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01. Report	Re: A Strategic Review of Broadcasting Policy (16 pp.)	3/27/91	(b)(1)	C
02. Report	Re: A Strategic Review of Broadcasting Policy (9 pp.)	3/27/91	(b)(1)	C
03. Report	Re: American Republics (ARA) Subgroup Report to the Policy Coordinating Committee on International Broadcasting (37 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C
04. Report	Re: Language Priorities by Geographic Area (In Priority Order) -- The American Republics (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
05. Report	Re: Foreign Policy Objectives and Priorities East Asia and the Pacific (15 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	
06. Report	Re: Subgroup Report to the Policy Coordinating on International Broadcasting [Europe] (29 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C
07. Report	Re: Near East and South Asia (NEA) Subgroup Report to the Policy Coordinating Committee on International Broadcasting (35 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C
08. Annex	Re: Regional Foreign Policy Objectives and Priorities (3 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C
09. Annex	Re: Language and Country Priorities (8 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C

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A Strategic Review of Broadcasting Policy

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines

E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), September 11, 2006

By CAP NARA, Date 11/21/10

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American Republics (ARA) Subgroup Report to the Policy
Coordinating Committee on International Broadcasting

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

United States Government broadcasting must take into account four primary policy objectives confronting the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs in the 1990's: consolidating democracy; advancing economic development; promoting peace; and attacking illegal drugs. The Voice of America (VOA) and United States Information Agency Television (USIA/TV) both carry prompt reportage of official statements and ample discussion of the issues relating to all of these objectives. In general, VOA takes the lead in providing rapid, comprehensive reporting while the Television Service carries news summaries and commentary with an important visual dimension, including interactive discussions with audiences abroad.

Broadcasting to Cuba is today, as much as it was during the establishment of Radio Marti, a top priority of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. The effectiveness of Radio Marti, and to some degree the early efforts of TV Marti, have resulted in major reform of the Cuban media. Today Radio Marti is the number one station on the island. Its sustained coverage of Cuban domestic affairs and international news has allowed the Cuban people to better judge their government's actions and policies. Should the Cuban people eventually choose a more democratic form of government, Radio and TV Marti will most certainly have played a major role.

It is essential that at a minimum current levels of broadcasting and surge capabilities be maintained and preferably expanded throughout the hemisphere for the Spanish, Portuguese, Creole and English languages, so as to enhance the consolidation of democratic changes and especially to support the crucial efforts for rationalizing economic reform that most governments of the region have embraced. These broadcasts were key in helping many Latin American countries move away from stagnant, statist doctrines and to free themselves from dictatorships of the left and right, and they will be even more crucial for the consolidation of democratic changes in this decade.

With its rapidly developing communications market, Latin America is perhaps the region where improved technology offers the greatest opportunity for U.S. Government broadcasting in the near future. Democratization and the lack of restrictive legislation have created tremendous opportunities for the placement of material with local media throughout most of the region.

Due to new satellite technology, VOA now has the capacity to reach mass audiences throughout the hemisphere to deliver in crystal clear sound the tenets of grass roots democracy. This technology should be used fully to support the newly emerging democracies in Haiti, Panama, Nicaragua and Chile and in other countries of the hemisphere.

II. FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN

Four priority regional tasks confront the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs in the 1990's: (1) consolidating and building upon democratic gains; (2) advancing free market principles and economic development; (3) promoting peace; and (4) ridding the region of the scourge of drugs.

Consolidating Democracy

The first task, consolidating and building upon democratic gains, is the Bureau's top priority. A new generation of democratic leaders is emerging. The peoples of the hemisphere have demonstrated that they want open societies, basic human rights and civil liberties, democratic political institutions and the chance to build a stable and prosperous future for themselves and their families.

In Nicaragua and Panama, the tasks of political and economic reconstruction are massive. We must seize the opportunity to help the Central Americans demilitarize the region, and build peace and democratic institutions. The new democracies must develop fair and more efficient court systems, reliable police forces free of corruption, free trade unions, effective parliaments, and other democratic institutions.

Further south, Chile has peacefully ended 17 years of authoritarian rule and political isolation. Through elections, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay have successfully transferred power from one democratic government to another. Paraguay has entered the democratic ranks.

In the Caribbean, Grenada held free elections in March, further consolidating its transition to democracy. In Haiti, power will pass to a democratically elected government when President-elect Jean-Bertrand Aristide take office on February 7. In all these cases, continued U.S. and international support, including that of other Western democracies, will be needed to expand and consolidate democratic gains.

In Cuba, where for nearly thirty years the government has

pursued policies inimical to American values and U.S. interests, we will continue to push U.S. policy objectives which aim for:

- internal democratic reform;
- an end to human rights abuses; and
- an end to support for insurgency abroad.

Advancing Economic Development

Advancing economic development, our second task, remains a major challenge. The efforts of the countries of the region to change will be key in meeting this challenge. Strengthening of democracy and democratic institutions will depend importantly upon a rising level of income and prosperity, which in turn requires a continued regional commitment to free markets and economic policy reform. We need to use all policy tools at our disposal to encourage this commitment. During the 1980's, however, the predominant economic trend for the region as a whole was one of low growth, falling per capita income, rampant inflation and unmanageable foreign debt.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI) is the centerpiece of the Administration's economic policy toward Latin America and the Caribbean. Its integrated approach, with its emphasis on trade, investment and debt, is a major step in our strategy to promote growth through free trade and investment in the hemisphere. It builds upon and expands earlier policy initiatives such as the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and the Brady Initiative, both of which were well received in the region, and meshes well with the Partnership for Democracy and Development, a mechanism to consolidate international efforts to strengthen democratic institution-building and economic development among the nations of Central America.

A North American Free Trade Area to be negotiated with Mexico and Canada may serve as the first stage of hemispheric trade liberalization under the EAI. Early implementation of the EAI will support the process of democratic change and comprehensive, market-oriented reform already underway throughout Latin America.

Promoting Peace

Our third task is promoting peace. President Chamorro's overwhelming victory in the February 1990 elections in Nicaragua and early success in reintegrating the Nicaraguan Resistance into Nicaraguan civilian society bodes well for security in the region. The on-going talks between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN-insurgents, with UN good offices, may bring an end to ten years of conflict in that troubled country. Negotiations to end Guatemala's lingering insurgency are also underway.

We must be prepared to assist both Nicaragua and Panama consolidate the democratic gains won in early 1990. We also must be prepared to continue assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica to consolidate democracy and economic reforms and promote the efforts of the Central Americans to achieve regional disarmament and demilitarization as an essential component of a resolution of conflict in Central America.

The threat to American interests in Latin America and the Caribbean posed by the Soviet Union will continue to diminish, although Soviet military facilities in Cuba will remain a concern. Cuba's support for regional insurgencies, and Castro's resistance to change despite economic disintegration and growing political isolation also constitute a continued threat to peace and stability in the region. It will be important in the post gulf war period to apply responsible controls throughout the region on nuclear and other sensitive technologies.

Attacking Drugs

The traffic in illegal drugs has emerged as a threat to democracy and stability throughout the hemisphere. The Administration has advanced a comprehensive strategy to confront the cocaine crisis in the region -- a strategy which balances demand reduction, enforcement and military action with U.S. economic assistance in the Andean region, in particular Colombia, Peru and Bolivia.

In signing the Declaration of Cartagena on February 15, the three Andean Presidents endorsed a multinational approach to the drug problem. They committed their governments to stepped-up efforts in the war against the illicit drug trade, both bilaterally and through regional cooperation in the Organization of American States. The Administration has now proposed legislation to implement trade preferences for countries of the Andean region.

Elsewhere in the region, the Caribbean and Central America are natural drug transit routes, located between South American producers and North American consumers. The small countries of the region do not have the resources to take on the well-financed drug cartels. Moreover, the spillover effect of trafficking is creating domestic drug problems on an ever-growing scale in an increasing number of countries. Drug traffickers use their unlawful gains to corrupt police officials who, given low salaries, often fall prey to offers of big money.

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Military and economic assistance, trade cooperation and alternative development aid is provided under the Administration's drug strategy to help countries in the region fight the drug war. The latter is particularly important to strengthen the legitimate economies of the Andean nations and provide alternative economic opportunities to the farmers now growing coca leaf.

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III. LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN BROADCAST MEDIA ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

* The state of radio and television in the countries of Mexico, Central America, South America and the Caribbean varies as much as the land and peoples in the region. Broadcast news organizations in Mexico and Brazil compare in size and resources with our own commercial media and dominate their markets with independently generated material. In the smaller and least developed countries, radio and television stations are unable to maintain consistent professional standards. Spanish and Portuguese are the major working languages, but English is important in the Caribbean, as well as Creole, for Haiti.

One characteristic most of these broadcasters share is an openness to U.S. Government media. The Voice of America remains an important, and in some cases principal, source of foreign radio news material in virtually every country, while U.S. Information Agency television products still find placement amid the burgeoning program offerings accessible via satellite. Throughout Latin America, the U.S. government is an active player in broadcasting.

In most of Latin America, both radio and television broadcasting are dominated by private enterprise, not the State. In the wake of free elections in Chile, Argentina and Nicaragua, television was privatized to varying degrees. Private ownership facilitates, but does not guarantee independent news reporting and a variety of information.

In the Caribbean, one finds more government control. Cuba is a special case as well as the prime example. Former British colonies like Guyana, Trinidad, Barbados and the Bahamas maintain state-controlled broadcast systems and regulate the media more rigorously than their Latin American neighbors. In Jamaica, the government is proceeding cautiously to allow the establishment of four private radio stations and a television station. In these countries, the BBC is an important broadcaster; its World Service is available on FM in a number of them.

Throughout the region, the broadcast media are rapidly maturing and, by dint of satellite technology, expanding their sources of

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news and entertainment. They are responding to a burgeoning audience. During the first half of this decade, even while per capita income was declining, Latin Americans were acquiring television and radio receivers at a prodigious pace. UNESCO estimated 131 million radio sets and 58 million televisions in operation as of 1986; sets per thousand population were up 20 percent and more from 1980. The potential television audience in Brazil alone is now 80 million, according to our embassy. In the countries of the Southern Cone, more than 90 percent of those residing in capital cities own television sets.

The traditional means of U.S. Government radio communication with this vast audience is through the Voice of America's short-wave broadcasts from the United States. To receive these broadcasts, however, a listener must possess a short-wave radio receiver, hardly a common household item. In order to reach beyond VOA's traditional select audience, the Voice also makes available its regular programs and a variety of special services to local AM and FM stations for rebroadcast. In many broadcast markets, one or more stations carry entire VOA newscasts and longer current affairs programs. In the competitive but accessible Latin American environment, USG-sponsored news and entertainment gain access to both radio and television nearly everywhere.

In the absence of ideological or religious barriers, this ability to place materials in the indigenous news media will likely endure, founded as it is on longstanding cooperation between media gatekeepers and USIS officers in-country. Evidence suggests that the combination of short-wave direct broadcasts and rebroadcasts on medium-wave enable us to advocate our policies through radio and TV more widely and credibly in Latin America and the Caribbean than in nearly any other region of the world.

Broadcasting and Politics

Paradoxically, it is during crises that rebroadcast of U.S. materials is least dependable. During "Operation Just Cause," Panamanian media were not able to deliver an accurate account of the news or to carry our products. During the elections in Nicaragua, the Sandinistas imposed their own version of events on local newscasts, forcing one in four Nicaraguans to turn to Costa Rican radio or the VOA.

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Local news media are also sometimes manipulated and threatened by non-government forces hostile to our policies. The present media campaign being waged in Colombia by the narcotics cartel on the eve of a Constituent Assembly which may exempt cartel members from extradition to the U.S., combined with the cartel's kidnappings of journalists, is a current example.

Latin broadcasters have just as often defied interference and intimidation. In the process, they have played a role in the democratization of the hemisphere. Television coverage undoubtedly influenced the referendum in Chile of October, 1989, which paved the way for return to elected civilian government. The medium was also acknowledged as a vital contributor to the election of Fernando Collor de Mello as Brazil's President.

The credibility of local broadcasters is vital to their effectiveness as a mass communication tool. In Mexico, the Televisa network's campaign coverage heavily favored the winner, Carlos Salinas de Gortari. But did the coverage help or hurt him? At least one observer, citing evidence of public mistrust of Televisa's objectivity, said TV failed to rally voters as expected. After the Nicaraguan election, a USIA opinion poll found that less than half of those questioned believed their domestic media were giving accurate information.

Freedom House estimated in 1990 that among Latin American countries, 21 were "most free" from control of print and broadcast media. Seven were "partly free," and only Guyana, Haiti and Cuba were declared "least free" by world standards.

Latin American governments have often applied different degrees of control to print, radio and television. No recent studies comparing the over-all credibility of television versus radio news have been found. Radio has traditionally been considered the most important source of news in Latin America. Still, television's impact on public opinion has proven remarkable, especially as a soap box for telegenic politicians like Lima's mayor Ricardo Belmont, Argentine President Carlos Menem or Brazilian TV owner and personality Silvio Santos, who led Presidential opinion polls in the early stages of Brazil's election campaign.

The Role of CNN

Visitors to the news room of Jamaica's "Daily Gleaner," a prestigious information source in the Caribbean, notice four television sets mounted around a structural column for all to see. The "Gleaner" journalists monitor Cable News Network from morning 'till night.

Whether in its English or its Spanish version (Noticiero Telemundo CNN, begun in 1989), CNN is setting news agendas all over Latin America. No foreign network has yet to match its global agility and comprehensiveness. CNN has achieved its pervasive presence in newsrooms, government offices and on cable systems around the hemisphere in part by neglecting to enforce user fees. Its recent decision to "scramble" its broadcasts may erode its audience, but the service is likely to remain powerful in formulating perceptions of news events and setting priorities of interest on a regional, if not global, scale.

CNN can also be an ally. The network recently carried live President Bush's address to the Brazilian Congress, while USIA television was unable to do so. As long as Administration figures are willing to say something CNN perceives as newsworthy, they can get their message to Latin American viewers -- at least to those who speak English.

Is There Too Much American TV South of the Border?

It is uncertain just how much CNN material goes directly into newscasts, and how that compares with other American and foreign competitors. There is a dearth of information about the sources of international news on Latin American television screens.

In contrast, sources of entertainment programming (which of course makes up the bulk of TV content) have been measured for years. The dominance of U.S. program-makers, in fact, drove demands for a New World Information Order.

That dominance seems to have receded. Two communication scientists writing in 1984 concluded that U.S. entertainment was being steadily supplanted by domestic and regional productions. That year, Mexican television was producing 66 percent of its own programs, and Brazilian TV, 68 percent.

In fact, Mexico is an important source of program material for Spanish-speaking viewers in the U.S. Univision, formerly owned by Televisa, takes some 68 percent of its material from Mexico and other Latin American sources. The other major U.S. Hispanic network, Telemundo, accepts a similar proportion from Latin America. Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil (dubbed into Spanish) are major players.

Cries of cultural imperialism can still be heard in a few Caribbean countries where small broadcast markets, easy access to satellited material from the U.S., and a common language combine to provide a glut of U.S. commercial product. In these countries, USIA broadcast products are difficult to place.

Radio News Sources: VOA Still Dominant

VOA still appears to dominate the foreign-voiced news reporting on radio around the hemisphere.

In 1984-85, an extensive USIA survey of managers at large radio stations in Spanish-speaking countries found that 71 percent of the stations used material from various international sources. Among those stations, located in capitals and major population centers, two-thirds used VOA for news material, and 60 percent for informational programs. VOA's share of news and information programming was at least three times that of any other source. BBC and Spanish Radio gained rebroadcast fairly often on information programs, while several other European services (notably Deutsche Welle) were used for cultural and music programs. VOA surpassed them for all but arts programs.

Extrapolating from this sample, the author estimated that VOA rebroadcasts reached 7 to 9 percent of the adult population in Spanish-speaking Latin America -- three to four times greater than the audience for shortwave.

No comparable USIA study has been carried out since. However, USIA believes that its access to stations throughout Central and South America has improved, if anything. A quiet revolution in technology has "completely transformed" operations, according to a USIA assessment this year.

Latin American radio stations used to record their VOA news material from shortwave broadcasts and receive their music and information programs on tapes sent through the mail. Some three

years ago, USIA began to use the subcarriers available on its leased satellite transponders to deliver the VOA signal to embassies through roof-top "dish" antennas. Crystal-clear sound replaced the scratchy shortwave. Embassy relays of these satellite "feeds" to stations by local telephone line are in some cases beginning to give way to direct reception, as stations acquire their own dishes. Associated improvements in telephone service and the recent introduction of stereo sound via satellite mean that "prospects could hardly be better" for continued placement, USIA judged.

The Latin radio station managers interviewed in 1984-85 claimed to judge VOA and others on impartiality and relevance to their audiences, not on the USG connection or on ideological grounds. However, many rebroadcasts were suspended during the Panama crisis and during the aborted 1989 elections in Haiti -- both moments when getting out our message was most vital to U.S. foreign policy objectives. On these occasions, VOA shortwave played an important backup role.

In Latin America, the evidence suggests that direct radio broadcasting via shortwave will continue to be necessary to preserve the USG character and position as an international broadcaster and to preserve our ability to reach audiences during crises, when local media may be shut down.

Television and USIA Broadcasts

Satellite-delivered programs are now widely available in Latin America; a USIA review in October, 1990, counted 39 channels carried in the region. Most of these were U.S.-based, English-language services.

There is less information about how local stations use news material available on satellite broadcasts. Reports from USIS posts on efforts to place their television products indicate that nearly all Latin American television stations have acquired routine use of satellited news material in the past few years. Our television news products met little competition in small and mid-size countries before 1988. After a hiatus in news production, the Agency launched "Newsfile" in April, 1990. That prompted a survey of 29 posts on the new product's effectiveness.

Sixteen of our posts reported that local editors were using one or more commercial services to supply international news

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material via satellite. Three of the four named most frequently were based in the U.S: CNN, Univision and Telemundo. Spanish Television was heavily used. Mexico's Televisa and Brazil's Globo networks were able to export some of their own news product to other countries in the region.

Both Mexican and Brazilian television have resident correspondents in New York and Washington. Few other Latin American television broadcasters can afford the satellite costs associated with correspondent feeds.

USIS posts report that USIA television news materials achieve regular placement in nearly every country in the region. Excerpts from televised press conferences, where invited guests at Embassies in the region put questions to U.S. newsmakers, nearly always make it on the air. The rate of placement is lower for "Newsfile" and the feature service, "Satellite File," but substantial by all accounts. USIA broadcasts much less news and information for television than for radio, and much less than the commercial sources mentioned above.

A congressionally mandated survey of USIA's global audiences for "Worldnet" will include four Latin American countries. This data, expected to be available in March, will provide harder information for a small sample of countries, at least.

Other than UHF and VHF

In most of Latin America, cable television is not well developed. More common around the region are companies that rebroadcast satellite channels to subscribers. In 1989 and 1990, USIA sponsored a series of monographs on this development in the larger countries of the region, and another report on the smaller ones, based on information supplied by our embassies. The report said that generally, cable systems were likely to grow, but that economic hardship would limit their growth in most cases.

Parabolic antennas have not been tightly controlled in Latin America. Where controls existed on the books, as in Argentina, lax enforcement allowed their proliferation; Argentina legalized them in 1989. Brazilians own more than 85,000 satellite receivers.

Most of the Brazilian "dishes" are aimed at Brasilsat, which the Brazilian networks use to propagate their signal nation-wide.

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USIA also identified Argentine, Chilean and Mexican TV programs on satellites. While not a regular satellite broadcaster, Venezuela uplinked 17 hours of programming in 1988. In Peru, seven television stations are moving to satellite transmissions to reach national audiences, according to our embassy.

PanAmSat, the world's first private satellite, has since 1988 provided television service to the Caribbean, Central and South America, the United States and Western Europe. Owner Reynold Anselmo was the American partner for the Spanish International Network (SIN) of Mexico in operating Hispanic TV stations in the U.S.

Access to satellite uplinks is becoming the key to exporting broadcast programs quickly and universally. It is difficult to project how quickly Latin American countries will be able to expand exports of television products via satellite. But it is clear that access to a "bird" will more and more shape the flow of ideas throughout the hemisphere.

Need for Retention of Broadcast Representatives

Political trends in the region have broadened our ability to reach mass audiences through local rebroadcasts. The democratization of the hemisphere has resulted in a reduction of government interference in reporting and has also boosted the trend toward privatization of the media. Regulations limiting the use of material taken directly from satellites, which complicates "Worldnet" use in many countries around the globe, have never been a pervasive factor in Latin America.

As Latin American nations have begun to move towards free-market democratic systems, the mass audience has become more important to policymakers, and thus to our relations with the countries of the region. Placement of broadcast materials is more useful than ever to our policy objectives.

To retain our ability to reach these audiences calls for more than hardware. USIS officers in our diplomatic establishments have been drawn more closely into working relationships with both television and radio broadcasters as satellites have extended our capabilities. To remain competitive will require retention of those representatives on the ground, and also a continuation of quality TV and radio programming that meets the need of a changing media environment.

VOA's success in placing its materials in the AR region is in large part due to the exemplary cooperation between VOA staff in Washington and USIS posts in the field. This collaborative relationship is likely to become even more important in future efforts at expanding placement and rebroadcasting of USG products on medium wave radio and television.

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IV APPLICATION OF THE BROADCASTING MISSION TO FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Preface

The array of USG broadcast operations oriented toward Latin America and the Caribbean reflects our interests in the region. It includes a full daily schedule of VOA radio programming in Spanish, and a shorter one in Portuguese, with English-language programs for the Caribbean and a modest Creole broadcast schedule for Haiti. Television programs go up on satellites 24 hours a day, in English and Spanish, with periodic satellite dialogues in Portuguese, French or Creole. Surrogate radio and television services aim at Cuba, now the most closely controlled information environment in the hemisphere and the major threat to peace and stability in the region.

Following is a review of how the current activities of the broadcasters mesh with our policy goals as they relate to each of the four broadcasting missions named in NSD 51.

Mission 1: To Present and Explain to Foreign Audiences U.S. Government Policies and Actions

The primary policy objectives that USG broadcasting must take into account are: consolidating democracy, advancing economic development, promoting peace, and attacking illegal drugs. Both VOA and USIA/TV carry prompt reportage of official statements and ample discussion of the issues relating to all these objectives. In general, VOA takes the lead in providing rapid, comprehensive reporting while the Television Service carries news summaries and commentary with an important visual dimension, including interactive discussion with audiences abroad.

USIA TV

Interactive discussions allow U.S. embassies to invite journalists and other guests, including host government officials, to live video conferences with U.S. experts and policymakers. The one-hour discussions (dubbed "Arnets" for the American Republics Network, which carries the satellite picture

from Washington to all countries in the hemisphere) contain two important dimensions: they provide direct dialogue for those in the conference room; and most of them are rebroadcast by television or picked up by other news media for a mass audience. USIA also arranges discussions over telephone lines to the same effect, where video is not feasible or is unnecessary.

Last December, after the President made official visits to Mexico and to five South American countries, State Department officials recapped the visits in back-to-back interviews. The first linked Washington with questioners from several cities in Mexico; the second, with the South American capitals. Interested viewers in other countries in the regional network monitored these interviews, which in turn generated headlines.

Video conferences can be arranged quickly. To counter distortions in Panamanian media reporting which were damaging negotiations on a Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement, Assistant Secretary Michael Kozak spoke recently with a mix of reporters and officials in Embassy Panama. The discussion was arranged on two days' notice.

USIA/TV carries a "Newsfile" feed five days a week in English, Spanish and French, with a fourth "sound and effects" feed for local voice-overs. Video for the four to five brief segments in each "Newsfile" comes mostly from an international news service, since TV's budget permits little independent production. USIA/TV is able to cover the major international news stories of the day, with an occasional originally-produced segment of special interest for U.S.-Latin American relations.

VOA

Through its fully developed news organization, including correspondents and "stringers" throughout the hemisphere and a fully-automated and staffed newsroom, VOA is quicker and more agile in reporting policy developments. VOA reporters operate as independent journalists, and as such, closely monitor policy issues including criticism from domestic and international sources. A separate staff at VOA drafts editorials intended to explain U.S. policy on the issues of the day.

USIA's satellite network has become a vital means of delivery for VOA as well. Some three years ago, USIA began to use its television satellites to deliver the VOA signal to embassies through their "dish" antennas. USIS staffs relayed the high-quality, dependable audio programs to local radio stations for rebroadcast. Embassy relays are beginning to give way to direct reception, as stations acquire their own dishes. The new technology has thrust USIS field officers into a more active role as VOA representatives -- a role which will remain necessary to retain mass audiences.

CUBAN BROADCASTING

Radio Marti and TV Marti focus even more closely than VOA on U.S.-Cuban relations, given their mandate to serve as surrogate broadcasters for the Cuban public. In addition, they cover world news as any other Latin American broadcaster would do. TV Marti's resources allowed that organization to take the lead in following the President's visit to South America -- a story that otherwise lay beyond the reach of USIA/TV.

Mission 2: To Describe and Explain American Society, Thought, and Institutions

USIA/TV

Television's contribution to this mission occurs through acquired products like C-Span coverage of congressional debate and portions of the MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour, which will soon go out to the region in Spanish. Documentaries and feature programs, many from public television, also portray U.S. society from diverse viewpoints.

USIA/TV showed its potential during the congressional debate on whether to authorize the President to use force against Iraq. On January 11, the second day of debate, USIA/TV carried an Arnet discussion between a top Mexican television journalist and an American constitutional law scholar on Congress' power to declare war and followed that program with live C-Span coverage of the debate and ABC's World News Weekly, which provided the background to the debate.

VOA

We should not overlook the direct relationship between VOA's independent reporting and this mission in a region where the U.S. is trying to encourage democratization. VOA serves as an example to Latin Americans that freedom of information is an essential part of democracy. The reportage abroad of debate, opposition and conflicting views among ourselves reveals the nature of our society in a fundamental way.

In the features and talk that surround the daily news shows, and in its "packaged programs," VOA provides a wide window on American life. Budget reductions recently forced the broadcaster to drop several of the latter program series, including weekly features devoted to American writers, space exploration and women's affairs. Essential programmings on policy-related issues such as narcotics is still in place.

Misunderstanding of American society can prejudice attitudes toward our policies. For example, stereotypes of rampant drug use in the United States drawn from biased reporting have tempted Latin policymakers to place all the blame for drug abuse on the U.S. Both VOA and USIA/TV have featured news about anti-drug efforts on federal and community levels to counter these inaccurate impressions. With State Department funding, VOA has sponsored biannual workshops for Latin journalists who report on narcotics affairs. The prestige of the VOA, derived from its tradition of independent reporting, makes possible this kind of educational effort.

CUBAN BROADCASTING

Radio and TV Marti operate not as general U.S. media outlets, but as Cuban surrogate broadcasters. Their focus is Cuban affairs, not U.S. society. However, our overall policy interest in improving Cubans' knowledge about contemporary America dictates an accurate and balanced portrayal of U.S. society on those stations as well.

Mission 3: To Provide Objective and Reliable News, Commentary and Information About U.S. and International Events

VOA contributions to this mission made a critical difference during the recent coup attempt in Haiti. When General Roger

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Lafontant occupied the Presidential Palace for several hours on January 2, VOA was the only broadcaster during the early stages able to obtain reliable information about the intention of Haiti's army to support the nascent democratic regime. VOA reports in Creole, with assistance from the PAO at Embassy Port au Prince, went out not only on shortwave, but also on an affiliate medium-wave station in Port au Prince. These reports surely helped check rumors and reduce the outbreak of mob violence before the army could mobilize to retake power. When local stations are not allowed to rebroadcast VOA reports, the public may listen on shortwave or may tune in to medium-wave rebroadcasts from neighboring countries. During the 1990 elections in Nicaragua, one in four Nicaraguans turned to Costa Rican radio stations, some of which carried VOA, or to VOA itself for balanced reporting on the election campaign.

