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DOCUMENT  
AC/201(A)-D/6  
20/21/23

THE AD HOC STUDY GROUP

on

BROADCASTS TO AFRICA (SOUTH OF THE SAHARA)

BROADCASTS TO THE SUB-SAHARAN  
AFRICA

Note by the United States Delegation

Anti-Western broadcasts heard in Africa originate principally from three sources: the Sino-Soviet bloc, the UAR,, and certain African radio stations. The total number of broadcast hours and of new language transmissions from these sources is on a swift and constant incline. Although present information on radio reception in Africa is inadequate, it appears that generally satisfactory reception in the heavily populated centers of Africa permits listeners there, keenly interested in news and knowledge of the world about them, to tune into signals of competitive broadcasters. African audiences are for the most part young in years, highly impressionistic and strikingly responsive in making know their program likes and dislikes. The peak listening hours in Africa are from 6.00 to 7.30 a.m.; 5.00 to 6.00 p.m.; and 7.00 to 10.30 p.m. In varying degrees, reaching a peak in Soviet efforts at the complete destruction of Western influence in Africa, the anti-Western broadcasts seek to create a highly favorable image of the originating country and to displace or diminish Western prestige. Moscow has stepped up its service in African vernaculars and Peiping has started Swahili. The estimated 3 million radio receivers now in Africa give the NATO countries an important opportunity to compete with and counter anti-Western broadcasts. A strengthened Western capacity, however, for reaching African audiences with a clear and constant signal is essential. Also needed is the increased use of African vernaculars on Western broadcasts. By 1965 it is estimated that radio will reach an audience of 27 to

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31 million people in Africa. Additional studies are desirable to provide more definitive information on the relative impact of broadcasts reaching Africa from internal and external sources and to indicate the changing language patterns and linguistic implication of political trends.

(I) SOURCES OF ANTI-WESTERN BROADCASTS

(A) Sino-Soviet Bloc Broadcasts.

2. The highest percentage of expansion in Soviet-bloc broadcasts worldwide in the past year has been in broadcasts tailored and directed exclusively into Africa. Overall, anti-Western broadcasts to Africa almost doubled in 1960 and the rapid rise of new programs and new language transmissions has continued into 1961. In the first quarter of this year the total output of Communist bloc broadcasts beamed exclusively to Africa increased from 96:50 to 121:20 hours per week, an increase of 25%. (See attached chart for new increases since first quarter). Most of this expansion was due to the emergence of Poland as a broadcaster to Africa with a total output greater than the combined hours of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet occupied zone of Germany, the only other satellites that have broadcasts exclusively for Africa. Peiping's increased services to Africa have also been a major factor in the total expansion of transmissions.

3. Swahili, an important lingua franca of East and Central Africa, was introduced by Radio Moscow in 1960 and its weekly hours of broadcast in this language doubled in January, 1961 from 3½ to 7. According to the Soviet Encyclopedia, Swahili transmissions could have a theoretical maximum audience of 10 to 15 million people in East Africa, including those using Swahili as a second language.

4. The Soviet Union is the only major power to broadcast in Amharic. The activation of this language broadcast in 1960 has been supported by the presence in Moscow of Ethiopian technicians on a training status, who are being used as Amharic announcers. So far, Swahili and Amharic are the only African languages in which the bloc is broadcasting, but various announcements have been made by the USSR and Communist China of plans to initiate and expand their use of additional African languages and dialects. There has been a marked expansion of Soviet broadcasts in Portuguese.

5. As of May 1, 1961 the Sino-Soviet countries were broadcasting 357:30\* hours per week to Africa in six languages: Arabic - 166:50 hours; English - 94:30 hours; French - 65:55

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(\*This includes broadcasts beamed exclusively to Africa and those beamed partly to Africa, including the Arabic services to the Arab world. See attached chart for new increases.)

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hours; Portuguese - 20:25 hours; Swahili - 7 hours; and Amharic - 3:30 hours. The output per week distributed among the Soviet bloc broadcasters is as follows: USSR - 106:10 hours; China - 105:00 hours; Soviet occupied zone of Germany - 59:30 hours; Czechoslovakia - 22:10 hours; Poland - 21:00 hours; Albania - 21:00 hours; Bulgaria - 12:50 hours; Hungary - 7:00 hours; Rumania - 3.30 hours.

