters Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) moved from Paris to Mons, Belgium, AFN moved with it and opened a station in February 1974. The AFN SHAPE station has become

known as the Voice of the Benelux. Television service was added in December 1980 and the station is a key news location today as AFN SHAPE correspondents are frequently heard and seen on the entire network reporting on NATO developments.

THE STORY OF AFN IN GERMANY

It is in the Federal Republic of Germany where the AFN Europe story experiences its greatest dynamic. Through the years as the political landscape has changed, AFN Europe has likewise responded with the opening and closing of affiliate stations in order to accompany the audience that it is dedicated to serving. A devoted listening and viewing audience grew out of the devastation of war and the variety of locations from which the network operated.

AFN BREMEN

In July 1945 five AFN staffers arrived in the North Sea city of Bremen with orders to establish a radio station. A few days later a mobile unit arrived and the station went on the air before the month was over. By early 1946 AFN Bremen had moved three times, until it finally found a permanent location in the Haus des Reichs. AFN Bremen shut down in mid-April 1946, when the Bremen Post Command ceased operations.

AFN BREMERHAVEN

AFN Bremerhaven began broadcasting in mid-May 1949. It was the smallest station in the network and was located in a long building with a thatched roof on Karl Schurz Kasern at the port. It remained a vital part of the community until the end of March 1993, when the station terminated operations with the closure of the base. One of the most popular locally produced shows was "Stickbuddy Jamboree", which opened with, "... So don't you go wander - here is music from down yonder..."

THE AFN KASSEL CAPER

One of the most unique stories belongs to the short-lived station in the north Hessen city of Kassel. The small operation was cre-

ated at war's end, but it encountered some investigative eyes and was soon shut down. Two military criminal investigation agents arrived at the station and apprehended an AFN staff member with some \$17,000 worth of cigarettes. It was soon revealed that the entire staff of the AFN Kassel was involved. AFN Headquarters did some serious housecleaning. Perhaps it was coincidence or the realignment of U.S. forces but AFN Kassel closed on Christmas 1946.

AFN MUNICH

AFN Munich was the network's first station in Germany. It was founded in early June 1945 from a mobile unit just outside the home of Friedrich August Kaulbach, a well-known artist. The house had been confiscated in 1937 to become the home of Nazi Gauleiter, Adolf Wagner. Wagner installed a small radio studio and a direct link to a transmitter site at Ismaning in order to broadcast air raid warnings. The home had suffered no war damage and was quickly acquired by AFN in 1945.

PATTON'S OWN

The opening of the station began with a slight blunder. Station Commander, Major Bob Light, signed the station on the air with the words, "Good Morning, this is AFN Munich, The Voice of the Seventh Army". What Major Light didn't know was that during the previous night Lieutenant General George Patton's Third Army had taken control of Bavaria. Among AFN Munich's early listening audience was the general, who happened to be shaving. The short-fused general lost control of both his temper and his straight razor when he heard that he was listening to the Voice of the Seventh Army, not his Third Army. He lived up to his nickname as old "Blood and Guts" that morning as blood streamed down his face and he screamed that he wanted "that announcer court-martialed".

Inside the captured studios, AFN staffers found an unusual tape recorder, which played far superior quality soundtracks than the wire recorders then in use by the



AFN Frankfurt AFN HQ Building on Bertramstr. 6, 1966-2004

U.S. military. It was an oxide audio tape recorder, the same type used today. AFN engineers discovered how to operate the system and AFN Munich became the first American radio station in history to use recording tape on the air.

LUNCHIN' IN MÜNCHEN

AFN Munich produced many memorable radio shows, including "Lunchin' in München", "Bouncing in Bavaria" and "Masquerade Till Midnight". The Munich station also did shows from the Armed Forces Recreation Center's Alpenhof, Deutsches Haus and General Von Steuben hotels, and from the Casa Carioca Night Club. For a time AFN Munich had its own guesthouse in Garmisch with a small studio inside.

THE NUREMBERG TRIALS

A historic assignment for AFN Munich was the Nuremberg Trials. From November 1945 to early October 1946, AFN staffers Harold Burson, Saul Green, Grady Edney and Walter Cleary were assigned to record the entire Nuremberg Nazi War Crimes Trials. The entire trial was broadcast live on the AFN network and is considered to be the network's first remote broadcast. The entire proceedings were captured on nearly 2,000 16-inch transcription discs that provided excellent quality. The entire collection can now be found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. AFN Munich ceased operations in February 1992.