Another policy goal in Latin America is to advance development through free markets and economic reform. The President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative brings together our policies on debt, trade and investment in a powerful conceptual framework which has caught the imagination of Latin American leaders, who are daring to attempt structural reform and to open their economies in the face of extreme hardship. At this time, advocacy is less necessary than information. Both USIA/TV and VOA provide reports and comment on the diverse economic developments of the region, from Capitol Hill to the capitals of Latin America.

Mission 4: To Provide Surrogate Programming Where Local Governments Curtail the Free Flow of Information to Their People and Where Surrogate Programming Is in the U.S. Interest

CUBAN BROADCASTING

Cuba today is where Eastern Europe was yesterday. For Castro's media, censorship and bias are a way of life. The Congress and the President have determined that it serves U.S. interests to try to provide the Cuban people with accurate information on events in their own country as well as on world affairs, both to counter anti-American propaganda and to reveal the isolation of the Castro regime.

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It is generally acknowledged that at present TV Marti is effectively jammed throughout most of its broadcast range. Radio Marti medium wave broadcasts are also jammed in Havana and other areas, although shortwave transmissions get through and recent surveys indicate that listeners have adapted to the medium-wave jamming. This jamming has been taken into account by the Administration and the Congress in authorizing continued funding for broadcasting to Cuba. Efforts are being made to get Cuba to drop the jamming, but this is not likely to happen anytime soon. If and when the Castro regime begins to pass over the brink into crisis, it will become vital to reach the Cuban public, and a working broadcast operation may provide the critical communication capability.

VOA

VOA shortwave is undoubtedly monitored in Cuba as well, albeit at lower levels than Radio Marti. VOA also serves a vital function elsewhere in the hemisphere when local media are shut down or prevented from reporting. During the Nicaraguan elections, during the final months of the Noriega regime in Panama, and in many other cases over the years, VOA audiences have increased when local sources of information have been cut off.

Funding a Principal Obstacle

USIA/TV, still without the fully developed news capacity of VOA, pioneered the use of satellites to deliver a TV channel throughout the hemisphere. Its live discussion programs link U.S. officials and experts with Latin counterparts and news reporters in direct dialogue on policy issues. The principal obstacle to delivery of more news on U.S.-Latin American affairs is funding.

VOA's tradition of objective and reliable news reporting is more than the key to its good audience ratings in the hemisphere. Its credibility leads people to tune in during times of crisis or when local media are censored. And an uncensored government broadcaster reflects the open nature of our society.

Our broadcasts to latin America and the Caribbean constitute a necessary element of modern diplomacy. As the countries of the region have democratized, public opinion has become much more important in both domestic and foreign affairs throughout the region.

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Cuban broadcasting now includes both radio and television. The attempt to provide surrogate media coverage for the Cuban people is an integral part of U.S. policy toward Cuba.

All USG broadcasts relay, explain and advocate government policy at the same time they help Latin Americans understand American society. Democracy, economic policy, U.S. desire for peace in the region and the problem of drugs are all subjects that receive ample discussion in news, information and comment.

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V. PRIORITIZATION OF USG BROADCASTING IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

It is essential that at a minimum current levels of broadcasting and surge capabilities be maintained and preferably expanded throughout the hemisphere for the Spanish, Portuguese, Creole and English languages, so as to enhance the consolidation of democratic changes and especially to support the crucial efforts for rationalizing economic reform that most governments of the region have embraced. These broadcasts were key in helping many Latin American countries move away from stagnant, statist doctrines and to free themselves from dictatorships of the left and right, and they will be even more crucial for the consolidation of democratic changes in this decade.

The American Republics Division broadcasts via shortwave and TVRO to the target area in Spanish, Portuguese and Creole. In addition, numerous phone feeds are provided by each language service to Posts and individual radio stations in each country. With the advent of TVRO satellite delivery via Worldnet, and through direct placement throughout the target area, the American Republics Division is reaching tens of millions of listeners in the Americas. See Attachment A - Language Priorities for the American Republics.

Spanish

In 17 Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America more than 800 commercial stations and networks -- including several national chains -- now broadcast VOA's satellite-delivered programs. With increasing frequency, these VOA affiliates are simulcasting segments of our 47-hour weekly broadcast schedule live. In addition, VOA Spanish transmits daily closed-circuit satellite feeds of topical features, stereo music programs, and news updates for Dial-in Audio Service systems at USIA posts.

Excerpts from a recent cable from USIS Costa Rica gave the following assessment of the importance of TVRO satellite feeds of VOA's Spanish broadcast:

-- The Hemisphere's nascent democracies and the Voice of America's new technology afford the United States Government opportunities for targeting VOA programs to mass audiences for the first time. VOA no longer depends for its audience on those who own shortwave radios and have the patience to tune in. The new satellite reception gives us a technically perfect product every time to feed local radio stations. This tremendous new outlet for VOA products means VOA can dedicate more of its programming to USG policy goals and, in the process, assist the new democracies to become ones where people participate.

-- VOA was instrumental in helping many Latin American countries move away from stagnant, statist doctrines and from dictatorships of the left and right. For the first time in its history, VOA -- thanks to new satellite technology -- has the capability to reach a mass audience throughout the hemisphere to deliver in crystal clear sound the tenets of grass-roots democracy.

-- In Costa Rica, more than half of all morning radio newscasts now carry VOA news and reports. This means that more than half of the morning news audience gets at least some of its news from the VOA. Over two-thirds of all Costa Rican radio stations broadcast VOA programming. These statistics indicate that the US (through USIA and VOA) has more outlets with far larger audiences than ever before for USG policy statements, official commentaries, accurate news and reports. With minimal additional staff time, Posts could double these statistics to include the evening radio newscasts.

" The new VOA transmission/retrieval technology which delivers a perfect audio signal, makes our international broadcasting rivals 'has beens'. The possibilities for local placement are limited only by the number of radio stations in the country". See Attachment B - USIS Costa Rica placement report.

Portuguese to Brazil

In Brazil, VOA and the Globo network -- the world's fifth largest media organization -- have formed a broadcast partnership, and there is a substantial amount of additional program placement on domestic stations in many major cities. Globo is already carrying some Brazilian Branch programs and on January 14, 1991, the partnership will launch a live one-hour weekday broadcast from 4 to 5 PM local time in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, with a projected expansion of the program to two hours in all of Brazil's major urban areas. This is an accomplishment no other international broadcaster has been able to achieve to date. Veteran Brazilian Branch broadcaster Pedro Kattah will anchor the news and information program -- BOA TARDE, BRASIL (Good Afternoon, Brasil) -- which is expected to reach approximately five million people in Rio alone.

In Brasilia, government officials, political leaders and members of the diplomatic corps tune to Super Radio FM for the latest news. The up-to-the minute topical programming they hear -- including a morning newscast in Portuguese, Spanish and English -- is provided by VOA/BRL. The Brazilian Branch also provides Super Radio FM with an exclusive morning edition of its prime news program, Journal Internacional. Elsewhere around the country an evening edition Jornal may be heard on stations which reach more than six million listeners. The Brazilian Branch also provides up-to-the minute reports for a dial-in news service at USIA Sao Paulo which receives at least 50 calls from Brazilian stations on an average news day.

Creole To Haiti

In Haiti, Radyo L'Akansyel and its ten repeaters relay VOA's daily Creole broadcast live through its newly acquired statellite dish. L'Akansyel benefited from the Creole Branch's extended coverage of the recent presidential elections, providing more than 15 correspondent reports from VOA's independent Creole-language stringers in Haiti during three live airshows on election day. Nineteen other stations also carry VOA Creole programming on a regular basis, extending the Service's medium wave "footprint" throughout the country. VOA Creole programs are also rebroadcast by at least one station in Montreal, where there is a large Haitian immigrant community.

The Creole Service has been recognized by Haitian radio stations and listeners as a leading force in providing valuable information and a forum for medical experts on the subject of AIDS. Through coverage of the first two international AIDS conferences, round-tables and call-in programs, VOA Creole has provided a valuable service to Haitian and Caribbean audiences, despite the fact that it has the smallest staff of any VOA language service. In addition to the Monday-thru-Friday half-hour news program the Creole Service provides two 15 minute news updates to Radyo L'Akansyel at twelve noon and 6pm. On Saturdays and Sundays, a full hour of news and feature programs is simultaneously broadcast via shortwave and satellite. Audience mail for the Creole broadcast has been received from Suriname, the entire Caribbean, and Creole-speaking Africa.

English to the Caribbean

* Satellite Delivered Programming - VOA English is broadcast via satellite to the Caribbean and Latin America 22 1/2 hours a day. The programs are being delivered via Intelsat V-A-F11 West Beam and Spacenet 11. USIS posts in Kingston, Nassau, Port of Spain, Georgetown, Paramaribo and Bridgetown may downlink and record programs and distribute them to stations near the post. Or nearby stations may obtain a phone line to feed the material from USIS to the station for near or realtime broadcasting. Stations with satellite dishes may wish to obtain a demodulator system to directly downlink VOA programs. (Attachment 1 - satellite delivered schedule)

Direct Broadcasts - English is broadcast to the Caribbean a total of 4 hours a day, seven days a week. The morning programs are beamed from three Greenville shortwave transmitters (two 250 kW and a 500 kW) and VOA's 50 kW medium wave transmitter on Antigua. The evening programs are carried on three Greenville shortwave transmitters (a 500 kW and two 250 kW) for both hours and a third 250 kW during the first hour. Both hours are carried on VOA's Antigua transmitter. English is broadcast to Latin America a total of 2 1/2 hours daily on weekdays, and 2 hours each on Saturday and Sunday. The 2 and 1/2 and 2-hour broadcasts are transmitted on a 500 kW and 6 - 250 kW transmitters located at the Greenville and Delano Relay Stations.

Placement Programming - In the planning stage is a program designed for placement on local stations in the Caribbean. VOA Express will be a "54 minute" English language radio magazine show of entertainment and information in stereo. The music will be contemporary featuring the latest popular hit records from the United States and the Caribbean. The features focus on stories from and about the region with special attention given to the Caribbean community in the United States. And there's news on the environment, economics, science, medicine and agriculture, as well as movie and book reviews and news from the music industry. VOA Express will be delivered daily via Satellite: stations without access to satellite delivery may receive programs on cassette by mail. Each program contains 8 minutes of cutaways for local advertising news, traffic reports and weather information.

VI. OPTIONS IN PROGRAM EMPHASIS

The first five program themes as follows have been constant for the past several years in the American Republics, and in USIA/VOA coverage of trends and events in this part of the world. It is unlikely that there will be major changes in these themes in the foreseeable future. As increasing progress toward economic reform becomes evident throughout the region, a sixth theme needs to be developed.

- (1) The Spread of Democracy -- this worldwide phenomenon of the late 1980's has been no less noticeable in Latin America; every one of the countries in the region, except of course for Cuba, now has elected leadership. Like other emerging democracies around the globe, those in the American Republics are finding that the adoption of a form of government is only the first step toward freedom -- and that there are other steps that a society must take to ensure that freedom is maintained. In covering this story USIA/VOA has reported, region-wide, the elections that have taken place (most recently in Haiti), the reaction of private-sector observers in the US to those elections, and changes in USG policies resulting from the spread of democracy in the region.
- (2) US Relations with the Hemisphere -- this is an issue that is of particular importance in the wake of the civil strife of the 1980's, when El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama and, to a lesser extent other countries, dominated the agendas of policymakers in Washington and the headlines of newspapers in Latin America. Bilateral and multilateral US relations remain a substantial concern, though they are not as much in the news because of the profound economic distress faced by many Latin American countries.
- (3) Drugs and Narcotrafficking -- the explosive expansion of the drug cartels in Colombia, plus similar drug-producing activities in other Andean countries, in Mexico, and in parts of Central America, seized the world's attention and galvanized western governments into action during the late 1980's. Though the production and transport of illegal narcotics continues to frustrate law enforcement agencies in the US and Latin America, though cooperative efforts to halt this trade considerable progress has been made. One of USIA/VOA's most popular programs for placement has been Doble

Filo, a weekly 20-minute report on the many aspects of drug production, trafficking, abuse, and treatment. Of particular importance to broadcast are those stories which show the impact of the illegal drug trade on governments, economies, societies, and human health -- and the efforts of the US government to work with Latin American countries to find economic and agricultural alternatives to the production of drugs. Critical also is coverage of efforts by Federal, state and local governments in the US to deal with the consequences of drug use and abuse -- both in terms of law enforcement, and medical treatment.

- (4) The Environment -- for many, tropical rain forests have become symbolic of the environmental problems and economic dilemmas facing developing countries. Our Brazilian Branch has devoted substantial time to this question, and to the controversy it aroused in Brazil -- but both the Brazilian Branch and USIA/VOA services have given wider coverage to all of the environmental questions that challenge government leaders. The fact that none of the solutions to environmental problems is easy is being dealt with extensively in news coverage. For Latin America, as for the rest of the world, environmental issues loom as one of the largest and most pressing to be addressed in the 1990's.
- (5) The Free Flow of Information -- though this is an issue that is more often associated with the countries of East and West Europe, it is no less important to Latin Americans, largely because of the commonality of language in much of the area. Implicit in USIA/VOA broadcasts is the accomplishment of the mission of freer flowing information, but it is carried a step further in reports of press activity in the US and abroad, in our participation in journalists' workshops organized by the International Training Program, and in daily contacts with radio stations and other media outlets in the region. Latin America has long had an active -- though not always free -- press corps, and that, in a time of emerging democracies in the region, is becoming a larger and larger story in itself.
- (6) Economic Reform -- The last few years have seen the beginnings of a remarkable transformation in the economic policy orientation of Latin America and the Caribbean, away from protectionism, import substitution, and state control, and toward greater market orientation and more responsible fiscal and monetary policies. Our programming is a valuable tool in encouraging this process. Countries that have shown the most progress in economic policy reform and that have begun to reap the benefits, e.g. Mexico and Chile, may be examined as relative successes. Dialogue should be expanded on what is going wrong elsewhere. At the same time, programming should emphasize and expand the region's understanding of U.S. initiatives in trade, debt relief, and investment.

VII. THE RADIO AND TELEVISION MARTI PROGRAMS AS SURROGATE BROADCASTING SERVICES WITHIN THE VOICE OF AMERICA

Organization and Overall Mission

Radio Marti and TV Marti are operated as surrogate broadcasting services for the people of Cuba by the Office of Cuba Broadcasting (CCB), established on October 1, 1990, as part of the U.S. Information Agency's (USIA) Voice of America (VOA). Both services provide the Cuban people with news and information as well as commentary, music and feature programs unavailable to them due to strict Cuban government censorship. As surrogate stations, both Radio Marti and TV Marti differ considerably from other VOA language services in the focus of their programming and the functions they undertake to produce it. The mission of Radio and TV Marti mandates that both focus intensely on matters directly related to Cuba.

Background

Radio Marti was established by Congress in the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, signed into law on October 4, 1983. The legislation directs that RADIO Marti broadcasts to Cuba "shall be part of the Voice of America" and shall operate "in accordance with all Voice of America standards." It recognizes that "the Voice of America already broadcasts to Cuba information that represents America, but that there is a need for broadcasts to Cuba which provide news, commentary and other information about events in Cuba and elsewhere to promote the cause of freedom in Cuba." Radio Marti began regular broadcasts on May 20, 1985. Independent audience surveys indicate that the programs have become enormously popular in Cuba and that more than 80% of the Cuban people regularly listen to Radio Marti. (This estimate, which predates the commencement of jamming, is the latest available.)

Following the success of Radio Marti, bipartisan support in Congress provided funds to the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba to study the feasibility of implementing television broadcasts to Cuba. In 1989, Congress directed the USIA to establish and test TV Marti, appropriating \$7.5 million for the test. On March 27, 1990, TV Marti began its test period with broadcasts on VHF channel 13 via an aerostat-based transmission system in the Florida Keys. The tests demonstrated

that TV Marti can reach the Havana area with a clear signal without causing interference to domestic broadcasts in the U.S. On August 26, 1990, President Bush made TV Marti a permanent part of the United States Government when he signed a Presidential determination that the test broadcasts had demonstrated their feasibility. Authorizing legislation to continue TV Marti operations was signed by the President on February 16, 1990. Known as the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (H.R. 3792, 101st Congress), this legislation made the release of funds for the permanent operation of TV Marti broadcasts to the Havana area continue on a daily schedule (2 1/2 hours daily).

Rationale for Surrogate Broadcasts

The need for special broadcasts to Cuba has a clear rationale. Thomas O. Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, explained during Congressional hearings on the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act in March 1982: "This radio is a proposal to give Cubans the means they now lack to know what kind of society has been imposed on them, to have a source of news and entertainment that is not manipulated by the State, to find out what is really happening in their country, why so many have gone off to foreign military duty, not always to return, and what the State does with the wealth of the Cuban people." The heightened visual impact of television significantly enhances the ability of the United States to provide such vital information to the Cuban people.

Cuba is today, as much as it was during the establishment of Radio Marti, an exceptional case which calls for special attention by the VOA. Two factors make it so. First, Cuba is a closed totalitarian society in which all information is censored. Second, Cuba remains a security threat to the United States. Special, or surrogate, broadcasts to Cuba break the Castro regime's control over information and help to hold it accountable for its foreign adventurism.

Radio and TV Marti adhere to the high professional standards of the VOA and are consistent with broad foreign policy objectives of the United States, as legislation directs. The programs of

the two stations are principally distinguished from the other language services of the Voice of America by their further mission, also stipulated in legislation. That further mission is to promote the cause of freedom in Cuba.

Programs, Special Issue Coverage

While providing authoritative reports on world and American events, Radio and TV Marti focus intensely on matters directly related to Cuba. This focus calls for investigative reporting and in-depth research and creative programming initiatives. An illustrative case in point is Radio Marti's coverage of human rights in Cuba.

No area of life in Cuba is more difficult to understand than that of human rights. Yet no topic is more essential for Radio Marti to cover. Information about human rights activities and activists is scarce. What is available needs careful verification. The Cuban regime deliberately tries to discredit human rights defenders and their movements with artful disinformation campaigns. Radio Marti must ferret out fact from fiction to uphold both its mission and the standards of the Voice of America.

To pursue its human rights coverage, Radio Marti has developed an elaborate network of information, drawing on resources within Cuba and throughout the Cuban exile community. Each month packages of letters, reports, video tapes, and other materials arrive from disparate sources. A standing human rights task force composed of the Office of Cuba Broadcasting's Department of Research staff examines these materials, discarding questionable items, and makes recommendations for use in broadcasts. Four Radio Marti programs now feature this information on a regular basis.

The same complex reporting procedure has been used in coverage of many other issues such as the incidence OF AIDS in Cuba and the government's coverup, the number and selected names of war-dead in Angola, Cuban involvement in Nicaragua, Fidel Castro's broken promises, statements of leading Cuban defectors, specific cases of economic mismanagement and Cuba's dependence on the Soviet Union.

TV Marti, because of its special mandate, although now only in its formative program stage, is already able to focus on the life and activities of Cuban communities in America and elsewhere outside of Cuba, another topic of great interest to the Cuban audience not available from the media in Cuba.

TV Marti is also able to bring the people of Cuba extensive coverage of American and other sports and cultural events in America and elsewhere. Already extensive coverage of baseball's 1990 World Series has been telecast by TV Marti. The Caribbean Games, also not covered by Cuban television, will soon be broadcast by TV Marti. The TV Marti New Year's Eve special featured recently defected world-renowned Cuban jazz musicians.

Regular Programming Approach

Scrupulous attention to detail and emphasis on Cuban-related matters guide broadcasters at both Radio and TV Marti as they shape daily newscasts, entertainment and feature programs. Items on Cuba usually take the lead in newscasts. International stories carry, where possible and appropriate, a distinct Cuban angle. OCB's Miami Bureau and overseas correspondents in a number of other cities provide daily feeds for both Radio and TV Marti, including Cuban American and other Spanish-speaking experts able to comment on economic, cultural and sports developments and Cuban involvement worldwide.

Features and entertainment programming extend the reach of Radio and TV Marti to the Cuban people further with broadcasts of messages from Cuban Americans to their loved ones on the island, weekly summaries of Cuban American activities in the United States, autobiographical accounts of Cubans whose lives were especially affected by the Castro regime, literacy works by Cubans in exile and authors censored by the regime, and music shows that celebrate Cuban indigenous musical forms.

Effectiveness

Because Cubans, like other people, are mainly interested in matters directly affecting their lives, Radio Marti focuses on Cuba for the people of Cuba. It connects with Cubans throughout the island and they apparently feel the Radio Marti broadcasts offer them something of their own. Such programming has made

Radio Marti the number one radio station on the island. Eighty-eight percent of the Cuban people regularly listen to the station, according to independent audience assessments. Ricardo Bofill, a well-known Cuban human rights activist, said that "there will come a day when we will speak of Cuba in terms of before and after Radio Marti began broadcasting."

The effectiveness of Radio Marti, and to some degree the early efforts of TV Marti, have caused reforms in the Cuban media. Radio Rebelde and Radio Progreso, Cuba's leading radio networks, have modernized their programming in wholesale fashion since Radio Marti's inception. Radio Rebelde responded to Radio Marti's new one-hour newscasts by introducing, just five days later, its own expanded news coverage. Soon after TV Marti test broadcasts were started Cuba announced a new American-style, relaxed format morning television program on what was billed as Havana TV on Channel 13, the same channel used by TV Marti.

The success of Radio Marti and the major effort by the Castro government of jam TV Marti validate the ideas of surrogate broadcasting to Cuba. Sustained and systematic coverage of Cuban domestic affairs and relevant international news have allowed the Cuban people to better judge their government's actions and policies. If the Cuban people eventually choose to follow the road to freedom and a more democratic form of government, the information and the images provided by Radio and TV Marti will have been well worth the effort.

Jamming

The Cuban government began to jam the TV Marti broadcast on March 27, 1990, 23 minutes into its first program, and has continued to do so ever since, expending substantial resources and employing large numbers of personnel. The scope of the Castro jamming effort is confirmed by a recent Soviet defector who worked with the Cubans on jamming in Havana in 1990. The jamming appears to be effective in center city Havana. However, the TV Marti signal is received, at least intermittently, in outlying areas and other parts of Havana province. U.S. Interests Section staff in Havana have picked up the TV Marti signal during mobile monitoring with portable receivers in various parts of the Havana province. It is estimated that some 50,000 to 70,000 people may be able to view TV Marti broadcasts in one area where the signal can be received.

Cuban began jamming Radio Marti's medium wave signal on April 24, 1990. However, the station's shortwave signal, which now broadcasts 24 hours a day, remains unjammed. Reports from other parts of Cuba also indicate that the Radio Marti medium wave signal is not effectively jammed in areas outside of Havana.

Technical Operations and Budget

Radio Marti - All programs are broadcast from studios in Washington, D.C. and fed via satellite to a relay station in Marathon Key, Florida, where facilities include a 50kW transmitter operating on 1180 kHz (medium wave). The signal is also transmitted on shortwave from the VOA relay station in Greenville, N.C.

A News and Programs Bureau in Miami serves both Radio and TV Marti. Programs produced in Miami are fed to Washington by satellite.

Radio Marti is authorized 176 positions. Its budget for FY '91 is \$15 million.

TV Marti - All programs are prepared in Washington and Miami and fed via satellite or delivered for broadcast to a transmitting facility aboard a tethered aerostat based at the Cudjoe Key Air Force Station in the Florida Keys. The signal is beamed to the Havana area on VHF Channel 13 daily from 3:30 AM to 6:00 AM EST.

TV Marti is authorized 139 positions. Its budget for FY '91 is \$16 million.

Advisory Board for Cuba Broadcasting

The Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act of 1985 required the establishment of a nine-member, presidentially-appointed Advisory Board to review the activities of Radio and later TV Marti. The Board makes recommendations to the President, the Director of the USIA and the Director of USIA's Bureau of Broadcasting.

VIII. OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

* With its rapidly developing communications market, Latin America is perhaps the region where improved technology offers the greatest opportunity for U.S. Government broadcasting in the near future. Democratization and the lack of restrictive legislation have created tremendous opportunities for the placement of material with local media throughout most of the region. Cable systems, while limited, continue to increase, and in many parts of the region satellite dishes proliferate. USG radio broadcasts formerly transmitted via shortwave or telephone lines for rebroadcast by local medium wave or fm stations can now - and increasingly will - be sent to those stations using satellites to guarantee good technical quality.

Although some countries in the Caribbean (including Cuba with the U.S. surrogate broadcasting services), Central America and northern South America are either politically or economically unable to take advantage of newest developments in technology, this region falls within the footprint of US domestic satellite broadcasting and already has access to US programming.

Other parts of the region, including Brazil, Mexico, and the Southern Cone may eventually offer opportunities for direct broadcast satellite transmission. Viewers and listeners there who now receive U.S.G. television programs transmitted by satellite for rebroadcast by cable or terrestrial means will be able to capture the broadcasts directly. Targetted material that is not time-sensitive can be distributed on videotape to a presumably expanding audience of VCR owners. Although economic factors often encourage local broadcasters to give these ready-made programs air-time preference over local productions, increasing competition can be expected.

If present trends continue these same countries can be expected to be the first in Latin America to see the introduction of at least two important new technologies; they are high definition television (HDTV) and digital audio broadcasting (DAB).

Digital audio broadcasting by satellite could also serve wide areas of Latin America now dependent on domestic and international shortwave broadcasts. However, since DAB will require new receivers, not yet being mass produced, timing for its introduction is problematic. If and when it occurs in any part of the world, it will probably occur shortly thereafter in the more media-rich countries of Latin America.

If HDTV makes its appearance in Japan, Europe and North America before the end of the decade, HDTV satellite broadcasts to Latin American can be expected to follow.

High Definition Television

High Definition Television (HDTV) has been under active consideration since 1983 in the CCIR (International Radio Consultative Committee) of the ITU (International Telecommunication Union). Although Japan established an early lead in research into HDTV, Europe and North America moved aggressively to catch up. The different countries and regions have different approaches to HDTV, reflecting geopolitical considerations and different domestic broadcasting policies.

Japan has already instituted brief daily HDTV broadcasts by satellite for demonstration purposes. Japan plans satellite HDTV accompanied by some improved (but less than HDTV) terrestrial service. Europe is also oriented toward satellite HDTV, but prefers a European ("MAC") technology over those proposed by the Japanese.

The US is oriented more toward terrestrial HDTV, although HDTV would be permitted by satellite. The FCC's rulemaking proceeding on HDTV concerns establishment of a transmission standard for terrestrial HDTV and how that would be accommodated without major disruption to existing terrestrial television service. The FCC has a target of 1993 for setting that standard.

CCIR work on HDTV involves both production standards and transmission standards, with the production standards work being much more advanced. A critical issue on HDTV transmission is what spectrum will be used, and that is an issue on the agenda of the 1992 ITU spectrum allocations conference. The conference is to consider a global allocation for HDTV, but it is not clear whether one frequency band will be available globally. If not,

different regions could wind up using different bands for HDTV. The focus of the allocations conference is satellite HDTV.

- There are also major economic considerations affecting HDTV.
- Existing transmissions facilities would have to be retrofitted or reconstructed, at significant cost to the broadcasters. New broadcast satellites are extremely expensive (approximately \$250-300 million each including launch). HDTV receivers are on the order of \$3000-\$7000. There is a chicken and egg problem of investing in transmission facilities before there is a base of receivers.

