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THE AD HOC STUDY GROUP

BROADCASTS TO AFRICA (SOUTH OF THE SAHARA)

Note by the German Delegation

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I. BROADCASTING PROPAGANDA OF THE SOVIET BLOC(a) Soviet bloc broadcasts

The decisive reason for increasing the broadcasting propaganda of the Soviet Bloc abroad was the fact that the Bucharest broadcasting conference of OIRT in October 1960, among other things, decided that broadcasts to Africa should be increased. By virtue of these decisions the period of transmission to Africa has been extended to more than 150 hours per week since the beginning of 1961. All broadcasts both in their structure and in their contents are tailored to meet the requirements of the African natives. The list of Soviet Bloc countries is headed by communist China with 94.5 weekly hours in English, French, Portuguese and Arabic. Since 1st September, 1961, Radio Peking is emitting a daily programme of two broadcasts in Kiswahili for East Africa. Second on the list is the Soviet Union with 38.5 weekly hours in English and French as well as in Kiswahili. The period of transmission for this African language was extended in 1961 from 30 minutes to one hour per day. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and the Soviet zone of Germany are the other Soviet Bloc countries participating in broadcasts to Africa. In 1960 the Soviet zone of Germany emitted 45 minutes per day in English and French. According to schedule this period of transmission was to have been further extended in 1961. (For the broadcasting programmes of the Soviet Bloc countries, the length of broadcasts in the various languages and the number of transmitters used see Annex I.)

(b) Reception and effects

2. The following picture results concerning the reception and the effects of Soviet Bloc broadcasts in the African countries:

In Dakar

Moscow (500 kw) can be heard daily in five general programmes in French and additionally four times daily in special programmes for the French-speaking African countries. These broadcasts are mostly news and musical programmes.

Radio Peking (300 kw), in addition to general programmes in French, also emits special broadcasts of four hours per day in French to the African countries. In addition, Peking also emits two programmes in German having a length of 30 minutes each. The French programmes of Radio Warsaw and Radio Belgrade can also be received very well in the Senegal.

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In Nigeria

Broadcasts can be received from Moscow, Peking and Warsaw. Most of these stations are better received than those of the British Broadcasting Corporation. As far as the length of the various broadcasts is concerned, Peking heads the list. Moscow and Peking emit broadcasts in English and Hausa. The trend of these broadcasts is anti-western, anti-colonial, and the language is coarse. No lasting effects of these broadcasts could be detected up to now.

In Guinea

Five programmes per day in French are received from Radio Moscow, of which one lasts 15 minutes and the other four 30 minutes each. They include news, comments on important political events, and musical entertainment.

In the Congo (ex-Belgian)

Broadcasts in French from Radio Moscow and Radio Peking can be heard very well. Their substance is anti-western, and their trend is calculated not only to impress the Congo but the whole Central African area. Since a great number of radio sets are available in that country it is to be expected that the broadcasts are heard by a large number of the population.

In Ethiopia

Soviet broadcasts in Amharic on 7 frequencies are loud and clear in a daily programme of 30 minutes. The contents are primarily political.

In Ghana

Broadcasts from Radio Moscow, Radio Peking and Radio Prague can be heard. Reception of broadcasts from Moscow and Peking is good, from Prague medium to poor. They are in English and in Kiswahili. The contents of Radio Moscow's broadcasts are an adroit mixture of news, political propaganda, talks and musical entertainment. The main topics are: Friendship between the Soviet Union and Africa and assistance in the struggle against colonialism. Communist self-representation is not exaggerated and therefore effective. Radio Peking's Communist propaganda is laid on too thick and is thus clumsy. The impact on the population is therefore less important. During the last few years Chinese propaganda language has increased in sharpness. (Annex II shows frequencies and languages used by Soviet Bloc Radio Stations heard in African countries south of the Sahara.)

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(c) Co-ordination of programmes as to languages and contents

3. While co-ordination of Soviet bloc programme schedules - which has, for instance, already been accomplished for Arab countries - is still non-existent with regard to Africa (south of the Sahara), broadcasts of Soviet bloc countries are well co-ordinated linguistically. In particular, there is a geographical division. Polish radio stations broadcast in English and French to West Africa, China also broadcasts to West Africa, and in addition - as the only Soviet bloc country - to South Africa. The broadcasting propaganda of the Soviet Union is mainly intended for East and North Africa. The Soviet Union and Red China broadcast in one of the African languages, i.e. Kiswahili. Broadcasts in Somali and Hausa are envisaged. Furthermore, transmission time for broadcasts in Portuguese has been extended. This effort is mainly promoted by China. In addition, Radio Peking's broadcasts in Chinese constitute a propaganda medium which should not be underrated. They are addressed to the Chinese living in Africa who are supposed to spread this information further. For the time being the Soviet zone is playing only an insignificant part in broadcasting propaganda to Africa. Its main function seems to be to devote its attention to the Near and Middle East. However, the Chief of the English department of the Soviet-zonal broadcasting station "Radio Berlin International", Herzberg, has suggested the establishment of a special programme for South Africa, which - if introduced - would give the Soviet zone a stronger rôle in propaganda, in Africa.

4. An analysis of Soviet-bloc programmes shows that they are also co-ordinated as far as their contents and the subjects dealt with by them are concerned. There also seems to be agreement as to which country is to devote its special attention to certain subjects, on which propaganda then concentrates. As is to be expected from methods of communist propaganda, the programmes are largely characterised by such slogans as "The East is the great friend of African Nations", "The socialist countries are the initiators and protectors of peace, freedom, and progress". At the same time the West is attacked because of its "imperialist and colonialist policy". Recently, more emphasis has also been given to the slogan about the "revanchist and militarist" or "warmongering" Federal Republic. All these propaganda broadcasts form part of musical or entertainment programmes. The aid given by the East to large construction programmes and its assistance in the establishment of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, etc. is also generously commented upon. As a special incentive to listeners there are language courses in the languages of the emitting countries, particularly in German and Russian, but also in English and French.

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(d) Technical Assistance of the Soviet Bloc to African Countries

5. The propagandistical activity of Soviet bloc countries in the broadcasting field as described above is in addition to measures designed to exploit the assistance given to the extension of the African broadcasting network for the strengthening of communist influence.

6. Guinea signed agreements for the construction of two broadcasting stations with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The volume of assistance rendered in this manner is illustrated by the fact that the broadcasting station to be built by the Soviet Union will cost 15 million dollars.

7. In Nigeria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet zone are constructing a radio station for which Czechoslovakia will make available the equipment and the Soviet zone the expert personnel.