(B) UAR Broadcasts (1)

6. Themes exploiting Africa's frustrations and anti-colonial bitterness dominate anti-Western broadcasts to Africa by the United Arab Republic (Egypt.) As part of its growing efforts to displace Western with Egyptian influence in Sub-Saharan Africa, Radio Cairo on July 29, 1961, nearly doubled its weekly hours of broadcasting, including the addition of programs in five new African vernaculars as follows: (1) Lingala -- a lingua franca in northwestern Congo embracing upward of one million speakers in the former Belgian Congo, and of about one-half million speakers of related dialects in the former French Congo and in the Central African Republic; (2) Fulani -- a widely spoken vernacular that may have as many as five million users, principally concentrated in Northern Nigeria, Guinea, and Mali (at least nine African countries broadcast in Fulani and related languages); (3) Lunda; (4) Nyanja; and (5) Shona - important vernaculars in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia respectively.

7. The UAR's broadcasting service to Africa, in nine African languages in addition to Arabic, English, and French, is more extensive than that of any non-African nation. In July of this year the UAR inaugurated its "Voice of Africa" to complement its long-established "Voice of the Arabs". Upon completion of the announced "Voice of Islam" the UAR will have added potential to incite Moslems in Africa against the "white dogs" and "white pigs," who are now prime targets of Cairo Swahili broadcasts. The UAR also plans the expansion of the "Voice of Palestine" and the inauguration of "Radio Algeria."

(C) African Radio Broadcasts.

8. While there are no African radio stations which can be described as wholly anti-Western in program content, a number of them from time to time and in varying degrees attack policies of NATO member governments on issues such as Angola, Algeria, Bizerte; on South African apartheid, nuclear testing in the Sahara, and on Palestine. American society, particularly with

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(1) See also Annex C.

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reference to racial issues and incidents involving African diplomats, is a target of critical African broadcasts. The U. S. and West European countries are also the target of "neo-colonialist" charges by a number of African stations.

9. Foremost in Sub-Saharan Africa in the list of such stations are Radio Conakry, Radio Mali, Radio Bukavu (Kivu, Congo), Radio Ghana. The most ambitious among these stations is Ghana's Pan-African service, which started trial broadcasts in June 1961 and commenced fuller operation in September. When fully initiated, schedules will include French, English, Swahili, Hausa, Arabic, and Portuguese.

10. The importance attached by the Soviet bloc to indigenous radio as an instrument for extending Communist influence in Africa is evidenced in Communist offers to help build the broadcast capacity of the African states. The bloc has supplied transmitters for Radio Conakry -- one of which went into operation in late September 1961 as "The Voice of the Revolution".

11. The Soviet-occupied zone of Germany and Hungary have offered 100 KW transmitters to Mali. Ethiopia has been offered a 100 KW transmitter by Czechoslovakia. In addition, the USSR has promised to help develop TV in Conakry. Under the terms of the several cultural agreements between Guinea and the Communist countries, the Bloc is to provide technical and program organization and production at the radio facilities in Leipzig. Poland has made offers to set up shops in Guinea to sell and repair Polish radio receivers. The USSR has also offered to build a radio station in the Somali Republic -- as a gift.

12. In June, 1961, Czechoslovakia granted Mali a loan providing assistance in several fields, including radio equipment. Earlier, Czechoslovakia had offered to provide radio receivers and to train Malian radio technicians. Under terms of several cultural agreements with Communist countries Mali receives some program materials from the Bloc. For example, the cultural accord with Mongolia provides for an exchange of tapes of recorded folk music and discs for use in radio programming. Poland and Mali have an agreement providing for program and technical cooperation in the radio field.

13. Soviet penetration of African broadcasting takes additional forms. A Budapest broadcast said that the Hungarian Radio had established links with radio stations of the Sudan and Guinea among other countries, thus raising to 50 the number of Hungary's radio partners. According to a TASS report, radio "hams" from 100 countries took part in the "Peace to this World" international competition. In April, 1960, prior to this

contest, African listeners to Radio Moscow were invited to take part in it. They were told that the Central Club of Radio Amateurs in Moscow had confirmed "ham" contacts with Madagascar, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Tunisia, Nigeria, Ghana, Nyasaland, Kenya, Ethiopia, and numerous other countries on the African continent. Further, a Leningrad radio club for school children which owned two sets was also reported to have established connections with Africa.

14. Occasionally, African students in Moscow have sent messages to their compatriots in their native dialects over Radio Moscow. A Swiss radio and TV magazine recently reported that Radio Peiping has been advertising its broadcasts to Africa in quarter page announcements in African newspapers. The notices specify the exact timings and wave lengths of the transmissions.

15. The Guinean Government relies almost exclusively on Communist materials for foreign political items it distributes in a daily press bulletin, a copy of which presumably goes to Radio Conakry. Five Soviet bloc news agencies supply material to information outlets in the following countries: Guinea - TASS (USSR), ADN (Soviet-occupied zone of Germany), NCNA (Communist China), AGER (Rumanian) CTK (Czechoslovakia); Mali - TASS, ADN, NCNA, CTK; Ghana - TASS, PRAVDA, NCNA; Morocco - TASS, NCNA; Congo - TASS; Ethiopia - TASS; Libya - TASS.