Despite the complicated transmission issues, there is an impetus for HDTV programming, because its extremely sharp detail can offset quality losses which are unavoidable in editing and transmission. As the volume of available HDTV programming material grows, it should promote development of a technically and economically viable delivery mechanism. The timing is unpredictable, but regularly available HDTV in Japan is possible in the next three to five years and in North America and Europe some time in the 1990s.

Digital Audio Broadcasting

Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) is high quality audio broadcasting transmitted terrestrially or by satellite. Technically, DAB broadcasts could have the fidelity of compact discs. Most of the work to date has involved satellite delivery, which is also known as broadcasting satellite service (sound) or BSS (sound). Consideration of DAB in Europe and Canada has been principally for satellite delivery; the US is exploring both satellite and terrestrial DAB. Satellite DAB could serve wide coverage areas, eliminating the necessity of changing stations while travelling in a vehicle.

Satellite DAB proponents seek a spectrum allocation in the range 500-3000 MHz, which is one of the most crowded and valuable portions of the spectrum. The 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is to address the issue of an allocation for DAB. Given the nature of the band at interest, a DAB allocation would likely have to be on a shared basis with existing services. Sharing imposes technical and economic constraints on a new service, but does allow it to begin operation.

Even in anticipation of the 1992 WARC, there is at least one DAB application on file with the FCC. Afrispace, Inc. has filed an application to provide direct audio broadcasting via satellite from the United States to Africa and the Middle East. Since there is no existing DAB spectrum allocation, any DAB would have to be on a secondary basis for now. Afrispace's proposed satellite would have four transponders, each of which could support up to 66 channels.

DAB would require new receivers. Cost estimates for satellite DAB receivers are approximately \$100 each in mass production.

Drafted: ARA/PPC - JGardner
Cleared: ARA/PPC - SSleght
ARA/PPC - VBrod
USIA/C - PDeshazo
USIA/AR - DRose
USIA/AR - JJohnson
VOA - JBruns
ARA/AND - JMack
ARA/BR - MLore
ARA/CCA - RMorley
ARA/CEN - PRomero
ARA/MEX - RHowared
ARA/P - PPeters
ARA/PAN - RDotson
ARA/SC - ASens
USOAS - LEinaudi
P - GFarmer

ARA - MKozak

ATTACHMENT A

LANGUAGE PRIORITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA (IN PRIORITY ORDER) -- THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

LANGUAGE	HOURS WEEKLY 1990 & 1986	TRANSMISSION NOTES	NETWORKING AND OTHER NOTES
LATIN AMERICA GENERAL		HF from Greenville, Delano, and Bethany; MW from Antigua for the Caribbean, and Belize for Central America. Political developments in this vast region require that VOA continue direct broadcasts for the foreseeable future.	No where else in the world is networking -- particularly simulcasts of our live broadcasts by local stations -- more abundant. In fact, the growth is constant and any snapshot of the activity will be outdated by the next week. It is important to note, however, that: ● 1) VOA networking and direct broadcast efforts are inseparable ● 2) Networking requires as much programming talent and technical support as direct broadcasts.
SPANISH (PRIORITY I)	47:00 52:30	Current transmissions deficiencies are as follows: ● Weak SW coverage in the southern cone which might be partially offset by leasing additional facilities in Brazil.	Greater technical support and maintenance is required to enhance networking
ENGLISH TO THE CARIBBEAN (PRIORITY I)	28:00 14:00	● Restoration of strong MW delivery from Monserrat is urgent	Marketing and technical support are needed to enhance networking.
PORTUGUESE TO BRAZIL (PRIORITY II)	14:00 7:00	● Loss of Liberia delivery has hurt reception in a country where shortwave is a major means of program delivery even for domestic networks.	Continue direct broadcasts while supporting development of unique networking initiatives.
ENGLISH TO LATIN AMERICA	16:30 28:00		Increased effort in English teaching programming could enhance value of these broadcasts such as airing Special English on Belize medium wave; scheduling of new English teaching series, etc.

LANGUAGE PRIORITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA (IN PRIORITY ORDER) -- THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

LANGUAGE	HOURS WEEKLY 1990 & 1986	TRANSMISSION NOTES	NETWORKING AND OTHER NOTES
CREOLE (PRIORITY III)	4:30 0:00	Shortwave transmission from Greenville	Service will continue to be vital for politically unstable Haiti. Shortwave delivery is indispensable, but increased emphasis will be placed on networking with local radio stations both because AM and FM broadcasts have far greater listenership in Haiti, but also because it makes the most effective use of VOA's small programming staff.

44.

Duration	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4

FECHA 10 -04 - 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
	Duracion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ALAJUELA	10-04-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min
AMERICA LATINA	10-04-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-04-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min
BAHIA LIMON	10-04-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-04-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min
CIMA	10-04-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min
COROBICI	10-04-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min
COLUMBIA	10-04-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min
EMAUS	10-04-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-04-1990		10											10:00 min
GOLFITO	10-04-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min
GUANACASTE	10-04-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min
MONUMENTAL	10-04-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min
NACIONAL	10-04-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min
NICOYA	10-04-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min
LIRA	10-04-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min
OSA	10-04-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min
POCOCI	10-04-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min
QUEPOS	10-04-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min
SAN CARLOS	10-04-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min
SANTA CLARA	10-04-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-04-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min
SINAI	10-04-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min
SONORA	10-04-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min
TURRIALBA	10-04-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min
UNIVERSIDAD	10-04-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min
VICTORIA	10-04-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min
CENTRO	10-04-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min
C R N RADIO	10-04-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min
POPULAR	10-04-1990						30							43:00 min
FIDES	10-04-1990		10											30:00 min
MUNDO	10-04-1990		10											10:00 min
CORDILLERA	10-04-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min
TICO NOTICIAS	10-04-1990							4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min
MUSICAL	10-04-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min
								4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA:

35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120

1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 Soldados rebeldes en las Filipinas se apoderaron de un Cuartel de la Infanteria.
- 8 4 Siguen llegando refugiados de Irak y Kuwait a Jordania.
- 9 4 La pres. de Nicaragua pidio al pres. Bush mas ayuda economica.
- 10 4 Elecciones para gobernadores en Brasil.
- 11 4 La incomodidad en Los aeropuertos de los Angeles.

FECHA 10 -05 - 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR HORA
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Duracion	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		
ALAJUELA	10-05-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-05-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-05-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-05-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-05-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
CIMA	10-05-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COROBICI	10-05-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-05-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
EMAUS	10-05-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-05-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-05-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-05-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-05-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-05-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-05-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
LIRA	10-05-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-05-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-05-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-05-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-05-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-05-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-05-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SINAI	10-05-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SONORA	10-05-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-05-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-05-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-05-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-05-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-05-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
POPULAR	10-05-1990						30							30:00 min.
FIDES	10-05-1990		10											10:00 min.
MUNDO	10-05-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-05-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-05-1990							4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-05-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120 1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DURC. NOMBRE

- | | | |
|----|----|--|
| 1 | 5 | Apunta economico |
| 2 | 10 | Servicio de Noticias |
| 3 | 5 | Deportes |
| 4 | 8 | La noticia en detalle |
| 5 | 5 | El mundo del Espectaculo |
| 6 | 30 | Media Hora con el Mundo |
| 7 | 4 | Ejercito Filipino ataca soldados rebeldes. |
| 8 | 4 | La situacion politica en Paraguay. |
| 9 | 4 | La actividad terrorista en el Peru. |
| 10 | 4 | El gob. de Nicaragua pide el dialogo a los sindicatos Sandinistas. |
| 11 | 4 | El lavado de dinero en Miami. |

FECHA 10-09-1990

EMISORA	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
	Duracion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ALAJUELA	10-09-1990		10	5										35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-09-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-09-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-09-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-09-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
CIMA	10-09-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
COROBICI	10-09-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-09-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
EMAUS	10-09-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-09-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-09-1990		10											10:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-09-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-09-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-09-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NICOYA	10-09-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
LIRA	10-09-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-09-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-09-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-09-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-09-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-09-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-09-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SINAI	10-09-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SONORA	10-09-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-09-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-09-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-09-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-09-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-09-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
POPULAR	10-09-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FIDES	10-09-1990		10				30							30:00 min.
MUNDO	10-09-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-09-1990		10											10:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-09-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-09-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
								4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA:

35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120

1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:

DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 Se rompio el estancamiento del presupuesto fiscal de los EE.UU.
- 8 4 Apelan a Israel por los disturbios en Jerusalem.
- 9 4 Medicos Americanos reciben premio nobel de medicina.
- 10 4 Nuevo juez en la Corte Suprema de Justicia de los EE.UU.
- 11 4 Se inicia en C.R. un movimiento para democratizar Centro America.

FECHA 10 -10 - 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS:												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Duracion	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	
ALAJUELA	10-10-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-10-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-10-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-10-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-10-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
CIMA	10-10-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COROBICI	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-10-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
EMAUS	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-10-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-10-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-10-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
LIRA	10-10-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-10-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-10-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-10-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-10-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-10-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SINAI	10-10-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SONORA	10-10-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-10-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-10-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-10-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
POPULAR	10-10-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
FIDES	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
MUNDO	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-10-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-10-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-10-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA:

35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120

1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:

DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 EE.UU. pide una resolucio en contra de la posicion de Israel.
- 8 4 El transbordador Discovery aterrizara hoy en California.
- 9 4 Suspenden la extradicion entre Colombia y EE.UU.
- 10 4 La economia en la Argentina.
- 11 4 Se inaugura en Miami un Congreso sobre Aviacion Civil.

FECHA 10 -11 - 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
	Duracion	1 5	2 10	3 5	4 8	5 5	6 30	7 4	8 4	9 4	10 4	11 4	12	
ALAJUELA	10-11-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-11-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-11-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-11-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-11-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
CIMA	10-11-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
COROBICI	10-11-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-11-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
EMAUS	10-11-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-11-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-11-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-11-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-11-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-11-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NICOYA	10-11-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
LIRA	10-11-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-11-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-11-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-11-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-11-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-11-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-11-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SINAI	10-11-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SONORA	10-11-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-11-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-11-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-11-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-11-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-11-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
POPULAR	10-11-1990							4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FIDES	10-11-1990		10				30							30:00 min.
MUNDO	10-11-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-11-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-11-1990							4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-11-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
								4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120 1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 EE.UU. fletó avion para transportar rehenes en Irak.
- 8 4 Israel dice que los prestamos que recibira de EE.UU. no se desviara su uso.
- 9 4 Chile y su politica militar.
- 10 4 Premio nobel de literatura para un Mexicano.
- 11 4 Autodeterminacion para los Puertoriquenos.

FECHA 10 -12 - 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS:												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
		Duracion	1 5	2 10	3 5	4 8	5 5	6 30	7 4	8 4	9 4	10 4	11 4	
ALAJUELA	10-12-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-12-1990			10				30	4	4	4	4	4	60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-12-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-12-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-12-1990			10				30	4	4	4	4	4	60:00 min.
CIMA	10-12-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	83:00 min.
COROBICI	10-12-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-12-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4	4	43:00 min.
EMAUS	10-12-1990			10										10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-12-1990			10										10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-12-1990			10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4	10:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-12-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	65:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-12-1990			10		8			4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-12-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	38:00 min.
NICOYA	10-12-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
LIRA	10-12-1990			10			5		4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
OSA	10-12-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-12-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-12-1990			10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4	65:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-12-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-12-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	83:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-12-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
SINAI	10-12-1990			10				30	4	4	4	4	4	60:00 min.
SONORA	10-12-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-12-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-12-1990			10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4	40:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-12-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-12-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-12-1990	5	10		8				4	4	4	4	4	83:00 min.
POPULAR	10-12-1990							30	4	4	4	4	4	43:00 min.
FIDES	10-12-1990			10										30:00 min.
MUNDO	10-12-1990			10										10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-12-1990	5	10	5	8				4	4	4	4	4	10:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-12-1990								4	4	4	4	4	48:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-12-1990	5	10		8				4	4	4	4	4	20:00 min.
									4	4	4	4	4	43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120 1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 3 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 Los pres. de Sur America se reunen para cambios.
- 8 4 El pres. del Peru no pudo asistir a la reunion.
- 9 4 El pres. Nuah. visitara Sur America.
- 10 4 Matan al pres. del parlamento Egipto.
- 11 4 La violacion a los Derechos Humanos en Nicaragua.

FM150)RAB

FECHA

CORRECTIONS

TOTAL DE
TIEMPO POR
RMISORA

Duración													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
ALBUQUERQUE	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
AMERICA LATINA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
BAHIA LIMON	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
CIMA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
COROBICI	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
COLUMBIA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
EMAUUS	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
GOLFITO	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
GUANACASTE	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
MONUMENTAL	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
NACIONAL	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
NICOYA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
LIRA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
OSA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
POCOCI	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
QUEPOS	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
SAN CARLOS	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
SANTA CLARA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
SEÑAS DE VIDA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
SINAL	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
SONORA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
TURIALBA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
UNIVERSIDAD	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
VICTORIA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
CENRO	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
C R N RADIO	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
POPULAR	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
FIDES	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
MUNDO	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
CORDELLERA	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
TICO NOTICIAS	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
MUSICAL	10-15-1990	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5
TOTAL TIEMPO													
FOR CORRESPONSALIA													
CORRESPONSALIAS													
DURACION													
1.399 min.													
23.19 hrs.													

CORRESPONDANT, AS,
 DURE. NOMBRE

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONDENCIA

DATE: 11/11/1964

1	5	Punto económico
2	10	Servicio de Noticias
3	5	Deportes
4	5	
5	5	La noticia en detalle
6	10	El mundo del espectáculo
7	4	Medio Hora con el Mundo
8	4	Elecciones en Alemania
9	4	El grupo de Río reunido en Venezuela
10	4	Iruguay condena la invasión de Irak a Kuwait
11	4	La comunidad peruana en EE.UU. recauda fondos para los niños pobres.
12	4	Punto NOBEL DE LA PAZ, 1990 para Gorbachov.

El grupo de Río reunió en Venezuela.
Uruguay confiere la Invenção de Itak a Kumat.
La comunidad Petareña en E.G.UV. recueta fondon para los niños pobres.
Premio NOBEL DE LA PAZ, 1990 para Gorbachok.

FECHA 10-16 - 1990

EMISORA	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Duración	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	
ALAJUELA	10-16-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-16-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-16-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-16-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-16-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
CIMA	10-16-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COROBICI	10-16-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-16-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
EMAUS	10-16-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-16-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-16-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-16-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-16-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-16-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-16-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
LIRA	10-16-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-16-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-16-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-16-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-16-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-16-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-16-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SINAI	10-16-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SONORA	10-16-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-16-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-16-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-16-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-16-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-16-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
POPULAR	10-16-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FIDES	10-16-1990		10											30:00 min.
MUNDO	10-16-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-16-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-16-1990							4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-16-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
								4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120 1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 E.E.UU. pide ala O.N.U. averiguar la posicion de Israel con la muerte 21 Palestino.
- 8 4 El expres. Regan felicito al pres. Gorbachok por su galardón premio NOBEL DE LA PAZ.
- 9 4 Critican en el Paraguay al embajador de E.E.UU. por sus declaraciones ala prensa.
- 10 4 En Colombia cae mujer que servia al narcotrafico y trabajaba para el gobierno.
- 11 4 Se inicio en el Uruguay conferencia Interparlamentaria mundial.

PERIODO 10 - 17 - 1990

EMISORAS PERIODO COMPLEMENTARIAS

EMISORA	PERIODO	COMPLEMENTARIAS	TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABUELA	10-17-1990		10	5										
AMERICA LATINA	10-17-1990		10	5										
ANTILLAS LIMON	10-17-1990		10	5										
BAHIA LIMON	10-17-1990		10	5										
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-17-1990		10	5										
CIMA	10-17-1990		10	5										
CORONICI	10-17-1990		10	5										
COLUMBIA	10-17-1990		10	5										
EMAU	10-17-1990		10	5										
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-17-1990		10	5										
GOLFITO	10-17-1990		10	5										
GUANACASTE	10-17-1990		10	5										
MONUMENTAL	10-17-1990		10	5										
NACIONAL	10-17-1990		10	5										
NICOYA	10-17-1990		10	5										
LIRA	10-17-1990		10	5										
OSA	10-17-1990		10	5										
POCOCI	10-17-1990		10	5										
QUEPOR	10-17-1990		10	5										
SAN CARLOS	10-17-1990		10	5										
SANTA CLARA	10-17-1990		10	5										
SENDAR DE VIDA	10-17-1990		10	5										
RINAI	10-17-1990		10	5										
SONORA	10-17-1990		10	5										
TURRIALBA	10-17-1990		10	5										
UNIVERSIDAD	10-17-1990		10	5										
VICTORIA	10-17-1990		10	5										
CENTRO	10-17-1990		10	5										
C R N RADIO	10-17-1990		10	5										
POPULAR	10-17-1990		10	5										
FIDES	10-17-1990		10	5										
MUNDO	10-17-1990		10	5										
CORDILLERA	10-17-1990		10	5										
TICO NOTICIAS	10-17-1990		10	5										
MUSICAL	10-17-1990		10	5										

TOTAL TIEMPO POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120

CORRESPONSALIAS: 1-399 min. 23.19 hrs.

DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 Apunte economico
- 2 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 Deportes
- 4 La noticia en detalle
- 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 Media hora con el Mundo
- 7 Pediran ala O.N.U. abastecer de alimentos a las embajadas en Kuwait.
- 8 El gob. de Republica Dominicana toma medidas para proteger la agricultura.
- 9 Piden averiguar la sentencia en el juicio Camarena.
- 10 Los derechos civiles en EE.UU.
- 11

FECHA 10 - 10 - 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS,												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
	Duracion	1 5	2 10	3 5	4 8	5 5	6 30	7 4	8 4	9 4	10 4	11 4	12	
ALAJUELA	10-18-1990		10	5				4	4					
AMERICA LATINA	10-18-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-18-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-18-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-18-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
CIMA	10-18-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
COROBICI	10-18-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-18-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
EMAUS	10-18-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-18-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-18-1990		10											10:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-18-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-18-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-18-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NICOYA	10-18-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
LIRA	10-18-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-18-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-18-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-18-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-18-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-18-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-18-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SINAI	10-18-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SONORA	10-18-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-18-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-18-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-18-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-18-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-18-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
POPULAR	10-18-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FIDES	10-18-1990		10				30							30:00 min.
MUNDO	10-18-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-18-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-18-1990							4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-18-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
								4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120 1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:

DURC.	NOMBRE
1	5 Apunte economico
2	10 Servicio de Noticias
3	5 Deportes
4	8 La noticia en detalle
5	5 El mundo del Espectaculo
6	30 Media Hora con el Mundo
7	4 Vietnam promete a EE.UU. llegar a un fin con los soldados desaparecidos.
8	4 Continuan los disturbios en Nicaragua.
9	4 Honduras puede enviar tropas al Golfo Persico.
10	4 Se reunen en Panama presidentes de Centro America.
11	4 Piden poner a la luz publica en EE.UU. documentos sobre la crisis de misiles Cubanos.

VOLE OF AMERICA

FECHA 10 -19 - 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
		Duracion	1 5	2 10	3 5	4 8	5 5	6 30	7 4	8 4	9 4	10 4	11 4	
ALAJUELA	10-19-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-19-1990			10				30	4	4	4	4	4	60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-19-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-19-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-19-1990			10				30	4	4	4	4	4	60:00 min.
CIMA	10-19-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	83:00 min.
COROBICI	10-19-1990			10				4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-19-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4	4	43:00 min.
EMAUS	10-19-1990			10				4	4	4	4	4	4	10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-19-1990			10										10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-19-1990			10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4	65:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-19-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-19-1990			10		8			4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-19-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-19-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
LIRA	10-19-1990			10			5		4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
OSA	10-19-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-19-1990			10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4	65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-19-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-19-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	83:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-19-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
SENAS DE VIDA	10-19-1990			10				30	4	4	4	4	4	60:00 min.
SINAI	10-19-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
SONORA	10-19-1990			10	5				4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-19-1990			10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4	40:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-19-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-19-1990			10					4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-19-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	83:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-19-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4	4	43:00 min.
POPULAR	10-19-1990			10				30						30:00 min.
FIDES	10-19-1990			10										10:00 min.
MUNIR	10-19-1990			10										10:00 min.
CORUILLERA	10-19-1990	5	10	5	8				4	4	4	4	4	48:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-19-1990			10		8			4	4	4	4	4	20:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-19-1990	5	10		8				4	4	4	4	4	43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA:

35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120

1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
NÚM. NOMBRE

1	5	Apunte economico
2	10	Servicio de Noticias
3	5	Deportes
4	8	La noticia en detalle
5	5	El mundo del Espectaculo
6	30	Media Hora con el Mundo
7	4	Israel esta dispuesto a dar testimonio sobre la matanza de 21 Palestino.
8	4	Anistia Internacional ve Los Derechos Humanos en Guatemala.
9	4	El gob. Salvadoreno pide la calma ala poblacion ante los atentados terroristas.
10	4	El pres. Bush no tiene que pedir autorizacion para un ataque a Irak.
11	4	El Senado aprobo recortar el deficit presupuestario.

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS:												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Duracion	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		
ALAJUELA	10-22-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-22-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-22-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-22-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-22-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
CIMA	10-22-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COROBICI	10-22-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-22-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
EMAUS	10-22-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-22-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-22-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-22-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-22-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-22-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-22-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
LIRA	10-22-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-22-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCUCI	10-22-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-22-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-22-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-22-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-22-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SINAI	10-22-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SONORA	10-22-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-22-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-22-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-22-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-22-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-22-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
POPULAR	10-22-1990						30							30:00 min.
FIDES	10-22-1990		10											10:00 min.
MUNDO	10-22-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-22-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-22-1990							4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-22-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120 1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 Apunte suerto la conversacion de presupuesto fiscal de Los EE.UU.
- 8 4 Gran Bretana busco la salida de rehenes en Irak.
- 9 4 Condenaron a un Britanico a 25 anos de carcel por transportar droga hacia EE.UU.
- 10 4 Los partidos politicos en Cuba y su trabajo.
- 11 4 El poder del pres. Bush para poner en guerra al pais.

- 1 Apunte economico
- 2 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 Deportes
- 4 La noticia en detalle
- 5 El mundo del Fapectaculo
- 6 Media hora con el Mundo
- 7 Avion Britanico volara a Irak a recoger rehenes .
- 8 Arrestan en la Argentina a un militar que monto un motin contra el gob.
- 9 Exdiplomatico Nicaragua fue detenido en New York por introducir droga a EE.UU.
- 10 Piden que avancen las negociaciones de Paz en el Salvador.
- 11 Un juez en California autorizo a unos padres Geneticos crear a su hijo Biologico.

FECHA 10 - 24 - 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS:												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Duracion	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	
ALAJUELA	10-24-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4			35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-24-1990		10									4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-24-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-24-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-24-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
CIMA	10-24-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
COROBICI	10-24-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-24-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
EMAUS	10-24-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-24-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-24-1990		10											10:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-24-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4		4	65:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-24-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-24-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-24-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
LIRA	10-24-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
ORA	10-24-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-24-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-24-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-24-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-24-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-24-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SINAI	10-24-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SONORA	10-24-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-24-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-24-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-24-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-24-1990	5	10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-24-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
POPULAR	10-24-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FIDES	10-24-1990		10				30							30:00 min.
MUNDO	10-24-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-24-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-24-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-24-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
								4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA:

35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120

1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 EE.UU. no compromete la retirada de Irak de Kuwait.
- 8 4 EE.UU. pedira a Israel cambio su decision de recibir la mision de la O.N.U.
- 9 4 El gob. del Salvador denuncia la muerte de 2 menores por la guerrilla.
- 10 4 Continua la lucha contra las drogas en Miami.
- 11 4 Arabia Saudita pide a Irak salga de Kuwait.

FECHA 10 -25 - 1990

EMISORA	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS:												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Duracion	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		
ALAJUELA	10-25-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-25-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-25-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-25-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-25-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
CIMA	10-25-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COROBICI	10-25-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-25-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
EMAUS	10-25-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-25-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-25-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-25-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-25-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-25-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-25-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
LIRA	10-25-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-25-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-25-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-25-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-25-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-25-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-25-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SINAI	10-25-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SONORA	10-25-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-25-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-25-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-25-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-25-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-25-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
POPULAR	10-25-1990						30							10:00 min.
FIDES	10-25-1990		10											10:00 min.
MUNDO	10-25-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-25-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-25-1990							4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-25-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120 1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:

DURC.	NOMBRE
1	5 Apunte economico
2	10 Servicio de Noticias
3	5 Deportes
4	8 La noticia en detalle
5	5 El mundo del Espectaculo
6	30 Media Hora con el Mundo
7	4 El Congreso de los EE.UU. condeno un ataque de la guerrilla Salvadorena.
8	4 Amnistia Internacional estudia los Derechos Humanos en el Salvador.
9	4 Un coronel retirado de Panama niega un golpe de estado.
10	4 El gob. de Panama puso en EE.UU. una demanda contra Noriega.
11	4 Guatemala a elecciones en Noviembre.

FECHA 10 - 26- 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS:												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Duracion	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	
ALAJUELA	10-26-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-26-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-26-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-26-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-26-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
CIMA	10-26-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COROBICI	10-26-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-26-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
EMAUS	10-26-1990		10											10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-26-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-26-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-26-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-26-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-26-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-26-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
LIRA	10-26-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-26-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-26-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-26-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-26-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-26-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-26-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SINAI	10-26-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SONORA	10-26-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-26-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-26-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-26-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-26-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-26-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
POPULAR	10-26-1990						30							30:00 min.
FIDES	10-26-1990		10											10:00 min.
MUNDO	10-26-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-26-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-26-1990							4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-26-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120 1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DIRC. NOMBRE

1	5	Apunte economico
2	10	Servicio de Noticias
3	5	Deportes
4	8	La noticia en detalle
5	5	El mundo del Espectaculo
6	30	Media Hora con el Mundo
7	4	El ejercito del gob. Salvadoreno ataco a campamento terrorista.
8	4	Nuevas conversaciones de PAZ gob. - guerrilla Salvadorena.
9	4	El pres. de Guatemala no viaja a Honduras a recibir condecoracion.
10	4	La vida y sus cambios politicos en Haiti.
11	4	Los abogados de Noriega reaccionaron contra la demanda civil que pide Panama.

VOICE OF AMERICA

FECHA 10 -29 - 1990

EMISORAS	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS:												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Duracion	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		
ALAJUELA	10-29-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-29-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-29-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-29-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-29-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
CIMA	10-29-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COROBICI	10-29-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-29-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
EMAUS	10-29-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-29-1990		10											10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-29-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-29-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-29-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-29-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-29-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
LIRA	10-29-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-29-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-29-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-29-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-29-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-29-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
RENDAS DE VIDA	10-29-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
SINAI	10-29-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SONORA	10-29-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-29-1990		10	5			5	4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-29-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-29-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-29-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-29-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
POPULAR	10-29-1990		10				30							30:00 min.
FIDES	10-29-1990		10											10:00 min.
MUNDO	10-29-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-29-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-29-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-29-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120 120 1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 Los Sandinistas siguen apoyando a la guerrilla Salvadorena
- 8 4 Atentados terroristas en Guatemala.
- 9 4 Conversaciones en Miami para buscar la salida de Fidel Castro.
- 10 4 Las preparaciones en las elecciones de Guatemala.
- 11 4 La Union Sovietica pide una salida pacifica de Irak.