8. The journalists' association of the Soviet zone donated 750,000 Eastern Marks for the delivery of broadcasting and telecommunications equipment to Mali. Simultaneously with the financial and technical assistance for the development of broadcasting systems attempts are made to establish personal contacts. This is done, among other things, by extending invitations to broadcasting experts from the African countries to complete their training in countries of the Soviet bloc. Approximately 30 local experts from Guinea, most of them technicians, are being trained in the Soviet Union and the Soviet zone of Germany. A broadcasting agreement with Bulgaria provides for an exchange of technicians. Ethiopia has sent technicians to Czechoslovakian and Soviet broadcasting organizations for further training. There is also a trend to send leading Soviet bloc representatives to the African states to gain influence over their broadcasting systems.

II. BROADCASTING PROPAGANDA OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC IN THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

9. The broadcasting propaganda of the "United Arab Republic" in which practically only the Egyptian broadcasting system (Radio Cairo) is involved exploits the fact that Egypt was the first African country that had a fully developed broadcasting system. How big Cairo's influence on broadcasting in Africa is became clear during the conference of African Broadcasting Directors which took place in Dar es Salaam in 1960 and at which Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and the South African Union were represented. It is true that this conference mainly concentrated its attention on technical problems but there were also trends to keep the African countries out of the conflict between East and West also in the field of broadcasting - analogous to some

developments in the political field - and to promote the establishment of African broadcasting systems. The "African Broadcasting Union" was established to foster this aim. After two further conferences in Rabat and Tunis there was another meeting in Cairo when that city was proposed as the seat of the secretariat of an African broadcasting federation.

10. The purposes to be served by this federation were explained in the speech of UAR Minister, Abdel Kader Hatem, who described the struggle against imperialism as one of the most important tasks for the African broadcasting organization. However, there are some broadcasting experts in Western countries who are of the opinion that the establishment of the "African Broadcasting Union" is a successful manoeuvre of the Soviet bloc and who suspect that the Union is only to encourage the struggle against the imperialism of the Western type but not against Eastern-type imperialism.

11. Egypt has the most highly developed broadcasting system in Africa and is unsurpassed in the field of foreign broadcasts. In addition to the broadcasting fees, "Cairo United Arab Republic Broadcasting Service" has considerable governmental funds at its disposal. Radio Cairo has 617 full-time employees and a further number of part-time employees. In addition, there is a staff of about 500 who work in television. Broadcasting and television personnel can be trained in a training centre. Employees of executive level are trained by the BBC and in the Federal Republic of Germany. Radio Cairo's transmitter network in the medium waveband has no importance for propaganda in Africa south of the Sahara. Broadcasts in the medium waveband are difficult to receive already in upper Egypt. For this reason short-wave broadcasts are decisive. The 19 languages used in the short-wave broadcasting service are intended for the following areas:

East Africa:

"Sudanese accents"	from 17.15 hrs to 17.30 hrs	
Kiswahili	from 17.30 hrs to 18.30 hrs)	on
Amharic	from 18.30 hrs to 19.00 hrs)	17 920
Somali	from 19.45 hrs to 20.30 hrs)	kcs

West Africa:

Hausa	from 22.45 hrs to 23.30 hrs)	
English	from 23.30 hrs to 00.15 hrs)	on
French	from 00.15 hrs to 01.00 hrs)	17 690 kcs

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In Dakar

Radio Cairo can be heard in French in the 16 metre band (300 kW) four times daily, i.e. at 6.00 hrs, 12.00 hrs, 18.45 hrs and 22.15 hrs. Broadcasts from Radio Cairo can be well heard both in Senegal and in Mauretania.

In Nigeria

Cairo can be heard on the short-wave band 16.96 metres and 17 690 kcs. Programmes are from 20.00 hrs to 21.00 hrs in English and from 21.00 hrs to 22.30 hrs in Hausa.

In Guinea

The following broadcasts from Radio Cairo have been heard:

- In Foulah daily from 18.45 hrs to 20.45 hrs
- In French daily from 19.45 hrs to 20.45 hrs, wavelength 16.82 metres, frequency 17 835 kcs.

12. In the contest between East and West, Cairo observes a moderate neutrality with occasional attacks on "western colonialism".

13. In the former Belgian Congo Radio Cairo (Voice of Free Africa) can be well heard in French and Kiswahili.

14. A programme entitled "Voice of Islam" intended for the Moslem population of Africa is in preparation. In view of the progress made by the Islam in the whole of Africa this will be of the greatest importance. Given the continual increase in the number of its foreign broadcasts Radio Cairo must now be counted among the most important broadcasting stations of the world. It is now more important in this respect than the "Voice of America" and is second only to the Soviet broadcasting system. (For indications of the transmitter network of Radio Cairo see Annex III).

III. THE BROADCASTS OF THE "DEUTSCHE WELLE" TO AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

15. The "Deutsche Welle", a "short-wave service of the working parties of the public broadcasting organizations of the Federal Republic of Germany", is the only broadcasting station of the Federal Republic which emits broadcasts to foreign countries. It is still at the beginning of its development and cannot be compared with the foreign broadcasting stations of the other countries either as far as the volume of broadcasts nor as far as their effect is concerned. However, its further extension is envisaged shortly. At the end of 1960 two further 100 kW short-wave stations were put into operation. In addition, there is a further transmitter with a lower output in reserve.

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16. In view of the limited possibilities of the "Deutsche Welle", its broadcasts to Africa are not very extensive. There is a daily programme of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours for the whole of Africa and the same amount of time again for West Africa. The broadcasts are divided into a main programme and a supplementary programme. The main programme provides for three hours daily for Africa and another three hours for West Africa. The remaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for Africa as a whole and for West Africa are broadcast under the supplementary programme.

17. The programme hours and frequencies are as follows:

	<u>Programme</u> <u>times (GMT)</u>	<u>Frequencies (wavelength)</u>
<u>Main Programme</u>		
Africa	17.15-20.30 hrs	15 275 kcs(19.64), 11 715 kcs(25.61m)
West Africa	19.15-22.15 hrs	11 925 kcs(25.15), 9 605 kcs(31.23m)
<u>Supplementary programme</u>		
Africa	15.30-17.00 hrs	17 815 kcs(16.84), 15 275 kcs(19.64m)
West Africa	17.30-19.00 hrs	15 285 kcs(19.63), 11 905 kcs(25.21m)

Broadcasts are in six languages, i.e. German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic. Broadcasts are identical in all languages, and this must be regarded as one of the main weaknesses of the "Deutsche Welle".