(II) VOA BROADCASTS(1)

16. United Nations broadcasts over VOA facilities are broadcasts prepared and voiced by the United Nations Staff, which takes full responsibility for them. The United Nations makes a yearly token payment of about \$30,000 for the use of the VOA transmitters. (See Annex B)

Purpose of VOA broadcasts

17. The basic charter under which VOA operates is contained in an official document as follows:

"The long-range interests of the United States are served by communicating directly with the peoples of the world by radio. To be effective, the Voice of America must win the attention and respect of listeners. These principles will govern VOA broadcasts:

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(1) See Annex A for facilities, languages and hours.

1. VOA will establish itself 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. It will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions.
3. As an official radio, VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively. VOA will also present responsible discussion and opinion of these policies."

18. In following these principles the VOA seeks to be informative and accurate, and to avoid being labelled propagandistic. VOA believes that information about the world at large is vital to the new nations of Africa, not only information about the United States, but about the Free World, about communist countries, about modern education, science, agriculture, and the arts. In particular, in the case of Africa, it is believed that comprehensive, accurate news of other African countries is also especially important and useful."

#### Local placement

19. In addition to direct short-wave broadcasting, the United States Information Agency, of which the VOA is a part, directs its local representatives in 28 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa to secure placement of radio programs for broadcasting on local African stations. English, French, Swahili, Amharic, Hausa, Lingala and Ibo program tapes are recorded at VOA and shipped to the local USIS offices. They are offered to local stations for broadcast with or without attribution to the VOA. Among these materials are English lessons for French, Amharic, or Swahili speakers, series programs about American jazz or folk music, talks about American history, society, or political institutions, and documentaries on space research and science in general. Weekly "radio newsreels" in English, and a monthly one in French provide African stations with short reports or actualities on science, art, sports, youth and women's activities for inclusion in their own newsreels, special events or documentary programs. The present rate of use of such taped programs is about 100 hours per week.

20. In addition VOA broadcasts three special "service transmissions" each week in English, French and Swahili designed for ordinary shortwave listeners and also to service local African radio stations which can tape and rebroadcast all or part of the transmissions. These materials are often tailored to the specific needs or requests of particular regions.

Future Plans

Programs

21. If funds are provided by the Congress, VOA hopes next year to expand the present 1 hour of French and 1½ hours of English now broadcast specially to Africa by an additional two hours of French, and also to begin daily 30-minute broadcasts in Hausa and Swahili.

Facilities

22. VOA is now proceeding, with the help of the BBC, to augment the power of the six 50 kw transmitters presently at Wooferton, England. They are being replaced with six 250 kw transmitters. Some of these will be used for VOA broadcasts to Africa, and should materially increase audibility in the Sub-Saharan area.

23. In late 1963 the VOA transmitters at Tangier will cease to be used by VOA, according to the terms of an agreement with the Government of Morocco. Radio Maroc will get three of the existing ten transmitters (one 100 kw and two 50 kw), VOA removing the other seven. Tangier is not now used for broadcasts to Sub-Saharan Africa.

24. Two new antennas were built this year in Munich for directional broadcasts to Africa, and two additional antennas will be modified during the coming months so as to strengthen the African signal.

25. In 1963 a new VOA relay station complex in Liberia will be completed and eight 250 kw short-wave transmitters will be in operation. In early summer of 1962 VOA will have installed and operating in Liberia a temporary installation of two 50 kw transportable transmitters which will be withdrawn when the larger Liberian transmitters come on the air in 1963.

Training of Personnel

26. VOA so far has conducted on-the-job training of African radio program personnel from the Congo (5), Ethiopia (5), Tanganyika (1), N. Rhodesia (1), and Kenya (1) and hopes to expand this activity. These men return to their own home countries after training, and have proved receptive to program suggestions and to the use of VOA taped programs on their own stations after they return.

27. VOA feels itself considerably handicapped by lack of trained African personnel able to translate and voice materials in local languages.

III. RADIO RECEPTION IN AFRICA(A) Signals

28. Insufficient reliable information on radio reception in Africa makes difficult an assessment regarding the effectiveness of the anti-Western broadcasts in reaching and influencing the audiences in the area. Moscow (see table at Annex F for details) has a mixed signal in Africa - depending on reception conditions. However, its signal is usually strong and often sufficiently clear for interested Africans to stay tuned, whereas Westerners under similar circumstances would probably switch to another station. Various reports indicate that Peiping's signal is generally loud and clear in East and Southern Africa but is subject to interference in West Africa.