FECHA 10 -30 - 1990

EMISORA	FECHA	CORRESPONSALIAS												TOTAL DE TIEMPO POR EMISORA
	Duracion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	
ALAJUELA	10-30-1990													
AMERICA LATINA	10-30-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-30-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-30-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-30-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
CIMA	10-30-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
COROBICI	10-30-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-30-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
EMAUS	10-30-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-30-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-30-1990		10											10:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-30-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-30-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-30-1990		10		8			4	4	4	4	4		38:00 min.
NICOYA	10-30-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
LIRA	10-30-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
OSA	10-30-1990		10			5		4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-30-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-30-1990		10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4		65:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-30-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-30-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-30-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
SINAI	10-30-1990		10				30	4	4	4	4	4		60:00 min.
BONORA	10-30-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-30-1990		10	5				4	4	4	4	4		35:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-30-1990		10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4		40:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-30-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-30-1990		10					4	4	4	4	4		30:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-30-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4		83:00 min.
POPULAR	10-30-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.
FIDES	10-30-1990						30							30:00 min.
MUNDO	10-30-1990		10											10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-30-1990		10											10:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-30-1990	5	10	5	8			4	4	4	4	4		48:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-30-1990	5	10		8			4	4	4	4	4		20:00 min.
								4	4	4	4	4		43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120

1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

CORRESPONSALIAS:
DURC. NOMBRE

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 La O.N.U. aprobo una nueva resolucion en contra de Irak.
- 8 4 Avion de Irak llevo rehenes a Francia.
- 9 4 Reuniones entre Mexico y EE.UU. para el libre comercio.
- 10 4 El pres. Bush hizo campana electoral legislativa.
- 11 4 Las companias de aviacion rebajan sus tablas de precios.

FECHA 10 - 31 - 1990

FMIBORAS

FECHA

CORRESPONSALIAS:

TOTAL DE
TIEMPO POR
FMIBORAS

	Duracion												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ALBUJELA	10-31-1990	10	5				4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
AMERICA LATINA	10-31-1990	10				30	4	4	4	4	4	4	60:00 min.
ATLANTIDA LIMON	10-31-1990	10	5				4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
BAHIA LIMON	10-31-1990	10	5				4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
BAHIA PUNTARENAS	10-31-1990	10	5				4	4	4	4	4	4	60:00 min.
CINA	10-31-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	83:00 min.
CORODICI	10-31-1990	5	10	5			4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
COLUMBIA	10-31-1990	5	10		0		4	4	4	4	4	4	43:00 min.
EMBUS	10-31-1990	10					4	4	4	4	4	4	10:00 min.
FARO DEL CARIBE	10-31-1990	10					4	4	4	4	4	4	10:00 min.
GOLFITO	10-31-1990	10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4	4	65:00 min.
GUANACASTE	10-31-1990	10					4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
MONUMENTAL	10-31-1990	10			8		4	4	4	4	4	4	38:00 min.
NACIONAL	10-31-1990	10					4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
NICOYA	10-31-1990	10	5				4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
LIRA	10-31-1990	10					4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
POCOCI	10-31-1990	10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
QUEPOS	10-31-1990	10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4	4	65:00 min.
SAN CARLOS	10-31-1990	10	5				4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
SANTA CLARA	10-31-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	83:00 min.
SENDAS DE VIDA	10-31-1990	10					4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
SINAL	10-31-1990	10					4	4	4	4	4	4	60:00 min.
SONORA	10-31-1990	10	5			30	4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
TURRIALBA	10-31-1990	10	5				4	4	4	4	4	4	35:00 min.
UNIVERSIDAD	10-31-1990	10	5				4	4	4	4	4	4	40:00 min.
VICTORIA	10-31-1990	10	5		5		4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
CENTRO	10-31-1990	10	5				4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
C R N RADIO	10-31-1990	5	10	5	8	5	30	4	4	4	4	4	83:00 min.
POPULAR	10-31-1990	5	10		8		4	4	4	4	4	4	43:00 min.
FIDES	10-31-1990	10				30	4	4	4	4	4	4	30:00 min.
MUNDO	10-31-1990	10					4	4	4	4	4	4	10:00 min.
CORDILLERA	10-31-1990	5	10		8		4	4	4	4	4	4	10:00 min.
TICO NOTICIAS	10-31-1990	5	10	5	8		4	4	4	4	4	4	48:00 min.
MUSICAL	10-31-1990	5	10		8		4	4	4	4	4	4	20:00 min.
													43:00 min.

TOTAL TIEMPO POR CORRESPONSALIA: 35 330 75 64 25 270 120 120 120 120 120

CORRESPONSALIAS:

DURC. NOMBRE

1.399 min.
23.19 hrs.

- 1 5 Apunte economico
- 2 10 Servicio de Noticias
- 3 5 Deportes
- 4 8 La noticia en detalle
- 5 5 El mundo del Espectaculo
- 6 30 Media Hora con el Mundo
- 7 4 El gob.de EE.UU.dice que puede tomar medidas severas contra Irak.
- 8 4 Mueren 10 marineros Americanos en accidente en el Golfo Persico.
- 9 4 Condenan a un grupo de narcotraficantes en Miami.
- 10 4 El pres. del Salvador dice que su pais no variara su defensa.
- 11 4 El gob. de la Argentina toma medidas economicas.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS	CIVILIAN Y TECHNICAL	CIVILIAN CLIENT	CORPUS PL ESPACIO Y	ASL BE HABLA	NON/BN HABLA	DORAZ FILO	IMPACTO TRES	EL C.D. de la B.	EXITOS LINTRO	ANNC MEDIC	QUANTY MUSIC
AMERICA LATINA HOLANDIA CHINA (PRINCIPAL)	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
ORCA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
UNION	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45	45-46		39-40	49-50	34-35
UNIVERSIDAD	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
ESPAÑA DE VIDA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
PORTUGAL	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
ROMANIA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
GRINA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
AMERICA LATINA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
TURQUIA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
ATLANTIDA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
OLANCOATE	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
MOYCA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
QUETZITO	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
VICTORIA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
LAUN CLAN	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
LIAM	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
PTIDES	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
ALANUELA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
16 GREGIA	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
C.R.M. MOITO	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	
MEXICO	49-50	41-42	49-50	49-50	49-50	44-45			39-40	49-50	

TOTAL TIEMPO
 PER PROGRAM
 TOTAL TIEMPO
 REPETIDO

PLACEMENT REPORT FOR V O A PROGRAMS.

FECHA WEEKS OF OCTUBER 3 AL 15 1990

RADIOemisoras COSTARRICENSES	Ciencia Y Tecnología	Capsula Científ	Cosmos El Espacio Y	Así se habla	Agri/Ten Marcha	Doble Filo	Impacto Tres	El C.D. de la S.	Editos Latino	Amic Medic	Country Music	Totales P/Diciosa
A LATINA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43			37-38	47-48		4.HRS. 20.M.
MONDIAL		39-40	47-48									1.HRS. 00.M.
ORAZA (PANORAMA)		39-40										0.HRS. 30.M.
OMEGA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43	43-44	43-44	37-38	47-48	32-33	7.HRS. 20.M.
NACIONAL	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
UNIVERSIDAD	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
SEÑAS DE VIDA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
POPULAR	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		4.HRS. 20.M.
SONORA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48	32-33	3.HRS. 20.M.
SINAI	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
SABIA LIMON	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
TURRIALBA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43			37-38	47-48	32-33	5.HRS. 20.M.
ATLANTIDA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43			37-38	47-48	32-33	5.HRS. 20.M.
LAJACASTE	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		4.HRS. 20.M.
NICOYA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
LEFOS	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43			37-38	47-48		4.HRS. 20.M.
DOLEITO	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
VICTORIA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43			37-38	47-48	32-33	5.HRS. 20.M.
SANTA CLARA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
LIRA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
FIDES	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43				47-48		3.HRS. 20.M.
MAJUELA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43			37-38	47-48		4.HRS. 20.M.
16 GRECIA	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43			37-38	47-48	32-33	5.HRS. 20.M.
T.R.N. RADIO	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43			37-38	47-48		4.HRS. 20.M.
MUNDO	47-48	39-40	47-48	47-48	47-48	42-43			37-38	47-48		4.HRS. 20.M.

TOTAL TIEMPO
POR PROGRAMA

30 30 30 27 35 27 60 60 60 22 60

TOTAL TIEMPO
SERVIDO

98.HRS. 10.M.

Foreign Policy Objectives and Priorities
East Asia and the Pacific

old War in Europe has overshadowed less
important changes throughout East Asia.
ks to expand contacts with its Asian
ing to reduce tensions with the PRC, has
with South Korea, and reduced, though not
and economic support for Vietnam and
l South Korea have increased bilateral
has largely pulled its military forces out
five agreement on the framework for a
has created an option for peace.

Page 1

Page 4

Page 8

Page 10

Page 13

Page 15

our goals in East Asia have been to:

rowth of democratic institutions;

conomic development based on free market

pen trading system relying on the free flow
vestment;

ncourage the resolution of regional
as those on the Korean Peninsula and in

rt among East Asians for our global foreign
es, most recently, in the Persian Gulf;

ate of opinion among East Asians that
le to our continued strong political and
ce in the region;

eral cooperation in addressing such global
orism, the environment, and narcotics control.

ed a positive response to many of these goals
allies and friends; this has resulted in
of highly successful political and economic
the U.S. and most East Asian countries -- we
lion in trade with East Asia in 1989, a third
l trade with Western Europe. Our alliance
ticularly with Japan, remain strong.

Democracy has begun to take root in South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines. Despite setbacks, we have made clear to the PRC that an improving human rights record is necessary for improving relations while continuing contacts with the Chinese in important areas such as Cambodia and Iraq.

Where tension remains in East Asia, it is in part because a number of countries resist adopting the goals that have guided their neighbors to prosperity and peace. Internal political gridlock in China continues to trouble reform and opening up. The struggle among the Cambodian factions threatens the momentum of the peace process. Vietnam is reluctant to undertake the political and economic reforms necessary for its entry into the international community. Rangoon's military regime denies the wish of the Burmese people for parliamentary government and shuts the country off from foreign access and influence. North Korea remains stubbornly isolated from the rest of the world and continues to threaten Northeast Asian peace and stability.

Over the next decade, the U.S. plans to expand the East Asian commonality of views to countries that do not yet enjoy the fruits of overall East Asian political and economic success. We will:

- o encourage the PRC to improve its human rights record and maintain its commitment to reform and opening to the outside world. At the same time, we hope to encourage Chinese support for our objectives in such regional conflicts as Cambodia and the Persian Gulf.

- o continue to work with the Perm Five and the Paris Conference in search of a comprehensive settlement in Cambodia that will guarantee the free and fair election under UN auspices of a new government and set a sovereign and independent Cambodia on the path to reconstruction and development.

- o After a Cambodia settlement, we hope to normalize relations with Vietnam and encourage its successful entry into the international community. The pace and scope of normalization will depend on Vietnam's cooperation in resolving the POW/MIA issue and other humanitarian concerns.

- o maintain pressure on Burma's military regime to honor the results of the May, 1990 election and form a government based on the wishes of the Burmese people.

o The resolution of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and the opening of the North will be up to the Koreans, but, consistent with our alliance with the ROK, we will encourage moves that lead to peace and stability on the Peninsula. Improved North-South dialogue and the death of Northern leader Kim Il-song could lead the North to open more to the outside world.

In Japan, we will continue to address issues of fairness in our economic relationship while sustaining support for our security relationship and giving concrete expression to the global partnership.

The Philippines may present particular challenges depending upon the outcome of the base negotiations. While encouraging the development of a democratic polity, we will also point to the need for economic reform and measures to deal with challenge presented by insurgent groups.

In Indonesia, Thailand, and the ASEAN countries as a group, we will support both the on-going development of free-market economies, more pluralistic political systems and the nascent debate on how best to assure regional security.

Mongolia's democratization, economic reform, and opening to the West will be of ongoing interest to us.

B. Current Status of U.S. Broadcasting
East Asia and the Pacific

1. Capabilities

Short-Wave and Medium Wave Radio: The Voice of America currently broadcasts in English and 9 foreign languages to East Asia, using both short-wave and medium wave. VOA programs originate in Washington from where they are sent - via satellite - to transmitter stations overseas, which in turn broadcasts them to listeners. In East Asia, VOA operates shortwave transmitters in the Philippines (Tinang and Poro Point) and a medium wave transmitter in Thailand. In addition to direct broadcasts, the VOA "feed" is also placed on numerous local stations, notably those in Thailand and the Philippines.

TV: USIA-TV's Worldnet global satellite television network broadcasts to 15 countries in the East Asia and Pacific region through earth stations in 19 cities. Worldnet uses two satellites in the region, the Indian Ocean Satellite (IOR) and the Pacific Ocean Satellite (POR). The IOR broadcasts 24 hours daily to Burma, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Palau, Taiwan and Thailand. The POR broadcasts 14 hours weekly to Australia, Brunei, China, Fiji, Indonesia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Singapore.

DOD: DOD is capable of complementing or augmenting other USG international broadcasting operations in certain situations. During unusual circumstances, DOD can provide equipment relief to other USG broadcasting entities, dependent upon availability of DOD equipment. DOD also operates the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), not covered by this review. While not chartered to provide broadcast information to foreign audiences, in some regions AFRTS transmissions (radio and/or television) may be picked up by local populations. AFRTS exists solely for the entertainment, education and information of U.S. service men and women and their families. Nonetheless, in areas where there is spillover into foreign audiences, it is not without influence or impact. Sometimes, AFRTS is the most reliable source of information for world-local events. AFRTS' self-imposed but necessary mandate not to offend local sensibilities limits its ability to cover local events for a foreign audience.

2. Languages

Short and Medium Wave Radio:

English: VOA broadcasts 16 hours in English per day, worldwide, 7 hours specifically to East Asia and 4 hours to the Pacific.

Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese): Mandarin is currently broadcast 11 hours daily. Although Mandarin broadcasts are subjected to regular jamming, they can still be heard. VOA news is a key source of objective information in the PRC. Short-wave receiver ownership is widespread, and listenership among leaders and the public at large is extensive. VOA broadcasts one hour per day in Cantonese. Listenership in Cantonese speaking regions in South China reflects the overall high rates in China.

Indonesian: VOA currently broadcasts three hours per day in Indonesian, using shortwave. Shortwave listening, both to domestic and international radio, is widespread in Indonesia. Listener response indicates that the audience is educated and politically aware. In addition to shortwave broadcasting, the Indonesian service makes direct placement of scripts and tapes with 30 private radio stations in Indonesia.

Vietnamese: VOA currently broadcasts two hours daily in Vietnamese, on both shortwave and medium wave from the Philippines. Audience mail from Vietnam received by the Services and talks with newly-arrived refugees have shown that VOA listenership continues to be widespread in Vietnam. Vietnamese is the only language of the country's nearly 63 million people. Since Vietnam and the U.S. do not have diplomatic relations and the American presence is almost non-existent, VOA Vietnamese programs are vital in providing the people with a source of accurate news and information and a direct link between them and the U.S.

Khmer: VOA currently broadcasts two hours daily in Khmer. All Khmer programs are sent both by medium wave transmitter in Bangkok and by shortwave transmitters in the Philippines. The medium and short wave signals to Cambodia are rated fair to good, though a survey of 300 Cambodian refugees living in several camps along the Thai-Cambodian border indicated a preference for evening listening on medium wave. Other broadcasts include the official Radio Phnom Penh (8 1/2 hours daily), Voice of Vietnam (1 1/2 hours daily), Radio Beijing (3 hours daily), Radio Moscow (1 1/2 hours daily), Radio of the Khmer Resistance Forces (6 hours daily) and the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (4 hours daily - a communist and clandestine station, believed to be located in southern China.)

Burmese: VOA broadcasts one and one-half hours in Burmese daily, both by medium wave transmitters in Bangkok and by shortwave transmitters in the Philippines. The BBC, the only other major Western station broadcasting in Burmese, transmits exclusively on shortwave from Singapore. One of the most closed societies in the world, Burma is greatly in need of international broadcasting. VOA's Burmese service regularly carries reports on the internal political situation in the country, including the repression practiced by the military regime. VOA has also broadcast numerous editorials highlighting the human rights abuses in the country and the refusal of the regime to turn over power to the democratically elected Government.

Korean: VOA broadcasts one hour in Korean daily by shortwave transmitters in the Philippines. Because shortwave is not widely used in Korea, VOA, BBC, Radio Japan and Radio Beijing all have low listening rates. Although the size of the audience of VOA Korean broadcasts is not large, there is documented evidence that VOA is a reliable source of information for intellectuals and opinion leaders such as politicians, journalists, academicians, university students, businessmen and government officials.

It is difficult to determine actual or potential listenership in North Korea, but there is evidence that VOA broadcasts are monitored by North Korean authorities and that VOA has an audience among the general North Korean public. Although North Koreans are officially permitted to own only single-band, not short-wave, radios, VOA receives enough feedback to determine that VOA is listened to in North Korea.

Lao: VOA broadcasts one hour daily in Lao via shortwave transmitters in the Philippines. Until recently one of the most tightly controlled and closed societies in the communist world, Laos has evidenced more openness to western political and economic ideas in the last few years. The state-controlled media are still severely limited, however. VOA Lao broadcasts are the only source of information from the West getting into the country. Uncensored and unjammed, VOA appears to be very popular among Laotians, including government officials, primarily because it greatly surpasses Laotian government media in presenting fast and accurate news of the region and the world.

Tibetan: Congress has mandated that VOA broadcast in Tibetan and will begin one half hour per day later this year.

Thai: VOA does no direct broadcasting in Thai, but does have a feed five days per week which the post places on more than 50 medium-wave stations throughout the country. VOA decided in 1988 to cease the direct broadcasts in favor of the feed because of the small audience for shortwave in Thailand.

Philippines (Feed Service): VOA transmits a feed of approximately 45 minutes Monday through Friday to USIS Manila, which in turn tapes and transmits it to over 100 radio stations nation-wide. The feed is mainly in English, but does also include some Tagalog, Pilipino and Cebuano actualities.

TV: All Worldnet broadcasting to East Asia and the Pacific is in English with the exception of a few Dialogues with China and Hong Kong conducted in Mandarin.

C. Application of Broadcasting Mission to Policy Objectives in the East Asia-Pacific Region

NSR-24 and NSD-51 outline the mission of overseas broadcasting in four specific areas. Government broadcasting should offer the foreign audience the following:

- presentation and explanation of U.S. policies;
- description of U.S. society, thought, and institutions;
- objective news coverage, and
- surrogate programming where needed and in the U.S. interest.

The Policy Environment: Countries of the East Asia-Pacific region display immense diversity in economic and political development. Japan, the world's second largest economy and Asia's most developed democracy stands at one end of the spectrum while Cambodia and Vietnam, two of the world's least developed and least free countries, occupy the other. Hong Kong, Singapore, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan are the region's newly industrializing areas; all show great economic potential, rely heavily on the world trading system, and all are experimenting to varying degrees with democratic institutions.

The Media Environment: Differences in economic development make it difficult to characterize the region's media environment in general terms. Access to new technologies and even television varies widely across the region, as does government control of the media. The Japanese environment most resembles that of the highly developed western democracies with free flow of information, universal use of TV, VCR and FM radio and growing interest in commercialization of recent developments such as CATV, HDTV, and satellite broadcasting. TV ownership is nearly universal in the newly industrializing countries and among the ASEAN's. China's television audience is huge, despite its relative economic backwardness.

The Broadcasting Response: Our broadcasting to the region will continue to take into account each country's level of political and economic development, its relations with the U.S., indigenous broadcasting capabilities, and the level of

its citizens' access to objective news and topical information about the U.S. We expect that the emerging region-wide broadcasting mix will include shortwave, terrestrial radio and television, satellite television, and direct placement in all forms of local media. We foresee a need for added surge capacity in areas where fast-breaking developments will affect U.S. policy, particularly in Indochina.

Broadcast programming will continue to reflect country-specific needs. In Japan, which allows a free local media and wide-ranging journalistic access to sources, U.S. government broadcasting, through television and radio placement, will be most important for presenting U.S. policy and information on U.S. economy, society, and culture. At the other end of the spectrum, in China and in the authoritarian countries of Southeast Asia, U.S. short and medium wave broadcasting will be among the only sources of objective news and information about the U.S. In this region, our broadcasting to these countries will be an important adjunct to our efforts to bring them into the Pacific Community.

D. Broadcast Priorities

I. By Language

We do not foresee a significant shift in present language priorities in the near future. Budget savings, if any, generated from the reorganization of broadcasting activities in other regions could be applied to improving coverage in East Asia. VOA should develop surge capacity to temporarily increase broadcasting in Khmer. Should circumstances warrant, VOA also should consider increasing broadcasting capacity to Korea, particularly the North.

English should remain the primary language in which we broadcast to the region, in both radio and television. VOA intends to continue broadcasting 10 hours per day to the region. VOA English language broadcasts will remain particularly important in the Philippines and the Pacific Island nations, both for direct broadcasting and for the VOA feed.

VOA should continue to assign Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese) the highest foreign language priority.

VOA currently broadcasts three hours per day in Indonesian. VOA Indonesian service is developing new programs to attract a younger audience, through a focus on education, developments in the U.S. and American culture. EAP believes that Indonesian broadcasting should be reduced to two hours per day and that any savings from this should be applied to broadcasting in Korean.

The present level of broadcasting in Vietnamese should be maintained.

Our capacity in Khmer broadcasting recently has been augmented to allow a temporary increase to two hours per day from one-and-a-half hours per day. VOA is the only major western broadcaster in Khmer and is considered the most reliable source of news. With continuing intensive Cambodian peace talks and the increasing likelihood of a settlement, more broadcasting in this language would allow us to better convey our policies to the Cambodian regime and people.

VOA should consider creating surge capacity in Korean to allow for up to two hours of broadcasting per day. Should North-South relations improve, with the North opening more to the outside world as a result of the passing of Northern strongman Kim Il-song, it is likely that the North Korean audience will expand.

Present broadcasting in Burmese, Lao, and Tibetan are about right. Feeds to the Philippines and Thailand should continue.

II. By Country

VOA broadcasting to China in Mandarin and Cantonese will remain VOA's highest priority. Otherwise, short and medium wave broadcasting priorities by country and region correspond to those by language. English language broadcasts will continue to be important in broadcasting to Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Island states.

VOA/USIA cannot clear this section as written. VOA/USIA understand the role of the PCC in setting broad priorities and guidelines. However, broadcast hours and schedules are dynamic internal policy decisions that take into account a wide range of factors, including resources, technical facilities, competition, and staff, and thus should be the province of senior managers at VOA and USIA, working in concert with State and the NSC. State/EAP believes that administrative structure and staff requirements should not be allowed to dictate broadcast priorities. Tensions arising between policy priorities and such issues as VOA personnel requires high level attention.

VOA proposes that the broadcast priorities section should read as follows:

The following is our prioritization of VOA broadcasting to East Asia and the Pacific, arranged according to language services:

1. English
2. Chinese Languages (Mandarin, Cantonese)
3. Indonesian
4. Khmer
5. Vietnamese
6. Burmese
7. Korean
8. Lao
9. Thai
10. Tibetan

E. Options in Program Emphasis in
the East Asia-Pacific Region

Short and Medium Wave Radio: The VOA Charter, which was signed into law in 1976, defines VOA's mission as follows:

- (1) "VOA will serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate, objective and comprehensive."
- (2) "VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society, and will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions."
- (3) "VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively, and will also present responsible discussion and opinion on these policies."

In order to present a balanced view of American society, culture and economic and political systems, VOA programs include those devoted to American music, literature, science and agriculture, as well as news and policy-oriented programs. VOA editorials are intended to present the "views of the American Government" and address policy issues such as human rights, U.S.-China relations and the Cambodia peace process.

East Asia VOA broadcasts emphasize such subjects as:

- o The growth of democratic institutions

This is covered extensively through programs on American political institutions. VOA's "Democracy in Action" highlights local government and grass roots democracy in the U.S.

- o Economics; free trade
- o Human rights and civil rights, particularly in Burma and China
- o Environmental protection
- o Multi-ethnicity and tolerance
- o Drugs (particularly to Thailand and Burma)

TV: Worldnet programming includes the following.

- o Dialogue -- hour-long international live teleconferences bringing together American leaders and opinion makers in government, politics, education, the arts and the private sector to discuss the current issues of the day and exchange information.
- o Newsfile -- a daily feed of news and information with natural sound provided for language translation by receiving country.
- o Satellite File -- a weekly video magazine of feature programs showing American life to overseas audiences.
- o Science World -- the most widely distributed program with the latest in medical, technological and scientific advances.
- o Acquired Programming -- including "MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHours," "C-SPAN," "This Week with David Brinkley," "ABC World News Tonight," "Adam Smith's Money World," "Firing Line," "George Michael's Sport Machine," "Growing a Business," "Conserving America" and 22 others.

The uses to which USIA/TV products are put in East Asia are as various as the region itself. In North Asian countries like Japan and Korea, where highly protectionist PITs have stalled the installation of USIA satellite dishes, high-level interactive programs, usually conducted in cooperation with the leading national network, are the rule. Rebroadcasts of Worldnet excerpts on NHK, our usual partner for such programs in Japan, typically reach tens of millions of viewers. In less developed EA countries, notably Indonesia and Thailand, Worldnet-supplied television products of all varieties have won wide acceptance on the part of local broadcasters and make up a significant part of local television fare.

F. Role of Surrogate Radio in
the East Asia-Pacific Region

NSR-24 concludes that no new independent surrogate stations should be established at this time, but, guided by appropriate PCC's, VOA should increase the targeted character of its programming to denied/totalitarian countries.

VOA's provision of targeted programming to Chinese listeners is already considerable. VOA maintains a news bureau in Beijing with a staff of two reporters and broadcasts prompt, accurate news on PRC domestic developments over-and-above regular world news coverage. VOA also produces targeted feature programming on China-related topics that is lively, attractive, and informative. VOA's editorial and policy related programs should accurately reflect U.S. policy goals and should be coordinated with the State Department.

Targeted content in Burmese, Vietnamese, Khmer, and Lao broadcasts is also high. The need for continued targetted broadcasting to the Indochinese countries will increase as we approach a Cambodian peace settlement and as we improve relations with Vietnam.

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Subgroup Report to the Policy Coordinating
Group on International Broadcasting

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Report of PCC on International Broadcasting, Subgroup on Europe

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Political changes in Eastern Europe give reason to think that the traditional surrogate role of Radio Free Europe has been nearly fulfilled in the northern tier. In its place, both VOA and RFE/RL are focusing on "how to" programming, aimed at providing information about building democracies, free markets, and a free press. While there is some difference in their approaches (VOA tends to use American models, while RFE/RL tries as much as possible to apply its programs to the context of each of its target countries), it is clear that their distinctive missions have begun to overlap in the northern tier. As Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary consolidate their new systems over the next five years, USG broadcasting policy should come to treat them as it does Western Europe.

In the southern tier and the Soviet Union, however, the reform process has proceeded more slowly and the chances for reversal are much greater than in the northern tier. The Subgroup on Europe recommends that USG broadcasting activities in these nations remain at current levels until criteria spelled out in NSR-24 are met. Priority should be given to programming in Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Romanian, Bulgarian, other Soviet languages, Baltic languages, and Albanian.

In Western Europe, economic unity in 1992 will underscore what has long been a close and complex relationship subject to misperceptions. At a time when the US is reducing its military presence and the unique role of RIAS in Germany is changing, it would be a mistake to discount the role of USG broadcasting in supporting policy objectives, especially trade and security, in this vital region.

New technologies in Western Europe and, eventually, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, offer USG broadcasting new opportunities for reaching target audiences. Television is the key. Although much US-produced public affairs programming reaches significant audiences via CNN and Western European television, it does not and cannot substitute for active USG policy outreach. USG broadcasters should work closely with US Information Service posts (which are best attuned to the individual countries) to develop strategies which would include placement on radio and television programming on local stations and direct satellite feeds. VOA Europe serves as a good example of going beyond traditional broadcasting techniques to take advantage of the changing media environment.