18. The programmes are an indication of the desire to inform listeners on a continual basis by the use of certain broadcasting series. An example is a series entitled "How we live", which intends to convey a picture of life in Germany by means of description of towns and cities, portraits of prominent German personalities of past and present times, sporting news, topics of the day, and weekly reviews. Other series are broadcast under the title "The Show window of German Economy", "Diary of our Native Country", and "German Choirs sing". A broadcast called "Life of Germans abroad" describes the life of Germans working in various countries overseas. The broadcast "What our listeners wish to hear" is designed to intensify contacts with listeners. These few indications show that the programme of the "Deutsche Welle" is still to a considerable extent designed to appeal to the Germans in overseas countries. Foreign language broadcasts, which constituted the first attempt to address the native population of the countries concerned, were introduced only in 1954. Since that time broadcasts including news are being emitted - as mentioned before - in six languages. (In order to convey a clearer picture of the trends and contents of these broadcasts, a weekly programme of the "Deutsche Welle" is attached at Annex IV.)

19. A supplementary programme offers daily three musical broadcasts, news in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese and, finally, a broadcast called "Learn German on the German Wave". News in English and French are daily transmitted at the following hours (GMT) and on the following frequencies:

To Africa	15.55 hrs	17,815 kcs	{ 16.84 metres }
		15,275 kcs	{ 19.64 metres }
To West Africa	18.30 hrs	11,285 kcs	{ 19.63 metres }
		11,905 kcs	{ 25.21 metres }

20. "Learn German with the German Wave" is transmitted as follows:

To Africa	16.30 hrs	17,815 kcs	{ 16.84 metres }
		15,275 kcs	{ 19.64 metres }
To West Africa	17.55 hrs	15,285 kcs	{ 19.63 metres }
		11,905 kcs	{ 25.21 metres }

21. Only little information is available concerning the reception of these broadcasts of the "Deutsche Welle" overseas; it cannot be denied that the technical basis for these broadcasts is inadequate and does not ensure a clear reception. The contents of the programme are more adapted to the needs of Germans living overseas. The Africans themselves listen to these broadcasts only to a minor extent.

IV. TAPED BROADCASTS FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES SOUTH OF THE SAHARA.

22. Apart from its own transmissions through the "Deutsche Welle", the Federal Republic of Germany participates in western propaganda in the African countries south of the Sahara by distributing broadcasting tapes. These tapes are made and distributed by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Republic of Germany as well as by Inter Naciones, a Federal agency for international cultural work.

23. The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government forwards to the African countries south of the Sahara tapes in English, French and Portuguese, and on special occasions also in the native language of the country concerned (for instance in Somali and Arabic). These tapes contain on-the-spot reports from the Federal Republic of Germany concerning present-day events and problems as well as lectures, commentaries and interviews. It goes without saying that German problems bearing on the political development in the whole world, such as the Berlin question, are also being dealt with. In order to awaken, in particular, the interest of African listeners, taped broadcasts are distributed concerning the life and well-being of African students in the Federal Republic of Germany. Such tapes

also contain greetings from African students addressed to their countrymen. The contents of the broadcasts, although they are of a political nature, are as far as possible worded in such a manner that the political intention does not become too apparent. Most of the spoken transmissions have either a musical background or are introduced and ended with music. (For information concerning the countries receiving tapes from the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, the languages used, and the times and frequencies made available by the countries concerned, see Annex V).

24. Inter Nationes is sending out recording tapes in six languages, i.e. French, English, Portuguese, German, Arab and Somali. From 1st January until 30th June, 1961, a total of 44 titles were distributed. The major part of these were cultural reports on current events consisting of on-the-spot commentaries, interviews, reports and musical interludes. Of these, 24 broadcasts were of an informative and entertaining nature such as "East Prussia", "Carnival Customs", "May Festival at Wiesbaden", and others. 15 titles were musical broadcasts of various kinds, most of which consisted of popular and light music. 5 broadcasts, finally, consisted of lectures and dissertations such as a series on the German university system, on Lessing, etc. The quantitative ratio between spoken and musical broadcasts was about 4 : 6 in the reports on cultural events and 1 : 9 in musical transmissions. For lectures and dissertations, this ratio was more or less reversed. Of the 44 titles referred to above, 457 recording tapes were produced, the total transmission time of which is 192 hours.

25. Of these recording tapes, 469 copies were made as follows:

219	copies	in	French
165	"	"	English
67	"	"	Portuguese
16	"	"	German
1	copy	"	Arab
1	"	"	Somali

(A list of the African countries which received such tapes together with a breakdown of their number and contents is attached as Annex VI.)

26. The reaction of the African countries to these broadcasts varies. While they were welcomed in various regions in a very positive manner, there are other countries where it is difficult to form a judgment as to how they were received. It would appear that this chiefly depends on the political and sociological structure of the countries concerned. At the same time, it is very difficult to make some African countries accept spoken broadcasts - irrespective of their nature - which is due to their principle of "positive neutrality" which they strictly observe.

27. From some African countries, comments and opinions of local broadcasting stations have been received concerning the taped recordings of Inter Naciones. They are as follows:

- Abdijan is taking an active part in shaping these broadcasts by offering criticism and suggestions.
- Accra is broadcasting these tapes at regular intervals. No comments are available.
- Addis Ababa has so far not given any opinion.
- Bamako does not wish to receive musical transmissions, since these do not appeal to the population.
- Conakry is hardly interested at all in recording tapes. To some extent, this is probably due to the vigorous activity displayed by agents of the Soviet-occupied zone whose tapes are being broadcasted.
- Dakar has expressed the wish to be regularly supplied with recording tapes, which are considered to be good. The broadcasting station of Senegal, however, makes its own changes and/or amendments to these transmissions.
- Lagos prefers tapes with light, popular and dance music.
- Leopoldville is interested in receiving tapes, although it does not wish to have spoken transmissions. It chiefly favours transmissions of classical German music.
- Lome prefers light music. The programme directors of Togoland consider the transmissions so far sent out to be good. Comments from private listeners are not available.
- Lourenço Marques prefers landscape descriptions and light music.
- Luanda is broadcasting the recording tapes over 5 stations. They are greatly interested in these tapes.
- Nairobi broadcasted a Christmas transmission on the second Christmas holiday during peak hours. Comments have not been received.

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- Mogadishu has favourably commented on a first broadcast (a musical transmission intersected by spoken comments in Somali).
- Tananarive confirmed that the tapes had been received. No statements have, however, been received as to whether or not the tapes were actually broadcast.
- Yaoundé is broadcasting the tapes received. Comments have, however, not been received.

V. CONDITIONS AND POSSIBILITIES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE WEST TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

28. The following section contains an analysis of the technical and intellectual conditions viewed from the angle of broadcasting development, and of the possibilities for western aid in the broadcasting field to Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi, Congo (Leopoldville), Congo (Brazzaville), Camerouns, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Guinea and Senegal.