AFN STUTTGART

AFN Stuttgart originally began as a repeater transmitter for the AFN Munich signal. In March 1948 AFN Stuttgart opened the first of several studio sites, located on the top floor of the Graf Zeppelin Hotel. The station served, among other communities, Headquarters, U.S. European Command. The station's final location was on the top floor of an elementary school at the Army's Robinson Barracks until the station closed on April 16, 1993. Among the popular locally produced shows were "Ivory Tower Coffee Shop", "Swing Time Session" and "Club 17".

AFN FRANKFURT

AFN Frankfurt began operating on July 15, 1945 from a confiscated home in the city. Before AFN headquarters' operations could move from London a new larger site was required. A Captain Cummings is credited with having discovered romantic Hoechst on the outskirts of Frankfurt. The von Bruning family was given a few hours notice to make way for the U.S. forces from AFN and remove their personal belongings. Although Cummings assured the family they would be back in their home within 24 hours, little did anyone know it would be exactly 20 years before they were back in their home. AFN moved into the Hoechst castle on Oct. 1, 1946 in what would become the most remembered and well-loved location AFN ever had.

Some of the greatest stories originated in Hoechst. For example, when a worker dropped a priceless crystal chandelier from the ceiling of the main ballroom to make room for radio equipment. Or the live, on-air slip-up, "This is AFN, forcing Americans to serve in Europe". And the time when the announcer introduced the program with, "Listen... there's music in the air...", which was followed by the sound of a toilet flushing.

News events the network covered during this time period included the construction of the Berlin Wall, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963, the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

in 1968, and the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy in 1968.

AFN BERLIN

Another celebrated AFN location was in the city of Berlin. On July 17, 1945, several GIs arrived in Berlin on a jeep, with orders to establish a radio station within 17 days. Soon two 2-ton trucks with a mobile unit arrived, parking next to their future home. A 250-watt transmitter provided radio service within only a two-mile radius.

FANCY DIGS

The station soon moved into the confiscated private 27-room mansion on Podbielski Allee 28 in the exclusive Dahlem section of the city. The mansion had belonged to the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, who was executed following the Nuremberg war trials.

THEN THE STARS CAME OUT

Over the years, countless celebrities visited the AFN Berlin studios, to include such luminaries as Louis Armstrong, Les Brown and his Band of Renown, Gary Cooper, Walt Disney, Benny Goodman, Bob Hope, Kurt Jürgens, Elke Sommer, Connie Stevens and Gregory Peck. The station also interviewed every U.S. President to visit the city, to include John F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

THE WALL FALLS

With the end of the Cold War, AFN Berlin made history by documenting the crowds as the first pieces of the Berlin wall fell and the crowds surged into the Western side of the city. With the fall of the wall, foreign military forces stationed in Berlin were no longer needed. On Friday, July 15, 1994, AFN Berlin presented its final broadcast.

THEN THERE WAS NUREMBERG

Two AFN stations were added to the network somewhat later, AFN Nuremberg's "Tower of Power" hit the air in January 1950 with studios on the third floor of the

luxurious Grand Hotel in downtown Nuremberg. After moving twice more during its service to troops in Germany's Franken region, AFN Nuremberg said "Auf Wiedersehn" in September 1995.

AND K-TOWN TOO

AFN Kaiserslautern didn't begin operations until December 1953, starting then from a mobile unit. Through the years the organization has generated tremendous listener and viewer loyalty and serves one of the largest military audiences in all of military broadcasting. Many Germans attribute their American music knowledge to the AFN stations scattered across Europe since 1945. AFN brought jazz, blues, country and western, soul, and rock 'n' roll to Europe.

HQ AFN MOVES TO BERTRAMSTRASSE

German government pressure finally persuaded AFN to leave the Hoechst Castle and seek a new home. AFN agreed and decided to erect a new studio with offices near German state radio for the Hessen state (Hessischer Rundfunk) on Bertramstrasse in Frankfurt. AFN began broadcasting from the new location in August 1966.

Frankfurt Dornbusch has remained the

AFN HQ's home since 1966. From this location, the network has seen the U.S. military leave Frankfurt in 1994, the construction of a large German police headquarters across the street where the main Frankfurt military shopping center once stood, and has seen the former U.S. Army Fifth Corps Headquarters, known as the I.G. Farben Building as well as the Abrams Complex, converted into a German university campus.