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II. EUROPEAN FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

1. Preserving the integrity of basic Western institutions and relationships. Especially important are a strong role for NATO; cooperation, not confrontation, with a strengthened European Community; a leadership role in new, broad-based institutions like CSCE; and continued European support for our policy goals worldwide.
2. Managing the relationship with the Soviet Union and its constituent parts. A superpower only in its continued possession of a nuclear arsenal, the Soviet Union requires careful handling as it struggles with centrifugal forces, chronic economic problems, and a reform effort that has lost its momentum.
3. Cementing the relationship with Germany. Economically the strongest nation of Europe; the key to our strategy vis-a-vis NATO, the European Community, and CSCE; and heavily involved with the restructuring of Eastern Europe and the USSR -- Germany needs lots of attention as it consolidates following unification.
4. Supporting Eastern European democracy and pan-European respect for human and political rights and the rule of law.
5. Fostering the development of free market economies in the former socialist nations.
6. Reaching new arms control agreements and assuring they are carried out.
7. Strengthening cooperation on drugs, terrorism, environment and other critical transnational issues.
8. Promoting American economic and commercial interests in a climate of increased competition.

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III. THE CURRENT MEDIA ENVIRONMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE

The Current Scene

Television and radio in Western Europe developed in an atmosphere of government nurturing and regulation. TV and radio in each national market have traditionally been shaped by a complicated mix of public policy and political objectives. There often is an underlying belief in the special cultural importance of television and a desire to support local television production. This has produced a strong tradition of public service broadcasting, whose objectives have typically been to protect and promote the public service aspect, usually by carrying a mix of popular and minority interest programs.

Commercial broadcasters were long perceived as unwelcome additions because they try to maximize audiences, rather than carry "quality" programs. Generally unspoken was the suspicion that they might threaten European program production by airing lower cost, popular programs (often American).

Between 1960 and 1985 the gradual introduction of additional terrestrial channels increased Western European viewing choice in each country from an average of under two channels to just over three. Then came satellite-delivered television, and by 1990 the average number of such channels available in each country went to 14, mostly delivered to homes via cable networks. Many of these channels are "specialty" channels (e.g., sports, all-news, music videos) aiming for a particular niche in the market. Cable penetration varies widely, from a low of nearly zero percent in Italy to a high of 93 percent of homes in Belgium.

Most of the future expansion of satellite-delivered TV programming will come via direct-to-home (DTH) broadcasts, using such satellites as Astra and TVSat2 to reach small dishes in homes. The November 1990 surprise merger of Rupert Murdoch's Sky Channel with competitor BSB, which required customers to use mutually incompatible reception systems, will speed the development of DTH markets.

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Because of language barriers, a truly pan-European market seems unlikely to develop, though there are now relatively economical ways to make channels available in more than one language (e.g., Screensport, a satellite sports channels, has French and German tracks and plans Spanish and Finnish).

Commercialization and privatization on the radio side has paralleled that of television, with major growth occurring in many countries. These are often terrestrial AM or (more likely) FM stations or are FM stations carried via cable to home. In the Netherlands and Germany roughly 50 percent of cabled homes actually use the radio option provided, but the medium has its limitations. USIA survey data suggest that young people do not use cable radio as much as traditional over-the-air FM because many cable FM systems tie the listener down to one room in the home.

Use of Domestic Media

In every country terrestrial broadcasters have a large lead in audience share over the "invaders from space," as one European media expert termed the satellite channels. Where commercial terrestrial channels have been permitted, these have often fared very well against the entrenched (state-controlled) national broadcasters. Witness the quick rise to market dominance of the private "Mega Channel" in Athens.

The importance of television as a primary source for information in international affairs was clear in a USIA-sponsored 1989 survey of five countries:

Media Source Used Most for Information on International Affairs

Question: "From which medium--newspapers, radio, TV, or magazines--do you receive most of your information on International affairs?"

<u>Source</u>	<u>Britain</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>FRG</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>
Television	64%	61%	42%	64%	45%
Newspapers	21	20	40	27	47
Radio	14	16	12	5	5
Magazines	1	3	4	3	2

(Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100%)

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Use of International Media

More than 35 satellite TV channels are beamed down on European homes every day, and the average European cable subscriber can access 14 of them. How many TV channels does he/she really watch on a regular basis? Probably no more than five, if the findings of a 1986 Pan European Television Survey still hold true. The national networks still hold the lion's share of audiences in each country, probably for several reasons: because viewers are more comfortable using their native language, because the information content is more tailored to the local scene and because of simple saturation of the market.

Major international radio broadcasters relying on shortwave draw very small audiences in Western Europe. It is rare to see a shortwave listening rate for any station greater than 1 percent in Western Europe. Competing with digital audio on high fidelity domestic FM, only those international radio services delivered via local FM or cable FM stand a chance to compete for mass audiences. Listening rates to VOA Europe, with the single exception of a 10 percent rate in Geneva, averaged roughly 3 percent in a series of six surveys sponsored by USIA.

Constraints and Opportunities for International Access

For international stations to access domestic audiences at a time when viewers and listeners are literally bombarded by dozens of attractively packaged competing program sources requires first a very careful definition of the target audience. To reach a truly mass audience in Western Europe in the 1990's requires placing an attractive program on someone else's channel or station.

"Attractive" means in the appropriate vernacular language and in a format usable by the station. In the case of both TV and radio, signal quality is essential. That means satellite delivery should be the norm, not the exception. Because of increasing privatization in Western Europe, opportunities for placement of the sort of programming that USG media produce should increase--despite the existence of the Broadcasting Directive. The reduced reach of shortwave radio is unlikely to grow.

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IV. THE CURRENT MEDIA ENVIRONMENT IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION

General Comments

The media environment in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union reflects the political and economic flux of societies in historic transition. While searching for new ways to support themselves financially, media organizations throughout this area are engaged in a search for a new professional, legal and social identity.

The past year has been a period of discovery for the media as they emerged from authoritarian control and political manipulation. The salient discovery has been that the abolition of official censorship is an important first step but is not sufficient by itself to establish viable, fully professional and impartial media. As with much else in these societies, the profession of journalism will have to be rebuilt from the ground up.

Independent media exist in most of the countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, but vary considerably in their development. Only a few newspapers and individual journalists (including a small number working for broadcast media) demonstrate a level of independence and professionalism fully up to U.S. and West European standards.

Official state censorship has virtually disappeared in Eastern Europe. While it persists in the Soviet Union (including the Baltic states), it has been relaxed to a degree that indirect or unofficial political pressures are now also important. The new Soviet press law was a step in the right direction, but it is not yet well established in practice.

Hundreds of new publications have sprouted in the past year in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, often disappearing almost as fast as they appeared. Many live a hand-to-mouth existence and face an uncertain future. Start-up resources, equipment and business skills are in desperately short supply. Newsprint supplies fall far short of demand. In the Soviet Union, Romania and Bulgaria, distribution remains subject to central political control.

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The stable advertising markets essential to commercial media have yet to develop even in economically more advanced northern tier countries, and potential subscribers are simply overwhelmed by the profusion of choice among newspapers of varying professional quality.

In this context, broadcast media have evolved slowly and are likely to continue to lag behind print media for some years to come. National radio and television networks remain under varying degrees of state control and supervision. Given the cost and technical complexity of operating radio and television networks, and the inclination of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to follow Western European rather than American models in such matters, nation-wide (as opposed to local) broadcast media will continue to depend on direct state funding or state-collected user fees. Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia provide the most fertile ground for independent broadcasting, but, amid a flood of applications for licenses, the newly elected parliaments and governments in all three countries have hesitated at surrendering monopolies inherited from the former communist regimes.

Nevertheless, some independent broadcasters now exist in the region's northern tier. These include the first private television station in Eastern Europe, Echo-TV in Wroclaw, Poland, airing mainly entertainment but also a regular local newscast. A church-owned radio station broadcasts in Czestochowa and Radio Gazeta operates in Warsaw. Plans exist for radio stations in other Polish cities. Radio Bridge, a privately run outlet for VOA/Europe, broadcasts in Budapest. Two independent radio stations now operate in Czechoslovakia.

In addition, Western television broadcasting has come to play a significant role in the northern tier. Viewers receive these programs directly via satellite dishes (either private or shared dishes that are the basis of informal cable systems in apartment buildings), or through placement on local television. Most Western European channels can be received in the northern tier via the Astra satellite. As in Western Europe, although language limits the impact of most programming, viewing of sports and musical entertainment from other countries has become a norm.

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Throughout the region CNN can be received with a larger (and costlier) dish, and has developed a regular and influential, though small, audience for its direct broadcasts. Polish Television currently airs CNN Headline News unedited in English daily, and uses extensive voiced-over CNN footage in newscasts and magazine programs.

Current Problems:

Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia clearly have gone farther toward the development of an independent, professional media than the other countries of the region. It is there that independent radio and television are beginning to appear and have the greatest chance of long-term survival politically and financially. It is also there that the impact of the Western media model is greatest.

Several common problems stand out in the region:

First, there are political difficulties. Charges about continuing government manipulation of the media are made by leading representatives of radio, press, and television.

Second, legal difficulties continue. Press laws defining the rights, obligations and legal status of news organizations and journalists themselves are under consideration in most East European countries today. Journalists complain that draft laws are delayed, or insufficient.

Third, problems have arisen from the reform process itself. The shift from a planned economy to market forces has meant spiralling costs in supplies, salaries, rents, and distribution. To take just one example, newsprint prices continue to climb steeply, forcing important new publications to cut to limit length and press runs and driving others out of business completely.

Fourth, helping to relieve the paucity of capital. Western investment has begun to arrive on a small scale, but many East Europeans are uneasy about losing their independence to foreign owners.

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Fifth, journalists have recognized the difficulty in ridding themselves of old habits. Subservience is singled out as a major failing of those who worked for the former official media. Many question their own ability to deal adequately with new freedoms. On the other hand, journalists who worked in the former underground media often have difficulty changing from a confrontational style to objective news writing. The new press of Eastern Europe is characterized by its focus on commentary, rather than hard news.

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V. APPLICATION OF BROADCASTING MISSION TO FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

NSR-24 and NSD-51 outline the mission of overseas broadcasting in four specific areas. Government broadcasting should offer the foreign audience the following:

- Presentation and explanation of U.S. policies;
- Description of U.S. society, thought, and institutions;
- Objective news coverage; and
- Surrogate programming where needed and in the U.S. interest.

For Western Europe, Government broadcasting is perhaps most important for presenting U.S. policies and describing U.S. institutions. Since states allow free local media and allow wide-ranging journalistic access to sources, VOA's primary worldwide role as a source of objective news and information is relatively less important in Western Europe. However, news service should continue to be the foundation of VOA radio and television programming. Such programs build credibility among listeners and affiliated stations, ultimately expanding the audience for all USG broadcasts.

Policy issues in Western Europe include these two questions:

- What are the priorities of public diplomacy in Western Europe in the near term, and how should Government broadcasting address those issues? Region-specific programming should focus on the complex relationship that links the European nations and the U.S., especially security and trade issues.
- In which ways can USG broadcasting complement the indigenous media structure to best provide accurate news and information, present U.S. policies, and describe life in America? In Western Europe, the core delivery problem is how to ensure a U.S. editorial and feature option for sophisticated audiences with a multitude of choices. This calls for analysis of the effectiveness of available technologies in the Western European market: the delivery mix includes shortwave, terrestrial radio and television, satellite television

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and C-band radio, and direct placement on medium wave, FM, and cable systems. It is important to underscore, moreover, that each country has developed communications technology differently, and that the USIS Country Plan is the best tool for country-specific public diplomacy.

The countries of Eastern Europe have long served as the center of USG broadcasting attention. It is important, however, to differentiate the needs of the northern tier from the southern tier and the Soviet Union.

Eastern Europe's northern tier is likely to develop healthy domestic media systems within the next few years. At that time the questions we face in Western Europe will become more applicable to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. In the meantime, however, USG broadcasting's role continues:

- Radio Free Europe continues to play a significant role in the reform process of these countries. Prime Minister Antall and Presidents Havel and Walesa have made public pleas for continued RFE presence. They claim that RFE, as a surrogate service, is an effective watchdog for reform, serves as a professional example for nascent domestic media, and reminds the uncertain people of the region that during this difficult period of transition, the U.S. stands with the forces of enlightenment and progress. In short, RFE should be phased out only when we are certain that reforms have been consolidated.
- VOA has played a valuable and timely role with its journalists training programs. RFE could play a greater role in training media experts from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. Its facilities and reputation could ultimately provide the personnel for domestic media that will bring the need for surrogate broadcasting to an end.
- Voice of America's programming role in the northern tier should be made consistent with its role in Western Europe. We should be confident that the northern tier countries will continue to move toward integration into the West, and VOA (with its emphasis on U.S. policy and

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the American world role, rather than on local domestic issues) can reinforce that confidence. In this sense, Western Europe's question -- how to apply new technologies to reach the greatest European audience -- should include projections of a northern tier presence as normal European states.

Eastern Europe's southern tier should also achieve integration into Europe, but it may take longer and require special care. In fact, it may be useful to think of the northern tier as running to catch up to Western Europe, and the southern tier as a kind of cutting edge for lands further east.

- Bulgaria, like the northern tier countries, still needs surrogate broadcasting but could well develop healthy domestic media within a few years with more in common with the northern tier than its own neighbors.
- RFE surrogate broadcasting still serves as one of the best sources of accurate information in Bulgaria and Romania. RFE and VOA should work on training programs and other forward-looking projects in the southern tier, especially in Bulgaria, but should not lose sight of its most important mission: providing the news quickly and truthfully. This need may be around for some time in the Balkans.
- VOA has three important tasks in the region: its usual U.S.-focused job of presenting U.S. policy and describing U.S. society, thought, and institutions (both as crucial as ever), and by extension, "how-to" programming on building democracy and free markets; training journalists; and expanding service in Albanian and the Yugoslav languages to perform as a surrogate news source in addition to its role as America's voice. We note that only VOA--not RFE--broadcasts to Yugoslavia and Albania; the level of VOA service to these two countries must be maintained.

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The Baltics are a key opportunity for USG broadcasting. USG broadcasting can serve a vital role in preparing Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania for reentry into the Western mainstream. RFE should continue its surrogate function there. .

- As we move east, the need for a USG broadcasting presence increases, since commercial broadcasting is less developed. The Baltic countries are covered by the Russian language services of VOA and RL as well as broadcasting in the three Baltic languages.

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We cannot formulate broadcasting policy objectives toward the Soviet Union without taking into account policy priorities outside Europe. European Russia, the Ukraine, and other areas of the heartland continue to need the surrogate function of Radio Liberty and as much exposure to the United States through VOA as possible. Senior Soviet officials, including Yeltsin, have urged that RL broadcasts be continued, arguing that they remain the primary source of information for most Soviets, including top officials. In these areas, RL and VOA encourage reformers, present Western ideas on democratization and economic reform, and keep the domestic media honest.

The larger and more difficult issue in the Soviet Union lies in the non-European parts of the country. NSR-24 correctly emphasized the need to bolster Government broadcasting beyond Europe as the Soviet ideological challenge lessens. Nowhere is this new emphasis more necessary than in Central Asia. VOA programming to the Middle East must coordinate with VOA and RL programming to Soviet Central Asia to ensure that the issues crucial to Central Asian audiences, Soviet and non-Soviet alike, are addressed in a balanced fashion that meets the needs of both our Soviet policy and our Middle Eastern policy. If this part of the world becomes the focus of a concerted public diplomacy campaign, Soviet experts must take part in deciding which issues, which technologies, and which regions receive the most attention.

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VI. PRIORITIZATION OF USG BROADCASTING IN EUROPE

1. Reflecting USG foreign policy goals and priorities, current levels of broadcasting and surge capabilities should be maintained for the following languages:

--Russian: The dominant language of the USSR, also understood by many non-Russian Soviets, who often listen to Russian-language USG programming in addition to or instead of much more limited services in their own national languages.

--Serbo-Croatian: The most important language of Yugoslavia, next to the USSR the most unstable country in Europe.

--Romanian: Romania has yet to make the changes undertaken in the northern tier. It is ruled by members of the old nomenklatura, and has shown few signs of genuine political reform.

--Bulgarian: Bulgaria has made political reforms and may be headed eventually down the same path as the northern tier. For the indefinite future, USG broadcasting plays a key role in this process.

--Central Asian languages (Uzbek, Kazak, Turkmen, Kirgiz, Tajik): These are spoken in the parts of the USSR where Russian comprehension is lowest, and which culturally have much in common with the Middle East. At a time of major U.S. involvement in the Middle East and uncertainty about future stability in both the USSR and the Middle East, it is vital that speakers of these languages continue to have access to USG programming.

--Caucasian languages (Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijani): The republics in which these languages are spoken have been the most volatile of the USSR, and likely will continue so. USG broadcasting also contributes to the sense of national identities of each of the three republics.

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--Baltic Republics languages (Lithuania, Latvian, Estonian): Though the level of listenership to Russian-language USG services is high among speakers of these languages, programming in Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian serves both to underscore the US policy of support for the Baltic republics' right of self-determination and to contribute to a stronger sense of national identity.

--Slovene: Slovenia is the most advanced area of Yugoslavia and the nationality most likely to seek separation from the confederation.

--Albanian: Albania is at the threshold of the revolutionary process. USG broadcasting plays a crucial role in the flow of information to this still hermetic nation. In addition, Albanian is the language of the large majority in Kosovo, Yugoslavia, the most volatile region of a volatile country.

--Other Soviet Languages (Ukrainian, Belorussian, Tatar-Bashkir): Programming in these languages insures a larger audience for USG broadcasting and contributes to a sense of national identity among these peoples.

2. Following approval by the PCC on Europe, reduced levels of broadcasting can be implemented for the following languages:

--Polish, Hungarian, Czech-Slovak: In place of current shortwave broadcasting, alternative radio delivery systems should be implemented, including VOA Europe and direct placement of programming. Likewise, television has a primary role to play. DBS and direct placement by USIS posts should complement private sector broadcasting by CNN and US-produced programming on Western European DBS networks.

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Alternative delivery

PROGRAM EMPHASIS

COMMON OBJECTIVES

for Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union for
lap in a number of areas:

Western Democracy and Market Economies:

rtwave and medium wave
very forms, especially
nsidered for Turkish and

services have launched a variety of new
ms that serve as vehicles for explaining the
of political democracy and market economies
tates and Western Europe. VOA tends to take
ed approach, while RFE/RL tries to
the target countries.

Portuguese should remain

at its current level
ery (such as VOA Europe,
sion) in Western and
ould strive to
(N) broadcasting and
d programming.

clude the Czechoslovak service's "Democracy
ractice," which links discussions of basic
ciples to current affairs, and the Russian
dway 1775," a lively, twice-weekly 50-minute
how about various aspects of American life
ussions from an American perspective of
litical problems of interest to Soviet

ig "Democracy in Action," an ongoing series
at democracy and the free market economy, as
erspective of individuals within the
the American experience as a model, these
a close-up look at how Government and
tions function.

side, VOA programs tend to emphasize the
aspect of free enterprise. VOA programs have
le of the small business adviser, how food
farm to the market, credit unions, how to set
range, and why it is good business to serve
santly and efficiently, among other topics.
ich is audible in many parts of Eastern
eatly increased its coverage of economic
rograms such as "The Business File," "Adam
World," "Growing a Business," and "Economics
able to stations in Eastern Europe and the

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2. Developing free media through programming and training

Both VOA and RFE/RL are responding to the need for support of a free press and training for media professionals. As shortwave is gradually supplanted by medium wave, FM, and satellite, U.S. broadcasters will be working more closely with local entities to reach mass radio and television audiences. Even the largest broadcasting bureaucracies have great need of high-quality programming, training, technical equipment, and assistance as they make the transition to a competitive environment, and they seem to want USG help.

VOA has established cooperative agreements with public and private stations in Romania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Russian, Ukrainian, and Georgian republics, including Radio New Wave, the first privately owned station in Siberia. In Poland, the agreement has expanded to include jointly produced television news programming.

In addition to conveying reports and analysis from Western reporters in the region, RFE/RL's own broadcast services serve as models, largely as a result of the new freedom of operation that has made it possible to employ dozens of local freelance journalists within the audience countries.

News bureaus in Budapest, Prague and Warsaw, which serve as hubs of operation for permanent RFE/RL staff and for local free-lancers, are playing an important role in helping nations of the region share information and experience among themselves as each evolves in its own distinctive way.

VOA AND RFE/RL: DIFFERENT OBJECTIVES

Despite a convergence of objectives in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, VOA and RFE/RL still have different objectives. Most important, VOA is an American service whose English service, especially in Western Europe, plays a primary role. RFE/RL do not broadcast in English.

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4. VOA's principal objectives are:

1. Solidifying cultural and economic ties with the European Community

VOA radio and TV currently use a variety of formats to reach audiences in Western Europe, including VOA Europe programs, vernacular broadcast and placement services, and the Worldnet satellite TV network.

VOA Europe's programming is designed to appeal to the "successor generation" of 18-45-year old Europeans. The format emulates a full-service American radio station, featuring contemporary music, in-depth news and information, and frequent reports on life in the United States. Contemporary music serves as a "hook" for the substantive news, information, and public affairs. Panel discussions and news-related documentaries examine issues of bilateral interest, such as the environment, drugs, and arms control. The U.S. interest in promoting economic ties to the Continent is also stressed through frequent and detailed coverage of business news. The "Americana" segments which air several times an hour throughout the day emphasize areas of mutual interest and concern, such as science, education, and the immigrant history of the United States.

The Iberian service provides news updates, correspondent reports, analysis, and special events coverage to stations in Spain and Portugal. The Greek and Turkish services offer direct broadcasts via shortwave as well as rapidly growing feed services to both public and private broadcasters. The VOA German service is the Washington bureau of RIAS (Berlin), providing news coverage and analysis as well as feature reports. Worldnet TV interactives bring American policymakers in direct contact with major journalists.

2. Teaching American English

Through a variety of direct broadcasts and placement services, VOA provides the raw material to fuel an explosion of interest in what has become the universal language of commerce and culture: Special English, teaching series on radio and television, and classroom kits for educators.

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3. Presenting the policies of the United States

As the official broadcaster of the United States, VOA has a statutory requirement to present and discuss U.S. policies. This is currently done through the daily editorial on radio, live broadcasts of major Presidential speeches and statements on foreign policy issues on both radio and TV, regular public affairs programming, and Worldnet satellite interactives, which link policymakers with journalists in major cities.

4. Providing authoritative news and information on current events

News is still the core of VOA programming. Coverage of regional issues is facilitated by recently-opened news bureaus in Moscow, Prague, and Warsaw, as well as a growing network of stringers and news sources throughout the region.

5. Explaining American society

VOA has a special responsibility (and a legal requirement) to present the diversity of American society.

RFE/RL's distinct programming mission includes the following objectives:

1. Providing an independent alternative mirror of East European and Soviet societies

A large portion of every service's daily broadcast is devoted to this task. The chief objective is to provide listeners with a clear and realistic picture of the economic and political difficulties their country faces, and of the strengths, weaknesses and underlying rationale of current efforts at reform and transformation.

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2. Integrating Eastern and Western Europe

As Eastern European nations and the Soviet Union begin building new political, trade and cultural ties with Western neighbors, RFE in particular is increasing its programming on the activities of the European Economic Community, the Council of Europe, the CSCE and other unifying organizations of growing interest to its listeners. The Polish service, for example, has pioneered this effort with a new, 20-minute show twice a week called "Europe Without Borders."

3. Promoting interethnic and regional harmony

RFE/RL services are responding with special programming to the ethnic hostilities that loom as a major obstacle to peaceful, democratic evolution in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. While encouraging the recognition of minority rights, RFE/RL seeks to promote harmony by bringing moderate voices from minority and majority communities together on the air, and by exploring the lessons that Western democracies offer for interethnic relations.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BROADCASTING IN EUROPE

DoD operates the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), not covered by this review. While not chartered to provide broadcast information to foreign audiences, in some regions AFRTS radio transmissions may be picked up by local populations. AFRTS exists solely for the entertainment, education and information of U.S. service men and women and their families. Nonetheless, in areas where there is spillover into foreign audiences, it is not without influence or impact. Sometimes, AFRTS is the most reliable source of information for world and local events. The AFRTS system continually monitors its programming to insure that its transmissions are an accurate reflection of U.S. culture, are in good taste, cognizant of foreign cultural sensitivities, and portray factual reporting of world events.

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VIII. OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN EUROPE

Most Western European countries have reached a level of communications development not far behind that of the U.S. Recent years have witnessed the growth of independent and non-European television channels (Sky, RTV Luxembourg, CNN, Echo) with various degrees of success competing against former state monopolies by using cable and direct broadcast technology. This commercialization of the airwaves has accelerated modernization and the search for new broadcast technologies. Cable systems have become widespread in many countries, notably in some of the smaller ones (where multilingualism is common) where the large majority of households have hookups. At the same time, the number of satellite dishes continues to grow, especially outside of major urban centers.

The level of communications technology in Eastern Europe can be divided into the northern tier and the southern tier. For most of the past decade, the three northern tier countries have witnessed a boom in VCR sales, which in turn has generated a large market in domestic and imported (re: Western) videotapes. Vernacular versions of Western films, documentaries, and television material are readily available.

The most recent phenomenon has been the role of direct broadcast satellites, whose impact far outweighs the small number of dishes (20-30, 000 in Poland). Viewers receive programming in three ways: via 1) individual or community ownership of a dish (in the latter case, usually an informal neighborhood cable system); 2) videotape recorded from a monitor connected to a dish or a cable system; or 3) terrestrial--usually meaning state-run--television placement of Western satellite broadcasts (these regularly include unedited CNN Headline News and voiced-over programming from the French La Sept). Although MTV and sports are by far the preferred viewing, English and German language programming do attract small and often influential audiences of students, intellectuals, entrepreneurs, and those who have lived and worked in the West. It should be noted that the motives of state-run television in airing satellite material are as much economic as anything else: it is significantly cheaper to air Western than locally produced programming.

The southern tier and the Soviet Union still rely on government-controlled radio and television. The distance of these countries from direct Western media influences and satellites combines with their economic backwardness to prevent the sort of easy adaptation to modern technology seen in the northern tier.

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In the near future, Western Europe (and not long thereafter, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia) will see the widespread introduction of two new technologies:

High Definition Television

High Definition Television (HDTV) has been under active consideration since 1983 in the CCIR (International Radio Consultative Committee) of the ITU (International Telecommunications Union). Although Japan established an early lead in research into HDTV, Europe and North America moved aggressively to catch up. The different countries and regions have different approaches to HDTV, reflecting geopolitical consideration and different domestic broadcasting policies.

Japan has already instituted brief daily HDTV broadcasts by satellite for demonstration purposes. Japan plans satellite HDTV accompanied by some improved (but less than HDTV) terrestrial service. Europe is also oriented toward satellite HDTV, but prefers a European ("MAC") technology over those proposed by the Japanese.

There are also major economic considerations affecting HDTV. Existing transmission facilities would have to be retrofitted or reconstructed, at significant cost to the broadcasters. New broadcast satellites are extremely expensive (approximately \$250-300 million each including launch). HDTV receivers are on the order of \$3000-7000. There is a chicken and egg problem of investing in transmission facilities before there is a base of receivers.

Despite the complicated transmission issue, there is an impetus for HDTV programming, because its extremely sharp detail can offset quality losses which are unavoidable in editing and transmission. As a base of available HDTV programming material grows, it should promote development of a technically and economically viable delivery mechanism. The timing is unpredictable, but regularly available HDTV in Japan is possible in the next three to five years and in North America and Europe some time in the 1990s.