(a) General Observations

29. The tasks and problems in the field of information cannot be considered in isolation from other projects - in particular technical aid, economic aid and the general development of education and training, to which they are closely linked. It is therefore necessary to view the tasks and problems in the field of information in relation to the overall situation which is strongly influenced by the following three factors:

- (i) In the countries under review, there exist psychological difficulties, which principally stem from their political past and which are just as important as the actual tasks in the field of technical aid; in this connection, it is considered a particular drawback that the Africans are inclined to believe that colonialism is being continued in their countries by the western countries by other means in as much as they allegedly pursue to a considerable extent their own economic, political and sociological interests which are not always in harmony with the interests of the country concerned;
- (ii) only aid adapted to the problems of the countries which are to be helped is of practical value; lists of priorities for the development of each country in the field of broadcasting are an indispensable prerequisite to any effective development aid;

(iii) the problems in the African countries are so numerous, of such magnitude, and so varied in nature, that they can only be overcome - if they can be overcome at all - if the aiding countries combine all their resources in terms of money and people and employ these resources on the basis of a division of labour and in accordance with an overall plan worked out with the active participation of the development countries themselves; it should therefore be attempted to obtain from the African countries a contribution - at least in the organizational field - to the development of their broadcasting systems; the agenda of the conference recently held at Abidjan (Ivory Coast) by the Ministers of Information of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Congo (B), Tshad, Gabon, Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey, Senegal, Mauritania, Cameroun, Ethiopia, and Ivory Coast, supplied certain indications as to the possible nature of such a contribution; this conference examined two possibilities for organizing the broadcasting systems in the countries represented:

- the creation of a broadcasting and television union for the tropical countries;
- the accession to the "Urtna Broadcasting and Television Union" established by the Casablanca group of African states.

The implementation of these two plans might considerably assist the western countries in aiding the African countries.

29. The fact that the tasks in the field of information are closely linked to other problems of the country concerned, and that they must of necessity be solved concurrently, is supported by the following three considerations:

- (i) the success of any information activity is directly dependent on the degree to which the persons addressed are able to read and to write; any increase in literacy (which according to careful estimates was less than 15 per cent in most of the countries visited in 1960 although being one of the objects of education and training) will therefore exercise a direct influence on the conditions existing in the field of information in the country concerned;
- (ii) numerous development projects which have to be carried out in those countries - improvement of agricultural

methods, hygiene, control of epidemics, education of adults, instruction in civics, better legislation - can only be materialised with the help of information activities which reach and impress the masses;

- (iii) any development of the information activities into a system adequate both in size and in quality is only possible if it is carried out in harmony with the general economic development, since it is not only a matter of financing the very substantial costs for the build-up of information media but also of ensuring that people earn enough to pay for the newspapers, radio sets, cinema tickets, etc.

30. According to a paper by UNESCO experts (No. 30, Reports and Papers on Mass Communication, page 6) a country meets the minimum requirements for successful information work if it has at least five wireless sets per 100 inhabitants. At present, not one of the countries concerned comes anywhere near meeting this minimum requirement. The following figures will illustrate the magnitude of the problems in the field of information (although they ignore the related tasks in the field of education and training). In the countries mentioned above there are altogether about 72 million inhabitants. Based on the above UNESCO estimate, there should be a minimum of 3.6 million wireless sets in these countries. However, the number of sets available falls short of this figure by 2.8 million sets, which would therefore have to be procured immediately to meet the UNESCO requirement (see Annex VII).

31. The expenditure necessary to provide the technical means and the personnel required in order to enlarge the information activities to meet the UNESCO minimum requirements can be approximately computed. Assuming that a very simple wireless set costs about DM 60.--, a total of about DM 170 million would be needed to cover the immediate requirement stated above. Since this requirement can hardly be met, it would be unrealistic to work towards an immediate extension of the information activities in Africa to meet the figures demanded by UNESCO, although we should bear these figures in mind. If we wish to proceed in a realistic manner, any development of the information activities would have to be made an integrated part of an overall development plan and of each single development project.

(b) The situation in the various countries

32. The following facts are known about the situation in the various countries. They may serve as a basis for proposals to improve the broadcasting situation.

Kenya

33. Although Kenya is still far from meeting the minimum requirement established by UNESCO - i.e. 5 wireless set per 100 inhabitants - the situation is still very favourable in comparison with other countries.

Population:	6.26 million
Wireless sets existing:	150,000
Wireless sets required:	323,000
Deficiency:	163,000 wireless sets

For Kenya Broadcasting Service is broadcasting in 14 languages. In the field of broadcasting activities, the following tasks are most urgent:

- (i) Introduction of school broadcasts; procurement of the necessary funds for printing and distributing the papers required for educational broadcasts, if they are to be carried out in an effective way and in accordance with an established schedule.
- (ii) Introduction of a programme for the education of adults and paying for printing and distributing the papers needed for this purpose.
- (iii) Training of skilled personnel to deal with programmes and technical matters.
- (iv) Support of a television system now in preparation.

Since plans sufficiently advanced to warrant their execution are available for all these tasks, the problem is limited to the procurement of the funds required for their materialisation.

Tanganyika

34. In the field of information, Tanganyika is in many respects comparable to Kenya.

Population:	8.5 million
Wireless sets existing:	80,000
Wireless sets required:	425,000
Deficiency:	345,000 wireless sets

The desirable expansion of the broadcasting system is hampered by the following main problems:

- (i) The lack of a cheap and robust battery-operated wireless set working with transistors; (The same problem exists in all African countries. It appears that Japan is making efforts to develop such a set specifically for the African market.)

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- (ii) the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation needs a second transmitter in the vicinity of the Victoria Lake in order to cover the whole of Tanganyika;
- (iii) a shortage of funds if what is done inadequately today is to be done better; plans to extend the broadcasting system exist also for Tanganyika and are sufficiently advanced to permit their execution so that the procurement of funds constitutes the real problem.

Zanzibar

35. Zanzibar is at the moment a theatre of conflicts essentially due to the fact that a great number of different political and religious groups are involved in a struggle for power and influence. It may be safely assumed that Zanzibar is the centre of all communist infiltration activities in East Africa. The Arabs constitute the dominant element on the island, although the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants are Africans. Most of the inhabitants are Moslems but there are a number of Catholic missions trying to win over the population to their faith.