AFN Bremen Bob Hope – 1947



AFN London CPL. Jerry Colona Interviewing Bob Hope in Queenberg Club 1943

station will be relocating to Wiesbaden Army Airfield, but the broadcast towers in Wieskirchen (AM 873) and the Feldberg (ZFM 98.7) will continue carrying those sounds from America for years to come.

AFN TODAY

During the late 1990s, the drawdown of U.S. forces in Germany led to the closure of many installations and affiliate AFN stations such as Bremerhaven, Munich, Nürnberg, Stuttgart and Berlin.

As U.S. Force structure changed and migrated across Europe, so has AFN Europe. The network maintained a small radio transmitter site in Heidelberg since the 1950s, but began studio broadcast operations as AFN Heidelberg in April 1993.

AFN Würzburg was a mere repeater transmitter site for the AFN Nuremberg signal until May 1, 1980, when studio operations began at Leighton Barracks in a makeshift operation, sans even a toilet. Listeners soon realized that AFN Würzburg DJ's were slipping away to another building to use the bathroom each time the station played the complete version of the rock 'n'

In 2001 AFN Europe received the blessing of U.S. Army Europe and the necessary \$8 million to begin transitioning the HQ's building to Coleman Barracks, Mannheim,

which is considerably closer to the U.S. military audiences in central Europe. The AFN HQ's staff will begin operations from Mannheim in mid-to late-2004.

The German press has erroneously reported that AFN will no longer be broadcasting in Frankfurt, which is not exactly correct. AFN HQ is moving to Mannheim and the local AFN Frankfurt/Hessen affiliate



AFN Berlin Capt Morgan & Ray Cave Interview Airlift Pilot 1984-1949



AFN received 100,000 letters a year – 1960's

roll classic "In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida" by Iron Butterfly. AFN Würzburg's building has been continuously expanded to include, in addition to bathrooms, even local television studio service.

AFN Europe staff members were pulled from across the network in late-1990 for operations during the Persian Gulf War, helping to staff the Desert Shield Network. Stations were located near U.S. forces in King Khalid International Airport, Al Jubayl and Riyadh. AFN was pulling double duty since one third of AFN's European audience was deployed to the Gulf with family members remaining back in Europe,

longing to hear about their loved ones in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Other AFN deployment operations that were significant morale boosters include AFN Zagreb in late November 1992, AFN Entebbe, Uganda, in August 1994, AFN Somalia, from May 1993 until March 1994, and when NATO troops deployed into Kosovo in 1999 with service to Camps Bondsteel and Monteith.

AFN Bosnia began at Eagle Base in Tuzla, Bosnia, in December 1995, and had live broadcast operations from there until April 2002. The AFN signals are still broadcast across Bosnia, only from the Frankfurt Headquarters.

AFN has always gone with the U.S. Forces, so new stations have also come and gone in recent years to Tazar, Hungary, and Tuzla, Bosnia.

The network has seen its share of sadness as well. Several AFN servicemembers have lost their lives in the line of duty. PFC Walker Hayduck was killed in a car accident near Heidelberg on Oct. 8, 1946 while on assignment for a segment of "Off the Road" radio series, and Airman Mike Sutton and Private



Comedian Milton Berle with AFN Berlin Station Staff 1965

Bruce Scott were killed in September 1982, when their Chinook helicopter crashed during a U. S. Air Show near Mannheim, Germany, while on assignment.

It is estimated, or guess-timated, that AFN has touched the lives of at least 11 to



Newsman and weekend DJ Air Force Staff Sergeant Steve German (2003)

12 million GIs, family members, Germans, Belgians, Italians and other Europeans since the end of World War II.

In late 1945 an American journalist described AFN as "a composite of incredibleities. It was an all-American network that couldn't be heard in the U.S., its listening audience figures were a military secret, and while all of its broadcasts originated (at the time) in London, it couldn't be heard on radio sets in London. And although it has no paid commercials, it definitely and proudly plugs America's finest product: the well-informed, well-entertained, ready-to-fight American servicemen".

As long as U.S. Forces, civilians and their families are serving in Europe, AFN will continue to inform and entertain and bring that little touch of home to the audience.



AFN Frankfurt DJ Army Specialist 5 Ray Tubberville on the air in 1975. Ray retired as a civilian in Feb 2003 with over 20 years of AFN experience, both as a soldier and civilian.