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Digital Audio Broadcasting

Digital Audio broadcasting (DAB) is high quality audio broadcasting transmitted terrestrially or by satellite. Technically, DAB broadcasts could have the fidelity of compact discs. Most of the work to date has involved satellite delivery, which is also known as broadcasting satellite service (sound) or BSS (sound). Consideration of DAB in Europe has been principally for satellite delivery. Satellite DAB could serve wide coverage areas, eliminating the necessity of changing stations while traveling in a vehicle.

DAB would require new receivers. Cost estimates for satellite DAB receivers are approximately \$100 each in mass production.

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A. USG INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING (EUROPE)

Service/Language Weekly Broadcast Hours: 1986 1990

VOICE OF AMERICA

SOVIET UNION

Armenian	8:45	8:45
Azerbaijani	7:00	7:00
Georgian	5:15	5:15
Russian (West/Central)	98:00	77:00
Russian (Far East)	21:00	21:00
Ukrainian	35:00	28:00
Uzbek	14:00	14:00

EASTERN EUROPE

Albanian	10:30	7:00
Bulgarian	10:30	10:30
Czech/Slovak	21:00	21:00
Estonian	8:45	7:00
Hungarian	17:30	17:30
Latvian	8:45	8:45
Lithuanian	8:45	8:45
Polish	49:00	28:00
Romanian	12:15	15:45
Serbo-Croatian	8:45	8:45
Slovene	3:30	0:30

WESTERN EUROPE

Greek	3:30	3:30
Portuguese (Europe)	(Direct Feed - 3:30)	
Spanish (Europe)	(Direct Feed - 3:30)	
Turkish	7:00	7:00

VOA-Europe	168:00	168:00
(PRE-RECORDED FEED PLACEMENT OR SATELLITE FEED)		

ENGLISH	70:00	59:30
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RADIO LIBERTY

Armenian	21:00	35:00
Azerbaijani	28:00	35:00
Belorussian	21:00	28:00
Georgian	21:00	21:00
Kazak	21:00	42:00
Kirgiz	7:00	17:00
Russian	168:00	168:00
Tajik	8:75	14.30
Tatar-Bashkir	21:00	35:00
Turkmen	7:00	14:00
Ukrainian	84:00	96:15
Uzbek	26:25	28:00

RADIO FREE EUROPE

Bulgarian	60:50	62.25
Czech/Slovak	144:00	80:30
Estonian	21:00	21:00
Hungarian	134:00	77:00
Latvian	21:00	21:00
Lithuanian	21:00	21:00
Polish	138:00	137:05
Romanian	90:30	96:50

WORLDNET (Television)

European feed (English)	N/A	20:00
RIAS feed (German)	N/A	2:30

<u>NEWS BUREAUS</u>	<u>RFE, RL</u>	<u>VOA</u>
Bonn	X	X
Budapest	X	X
London	X	X
Moscow		X
New York	X	X
Paris	X	X
Prague	X	X
Rome	X	X
Warsaw	X	X
Washington	X	X

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B. SURROGATE BROADCASTING: AN EVOLVING CONCEPT

The Surrogate Tradition:

RFE and RL are unique among international broadcasters to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Unlike the other radio stations, whose missions are primarily to project and explain the national cultures and official viewpoints of the sponsoring governments, RFE/RL focuses on reporting and analyzing the domestic and international events and trends of most immediate concern to its audiences. (It should be pointed out that RFE does not broadcast to Yugoslavia or Albania, and that the role of VOA in those two countries is partly surrogate.)

Definition and Practice:

The concept of surrogate broadcasting is not formally defined in the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 or in subsequent legislation, under which RFE and RL were merged into a single corporate entity and the BIB was established as the funding and oversight agency.

Instead, the legislation sets out a broad framework for the activity of RFE/RL, expressed in terms of promoting open communication of information, a flow of ideas across borders and dialogue with the people of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. This framework has permitted operative concepts of surrogate broadcasting to evolve as the information needs of the RFE/RL's many separate and distinct audiences have changed.

An Evolving Concept of Surrogate Broadcasting:

As an instrument of mass communication with perhaps greater potential influence in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union than any other in the West, RFE/RL has two chief objectives:

1. To compensate for the continued weaknesses of domestic media as they struggle now to achieve genuine independence, professionalism and credibility.

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2. To complement and amplify direct U.S. and Western European efforts to encourage further peaceful evolution of democracy in the region, in part by helping to stimulate the professional development of domestic media.

Together, these objectives pose the ultimate challenge of surrogate broadcasting, and one that requires a broader and more flexible definition of the term than has applied in the past. The traditional concept of surrogate radio as a total substitute for non-existent free media should be viewed as only one end of a continuum. The other end may be described as "alternative," "service" or "educational" radio.

As domestic media have shown increasing independence and professionalism, all 21 services of RFE and RL -- in varying degrees -- have moved along this continuum during the past year, away from the traditional model of surrogate broadcasting and toward a concept of alternative domestic radio.

The operative differences between surrogate and alternative radio are substantial. Surrogate broadcasting implies substitution for pseudo-journalistic domestic media whose principal purpose is manipulation of public opinion and social control. "Alternative" radio takes into account the emergence of developing although still weak and immature news organizations that are striving to serve the same purposes -- and essentially within the same ethical framework -- as trusted, independent media in democratic societies.

Under these circumstances, a major role of surrogate/alternative radio -- in addition to strengthening democratic processes with information, analysis and discussion -- should be to encourage further development of independent media. This requires reducing or phasing out program areas (cultural affairs, for example, or the reading of forbidden literature) that domestic media are able to cover adequately and professionally, and diverting resources to those program areas that remain beyond the capabilities of domestic media or which are still subject to political controls (for example, market economies, international affairs).

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Near East and South Asia (NEA) Subgroup Report to the
Policy Coordinating Committee on International Broadcasting

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March 18, 1991

CURRENT STATUS OF USG BROADCASTING

There are three U.S. government agencies -- USIA, BIB and DOD -- which broadcast radio and/or television programs into NEA countries. The capabilities, programming and broadcast languages of USIA's Voice of America and WORLDNET are discussed below. The Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) handles NEA's only surrogate radio, Radio Free Afghanistan, which is discussed in section F. The Department of Defense's "Armed Forces Radio and Television Service," broadcasts news, sports and popular music programs in English only directed specifically at U.S. military personnel. As a result of the Gulf crisis, however, AFRTS has developed significant "shadow audiences" in Saudi Arabia (particularly Riyadh and Dhahran), Bahrain, Kuwait, and in roughly half of Manama.

VOA Radio

Technical Capabilities

Short wave: VOA broadcasts primarily in short wave to the NEA area. Because of the nature of short wave, its transmitters can be located at great distances from target countries. This obvious asset is offset, however, by the higher cost and relative unavailability of short wave receivers among the target public.

Short wave transmitters in Kavala (Greece), Rhodes (Greece), Wertachtal (Germany), and Greenville (North Carolina) routinely broadcast to the countries of the Middle East, North Africa, and the Arabian Peninsula. Since the start of the Persian Gulf crisis, VOA has also initiated short wave broadcasts to these areas from Munich, and VOA broadcasts are also being retransmitted from Cairo. The government of Egypt permitted retransmission from Cairo to be in English only during the crisis, but VOA retransmission is soon to begin in Arabic from Cairo. VOA also broadcast in Arabic for a short time during the crisis from Ras al Zor (Saudi Arabia), but after January 16, Kuwaiti-supplied material was substituted for VOA Arabic on the Ras al Zor transmitter. Short wave broadcasts to the sub-continent are sent from transmitters in Colombo (Sri Lanka), Kavala (Greece), and Tinang (the Philippines).

Several short wave enhancement projects are currently underway in the NEA region:

Morocco: Under construction in Tangier is a new short wave radio station which will greatly enhance Tangier's signal. The Tangier station will be used in large part to broadcast to Eastern Europe, thereby taking the load off Kavala. Target date for completion is 1993.

SUMMARY

NEA Foreign Policy Objectives and Priorities

4. The immediate NEA foreign policy objective is to effect the implementation of all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions relating to the Gulf crisis.

Continuing objectives include promoting democracy, peace, security, stability and economic development in the region; supporting American economic and commercial interests; advancing the Middle East peace process; enhancing U.S. military access, cooperation and freedom of navigation; preventing further proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; working to eradicate terrorism; stemming illegal narcotics cultivation and trade; promoting conflict resolution between India and Pakistan; promoting an Afghan political settlement leading to the formation of a broad-based Afghan government; and maintaining the U.S. as dominant outside player in the region.

Current Status of USG Broadcasting

Three USG agencies - USIA, BIB, and DOD - broadcast radio and/or television into the NEA region. This section presents the capabilities, programming, and broadcast languages of USIA's Voice of America and WORLDNET. The Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) handles NEA's only surrogate radio, Radio Free Afghanistan (section F). DOD's "Armed Forces Radio and Television Service" broadcasts in English to U.S. military personnel but also has a significant Arab shadow audience in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Kuwait.

VOA Radio: VOA broadcasts to the NEA region primarily in shortwave from transmitters in Kavala (Greece), Rhodes (Greece), Wertachtal (Germany), Greenville (North Carolina), Colombo (Sri Lanka), and Tinang (The Philippines). Since the start of the Gulf crisis, VOA has also broadcast on shortwave to the Middle East and North Africa from Munich, and broadcasts are now retransmitted also from Cairo.

Much of the NEA region currently suffers from inadequate radio signal strength and poor reception. Shortwave enhancement projects currently underway in Morocco, Israel, Sri Lanka and Thailand are essential to addressing shortwave signal deficiencies and poor shortwave reception but do not address the minimal medium wave capability in NEA. The medium wave transmitters which VOA uses are not sufficiently close or powerful to give good coverage to much of the NEA region.

The only medium wave broadcasts to the subcontinent are in Bangla from Bangkok. Until recently the only medium wave broadcasts to the Middle East were from a 500 KW Rhodes transmitter covering the Levant on its first hop and Baghdad on its second. On 1/30/91 a 50KW medium wave Bahrain transmitter came into service covering Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, eastern Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the southern half of Iraq. DOD assisted VOA in installing, equipping and operating the

transmitter. The full utility of the Bahrain transmitter has not yet been realized, however; contrary to prior agreement, the Bahraini government has permitted VOA broadcasts only in English and not in Arabic, with the exception (as of 3/91) of a month-long trial run of "Around the Gulf" one hour/day in Arabic.

VOA has attempted to increase its impact by providing news feeds for placement on local radio stations in India, Egypt, Bahrain, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and the UAE. VOA Arabic also has a dial-in news service.

See summary sections C and D for summary information on broadcast hours and programming. VOA's broadcast languages are listed below:

North Africa:	Arabic, English, French
Egypt/Levant/Arab Gulf:	Arabic, English
Iran:	Dari, Farsi, English
Afghanistan:	Dari, Farsi, Pashto, English
Pakistan:	Dari, Farsi, Pashto, Urdu, Hindi, English
India/Nepal:	Bangla, Hindi, Urdu, English
Bangladesh:	Bangla, English
Sri Lanka:	Hindi, English

WORLDNET Television: Since the start of the Gulf crisis, the WORLDNET signal has been transmitted via satellite 24 hours/day. All NEA posts except Baghdad have satellite dishes which allow them both to receive WORLDNET-produced or acquired programs and to invite local audiences and journalists to participate in televised interactive dialogues with policymakers and others hosted by USIA Washington. Interactive dialogues and other television programs are placed on local television and can be viewed at American Centers throughout the region. WORLDNET's NewsFile, provides short clips (in English, Arabic, and French) of policy-oriented daily news and features for placement. Satellite file provides non-time-sensitive features once/week.

Television in the NEA region faces tight host government control, and the programming that USIA television can place is not usually policy-freighted. WORLDNET can best place policy-freighted material when the material is not provided by commercial news sources; Congressional hearings and Administration speeches transmitted by WORLDNET often receive extensive placement on host country TV. In December, 1990, as part of the effort to convince Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait, WORLDNET broadcast and placed a joint DOD/USIA video production on coalition military power.

The Changing Media Environment in NEA: In most of NEA international radio remains the medium of choice, and medium wave is the overwhelming choice of radio listeners. Where USG radio reaches audiences with a clear medium wave signal, as in Bangladesh, it is competitive with BBC and other international services; where it must depend on a weak short wave signal, it will continue to have comparatively little impact.

There is a largely unfilled NEA market for unbiased

international television news/information. In Islamabad and Karachi, where CNN is available on state TV, and in some oil-rich Gulf cities where TVRO ownership is extensive, television has supplanted radio as the main source of international news. CNN has signed or is negotiating agreements to give it some access to national television networks in other NEA nations, including Jordan, Bahrain, and Egypt although these agreements will limit CNN either by permitting only a subscriber cable service or by requiring that programs be submitted to governmental review.

Also competing in the region's TV information market are European national and privately owned broadcasters who are often armed with aggressive marketing techniques and appealing pay-offs, offering, for example, to mount joint broadcast operations or to contribute sophisticated equipment to the national broadcast entity. The European Broadcast Union also delivers a compilation of European programs by Eutelsat.

In North Africa, a surprising large number of viewers have medium-sized antennas and communal "cable" systems that can directly receive European programming. As the Europeans move into new broadcast technologies such as high-powered direct broadcast satellites and corresponding small dishes, the EEC is likely to encourage European broadcasters to expand program and equipment sales in NEA. This approach enables the broadcaster to bypass the national broadcast "gatekeeper" and the host government's information restrictions.

USG television is responding to the new realities of the international market place not by competing with CNN and other international services covering fast-breaking world events but rather by emphasizing policy-oriented material tailored to the needs of local markets. Additional broadcasters also provide additional placement opportunities. Increased resources for USG television programming are necessary, however, to maintain sufficient quality in an increasingly competitive market.

Growing Importance of Islam: The NEA media environment is also changing with the rise of Islamic fundamentalism and the growing politicization of Islam. In parts of the region, there is a growing tendency to see Western thought as antithetical to the religion/culture of Islam and to censor Western media as purveyors of alien values and ideas. This tendency is likely to influence the effectiveness of USG broadcasting for the foreseeable future and to intensify the need for programs designed to promote a sense of mutual understanding.

Surge Capability: The Persian Gulf crisis illustrated the need for and ability of USG international broadcasting to be flexible in responding to regional crisis situations by stretching and redeploying financial, human and technological resources to the area of greatest need. This surge capability could be enhanced through budgetary planning that, where possible, anticipates surge requirements; through new budget authority permitting greater flexibility in shifting and disbursing funds, and through establishment of a reserve of resources that could be mobilized quickly in crisis. To anticipate major regional

developments and their policy and broadcasting implications requires enhanced and regularized interagency dialogue between policymakers and broadcasters.

Application of the Broadcasting Mission to NEA Foreign Policy Goals

NSR 24 and NSD 51 describe four components of the worldwide mission of U.S. government overseas broadcasting:

- (a) presentation and explication of U.S. foreign policy;
- (b) description of American society, thought and institutions;
- (c) objective news coverage, and
- (d) surrogate programming.

Voice of America devotes a small part of its broadcast time to (a) and the bulk of its time to (b) and (c). WORLDNET addresses (a) and (b) through television interactives utilizing government spokespersons, academics, and experts in various fields, as well as through programming on various aspects of American society and culture. WORLDNET also produces news features for placement but, unlike VOA, does not have in its charter a mandate to be an unbiased, balanced and objective source of basic news coverage. Surrogate programming (d) is not currently appropriate in NEA except temporarily in Afghanistan.

Foreign policy presentation and explication: VOA "presents" foreign policy in its full news coverage of statements and policy moves by the President, the Secretary of State and other officials and "explicates" foreign policy in short daily editorials explicitly reflecting USG policy. WORLDNET addresses current foreign policy issues through placement with government television stations of "Newsfile" footage and through televised interactives of high-level government officials speaking directly with target audiences about critical foreign policy issues. These interactives are then often rebroadcast whole or in part on local television.

Description of American society: This broadcasting function, addressed both through VOA feature programming and WORLDNET interactives and other programs, is extremely important in most NEA countries because audiences generally lack the basic information about American society and values necessary for an understanding of American foreign policy.

Objective news coverage: Objective news broadcasting is important for U.S. foreign policy goals in NEA because audiences often need objective news to understand our policies. In most NEA countries host governments in some way control the print media; television and radio are state-owned, and access to outside information is limited.

International broadcasting addresses the major U.S. policy goals in the NEA region as follows:

Resolution of the current Gulf crisis: VOA and WORLDNET have provided important support for U.S. objectives since the beginning of the Gulf crisis. Accurate news reports, retransmission of official statements and news conferences, and

both radio call-in programs and WORLDNET interactive programs have informed foreign leaders, press and public alike.

Promotion of stability and economic development in the region:

4. The Voice of America devotes considerable air time in South Asia to economic and development programming, and WORLDNET has done interactives in cooperation with USAID.

Support for the growth of democracy: VOA has supported the growth of democracy in the subcontinent by providing accurate and balanced reporting of the political events leading to the emergence of democracy; WORLDNET has held interactives on topics ranging from human rights to the role of a free press in reporting elections.

Promotion of U.S. economic and commercial interests: WORLDNET and FCS have co-produced interactive programs in other regions on the value of specific American exports. Such programs may have value in NEA countries where markets are relatively free and competitive. WORLDNET interactives are also a useful vehicle for explaining American trade policy.

Resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict: Both USG radio and television have provided news reports, official statements, and excerpts of congressional testimony on the Arab-Israeli conflict. WORLDNET interactives, when used, have been particularly effective in explaining U.S. policy on Palestinian issues. USIA encourages more frequent high-level participation in such programs.

Military Access and Cooperation: Although neither VOA nor WORLDNET addresses the question of military access directly, both play an important role throughout NEA in creating a more receptive environment for this foreign policy goal. VOA's objective news reporting and editorial statements of USG policy and WORLDNET efforts to counter disinformation and biased news accounts help dispel misrepresentations of U.S. military intentions in the region.

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction: By presenting government policy statements, both VOA and WORLDNET can play a role in making clear the USG policy on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. WORLDNET is planning interactives on this subject in South Asia.

Countering International Terrorism: VOA gives news coverage to acts of terrorism and hosts panel discussions, listener call-in programs, and interviews with anti-terrorism experts.

Control of Narcotics Cultivation and Trade: Both VOA and WORLDNET need to continue educating audiences throughout the region, but especially those in countries which manufacture and transship heroin, about the U.S. narcotics policy and the effects of heroin on populations in heroin-producing countries.

Conflict Resolution in South Asia: India and Pakistan have fought two wars over Kashmir and faced serious tensions in 1990 as a result of the Kashmir problem. Planned WORLDNET

interactives on conflict resolution are part of the USG's comprehensive approach to this issue.

* Promotion of a Political Settlement in Afghanistan: VOA news coverage and programs on Afghanistan are important tools in supporting U.S. efforts to promote a political solution to the Afghan problem.

U.S. Role in the Region: The U.S. role in the NEA region is frequently misunderstood or deliberately distorted to serve local policy and propaganda needs. The role of the United States in NEA is addressed directly through VOA editorials and through WORLDNET interactives with government officials. Cultural and social programming by both broadcast services also helps to make regional audiences aware of the U.S. policy-making context and stresses American values of democracy, self-determination, and respect for human rights.

Prioritization by Language and Country

VOA broadcast priorities set in 1989 for the NEA area with the concurrence of USIA, State and the NSC ranked English and Arabic as Priority I, and Farsi, Hindi, Urdu, Bangla and Pashto as Priority II and Dari as priority III. French, which VOA's Africa division broadcasts as priority I, is also heard in North Africa.

As a result of the Gulf crisis, program hours allotted to several languages shifted to reflect the importance of getting news and policy-oriented information about the crisis to the Arab world and Iran. Arabic programming was increased from 7.5 to 15.5 hours/day and then after the war reduced to 13 hours/day. English broadcasts to North Africa and the Middle East have increased from 10 to 18.5 program hours/day. English broadcasts to South and West Asia have remained constant at 6 hours/day. Farsi is now broadcast 4 hours/day instead of 3.5; Hindi, Urdu, and Bangla have remained constant at 2 hours/day, and Dari and Pashto have each been reduced from 2 to 1.5 hours/day. French programming remains constant at an average of 4.2 hours/day.

We believe that the current time allocation accurately prioritizes programming in NEA under present conditions. We expected that when the Gulf crisis is resolved, prioritization by language/country will again reflect the guidelines established in 1989 although Arabic language programming will continue to be of paramount importance. Developments in Afghanistan may in the future necessitate a reconsideration of the time allocated to the Afghan languages although maintaining programming in those languages now remains essential in light of the closure of RFA.

Options for Program Emphasis

USG programming in NEA should address the specific NEA foreign policy objectives through the optic of the four-part

international broadcasting mission stated in NSR 24 and NSD 51.

The aftermath of the Gulf war presents the USG with tremendous opportunities for addressing regional conflicts, facilitating regional security, assisting political and economic liberalization, and establishing enhanced peacetime cooperation with the Arab world. Broadcasting can now more than ever play an important role by building bridges to the peoples of the NEA region and improving their understanding of the United States, its values, and its foreign policy.

In an atmosphere of rising Islamic fundamentalism and growing politicization of Islam, USG broadcasting to the NEA region should foster in regional audiences a sense of mutual understanding and respect. USG broadcasters can also place special emphasis on themes of conflict resolution: the establishment of peace and stability in the Gulf, the settlement of the Palestinian problem, the establishment of peace between Israel and the Arab states, and the resolution of Indo-Pakistani differences. Focus can be given, too, to constructive roles played by the U.N.

USG broadcasting can continue to foster regional political and economic liberalization by describing democratic institutions and market-oriented economies. Broadcasting can also continue to support the war on drugs, the fight against terrorism, the push for nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and efforts to improve global environment and health. VOA hopes to focus on fostering regional cooperation to improve water resource management and on encouraging the improvement of agricultural production and living standards.

The Role of Surrogate Radio and Targeted Broadcasting

There is a large potential in NEA for targeted broadcasting tailored to audiences and USG policy objectives in a specific area. At present, VOA targets the Gulf area with "Around the Gulf", a daily one-hour news magazine which conveys accurate information on events in the Gulf and is designed to convey U.S. respect for Arab culture and to establish in the mind of the listener the ties which unite the Gulf region. Prior to the Gulf crisis, Arabic broadcasting to North Africa was also partially targeted.

By contrast, there is little need for surrogate radio in NEA. NEA's only surrogate radio, Radio Free Afghanistan (RFA), is intended to serve as an Afghan source of uncensored news until the time when the restoration of a legitimate Afghan government permits the free flow of information. For budgetary reasons, however, BIB is submitting a draft authorization bill which would eliminate FY 92 and FY 93 funding for RFA. (VOA's Dari and Pashto services will continue to meet USG broadcasting interests in Afghanistan.)

Opportunities for Introduction of New Technologies

To be competitive and access a vastly greater audience, the USG must improve its medium wave broadcasting capability in the NEA region. Additional medium wave transmitters possibly in Italy, Djibouti, Turkey, Oman, Qatar or Kuwait should be leased, and the Bahrain transmitter issue should be resolved to permit Arabic broadcasting from Bahrain. VOA can exploit satellite technology to transmit audio broadcasts for local placement on medium wave. Increased marketing of VOA feeds and WORLDNET programs would increase placement opportunities even in the face of host government media control. A dial-in news service also increases public access to VOA news. Direct broadcast by satellite may present additional options in the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The PCC's NEA regional subgroup recommends the following:

- increasing the USG's medium wave broadcasting capability to the region;
- increasing radio and television placement efforts;
- continuing to emphasize Arabic language broadcasting following the Gulf crisis;
- securing permission for broadcasts in Arabic on the new medium wave Bahrain transmitter and/or on a medium wave transmitter elsewhere in the Gulf;
- completing the shortwave enhancement projects in Israel, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Morocco;
- concurring in the decision to discontinue funding for Radio Free Afghanistan;
- supporting continued use of VOA's Dari and Pashto services to meet current USG broadcasting interests in Afghanistan;
- increasing broadcast focus on the President's priorities of facilitating regional security, creating new opportunities for peace and stability in the Middle East, assisting political and economic liberalization, fostering regional economic development, controlling proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and establishing enhanced peacetime cooperation and mutual understanding with the Arab world;
- enhancing budgetary planning to anticipate surge requirements; and
- enhancing and regularizing interagency dialogue between policy makers and broadcasters to anticipate major regional developments and their policy and broadcasting implications and to identify targeting opportunities.

NEA FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

Immediate Objective: Resolve the Gulf crisis

Lead an internationally supported and shared effort to effect the immediate implementation of all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

Continuing Objectives

Promote democracy, peace, stability, security and economic development in the region by facilitating the development of shared security arrangements, by encouraging the development of representative institutions and of responsible subregional groupings (AL, AMU, ACC, GCC, SAARC), by maintaining a Gulf naval presence and participating in joint military exercises, by providing friendly countries the weapons they need for their security, by continuing close cooperation and dialogue with moderate regimes (particularly Egypt and Saudi Arabia), by using economic assistance to friendly states to encourage economic reform, and by encouraging improved respect for human rights.

Support American economic and commercial interests by promoting U.S. exports to and investment in the region, by encouraging oil-rich countries to invest in the U.S., by working to ensure Western access to oil and gas at reasonable prices, and by working to achieve adequate protection regimes in the region for intellectual property.

Advance the Middle East peace process by encouraging movement towards a comprehensive settlement through negotiations based on UNSC res. 242 and 338, by encouraging confidence-building measures between Israel and the Arab states, by supporting Israel's security and right to exist, and by supporting the legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people.

Enhance U.S. military access and freedom of navigation through military cooperation with moderate countries.

Prevent further nuclear weapons, CBW and ballistic missile proliferation by stemming indigenous development of those weapons and curbing third-party assistance to regional weapon-development programs.

Work to eradicate terrorism and state sponsorship of terrorism, thereby enhancing the safety of U.S. citizens and others.

Stem illegal narcotics cultivation and trade by helping local governments to improve counternarcotics programs.

Promote conflict resolution between India and Pakistan by encouraging confidence-building measures.

* Promote the formation of a broad-based government in Afghanistan by working with the Afghan resistance, the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and the UN to achieve a political settlement that provides for self-determination and the return of Afghan refugees.

Maintain the U.S. as dominant outside player in the region through all of the above.

Israel: The Israeli government has approved plans for a joint VOA/BIB short wave radio relay station which in the NEA region will be capable of covering Southwest Asia, India, and Pakistan. Strategically critical audiences, such as those with large Muslim populations, who are currently served with poor reception will receive reliable broadcasts because the transmitting station will be within one-hop distance (1,000 to 2,000 miles) of them. The station will also provide the necessary flexibility to VOA to free other relay stations for newly critical areas in the Middle East. Target date for completion is May, 1994.

Sri Lanka: A top priority for VOA is upgrading the short wave station in Sri Lanka. The transmitter currently reaches India, Nepal, and part of Pakistan; the new facilities in Putalam will cover the sub-continent, the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East as well as large non-NEA regions. Target date for completion is 1993.

Thailand: A new relay station near Udorn will provide improved coverage of eastern and central Egypt, Iran, Afghanistan, and the entire subcontinent as well as the Horn of Africa. Target date for completion is 1993-94.

Medium wave: Medium wave, unlike short wave, degrades fairly rapidly as the distance from its receiver increases. The medium wave transmitters which VOA uses to broadcast to the NEA region are not sufficiently close or powerful to give good coverage to much of the region (except in the case of skywave nighttime transmissions to a few areas).

Until recently, the only medium wave broadcasts to the Middle East were from a Rhodes transmitter which covers the Levant on its first hop and Baghdad on its second. On January 30, 1991, a 50 KW medium wave transmitter (one tenth the capacity of the Rhodes transmitter) came into service in Bahrain. DOD assisted VOA by transporting technicians and ancillary equipment needed to install the transmitter and by providing an operations team to operate the transmitter while training the Bahrainis.