Population:	260,000
Wireless sets existing:	3,000
Wireless sets required:	13,000
Deficiency:	10,000 wireless sets

36. Both the government and the political parties agree that the broadcasting services will continue to be the most important information medium for some considerable time. In view of the present standard of living of the inhabitants of Zanzibar and Pemba and their earning possibilities in the foreseeable future, it appears most unlikely that the number of wireless sets on Zanzibar can be appreciably increased within a short time. Efforts are being made to provide in the villages of Zanzibar and Pemba possibilities of listening to broadcast transmissions in public buildings.

37. The following is desired in order to improve the broadcasting situation of Zanzibar and Pemba:

- (i) technical equipment required for communal broadcast-reception in the villages of Zanzibar and Pemba;
- (ii) improvement of the equipment of the broadcasting station;
- (iii) cheaper wireless sets for the people.

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Uganda

38. Population: 5.7 million
 Wireless sets existing: 75,000
 Wireless sets required: 285,000
 Deficiency: 210,000 wireless sets

39. The main problem opposing broadcasting efforts in Uganda is the fact that there is no such thing as a "Lingua Franca". Kiswahili, the most common language in all other East-African countries, is looked upon with scorn as being the "language of slaves". The broadcasting service is compelled to broadcast in 8 languages including English.

40. It results from this situation that the first and foremost requirement for the Uganda broadcasting services consists of two additional broadcasting transmitters. The existing transmitter with its auxiliary stations, if reinforced by two new transmitters, would be in a position to broadcast its programmes simultaneously in three languages. If this requirement is met, the following second requirement is bound to arise: 50 broadcasting experts to handle the programme, the technical installations and the administration. This automatically leads to a third requirement: a school to train the required expert personnel. What is also wanted is the development of a wireless set cheaper than those now offered on the market.

Ruanda-Urundi

41. Population: 4.8 million
 Wireless sets existing: 50,000
 Wireless sets required: 240,000
 Deficiency: 190,000 wireless sets

42. The broadcasting service is controlled by an official who is carrying out his broadcasting functions on a part-time basis and in addition to his normal functions. On the whole, programmes consist of lengthy, badly edited, and badly read news followed by the playing of musical records.

43. If the service were headed by an experienced broadcasting expert, the primitive nature of the present system and its many shortcomings of which at the moment nobody is really aware, would doubtless attract his attention. The broadcasting service in Ruanda-Urundi obviously needs the following:

- (i) trained broadcasting personnel to deal with the programme and technical installations;
- (ii) a well-equipped broadcasting building;
- (iii) mobile recording equipment;
- (iv) an additional transmitter.

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A 50 kw transmitter, packed in wooden cases, is at the moment in storage at Usumbura. It cannot be erected for the time being for the following two reasons:

- (i) it would cost between 2 and 2.5 million DM per year to operate this transmitter; the government cannot provide the necessary funds from the ordinary budget;
- (ii) if the political situation should develop along undesirable lines, the transmitter might be taken over by organizations which the present government does not wish to be in possession of a transmitter of this capacity.

Congo (Leopoldville)

44. In view of the political developments in this country, it appears questionable whether the area of the former Belgium colony can, for the purposes of information, be considered as an entity. Both wealth and educational levels vary considerably in the various regions, which are to form a very loose federation of states. This should be borne in mind when considering the following figures and observations.

Population:	12.66 million
Wireless sets existing:	175,000
Wireless sets required:	633,000
Deficiency:	458,000 wireless sets

45. The existing broadcasting system is sufficient to cover the whole country. Any extension and improvement of the programme would be subject to meeting the following requirements in the following order:

- (i) technical equipment, in particular transmitter vans and mobile recording equipment;
- (ii) trained personnel for programmes and technical matters;
- (iii) scholarships for broadcasting personnel to study broadcasting programmes and technology abroad; (It should be noted, however, that nothing could be gained by short-term training of unskilled personnel; what is required is a training period of three years);
- (iv) shorter special courses in European countries or in the United States for broadcasting personnel with previous training.

Congo (Brazzaville)

46. The area of former French Equatorial Africa is free from political unrest and even less developed than the other countries in the field of information.

Population:	4.7 million
Wireless sets existing:	45,000
Wireless sets required:	235,000
Deficiency:	190,000 wireless sets

47. SORAFOM - Société Radiodiffusion de la France d'Outre Mer - have been the pioneers in building up the first broadcasting services in all these countries - with the exception of Congo (L) and Ruanda-Urundi - in accordance with a general plan. During the first phase, transmitters and studios were established. The second phase, which is not yet completed, is devoted to increasing the transmitter output capacity in the areas formerly under French administration so as to cover the entire country. At the same time, courses began in the Studio Ecole in Paris, specially established to provide systematic training for broadcasting personnel in matters of programmes and technology.

Cameroons

48. Population:	3.2 million
Wireless sets existing:	40,000
Wireless sets required:	160,000
Deficiency:	120,000 wireless sets

49. The primary requirements for a broadcasting system in the Cameroons are as follows:

- (i) an increase of the transmitter capacity so as to ensure that the whole of the Cameroons is adequately covered;
- (ii) a modern broadcasting building in Yaoundé;
- (iii) mobile equipment, in particular transmitter vans and mobile recording equipment.

The broadcasting management considers, however, that the accomplishment of these three requirements, to be effective, should be accompanied by providing training for broadcasting personnel in matters of programmes and technology.

Togo

50. Togo differs from the Cameroons only in as much as it is considerably smaller and has fewer inhabitants.

Population:	1.1 million
Wireless sets existing:	5,000
Wireless sets required:	55,000
Deficiency:	50,000 wireless sets

51. The following is urgently required:

- (i) an increase of the transmitter capacity to ensure coverage of the whole country;
- (ii) studios with adequate technical equipment;
- (iii) trained broadcasting personnel for programmes and technical matters;
- (iv) cheap wireless sets.

52. Togo desires to procure a 100 kw transmitter for Lomé, although a 25 kw transmitter would suffice to reach all parts of the country. They wish, however, to be heard also outside their national frontiers - which is incidentally an ambition noticeable in all countries. This ambition might eventually result in a most precarious "frequency hodgepodge" since the frequencies employed have not been harmonized with the international frequency plan.

Ghana

53. Population:	4.7 million
Wireless sets existing:	100,000
Wireless sets required:	235,000
Deficiency:	135,000 wireless sets

These figures show that this country has reached a higher level of development than any other West African country in the field of information. Ghana is likely to increase this lead even further in the near future.

54. The tasks to be accomplished in order to improve the information services are considered to be a purely national responsibility, and the authorities concerned refuse to give any information on special problems arising in the field of information.