The Bahrain transmitter has in its "footprint" Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, eastern Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the southern half of Iraq. The full utility of the Bahrain transmitter has not yet been realized, however, because contrary to prior agreement, the Bahraini government has permitted VOA broadcasts in English only and not in Arabic. In early March, 1991 the government of Bahrain agreed to allow a month-long trial run of "Around the Gulf" broadcast one hour/day in Arabic. The only medium wave broadcasts to the sub-continent are in Bangla from Bangkok.

Broadcast Coverage: Much of the NEA region currently suffers from inadequate signal strength and poor reception. Reception of VOA's daytime English broadcasts is generally inadequate or sporadic in most of North Africa and the Middle East.

Ordinarily, VOA does not direct English broadcasts to the rest of the NEA area during daylight hours. Since September 5, however, a temporary 24 hour/day network of both English and Arabic has been established to the region.

Nighttime propagation of both short wave and medium wave provides better coverage than during daylight hours. Nevertheless, adequate coverage of nighttime English is reported only for parts of India, Bangladesh, Iran, and Afghanistan.

Adequate daytime non-English reception is likewise available only in Iran, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and a small part of India. The nighttime non-English broadcasts are only marginally better received.

The shortwave enhancement projects currently underway will go a long way toward addressing shortwave signal deficiencies and poor shortwave reception in the NEA region but do not address the minimal medium wave reception in NEA.

Placement: In areas where its signal is poor, VOA has attempted to increase its impact through networking with local radio, as it has recently begun to do in India where VOA frequently places news feeds. Its Arabic service has also initiated outgoing feeds for placement on local radio stations in Egypt, Bahrain, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and the UAE. Egypt has increased its use of VOA feeds during the Gulf crisis, but Syria ceased using the feeds altogether since September. Jordan has stopped using VOA feeds since January, 1991.

Dial-In: VOA Arabic also has a dial-in service with updated news on fast-moving stories such as the war in the Gulf. The service has been receiving an average of 11,000 calls/month, 20 to 25 percent of which are from local media.

Program Overview

VOA's primary emphasis is on the fact that it serves as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective and comprehensive news. Almost all NEA target countries have limited information flow in their domestic media, which are controlled by and serve as policy instruments of their respective governments. VOA, in accordance with its Charter, shuns editorialization in newscasts and news programs, and reports all elements of a story which are important to a truthful and impartial picture. Balanced and factual news programs utilize authoritative official statements, comprehensive reporting of the activities of regional immigrants to the U.S., a representative reflection of public affairs discussion and U.S. media coverage of area-related issues, branch-originated news specials, documentaries and call-in shows.

Much of VOA broadcasting in the NEA region is devoted to the description of American society. Features--reports, discussions, interviews, documentaries and dramatic programs--are the principal vehicle for a balanced and comprehensive projection of American cultural, scientific, social, economic and political life.

Finally, VOA presents official views of the United States through clearly labeled editorials which concern relations between this country and the rest of the world and explain American policies and principles. Official American views are presented in detail to correct distorted or misleading non-VOA reporting. VOA also has the duty to reflect other responsible American opinion on national and international issues, which it does through the recently initiated "On the Line" program in addition to reporting official statements or opposition in Congress or elsewhere to the policies of any administration.

Some examples of VOA's programmatic focus follow below:

Democracy: In a year that saw major elections in India, Pakistan, Nepal and Egypt, and the ouster of the military government in Bangladesh, democracy was a major program theme. In addition to their coverage of these stories, NEA services ran a "Democracy in Action" series, and the Farsi service ran a series of three programs on Thomas Jefferson's influence on democracy in America.

Narcotics: VOA's Bangla service and USIA/Dhaka produced a series of programs on the dangers of drug abuse in general and on the problem in Bangladesh in particular. The Pashto, Dari and Urdu services continue to interview Pakistani officials and Afghan Resistance leaders on the dangers of drug trafficking.

Terrorism: VOA has given detailed coverage to terrorism attributed to Middle Eastern agents, has interviewed L. Paul Bremer on Iran's alleged role in international terrorism, and has focused on terrorism in a listener call-in program in Arabic. Terrorism is also regularly discussed by panels of experts in ongoing programs.

Energy: VOA's Arabic and Farsi services feature weekly economic programs that discuss the availability and marketing of petroleum. Since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August of 1990, all NEA services have highlighted the economic impact of the Gulf crisis.

Human rights: This is a major theme for the NEA broadcast area, and is pursued vigorously by the NEA services. All services marked Human Rights Day with special programs. The Farsi and Arabic services carried details of the Amnesty International reports on Iran, Iraq, and occupied Kuwait, as well as the Galindo Poll and Human Rights Watch reports on Iran. The rights and status of women is a related issue of major concern in the NEA broadcast region, and all services carry programs on this theme on an ongoing basis. Both Dari and Pashto services broadcast programs on the status of women in a future, free Afghanistan.

Nuclear weapons proliferation: NEA services continue to report in detail on U.S. policy toward the nuclear weapons programs of Pakistan, India, Israel and now Iraq, and on the threat such weapons pose to the entire region.

Aids: NEA services have helped to inform listeners of the dangers of AIDS and the efforts being made to conquer the disease. The Farsi service includes Farsi-speaking doctors in its programs who discuss their own medical specialities and answer questions from listeners about AIDS and other medical issues. The Bangla service broadcast an award-winning program on "Children With Aids" based on a visit to Children's Hospital in Washington.

English teaching: The Arabic service carries two English teaching series for a total of five times/week. The Bangla and Hindi services also provide English teaching.

Languages and Listenership

Arabic: VOA broadcasts in Arabic to twenty-one countries (with a total population of more than 200 million people) in North Africa, the Near East and the Gulf. In the wake of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, VOA increased its broadcasting in Arabic from 7.5 to a peak wartime schedule of 15.5 hours per day. On March 2, VOA reverted to 13 hours daily in Arabic.

During the Gulf crisis, most of the Arabic air time has been devoted to news and news-related programs. This includes five-minute USG editorials, which are broadcast approximately three times per day, and news magazines such as "Around the Gulf" and "Close-up." Special events, such as the President's news conferences and speeches, are carried live, in full, with simultaneous translation by VOA Arabic when appropriate. This branch also hosts a listener phone-in program which, for example, featured Former Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Hume Horan, discussing the Gulf Crisis with 15 listeners from eight countries in the Middle East.

In the postwar period, cultural programming (including music, book reviews, and segments on education and art) is expected gradually to return to normal levels (approximately 25% of airtime). VOA will also again begin to use roughly 25% of Arabic airtime for subjects such as science, technology, medicine, and agriculture.

The main concern of Arabic audiences is the poor signal in many parts of the target area. Medium wave is increasingly popular throughout the area, and all of VOA's major competitors use medium-wave transmitters and have stronger signals than VOA. The entire North African Region is deprived of VOA medium wave broadcasts which are also only minimally audible in the Gulf. In addition, budget cuts have reduced the number of stringer reports and adversely affected travel for VOA Arabic's staff of 52. Since program interests vary widely among Arabic audiences, reports from local stringers are essential to hold and attract local audiences, particularly in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and the other Gulf region states.

Other international broadcasters which reach VOA Arabic's target areas include BBC, Radio Monte Carlo (via Cyprus), Kol Israel, the Voice of the Arabs and other Egyptian stations, Radio France International, and Radio Mediterranee International in Morocco. The relative popularity of VOA varies throughout the region although VOA is frequently less well received and not as widely listened to as BBC.

Securing placement of VOA feeds on local broadcast facilities has proven to be an excellent way to increase VOA Arabic listenership, but placement is limited in most cases by government media control.

French: VOA French has a small listenership in North Africa where it can be heard 29.5 hours/week on short wave only. French speakers in the Maghreb look primarily to competitors' programs from Cairo, Rome, and France (Radio Monte Carlo and Radio France International), all of which can be heard on medium wave. VOA's French broadcasts to Africa had a medium wave frequency out of Munich for two years, but many years ago a decision was made that the frequency could be better used for Eastern Europe. VOA French believes listenership among North Africans would improve if VOA French could be heard once again on medium wave.

Hebrew: No USG station broadcasts in Hebrew. VOA broadcasts in English to Israel, but because the hours of medium wave broadcast in English during prime time are few, audiences are small.

English: As of January 1991, VOA English broadcasts a total of 171.5 hours/week to the NEA area: 129.5 to North Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf and 42 hours to South and West Asia. There are no reliable audience figures for VOA English, although it is generally true that local audiences prefer radio in their mother tongue. VOA English transmissions include worldwide news and other material of general interest as well as some programming regionally targeted but not as narrowly focussed as shows aimed at a specific audience in its own language. As world attention has focused recently on the Gulf war and related events, VOA English as well as vernacular broadcasts to the NEA area have had a prominent regional orientation. VOA English has played an important role in keeping Americans overseas informed during the Gulf crisis.

South Asian Overview: VOA's South Asia services broadcast to the one billion people of South Asia and the surrounding areas in Bangla, Dari, Farsi, Hindi, Pashto, and Urdu. In general, broadcasts are 50 percent news and news-oriented programs, 25 percent cultural programs (including music), and an additional 25 percent dealing with a variety of topics such as science, agriculture, and medicine. Regular features in all six languages include interviews with visiting Americans such as Fulbright professors, a "Business Roundup" about both local and American business, and programs for women and young people.

Bangla: VOA broadcasts in Bangla to a potential audience of 115 million in Bangladesh and 60 million in West Bengal, India. The actual numbers of listeners is unknown, but USIS Dhaka estimates conservatively that six million Bangladeshis tune in regularly and listenership balloons at times of domestic political crisis, natural disasters and heightened international tension. There are two broadcasts daily, one morning hour broadcast on both short wave and medium wave and an hour in the evening on short wave only.

Testimony to VOA's popularity and reputation for reliability as well as to the effectiveness of a strong medium wave signal is the active involvement of listeners: the VOA Bangla service receives several thousand letters from Bangladesh and West Bengal each month and has a network in the two areas of over 400 self-organized VOA listeners clubs which engage in community projects. The Bangladesh clubs have formed an umbrella listeners' federation.

In addition to current local, regional and international news, VOA Bangla broadcasts a variety of weekly programs such as "Democracy In Action," "Life In America," and "Farm World." Other features highlight music, films, books and other cultural subjects. In a field of stiff competition from twelve international broadcasts including Radio Moscow and Radio Peking, VOA's principal competitor is BBC.

Dari: VOA's Dari service has a potential audience of more than 20 million in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Pakistan and Iran, as well as among refugees and guest workers in the Gulf states, Turkey, and Western Europe. Dari programs are broadcast one and a half hours a day on short wave: 45 minutes each in the morning and in the evening. Weekly programs include "American Roundup," "Political Afghan," and "Economy: Yesterday & Today," as well as programs about the American political system, social issues, and both American and Afghan music and literature. The BBC, Radio Moscow and Radio Pakistan also broadcast in Dari.

Farsi: There are 60 million Farsi speakers in the region -- 50 million in Iran, Afghanistan, U.S.S.R. and Pakistan, as well as others in Europe and the Middle East. Programs in Farsi are broadcast four hours daily on shortwave: two hours in the morning, and two hours in the evening.

Weekly programs highlight current American events, as well as both Persian and Western music. Major competitors in the following order are Kol Israel, BBC, and Deutsche Wells. The general consensus is, however, that VOA is probably the most listened to international broadcaster in Iran. VOA Farsi relies entirely on the Kavala's short wave transmitter facilities, and listeners consistently complain of deteriorating signal quality, especially in the morning broadcast.

Hindi: Recent surveys indicate that some 1.5 million adults (of a potential audience of 400 million Hindi-speaking Indians and 200 million Urdu speakers on the subcontinent) regularly listen to VOA Hindi. Hindu programs are broadcast in shortwave two hours daily, one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening. Weekly programs include "South Asia in the U.S. Media," "Mirror on America," which provides information on major current events in the United States, and "Nepal Diary." Other regular features deal with sports, America's space program, and local and regional issues.

The Indian audience has a long tradition of listening to foreign broadcasts for news and information. Radio Sri Lanka with its 12 hours of daily broadcasts is the most popular, while in the news and information field, BBC is the most widely listened to broadcaster. According to VOA estimates, VOA Hindi ranks fifth, behind Radio Sri Lanka, BBC, Radio Pakistan and Radio Bangladesh. Other VOA competitors include Radio Moscow, Radio Beijing, Deutsche Welle, Radio Japan, and Radio Cairo, Radio Bangladesh and Radio Pakistan. VOA's low ranking among its competitors is primarily due to its poor signal quality and lack of a medium wave signal.

Pashto: VOA's Pashto service, along with the Dari service, was established in response to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The Pashtuns number some 20 million people, about equally divided between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Pashto Service broadcasts one and a half hours daily on short wave: 45 minutes in the morning and 45 minutes in the evening.

In addition to current local, regional and international news, VOA Pashto broadcasts a weekly program called "Democracy in America," and in the past year has broadcast special news-related programs on topics such as a new Afghan constitution, Pakistan politics, and the Russian invasion and withdrawal. Weekly programs include "Science & Technology," "Women's Program," "Life in America," and "Youth Program." Other regular programs include "Wildflowers," a monthly folk music program; and "Rainbow," a bi-weekly literary program.

VOA Pashto competes with eight other international broadcasters. These include the BBC, which is VOA's primary competitor, Radio Moscow, Radio Tehran, and All India Radio. Even though the Soviets have stopped jamming the broadcasts, a common theme of audience feedback remains that of weak signals and other interference.

Urdu: The Urdu Service estimates that regular and casual listeners in Pakistan, India, and the Middle East number somewhere between 200,000 and two million of the 150 - 200 million Urdu speakers. The Urdu Service broadcasts two hours daily on shortwave: one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening. In addition to news programs, weekly features in Urdu deal with life in America well as music and other cultural topics. Among competitors, BBC is the clear leader in the field, with VOA a somewhat distant but gaining second.

The Urdu service suffers from an inconsistent signal from the Kavala transmitter; initial indications are that the Wertachtal signal is stronger. Urdu is increasingly more widely spoken and read among the masses and among the decision-makers in Pakistan as the older, more anglophile generation begins to pass from the scene. To reach the new generation of Pakistanis, VOA needs to add medium wave to increase its audience and to compete on an equal basis with BBC.

WORLDNET Television

* Capabilities, Languages and Programming

Since the start of the Gulf crisis, the WORLDNET signal has been transmitted via satellite 24 hours/day and is available to those few in the region with access to a TVRO satellite receiver dish. More importantly, all NEA posts except Baghdad have satellite dishes which allow them to receive programs which are produced by USIA's WORLDNET or acquired from other sources and to invite local journalists to participate in televised interactive dialogues with policymakers and others hosted by USIA Washington. Interactive dialogues and other television programs are placed on local television and are viewed at American Centers throughout the region. WORLDNET's NewsFile, which provides short clips of policy-oriented daily news and features for placement, is provided to NEA in English, Arabic and French. Satellite file, also in English French and Arabic, provides non-time-sensitive features once/week.

Television in the Arab countries is almost entirely government-owned and tightly controlled. A common phenomenon in the Middle East is the dedication of one channel to foreign language programming, including movies and serials from other countries and locally-produced news programs in foreign languages. Television signals frequently cross national boundaries in the Near East.

Typically, television in South Asia is also government-controlled and features little independent news coverage or commentary. Statistically insignificant number of viewers own TVRO dishes, and most South Asians receive only their own government's broadcasts unless they happen to live close to the border of another South Asian country. Afghanistan, Nepal and Bangladesh have only one channel; Sri Lanka has two; India has a second channel in each of its four major metropolitan areas which broadcasts in the dominant language of the area. A regional exception to the rule is Pakistan where a recently inaugurated second channel broadcasts some twenty hours of CNN programming daily to metropolitan audiences in Islamabad and Karachi and plans to expand this service to other metropolitan areas in the near future.

The programming that USIA television can place in the NEA region is not usually policy-freighted. WORLDNET vies for placement of news and policy-oriented material with commercial news services such as VisNews, Eurovision, and to a lesser extent, CNN. Placement of policy-freighted material transmitted via WORLDNET tends to be best when the material is not provided by other sources; Congressional hearings and speeches by Administration officials transmitted by Worldnet, for example, often receive extensive placement on host country TV. In December, 1990 WORLDNET broadcast and placed a joint DOD/USIA video production on coalition military power as part of the effort to convince Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait.

The Changing Media Environment In NEA

Radio

In Islamabad and Karachi, where CNN is available on state TV, and in oil-rich cities in the Gulf region such as Riyadh where the ownership of TVRO's is the norm, television has supplanted radio as the main source of international news. Throughout the majority of NEA, however, international radio remains the medium of choice for those seeking fast and accurate information about the world. It is also clear that medium wave is the overwhelming choice of radio listeners in the region. Where USG radio is able to reach audiences with a clear medium wave signal, as it does in Bangladesh, it will be competitive with the BBC and with other international services; where it must depend on a weak short wave signal, it will continue to have comparatively little impact. In South Asia, English language skills will continue to diminish among elites as well as among the general populace, and international broadcasting in local languages will correspondingly increase in importance.

Television

There is a large, but largely unfilled, market for unbiased international television news/information throughout the NEA region. The impact of Cable News Network (CNN) in Islamabad and Karachi has demonstrated the phenomenal audience appeal of well-executed international news and information television. Within months of CNN's introduction on Pakistan's second television channel, for example, it had become the primary source of news about the world for English speakers in both cities. CNN has signed, or is negotiating agreements which would give it some access to national television networks in other NEA nations, including Jordan, Bahrain, and Egypt. In part because of its role in the Gulf crisis, CNN is likely to continue to be the international news program of choice among those who can receive it.

Barring major changes in information policy throughout the region, however, it is questionable that CNN will be able to gain direct access to state television systems. As demonstrated in the cases of Bahrain and Jordan, it appears more likely that agreements will limit distribution of CNN programming in some way. Broadcasts may be limited to a small subscriber-only cable service, for example, with the signal encrypted in some way, or the program itself may be subject to final review and approval by the local government. Most NEA governments control their national television systems directly or indirectly, and for political reasons they do not wish to allow CNN or others free access.

Other international broadcasters compete for the market of Near East audiences, as well. Cross border broadcasts from Europe are easily accessible in parts of North Africa. Some European networks (notably TF-1 and Canal Plus in France) have sought to

expand their foreign market share by mounting joint broadcast operations in other countries, such as Morocco. While some of this entrepreneurship may be attributed to private sector business interests, it is also driven by national political and economic policies. One example is TV-5, the European Broadcast Union's compilation of European programs selected for dissemination for non-European audiences and delivered via the same Eutelsat satellite as the Worldnet signal. National interest is also the driving factor in recent French moves to persuade national television broadcasters (Syria, Jordan, Egypt) to agree to rebroadcast a specified number of French programs in return for a French contribution of sophisticated broadcast or other technical equipment to the national broadcast entity. In these cases in particular, the national interest in question may be less "political" than commercial, as the French seek to establish a foothold in the high tech communications equipment market in the region.

Particularly in North Africa, the Europeans have also made headway in the areas of direct reception of their broadcasts in a surprisingly large number of homes, apartment complexes or neighborhoods equipped with medium-sized antennas and communal "cable" systems. As European technologies (led by France and Germany) move into new broadcast technologies such as high-powered direct broadcast satellites and corresponding small dishes, it is likely that the EEC's commercial agenda will also encourage European broadcasters to expand their program and related equipment sales in North Africa and the Near East. From a political perspective, this approach is appealing because it enables the broadcaster to bypass the national broadcast "gatekeeper" and the corresponding information restrictions imposed by the host government.

Thus, there is growing international competition for the television viewer market in the Near East, not only from the American private sector -- in particular CNN but potentially other networks -- but also from European national and privately owned broadcasters who are often armed with aggressive marketing techniques and appealing pay-offs.

USG television is responding to the new realities of the international market place not by competing with CNN and other international services covering fast-breaking and major world events but rather by emphasizing policy-oriented material tailored to the needs of local markets. Additional broadcasters also provide additional placement opportunities. Increased resources for USG television programming are necessary, however, to maintain sufficient quality in an increasingly competitive market place.

The Growing Importance of Islam

The media environment has also changed and will continue to change because of the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in the region, as well as the growing politicization of Islam arising out of the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict, the war in the Gulf,

the dispute over Kashmir between India and Pakistan, and economic and political frustrations with the established order. Politicization of Islam can be seen in the political successes of Algerian fundamentalists, the composition of the Iraqi opposition, and the growing strength of Hamas in the occupied territories.

In many parts of the region, there has been an increasing tendency to see Western thought as antithetical to the religion and culture of Islam and to criticize and censor Western media as the purveyors of alien values and ideas. This polarization has been going on for some time and was exploited by the Iraqis and by religious fundamentalists throughout the region to serve the Iraqi cause during the Gulf war. It is likely to exert a significant influence over the effectiveness of U.S. government broadcasting in the region for the foreseeable future and to intensify the need for programs designed to promote a sense of mutual understanding.

Surge Requirements

The Persian Gulf crisis illustrated the need for and ability of USG international broadcasting to be flexible in responding to regional crisis situations by stretching financial, human and technological resources and by redeploying those resources to the area of greatest need. VOA has been able to increase its shortwave Arabic coverage in NEA temporarily during the Gulf crisis by diverting resources from other audiences and by availing itself of Radio Free Europe's willingness to open up Middle East transmission space on the Kavala relay station. The costly, leased facilities at Wertachtal are also being used for enhanced Gulf programming in Arabic but may not be affordable in the future. DOD provided invaluable assistance in meeting the Gulf crisis broadcasting needs by transporting technicians and ancillary equipment to permit quick installation of the medium wave Bahrain transmitter and by providing an operations team to operate the transmitter while training the Bahrainis. Severe resource constraints limit expanded crisis coverage, however, pending the possible provision of supplemental S & E funds.

The surge capability of USG broadcasting in the NEA region could be enhanced through budgetary planning that, where possible, anticipated surge requirements; through new budget authority permitting greater flexibility in shifting and disbursing funds, and through establishment of a reserve of resources that could be mobilized quickly in crisis situations both for broadcasting and for the creation of documentaries in support of U.S. policy objectives. To anticipate major regional developments and their policy and broadcasting implications requires enhanced and regularized interagency dialogue between policymakers and broadcasters.

APPLICATION OF THE BROADCASTING MISSION TO NEA FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

4. The Importance of Broadcasting in the NEA Region

NSR 24 and NSD 51 describe four components of the worldwide mission of U.S. government overseas broadcasting:

- (a) presentation and explication of U.S. foreign policy;
- (b) description of American society, thought and institutions;
- (c) objective news coverage, and
- (d) surrogate programming.

The first three components of the mission are valid and important throughout North Africa, the Near East and South Asia (the NEA region). Surrogate programming, however, is not under current circumstances appropriate except in one limited case -- Afghanistan -- and those circumstances could change in the near future so that there may not be any surrogate broadcasting at all in NEA.

The first three components of the mission are addressed by the Voice of America, which devotes a small part of its broadcast time to the first component and the bulk of its time to the other two. The other two are, nevertheless, very important in the NEA region for the furtherance of U.S. foreign policy objectives. WORLDNET addresses the first two components through television interactives utilizing government spokespersons, academics, and experts in various fields, as well as through programming on various aspects of American society and culture. WORLDNET also produces news features for placement but does not have a mandate such as that given by the VOA Charter to be an unbiased, balanced and objective source of basic news coverage.

Foreign policy presentation and explication

Foreign policy presentation is undertaken by VOA every day in its full news coverage of statements and policy moves by the President, the Secretary of State and other officials. Foreign policy explication is undertaken by VOA in its short daily editorials which explicitly reflect the policy of the U.S. government but which in the NEA region are normally broadcast only a few times a day. Current foreign policy issues are also addressed by WORLDNET through placement with government television stations of "Newsfile" footage and through television interactives between high-level government officials speaking directly with target audiences in the region about critical foreign policy issues. A number of these interactives are then rebroadcast whole or in part on local television.

Both of these functions are important throughout the region, because NEA audiences are interested in U.S. foreign policy regionally and globally, and they seek out U.S. government media for information about it. These functions are especially

important in those areas where there is a current foreign policy crisis, such as there is today in the Gulf, and also where there are perennial foreign policy disputes such as in the Eastern Mediterranean (Arab-Israel).

Description of American society

This broadcasting function, which is addressed both through VOA feature programming, WORLDNET interactives and other programs, is extremely important in most NEA countries. Audiences throughout the region generally lack even the most basic information about American society necessary for an understanding of American foreign policy. They are unfamiliar, for example, with our separation of powers and freedom of the press, as well as with the American traditions and values which lie behind foreign policy decisions.

Objective news coverage

Objective news broadcasting is important for U.S. foreign policy goals in all NEA countries because audiences often need objective news -- especially about the United States -- to understand our policies. Objective news is, however, most essential in those countries where the host government has imposed the strictest controls over information media, i.e. in Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria and the Gulf states. In Iraq, for example, many of the misinterpretations held by the current regime are at least partially attributable to lack of objective information about the U.S. and the rest of the world.

Objective news broadcasting by U.S. government overseas media is less important in countries such as Israel, Lebanon and India where some or all the media are relatively free and have considerable access to outside information. In the vast majority of NEA countries, however, the host government in some way controls or censors the print media; television and radio are state owned and controlled, and media access to outside information is limited.

Addressing Specific Policy Goals In NEA

International broadcasting addresses the major U.S. policy goals in the NEA region as follows:

Resolution of the current Gulf crisis

VOA and WORLDNET have provided invaluable support for U.S. objectives since the beginning of the Gulf crisis. Accurate news reports, retransmission of official statements and news conferences, and both radio call-in programs and WORLDNET interactive programs have informed foreign leaders, press and public alike.

Promotion of stability and economic development in the region

The U.S. government has a long history of promoting economic development in South Asia through the Agency for International Development. The Voice of America devotes considerable air time in South Asia to economic and development programming, and WORLDNET has already done interactives in cooperation with USAID in the region.

Support for the growth of democracy

Pakistan held its first fully democratic elections in many years in 1988; both Nepal and Bangladesh are about to hold theirs this year. For the first time, there is a real possibility that all the countries in South Asia may be functioning democracies before the end of 1991. The Voice of America has supported the growth of democracy in the subcontinent by providing accurate and balanced reporting of the political events leading to the emergence of democracy; WORLDNET has scheduled or has already held a number of interactives on topics ranging from human rights to the role of a free press in reporting elections.

Promotion of U.S. economic and commercial interests

WORLDNET interactive programs in other regions, co-produced with the Foreign Commercial Service, have responded to post requests to organize interactive programs on the value of specific American exports. Such programs may have value in NEA countries where markets are relatively free and competitive. WORLDNET interactives are also a useful vehicle for explaining American trade policy, particularly when done in conjunction with the USTR.

Resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict

Both U.S. radio and television services have provided news reports and official statements, as well as excerpts of congressional testimony over the past year. When they have been used, WORLDNET interactives have been particularly effective in explaining U.S. policy on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. USIA would welcome, however, more frequent high-level participation in such programs.

Military Access and Cooperation

Although neither the Voice of America nor WORLDNET addresses the question of military access and cooperation directly, both play an important role throughout the region in creating a more receptive environment for this foreign policy goal. VOA's objective news reporting and editorial statements of U.S. government policy, and especially since the beginning of the Gulf crisis, WORLDNET efforts to counter disinformation and biased news accounts help dispel misrepresentations of U.S. military intentions in the NEA region.

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

With India already in possession of a nuclear explosive device and Pakistan trying hard to achieve nuclear parity with their main rival in the subcontinent, both Voice of America and WORLDNET have a role to play in making clear the U.S. government's policy on nuclear nonproliferation, as well as U.S. policy on proliferation of chemical and biological weapons and controlled missile technologies. These latter issues are of particular salience in the Middle East. Both VOA and WORLDNET present government policy statements on non-proliferation, and WORLDNET is planning interactives on this subject in South Asia.

Countering International Terrorism

Terrorism remains a particularly acute problem throughout much of the NEA region, and the Voice of America gives detailed coverage to acts of terrorism attributed to Mideastern agents. The problem of terrorism is also being addressed by the Voice through listener call-in programs and interviews with authorities in the field, and continues to be discussed in ongoing programs by panels of experts.

Control of Narcotics Cultivation and Trade

Much of the heroin which eventually reaches the United States comes from opium which is grown and processed in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both the Voice of America and WORLDNET need to continue educating audiences throughout the region, but especially those in countries which manufacture and transship heroin, about U.S. government narcotics policy and the effects of heroin on populations in heroin-producing countries.

Conflict Resolution in South Asia

This goal is important throughout the region but takes on an added dimension in South Asia, where India and Pakistan have already fought two wars over Kashmir and experienced a very tense period in 1990 as a result of the Kashmir problem. Planned WORLDNET interactives on conflict resolution are part of the U.S. government's comprehensive approach to this issue.

Promoting an Afghan Political Settlement

Afghans frequently erroneously identify the U.S. government with Pakistani policy on Afghanistan, particularly when it comes to backing Afghan fundamentalists. VOA news coverage and editorials are important tools in countering this misperception. VOA coverage of developments inside Afghanistan and among the Afghan exile community is an extremely important source of unbiased news.

U.S. Role in the Region

The U.S. role in the NEA region is frequently misunderstood or deliberately distorted to serve local policy and propaganda needs. The role of the United States in NEA is addressed directly

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through VOA editorials and through WORLDNET interactives with government officials. Perhaps more importantly, cultural and social programming by both broadcast services helps to make regional audiences aware of the context within which U.S. government policy is made, while at the same time stressing American values of democracy, self-determination, and respect for human rights.

PRIORITIZATION BY LANGUAGE AND COUNTRY

As a result of a massive VOA study conducted in 1988 and 1989, broadcast priorities were set for the Near East and South Asia area with the concurrence of USIA, State and the NSC. Under this system, English and Arabic are ranked as Priority I, and Farsi, Hindi, Urdu, Bangla and Pashto are assigned Priority II status. Dari receives a lower priority ranking since it is virtually the same language as Farsi, and Dari speakers can listen to and understand Farsi programs. French, which VOA's Africa division broadcasts as priority I to francophone Subsaharan Africa, is also heard in North Africa.

As a result of the Gulf crisis, program hours allotted to several languages have temporarily shifted. Arabic programming has been increased from 7.5 to 15.5 hours/day. English broadcasts to North Africa and the Middle East have increased from 10 program hours/day to 18.5 program hours/day. English broadcasts to South and West Asia have remained constant at 6 hours/day. Farsi is now broadcast 4 hours/day instead of 3.5; Hindi, Urdu, and Bangla have remained constant at 2 hours/day, and Dari and Pashto have each been reduced from 2 hours/day to 1.5 hours/day although direct broadcasts in Pashto and Dari continue to be important as placement in Pakistan is minimal and in Afghanistan is non-existent. French programming to Africa remains constant at an average of 4.2 hours/day.

These shifts in time allocation reflect the importance of getting news and policy-oriented information about the Gulf crisis to the Arab world and Iran as well as the importance of radio as the USG's primary means of reaching the Iranian people. We believe that the current time allocation accurately prioritizes programming in the NEA region under present conditions. We expected that when the Gulf crisis is resolved, prioritization by language/country will again reflect the guidelines established in 1989 although Arabic language programming will continue to be of paramount importance. Developments in Afghanistan may in the future necessitate a reconsideration of the time allocated to the Afghan languages, although maintaining programming in those languages now remains essential in light of the closure of RFA.

OPTIONS FOR PROGRAM EMPHASIS

4. USG programming in the NEA region should address the specific NEA foreign policy objectives through the optic of the four-part international broadcasting mission as stated in NSR 24, NSD 51 and the VOA charter.

The aftermath of the Gulf war presents tremendous opportunities for addressing regional conflicts, facilitating regional security, assisting regional political and economic liberalization, and establishing enhanced peacetime political economic, and military cooperation with the Arab world. Broadcasting can now more than ever play an important role by building bridges to the peoples of the NEA region and improving their understanding of the United States and its foreign policy.

The U.S. role in the NEA region is frequently misunderstood or deliberately distorted to serve local policy and propaganda interests. In an atmosphere of rising Islamic fundamentalism and the growing politicization of Islam, USG broadcasting to the NEA region can continue to emphasize programming that makes regional audiences aware of the context and values which motivate U.S. policy, and programming that fosters a sense of mutual understanding and respect.

USG broadcasters can place special emphasis on themes of conflict resolution: the establishment of peace and stability in the Gulf area, the promotion of a fair and peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem, the establishment of peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and the resolution of differences between India and Pakistan. Focus can be given, too, to constructive roles played by the United Nations.

USG broadcasting can continue to assist the process of economic and political liberalization by describing democratic institutions, democratic practices and the workings of market-oriented economies. Broadcasting can also continue actively and directly to support non-traditional U.S. foreign policy priorities such as the war on drugs, the fight against terrorism, the push for nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and efforts to improve global environment and health. Broadcasting can help raise regional interest and build domestic consensus and international cooperation in support of these priorities. VOA hopes to put new focus on fostering regional cooperation to improve the management of scarce water resources and on encouraging the improvement of agricultural production and living standards in the region.

Areas of emphasis can be woven into programs through extensive, in-depth coverage of official diplomatic activities and leadership statements, background analysis of political and economic initiatives, interviews with opinion makers, responsible discussions of major relevant issues, and cultural programming.

THE ROLE OF SURROGATE RADIO AND TARGETED BROADCASTING

Surrogate radio speaks from the vantage point of the area receiving the broadcast and is utilized in consideration of the fact that the local population is denied access to information in their own country. NEA's only surrogate radio is Radio Free Afghanistan (RFA). Targeted radio is aimed at a specific area but broadcasts from the vantage point of the U.S.. VOA currently targets the Gulf region with a program entitled "Around the Gulf." (Prior to the Gulf crisis, Arabic broadcasting to North Africa was also partially targeted.)

Radio Free Afghanistan

RFA is self-advertised as an independent radio station supported by the American people and committed to broadcasting uncensored news and information for the mujahidin and the large Afghan majority "who are opposed to the Russian-supported regime in Afghanistan." RFA currently broadcasts from Munich one hour/day in Dari and one in Pashto. RFA's news programs focus on developments in Central and Southwest Asia, the Moslem world, and worldwide developments as relate to Afghanistan.

RFA's broadcasts "sound Afghan" and manifest a respect for the Afghans' Islamic and national traditions. Western sources are used to keep Afghans informed of international attitudes toward their country, but primary importance is given to presenting the ideas and efforts of Afghans themselves. RFA broadcasts interviews and statements from the president and ministers of the mujahidin interim government, leaders of various political parties, and other prominent Afghans, and it also attempts to bolster the national morale of listeners by presenting programs on Afghan cultural and spiritual heritage. Although RFA previously employed a free-lance correspondent in Peshawar, it now has direct telephone contact with most of its sources of information. Information from Kabul officials is almost always indirect or from official sources including Kabul television.

Efforts at reaching a political settlement to end the Afghan conflict are underway. RFA is intended to serve as a surrogate radio until a legitimate government is restored which permits the free flow of information. Anecdotal information indicates that RFA listenership is small, however, and for budgetary reasons, the Board for International Broadcasting is submitting a draft authorization bill that would eliminate RFA funding in FY92 and FY93. (VOA's Dari and Pashto services will continue

"Around the Gulf"

Since the beginning of the Gulf crisis, VOA has broadcast "Around the Gulf", a daily one-hour news magazine devoted to Gulf news, news-related material, music, culture, and

literature. The program conveys U.S. respect for Arab culture and, in targeting the general Gulf area, is designed inter alia to establish in the mind of the Iraqi listener the musical, cultural, and literary ties which unite the region, which link the Iraqi people to their fellow Arabs, and which are sources of pride not linked to military conquest.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Medium Wave

Radio remains the most important medium for the NEA region. The primary opportunity to increase USG radio coverage and impact clearly lies with the introduction of a permanent medium wave radio broadcasting capability. The short wave enhancement projects scheduled for completion in 1993/94 will go a long way toward addressing short wave signal deficiencies and poor short wave reception in the NEA region, but leasing of medium wave stations would clearly provide access to a vastly greater audience.

All VOA's major competitors use medium wave transmitters more powerful than VOA's. A strong medium wave signal would permit VOA to compete more effectively with the BBC's highly effective medium wave transmitters in Masirah, Oman (broadcasting to the gulf, Iraq, the subcontinent and eastern Saudi Arabia) and in Cyprus (broadcasting to Egypt, the Levant and other parts of Saudi Arabia). Ideal potential locations for VOA medium wave facilities, in addition to Bahrain, would include Italy (to access North Africa), Djibouti, Turkey, Oman, possibly Qatar, and now upon termination of the Gulf war, Kuwait. Embassy Kuwait received instructions in March, 1991 to discuss with the Kuwaiti government the possibility of negotiating for a transmitter site.

Direct Broadcast by Satellite (DBS)

The NEA region may sometime in the future be able to take advantage of direct audio broadcasting from satellites. DBS, which would likely replace short wave, would provide international broadcasters the possibility of sending radio signals straight to foreign audiences without going through local control points. DBS radio is unlikely to become a significant factor in radio broadcasting to the NEA region in the near term, however. Before DBS could become a reality for NEA, the USG would have to face stiff competition for allocation of a UHF frequency at the next World Administrative Radio Conference (scheduled for spring, 1992). In addition, reception of DBS by listeners in the region would be contingent upon their willingness to purchase a new receiver (not yet manufactured) as DBS cannot be received on short wave or AM/FM receivers.

Satellite Transmission for Placement

Audio broadcasts can also be received by TVRO satellite dishes (using demodulation equipment) and then rebroadcast on medium wave. Satellite technology provides faster delivery than short wave or landline and is already being used to transmit some time-sensitive USG audio programming for placement. Placement is, of course, subject to local control.

Placement of VOA feeds and of WORLDNET programs from NewsFile and Satellite File is very effective in increasing the audience for USG material and is an extremely important short-term means of compensating for weak radio signals. VOA's experience with India seems to indicate that increased resources devoted to marketing VOA feeds and WORLDNET programs would increase placement opportunities even in the face of host government media control.

North Africa and parts of the Near East fall within the footprint of several European satellites. While there is currently limited private access to foreign direct broadcast television in the region, transmissions from these European satellites have created a small but growing regional demand for satellite dishes and a small but growing elite audience for direct satellite video programming. Satellite transmissions received by individual viewers bring increased opportunities for USG placement that is not subject to the information restrictions of governments in the region.

VCR

While there is a marked growth in the VCR market in the region, there is no popular VCR market for policy-freighted material.

Dial-In

VOA has a dial-in news service permitting the public to access VOA news by telephone. A dial-in capability increases the availability and in some cases the audio clarity of VOA news.

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Annex B

REGIONAL FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

I. AFRICA (AF)

1. Encourage the adoption of democratic political principles for their own sake and in order to enhance prospects for economic growth and respect for human rights.

2. Seek the widest possible adoption of market-oriented economic policies by African governments in order to promote sustained, self-generated growth.

3. Foster creation of a non-racial democratic political system in South Africa as well as continuation of a market-oriented economy.

4. Facilitate resolution of internal conflicts which retard national development, cause untold human suffering and place a major strain on U.S. and other donor resources.

5. Promote regional stability by assisting African states to resist aggression by countries and groups with objectives opposed to our own, and encourage regional cooperation against external threats.

6. Maximize African support for U.S. global policies and interests, with special emphasis on cooperation within the United Nations system.

II. AMERICAN REPUBLICS (ARA)

1. Consolidate and build upon democratic gains throughout the Western Hemisphere by promoting internal democratic reforms, an end to human rights abuses and an end to support for insurgency abroad.

2. Advance and strengthen economic development through a regional commitment to free markets and economic policy reforms, and support for the President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI).

3. Promote peace and security throughout the hemisphere with special attention to Central America and the Caribbean (Haiti, Surinam, etc.). Support Central American efforts to achieve regional disarmament and demilitarization and oppose Cuba's support for regional insurgencies.

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4. Combat narcotics abuse and trafficking in Latin America by carrying out a comprehensive strategy to confront the cocaine crisis that combines demand reduction, enforcement including military action, and U.S. and international economic assistance to the Andean region.

III. EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (EAP)

1. Foster the growth of democratic institutions.
2. Encourage economic development based on free market principles.
3. Maintain an open trading system relying on the free flow of goods and investment.
4. Contain and encourage the resolution of regional conflicts such as those on the Korean Peninsula and in Korea.
5. Develop support among East Asians for our global foreign policy objectives, including those in the Persian Gulf.
6. Develop bilateral cooperation in addressing such global issues as terrorism, the environment and narcotics control.

IV. EUROPE (EUR)

1. Preserve the integrity of basic Western institutions and relationships with particular attention to NATO, the European Community (EC), broad-based institutions like CSCE and continued European support for our policy goals worldwide.
2. Manage the relationship with the Soviet Union and its constituent parts as the USSR struggles with centrifugal forces, chronic economic problems and fragile reform efforts.
3. Cement the bilateral relationship with Germany during its political unification process.
4. Support Eastern European democracy and pan-European respect for human and political rights and the rule of law.
5. Foster the development of free market economies in the formerly socialist nations.
6. Reach new arms control agreements and assure they are carried out.
7. Strengthen cooperation on drugs, terrorism, the environment and other critical transnational issues.

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8. Promote American economic and commercial interests in a climate of increased competition.

V. NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA (NEA)

1. Resolve the Persian Gulf crisis by leading an internationally supported and shared effort to effect the immediate implementation of all relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

2. Promote democracy, peace, stability and economic development in the region by encouraging the development of representative institutions and responsible subregional groupings.

3. Support American economic and commercial interests by promoting U.S. exports to and investment in the region, by encouraging oil-rich regimes to invest in the U.S. and by working to ensure Western access to oil and gas at reasonable prices.

4. Advance the Middle East peace process by encouraging movement toward a comprehensive settlement based on UN resolutions 242 and 338, and by encouraging confidence-building measures between Israel and the Arab states.

5. Enhance U.S. military access and freedom of navigation through military cooperation with moderate countries.

6. Prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons, CBW weapons and ballistic missiles by stemming indigenous development of those weapons and curbing third-party assistance to regional weapons development programs.

7. Work to eradicate terrorism and state sponsorship of terrorism, thereby enhancing the safety of U.S. citizens and others.

8. Stem illegal narcotics cultivation and trade by helping local governments to improve counter-narcotics programs.

9. Promote conflict resolution between India and Pakistan by encouraging confidence-building measures.

10. Maintain the U.S. as a dominant outside player in the region through all of the above.

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Annex C

LANGUAGE AND COUNTRY PRIORITIES

I. AFRICA (AF)

A. Program Themes

VOA programming to Africa is responding to important trends on the continent, including: the move toward democracy; the move away from socialism toward free, market-oriented economies; the move toward developing regional groupings as a means of economic and political viability.

We polled our Missions to get their perspective on programming needs and priorities. The results are: Programming emphasis should be placed on democratization (including human rights) and economic reform (including trade and investment). The promotion of South Africa's transition to a non-racial democratic political system should be specifically addressed. Narcotics, the environment and terrorism are considered lower profile issues. Other suggestions include programming on North-South relations, family planning, cultural features with a focus on ethnic diversity and more Africa-specific news and international news from an African perspective.

B. Languages

VOA air time to Africa, in comparison to other top international broadcasters, is limited. However, there are indicators -- surveys and mail received -- that VOA listenership is broad, underscoring the need to expand service to Africa and suggesting there is a ready audience.

VOA programs targeted for Africa are currently broadcast in English, French, Portuguese, as well as three African languages: Hausa, Swahili and Amharic (priority order: English, French, Portuguese, Amharic, Hausa and Swahili). The Africa Bureau supports continuation of these languages and recommends that consideration be given to a Zulu language (understood by 60 percent of the black population in South Africa) broadcast. At a time when the South African black majority is in the process of assuming its rightful role in politics and society, the establishment of a Zulu language capability is crucial. This opportunity to promote our major goal of a peaceful transition towards a non-racial democracy in South Africa would be well served by getting our message to the black population.

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II. AMERICAN REPUBLICS (ARA)

A. Introduction

Reflecting USG foreign policy goals and priorities, it is essential that current levels of broadcasting and surge capabilities be maintained, and preferably expanded, for the Spanish, Portuguese, Creole and English languages.

The American Republics Division broadcasts via shortwave and TVRO to the target area in Spanish, Portuguese and Creole. In addition, numerous phone feeds are provided by each language service to posts and individual radio stations in each country. With the advent of TVRO satellite delivery via Worldnet, and through direct placement throughout the target area, VOA is reaching millions of listeners in the Americas.

B. Spanish

In 17 Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America more than 800 commercial stations and networks -- including several national chains -- now broadcast VOA's satellite-delivered programs. With increasing frequency, these VOA affiliates are simulcasting segments of our 47-hour weekly broadcast schedule live. In addition, VOA Spanish transmits daily closed-circuit satellite feeds of topical features, stereo music programs, and news updates for dial-in audio service systems at USIS posts.

TVRO satellite feeds of VOA's Spanish broadcasts are important because:

-- The Hemisphere's nascent democracies and new VOA technology afford the United States Government opportunities for targeting VOA programs to mass audiences for the first time. VOA no longer depends for its audience on those who own shortwave radios and have the patience to tune in. The new satellite reception gives us a technically perfect product every time to feed local radio stations. This tremendous new outlet for VOA products means VOA can dedicate more of its programming to USG policy goals and, in the process, assist the new democracies to become ones where people participate.

-- VOA was instrumental in helping many Latin American countries move away from stagnant, statist doctrines and from dictatorships of the left and right. For the first time in its history, VOA -- thanks to new satellite technology -- has the capability to reach a mass audience throughout the hemisphere to deliver in crystal clear sound the tenets of grass-roots democracy.

C. Portuguese to Brazil

4. In Brazil, VOA and the Globo network -- the world's fifth largest media organization -- have formed a broadcast partnership, and there is a substantial amount of additional program placement on domestic stations in many major cities. Globo is already carrying some Brazilian Branch programs and on January 14, 1991, the partnership launched a live one-hour weekday broadcast from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. local time in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, with a projected expansion of the program to two hours in all of Brazil's major urban areas. This is an accomplishment no other international broadcaster has been able to achieve to date.

D. Creole to Haiti

In Haiti, Radyo L'Akansyel and its ten repeaters relay VOA's daily Creole broadcast live through its newly acquired satellite dish. L'Akansyel benefitted from the Creole Branch's extended coverage of the recent presidential elections, providing more than 15 correspondent reports from VOA's independent Creole-language stringers in Haiti during three live airshows on election day. Nineteen other stations also carry VOA Creole programming on a regular basis, extending the Service's medium wave "footprint" throughout the country. VOA Creole programs are also rebroadcast by at least one station in Montreal, where there is a large Haitian immigrant community. The main purpose of VOA Creole broadcasting to Haiti is to support and reinforce the nation's nascent democracy.

E. English to the Caribbean

1. Satellite Delivered Programming

VOA English is broadcast via satellite to the Caribbean and Latin America 22 1/2 hours a day. USIS posts in Kingston, Nassau, Port of Prince, Georgetown, Paramaribo and Bridgetown may downlink and record programs and distribute them to stations near the post. Or nearby stations may obtain a phone line to feed the material from USIS to the station for near or realtime broadcasting.

2. Direct Broadcasts

English is broadcast to the Caribbean a total of four hours a day, seven days a week. The morning programs are beamed from three Greenville shortwave transmitters and VOA's 50 KW medium wave transmitter on Antigua. The evening programs are carried on three Greenville shortwave transmitters. Both hours are carried on VOA's Antigua transmitter. English is broadcast to Latin America a total of 2 1/2 hours daily on weekdays, and two hours each Saturday and Sunday.

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3. Program Placement

4. In the planning stage is a program designed for placement on local stations in the Caribbean. "VOA Express" will be a one-hour English language radio magazine show of entertainment and information in stereo. The music will feature the latest popular hit records from the United States and the Caribbean. Programming will focus on stories from and about the region with special attention given to the Caribbean community in the United States. "VOA Express" will be delivered daily via satellite; stations without access to satellite delivery may receive programs on cassette by mail.

III. EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (EAP)

A. Language Priorities

We do not foresee a significant shift in present language priorities in the near future. Budget savings, if any, generated from the reorganization of broadcasting activities in other regions could be applied to improving coverage in East Asia. VOA should develop surge capacity to temporarily increase broadcasting in Khmer. VOA also should consider increasing broadcasting capacity to Korea, particularly the North.

1. English should remain the primary language in which we broadcast to the region, in both radio and television. VOA intends to continue broadcasting ten hours per day to the region. VOA English language broadcasts will remain particularly important in the Philippines and the Pacific Island nations, both for direct broadcasting and for the VOA feed.

2. VOA should continue to assign Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese) the highest foreign language priority. VOA nevertheless believes that a two-hour reduction in Mandarin service from twelve to ten hours per day is desirable.

3. VOA currently broadcasts three hours per day in Indonesian but plans a 30 minute per day reduction. VOA Indonesian service is developing new programs to attract a younger audience, through a focus on education, developments in the U.S. and American culture. EAP believes that Indonesian broadcasting should be reduced to two hours per day and that any savings from this should be applied to broadcasting in Khmer and Burmese.

4. The present level of broadcasting in Vietnamese should be maintained.

5. Our capacity in Khmer broadcasting should be augmented to allow a temporary increase from 1 1/2 to 2 hours per day. It is the

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only major western broadcast in Khmer and is considered the most reliable source of news. With continuing intensive Cambodian peace talks and the increasing likelihood of a settlement, more broadcasting in this language would allow us to better convey our policies to the Cambodian regime and people.

6. VOA should consider expending surge capacity in Korean to allow for up to two hours of broadcasting per day, budget permitting. Should North-South relations improve, with the North opening more to the outside world as a result of the passing of northern strongman Kim Il-Song, it is likely that the north Korean audience will expand.

7. Present broadcasting in Burmese, Lao and Tibetan are about right. Feeds to the Philippines and Thailand should continue.

B. Country Priorities

VOA broadcasting to China in Mandarin, Cantonese and Tibetan will remain VOA's highest priority. Otherwise, short and medium wave broadcasting priorities by country and region correspond to those by language. English language broadcasts will continue to be important to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Island states.

IV. EUROPE (EUR)

A. Language Priorities

Reflecting USG foreign policy goals and priorities, current level of broadcasting and surge capacities should be maintained for the following languages:

1. Russian: The dominant language of the USSR, also understood by many non-Russian Soviets, who often listen to Russian-language USG programming in addition to or instead of much more limited services in their own national languages.

2. Serbo-Croatian: The most important language of Yugoslavia, next to the USSR the most unstable in Europe.

3. Romanian: Romania has yet to make the changes undertaken in the northern tier. It is ruled by members of the old nomenklatura, and has shown few signs of genuine political reform.

4. Bulgarian: With reform communists now in charge, Bulgaria has made political reforms and may be headed eventually down the same path as the northern tier. For the indefinite future, USG broadcasting plays a key role in this process.

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5. Central Asian Languages (Uzbek, Kazak, Turkmen, Kirgiz and Tajik): These are spoken in the parts of the USSR where Russian comprehension is lowest, and which culturally have much in common with the Middle East. At a time of major U.S. involvement in the Middle East and uncertainty about future stability in both the USSR and the Middle East, it is vital that speakers of these languages continue to have access to USG programming.

6. Caucasian Languages (Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijani): The republics in which these languages are spoken have been the most volatile of the USSR, and likely will continue so. USG broadcasting contributes to the sense of national identities of each of the three republics.

7. Baltic Republics Languages (Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian): Though the level of listenership to Russian-language USG services is high among speakers of these languages, programming in Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian serves both to underscore the U.S. policy of support for the Baltic republics' right of self-determination and to contribute to a stronger sense of national identity.

8. Slovene: Slovenia is the most advanced area of Yugoslavia and the nationality most likely to seek separation from the confederation.

9. Albanian: Albania is at the threshold of revolutionary process. USG broadcasting plays a crucial role in the flow of information to this still hermetic nation. In addition, Albania is the language of the large majority of Kosovo, Yugoslavia, the most volatile region of a volatile country.

10. Other Soviet Languages (Ukrainian, Belorussian and Tatar-Bashkir): Programming in these languages insures a larger audience for USG broadcasting and contributes to a sense of national identity among these peoples.

B. Country Priorities

Following approval by the PCC on Europe, reduced levels of broadcasting can be implemented for the following languages:

Polish, Hungarian and Czech-Slovak: In place of current shortwave and medium wave broadcasting, alternative radio delivery systems should be implemented, including VOA Europe and direct placement of programming. Likewise, television has a primary role to play. DBS and direct placement by USIS posts should complement private sector broadcasting by CNN and U.S.-produced programming on Western European DBS networks.

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C. Other Services

Other services are candidates for alternative delivery systems to increase listenership.

1. Southeast Europe: In addition to the current shortwave and medium wave broadcasting, alternative delivery forms, especially direct placement, should be considered for Turkish and Greek.

2. Iberia: Direct feeds for Spanish and Portuguese should remain at their current level.

D. English Language Service

English language service should remain at its current level and continue to seek new forms of delivery (such as VOA Europe and DBS and program placement for television) in Western and East Central Europe. USG television should strive to complement U.S. private sector (usually CNN) broadcasting and Western European DBS that air U.S.-produced programming.

V. NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA (NEA)

As a result of a massive VOA study conducted in 1988 and 1989, broadcast priorities were set for the Near East and South Asia area with the concurrence of USIA, State and the NSC. Under this system, English and Arabic are ranked as Priority I, and Farsi, Hindi, Urdu, Bangla and Pashto are assigned Priority II status. Dari receives a lower priority ranking since it is virtually the same language as Farsi, and Dari speakers can listen to and understand Farsi programs. French, which VOA broadcasts as Priority I to Subsaharan Africa, is also heard by an important NEA target audience in the Maghreb region of North Africa.

As a result of the Gulf crisis, program hours allotted to several languages were temporarily shifted. Arabic programming was increased from 7 1/2 to 15 1/2 hours per day. VOA English broadcasts to North Africa and the Middle East increased from 10 to 18 1/2 hours per day. Farsi now broadcasts four hours per day; Hindi, Urdu and Bangla remain constant at two hours per day, and Dari and Pashto were reduced from two hours per day to 1 1/2 per day although direct broadcasts in Pashto and Dari continue to be important as placement in Pakistan is minimal and in Afghanistan is non-existent. French to Africa remains constant at 4 1/2 hours per day.

These shifts in time allocation reflect the importance of getting news and policy-oriented information about the Gulf to the Arab world and Iran as well as the importance of radio as the USG's primary means of reaching the Iranian people. We believe that the

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current time allocation accurately prioritizes programming in the NEA region under present conditions. We expect that when the Gulf crisis is resolved, prioritization by language/country will again reflect the guidelines established in 1989 although Arabic language programming will continue to be of paramount importance. Developments in Afghanistan may in the future necessitate a reconsideration of the time allocated to the Afghan languages, although maintaining programming in those languages now remains essential in light of the closure of RFA.

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