Ivory Coast and Senegal

55. In these two countries there is practically no difference in the present state of development and related problems in the field of education and information. The following statistical figures do not apply to the individual countries of former French West Africa but to former French West Africa as a whole:

Population:	16.2 million
Wireless sets existing:	100,000
Wireless sets required:	810,000
Deficiency:	710,000 wireless sets

56. In order to ensure broadcasting coverage adequate in quality and quantity, the following requirements - apart from a shortage of receiving sets - must be filled:

- (i) an increase of the transmitter capacity;
- (ii) trained broadcasting personnel for programme and technology;
- (iii) general and technical equipment.

Sierra Leone

57. As far as Sierra Leone is concerned, the following figures are available:

Population:	2.05 million
Wireless sets existing:	41,000
Wireless sets required:	102,000
Deficiency:	79,000 wireless sets

Guinea

58. Information work in Guinea - similar to the situation in Ghana - should in principle be based on the recognition and understanding of the country's efforts to consolidate its independence. Work based on criticism of these efforts would be doomed to failure.

Population:	2.5 million
Wireless sets existing:	12,000
Wireless sets required:	125,000
Deficiency:	113,000 wireless sets

59. In view of the feeling of resentment still existing in Guinea, the training of the badly needed broadcasting experts appears to be difficult in as much as it can hardly be carried out in France. In order to avoid the difficulties and delays which would be caused by the need to study a new language, the French-speaking parts of Switzerland or Canada might assume this task.

60. Requirements in Guinea are as follows:

- (i) expert personnel to deal with programmes and technical matters;

- (ii) a broadcasting building with adequate equipment;
- (iii) mobile recording equipment;
- (iv) an increase in the transmitter capacity.

The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Information considers item (iv) to be the most important. He wishes to increase the capacity of the transmitter from 18 kW to 100 kW "in order to disseminate the political enlightenment of Guinea to the whole of Africa and the world".

(c) Methods and Aims of Western Aid

61. In conclusion, some general aspects of the information work in the African countries will be highlighted. All critical observers and all Africans who express a frank and open opinion agree that, in view of the mistrust still existing in the African countries, it is most essential that aid should be accompanied by efforts to win the confidence of the leading African circles concerning the motives of the countries and people offering such aid. The simplest method of gaining their confidence would probably consist in convincing them that any and all aid is merely designed to solve the problems of the country concerned. The problems requiring solution in the field of information are clearly concentrated on the following four sectors:

- (i) Education and training
- (ii) Broadcasting services
- (iii) The press
- (iv) Films

62. Broadcasts are the most important information media in the areas of Africa which are the subject of this report. The requirements existing in this field are - with minor deviations - the same in all the countries considered, namely:

- (i) Personnel for programmes and technical matters
- (ii) Technical equipment
- (iii) Funds to extend and improve the programmes.

63. In the English-speaking parts of Africa, the broadcasting services have been developed to their present level by the British authorities in close co-operation with BBC. In former French Africa, this work was carried out by SORAFOM.

64. Information work in the African countries should essentially aim at aiding the African peoples to solve their problems. This could be achieved by measures supplementing the efforts made by the Africans themselves as well as by joint action. It would, for instance, be very useful if "success stories" on African accomplishments could be published by the press and by the broadcasting stations of the Western world and then be reflected in summaries and reports supplied to the national broadcasting systems of the countries concerned. (This method would appear to be one of the few possibilities to re-establish in Guinea and Ghana at least a part of the confidence which was lost due to unfriendly reports on these countries.)

65. In conclusion some recommendations are made, the implementation of which would, however, require close co-operation between the central organizations concerned:

- (i) Common funding - or cost-sharing in accordance with an established plan - of the broadcasting programmes for school broadcasts, education of adults, and campaigns related to special problems such as general hygiene, epidemics control, etc;
- (ii) Tanganyika needs a second transmitter in the vicinity of the Victoria Lake to enable it to reach the whole of Tanganyika with its broadcasts. It lacks, however, the necessary funds. The amount required is probably too high for one single western country when viewed under the angle of aid in the field of broadcasts only. Common funding would help Tanganyika and be financially acceptable for the aiding countries;
- (iii) In Usambura, a 50 kw transmitter, packed in cases, is being stored; Ruanda-Urundi has not the necessary means to erect and operate this transmitter;
- (iv) several countries - Togo, Camerouns, Ivory Coast - are building up their own public information services. Western aid could be very useful; it would, however, have a damaging effect if several European countries were to take a hand in these projects and render aid independently from each other, that is to say, more or less at random.

66. In this connection, it is perhaps not so important to lay the stress on one or the other individual project. What is necessary is to emphasise and show that a change is required in the mentality of the aiding western countries, if duplication of work, neglect of important fields, competition of the aiding countries among each other, etc. are to be avoided. If the western countries should succeed in bringing about this change of mentality and be determined to co-operate with one another and with the development countries themselves, there should be ample opportunity of doing fruitful work.

OTAN/NATO,
Paris, XVIIc.

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SOVIET BLOC BROADCASTS TO AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

(A) USSR

In English 165 min. (5 broadcasts, 30 minutes each
 1 broadcast, 15 minutes)

Transmitters in operation: For each programme, at least four transmitters are on the air.

In French 135 min. (1 broadcast, 60 minutes;
 1 broadcast, 15 minutes;
 2 broadcasts, 30 minutes each)

Transmitters in operation: For each programme, at least four transmitters are on the air.

In Kiswahili 30 min. (1 programme of 30 minutes)

Transmitters in operation: For this programme, four transmitters are on the air.

(B) CHINA

In English 7 hours (7 programmes, one hour each)

Transmitters in operation: For each programme, four transmitters are on the air.

In French 4 hours (4 programmes, one hour each)

Transmitters in operation: For each programme, four transmitters are on the air.

In Portuguese 30 min. (1 programme of 30 minutes)

Transmitters in operation: For this programme, four transmitters.

In Swahili

1600 - 1630 hours GMT, 12.55 mcs and 15.095 mcs

1700 - 1730 hours GMT, 9.48 mcs and 15.5 mcs

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(c) POLAND

In English 90 min. (3 broadcasts, 30 minutes each)

Transmitters in operation: For all programmes, three transmitters.

In French 90 min. (three broadcasts, 30 minutes each)

Transmitters in operation: For all programmes, three transmitters.

(D) CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In English 30 min. (1 programme of 30 minutes)

Transmitters in operation: For this programme, four transmitters.

In French 30 min. (1 programme of 30 minutes)

Transmitters in operation: For this programme, four transmitters.

(E) SOVIET OCCUPIED ZONE OF GERMANY

In English 45 min. (1 broadcast of 45 minutes)

Transmitters in operation: For this programme, one transmitter

In French 45 min. (1 programme of 45 minutes)

Transmitters in operation: For this programme, one transmitter

(F) SUMMARY: SOVIET BLOC BROADCASTS TO AFRICA

USSR	=	330 min/day (Arab not included)
POLAND	=	180 min/day (" " ")
CHINA	=	810 min/day (" " ")
CSSR	=	60 min/day (" " ")
SOVIET ZONE	=	90 min/day (" " ")

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TRANSMISSION SCHEDULES AND FREQUENCIES OF SOVIET BLOC
TRANSMITTERS WHICH CAN BE HEARD IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES
SOUTH OF THE SAHARA, AND LANGUAGES USED IN BROADCASTS

SENEGAL:

Radio Moscow

French (daily)

0645 - 0700 hrs GMT in the 31 / 25 / 19 and 16 m wave bands
1230 - 1300 " " " " 25 / 19 / 16 and 13 m " "
1800 - 1830 " " " " 41 / 31 / and 25 m " "
2000 - 2100 " " " " 49 / 41 / 31 and 25 m " "

Radio Peking

French (daily)

1830 - 2230 hrs GMT in the 49 / 41 / 31 and 25 m wave bands

German (daily)

1800 - 1830 hrs GMT in the 49 / 41 / 31 and 25 m wave bands
2000 - 2030 " " " " 49 / 41 / 31 and 25 m " "

No information is available on transmission schedules of
Radio Warsaw and Radio Belgrade

NIGERIA:

Radio Peking

English and Hausa (daily)

2130 - 2230 hrs GMT on 31.55 m

No information is available on transmission schedules of
Radio Moscow

GUINEA:

Radio Moscow (in French):

Wavelength	daily between 0645 and 0700 hrs	Frequencies
16.76 m		17.895 kc
19.43 m		15.440 kc
23.96 m		12.020 kc
31.75 m		9.450 kc

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Wavelength	daily between 1230 and 1300 hrs	Frequencies
13.00 m		21.475 kc
16.86 m		17.795 kc
19.58 m		15.325 kc
25.36 m		11.830 kc

daily
between 1700 and 1730 hrs

16.76 m	17.895 kc
19.47 m	15.405 kc
25.56 m	11.735 kc
31.17 m	9.625 kc

daily
between 2030 and 2100 hrs

16.76 m	17.895 kc
19.74 m	15.200 kc
25.48 m	11.775 kc
31.58 m	9.500 kc

daily
between 2100 and 2130 hrs

16.76 m	17.895 kc
19.74 m	15.200 kc
24.94 m	12.030 kc
30.86 m	9.720 kc

CONGO: (EX-BELGIAN):

Radio Moscow

French (daily)

Broadcasts in the 30 m and 60 m bands
Frequencies not known

ETHIOPIA:

Radio Moscow

Amharic (daily)

1900 - 1930 hrs on frequencies 17.785, 15.440, 15.200, 15.115,
11.925, 11.870 and 19.775 kc

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GHANA

Radio Moscow (reception loud and clear)

<u>GMT</u>	<u>Wave bands</u>	<u>Language</u>
0630 - 0644	16, 19, 25, 31 m	English
1200 - 1229	13, 16, 19, 25 m	"
1600 - 1629	31, 41 m	"
1700 - 1729	31, 41, 49 m	"
1900 - 1929	31, 41, 49 m	"
1930 - 1959	31, 41 m	"
1730 - 1759	----	(Swahili)

Radio Peking (reception loud and clear)

<u>Accra</u>	<u>meters</u>	<u>kcs</u>	<u>Language</u>
1800 - 1900	30.69	9915	English
1500 - 1600	24.88	12055	"
1500 - 1600	19.81	15095	"
1800 - 1900	40.90	1335	"
2130 - 2230	31.55	9510	"

Radio Prague (reception medium and poor)

One hour per day, other information not available.

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THE BROADCASTING NETWORK OF RADIO CAIRO -
LIST OF THE LANGUAGES USED BY TRANSMITTERS
OF THE UAR

1. Radio Cairo Broadcasting Chain

Medium Frequency:

Cairo	I	50 KW	773 kcs	388.1 m
"	II	100 KW	926 "	324.0 m
"	III	50 KW	557 "	538.6 m
"	IV	300 KW	620 "	483.9 m
"	V	300 KW	818 "	366.7 m
"	VI	2 KW	1313 "	228.5 m
Alexandria		10 KW	1277 "	234.9 m
Minia		2 KW	1079 "	278.0 m
Assiut		2 KW	980 "	306.1 m
Shag		2 KW	1142 "	262.7 m
Luxor		2 KW	1079 "	278.0 m
Assuan		2 KW	1178 "	254.7 m

High Frequency:

	6215 "	48.27 m
	6250 "	48.00 m
	7050 "	42.55 m
	9790 "	30.64 m
	9795 "	30.62 m
	9805 "	30.60 m
	11,664 "	25.72 m
	11,670 "	25.71 m
	11,915 "	25.18 m
	11,985 "	25.03 m
50, 70, 90, 100 KW	11,990 "	25.02 m
	11,995 "	25.01 m
	12,025 "	24.95 m
	12,030 "	24.94 m
	12,050 "	24.90 m
	15,330 "	19.57 m
	15,390 "	19.49 m
	15,430 "	19.44 m
	15,465 "	19.39 m
	15,475 "	19.38 m
	17,690 "	16.96 m
	17,915 "	16.75 m
	17,920 "	16.74 m

2. List of languages used by transmitters of Cairo UAR
Broadcasting Corporation

Amharic	Italian
Arab	Kisomali
English	Kiswahili
French	Portuguese
Hausa	Urdu

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DEUTSCHE
(GERMAN)

WELLE
(WAVE)

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>News</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>Johann Sebastian Bach: Cantata No. 51: "Jauchzet Gott in Allen Landen" "Die Hauspostille"</p>	<p>News</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>The Master-Piece and its Interpreters W. A. Mozart: Symphony in g-minor, KV 550 (Furtwängler, Walter, Harry Blech)</p>	<p>News</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>Popular country music News summary and Exchange Market Report</p> <p>Popular country music (contd.)</p>	<p>News</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>Short Soloist Concert Confidently speaking</p> <p>German Choirs sing The Hannover Soloists' Association under W. Gabers</p>	<p>News</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>Salzburg Festivals: W. A. Mozart "Idomeneo, Re di Creta" Act I Conductor: Ferenc Friscay</p>	<p>News</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>Musical favourites News Summary and Raw Material Market Musical favourites (contd.)</p>	<p>News</p> <p>Commentary</p> <p>What our listeners wish to hear</p>
<p>How We Live (Life in Baden-Baden)</p> <p>What was this Musical Quizz</p>	<p>How We Live (Sporting News)</p> <p>DX programme</p> <p>Lovely melodies</p>	<p>How We Live (Self-Portrait, Theodor Heuss)</p> <p>German literature</p> <p>Chamber Music Compositions by Ernst Pepping 12th September, 1901</p>	<p>How We Live (Topics)</p> <p>The Chinese Women Opera Serenade by Chr. W. Gluck</p> <p>A broadcast by the Nordd. Rundfunk, Hannover</p>	<p>How We Live (Portrait: Carl J. Burckhardt)</p> <p>Alice, Svend and Ulrik make music</p>	<p>How We Live (2 days before the Bundestag election)</p> <p>Symphony Concert W. A. Mozart: Symphone No. 34, C-major, KV 338</p> <p>J. Haydn: Concert for Viola, Piano and Strings</p>	<p>How We Live (Weekly Review)</p> <p>Diary of our native country</p> <p>What our listeners wish to hear (contd.)</p>
<p>Foreign language news and comments</p> <p>Dance music</p> <p>News</p>	<p>Foreign language news</p> <p>Learn German with the "German Wave"</p> <p>"Die klingende Drehscheibe" (selected records)</p> <p>News</p>	<p>Foreign language news</p> <p>Learn German with the "German Wave"</p> <p>Songs and tunes</p> <p>News</p>	<p>Foreign language news</p> <p>Learn German with the "German Wave"</p> <p>Berlin Tales</p> <p>News</p>	<p>Foreign language news</p> <p>Learn German with the "German Wave"</p> <p>"In triple time"</p> <p>News</p>	<p>Foreign language news</p> <p>Learn German with the "German Wave"</p> <p>Every-day life in East Germany is different A Report by Hanns Schwarze</p> <p>News</p>	<p>Foreign language news</p> <p>Learn German with the "German Wave"</p> <p>In popular language A word on Sunday</p> <p>News</p>

LIST OF THE TAPES DISTRIBUTED BY THE PRESS AND INFORMATION
 OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, MADE AVAILABLE TO THE AFRICAN
 BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS

Ser. No.	Country	Language	Transmitting Cycle	Transmitting Time	Number of copies
1	Ghana	English	Weekly 8-4 min.	30 min	
2	Liberia	"	" 15 min.	60 min.	
3	Nigeria	"	On-the-spot reports, as coming in	20 min.	
4	Mozambique	Portuguese	Weekly 30 min.	120 min.	1
5	Angola	"	Weekly 30 min.	120 min.	5
6	Togo	French	Twice per month 15 min. (up to four times)	60 min.	
7	Cameroons	French	2-4 times per month 15 min.	60 min.	
8	Guinea	French	6-8 on-the-spot reports per month	60 min	
9	Ivory Coast	French	" " "	60 min.	
10	Congo	"	" " "	60 min.	
11	Madagascar	"	" " "	60 min.	
12	Senegal	"	" " "	60 min.	
13	Central Africa	"	" " "	60 min.	
	(a) Congo	"	" " "	60 min.	
	(b) Central African Republic	"	" " "	60 min.	

If there are events of immediate interest special tapes in English, French or native languages are sent to the countries concerned.

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LIST OF COUNTRIES SUPPLIED WITH TAPES BY INTER NATIONES,
INDICATING THE CONTENTS OF THE TAPED BROADCASTS AND THE
LANGUAGES USED

- Abidjan: 18 titles (9 cultural reports, 8 musical broadcasts and 1 lecture) in French
Total transmission time 8 h. 10 min.
- Accra: 32 titles (20 cultural reports, 11 musical broadcasts and 1 lecture) in English
Total transmission time 11 h. 40 min.
- Addis Ababa: 5 titles (musical broadcasts) in English
Total transmission time 2 h. 23 min.
- Bamaco: 35 titles (22 cultural reports, 12 musical broadcasts and 1 lecture) in French
Total transmission time 14 h. 20 min.
- Conakry: 23 titles (15 reports, 7 musical broadcasts and 1 lecture) in French
Total transmission time 9 h. 20 min.
- Dakar: 32 titles (19 reports, 12 musical broadcasts and 1 lecture) in French and Arab
Total transmission time 16 h. 30 min.
- Lagos: 44 titles (24 cultural reports, 15 musical broadcasts and 1 lecture) in English
Total transmission time 18 h. 30 min.
- Leopoldville: 14 titles (11 musical broadcasts and 3 lectures) in French
Total transmission time 9 h. 10 min.
- Lome: 33 titles (20 reports, 11 musical broadcasts and 2 lectures) in French and German
Total transmission time 13 h. 25 min.
- Lourenço Marques: 30 titles (18 reports, 11 musical broadcasts and 1 lecture) in Portuguese
Total transmission time 14 h. 10 min.
- Luanda: 37 titles (24 reports, 11 musical broadcasts and 2 lectures) in Portuguese
Total transmission time 16 h. 20 min.
- Nairobi: 24 titles (19 reports, 4 musical broadcasts and 1 lecture) in English
Total transmission time 8 h. 10 min.

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Mogadishu: Contact has been established only recently by making available one title (musical broadcast) including intermediate texts in Somali

Monrovia: 37 titles (23 cultural reports, 10 musical broadcasts and 4 lectures) in English
Total transmission time 13 h. 30 min.

Tananarive: 31 titles (18 reports, 12 musical broadcasts and 1 lecture) in French
Total transmission time 12 h. 10 min.

Yaoundé: 38 titles (23 cultural reports, 11 musical broadcasts and lectures) in French and German
Total transmission time 13 h. 30 min.

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AVAILABILITY OF RADIO SETS IN CERTAIN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

According to UNESCO criteria under which a minimum effectiveness of broadcast information is ensured only if 5 radio sets per 100 habitants are available, the following tabulation shows on a country by country basis the number of sets existing, the number required, and the number short of requirements. The figures are based on a careful study made in 1960 as of 1st June, 1960

Country	Number of sets required	Number of sets existing	Deficiency
Kenya	323,000	150,000	173,000
Tanganyika	425,000	80,000	345,000
Zanzibar	13,000	3,000	10,000
Uganda	285,000	75,000	210,000
Ruanda-Urundi	240,000	50,000	190,000
Congo (L)	633,000	175,000	458,000
Congo (B)	235,000	45,000	190,000
Cameroons	160,000	40,000	120,000
Togo	55,000	5,000	50,000
Ghana	235,000	100,000	135,000
Former French West Africa	810,000	100,000	710,000
Guinea	125,000	12,000	113,000
Sierra Leone	102,500	23,000	79,500

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