29. Cairo has generally a good signal, though it is reported spotty in West Africa re the new services in French and Hausa. In East Africa, Cairo's transmissions in Somali, Swahili, Arabic, etc., are generally satisfactory in signal. Large-scale external broadcasting from stations within Africa are presumed to have a good signal.

(B) Audiences

30. Audiences in sub-Saharan Africa tend to divide into three groups: a small minority of highly-educated Africans and Europeans listening exclusively to European language transmissions; a much larger group listening to both vernacular and European languages; and a very large group listening exclusively to vernacular programs geared to a low educational level. African audiences are young in years. They are eager to utilize what they regard as a new medium for information and entertainment. They have a growing desire for news of the external world - particularly as it relates to Africa.

31. Although radio is currently the primary communications medium, its large potential for expansion is evident in that it presently reaches only about 17 million out of a total population of about 175 million. The radio audience has increased from some 8 million in 1954 and is expected to reach more than 27 million by 1965.

32. In one of the first large-scale public opinion surveys carried out in West Africa it was found that about 3 out of 4 persons queried in the capital cities of Accra, Lagos, Abidjan, and Dakar listen to the radio and most of these have access to a radio in their home. A heavy majority of the respondents stated they received their news about the world from radio. From about half to two-thirds stated the radio provides them with the best information.



33. On the subject of program preferences, knowledge is at best only superficial. It appears, however, that the relatively educated African audiences, most of whom are eager for news, information, and entertainment, are becoming highly selective listeners, willing to listen under adverse reception conditions that would deter Westerners, and are not content (except in rural areas) to remain captive audiences under wired diffusion systems that are a factor in some regions. Most local stations are impressed with the voluminous mail - often written in the vernacular and unstimulated - of a critical and demanding nature regarding programs. Many local authorities are giving increased attention to such reactions and are seeking to develop, where practical, some forms of organized research.

(C) Trends

34. Some authorities believe that in the long run external broadcasters to Africa will be forced to use "the language of the people" - a factor which Peiping, Moscow, and Cairo have shown evidence they are responding to. Many marginally-educated Africans who are comparatively at ease in a primary vernacular are destined to become a significant force in the political mass organizations now emerging in Tropical Africa.

35. African stations are increasing their efforts to achieve some degree of mutual support. Ghana and Guinea have agreed to relay some of each other's programs and Guinea may utilize program material from Mali Radio. The formalization of Cairo's African branch into the "Voice of Africa" apparently represents Cairo's bid to unilaterally establish the UAR as a base for the African radio station proposed by the Third African Peoples Conference in March, 1961 and repeated by the First All-African Journalist Conference at Bamako in May, 1961. On 17th June, 1961 Cairo reported that this "Radio of Free Africa" will be nothing but the voice of the African peoples. The comment stated that the station "which probably will transmit from Cairo" will expose the "imperialist masters" of Israel.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

36. A critical need exists to obtain additional, reliable information on the place of radio as a communications medium in Africa, to assess the size of audiences and the relative impact of competing programs and stations. The impact of external broadcasts on African audiences will remain largely unknown in most areas until further survey research studies are available for analysis.

37. Dramatic advances have occurred within the past five years in terms of new transmission facilities, sales of radio receivers, and resulting increases in the number of Africans having access to radio. The rapid rise of new, independent African states promises an even more accelerated growth in radio in the immediate future. African peoples are becoming increasingly interested in their own countries, in Africa, and

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in the outside world. At the same time, new African governments are showing an awareness of the importance of radio by seeking to assert political control of the medium, while planning large-scale expansions of facilities - not only to achieve greater domestic coverage but also for external broadcasting itself.

38. Broadcasting in Africa, because of the great distances involved, remains primarily short-wave (with some medium wave bands). Presently crowded short-wave bands threaten to become even more congested, given the many external broadcasting plans of new governments. Strength of signal for Western broadcasts into the area, therefore, becomes increasingly necessary.

39. Radio in Africa is nearly all government-controlled, and will probably remain so, given the massive problems of social and political instability facing emerging African governments and the commanding need for them to control the medium for the uses of information, propaganda, and entertainment. Increased opportunities for appreciable placement of friendly, Western broadcast material on these stations, with few exceptions, would appear to be severely limited.

40. Western broadcasts in African vernaculars must be expanded to achieve broader comprehension as well as to cover new elements in the continent's population. The top two vernaculars in sub-Saharan Africa are Swahili, which is spoken by about 10 million people in Somalia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Mozambique and along the Eastern coast of Africa; and Hausa, spoken by about 9 million people mainly in Nigeria and Niger, but also along the entire interior of West Africa.

41. Perhaps the realm in which the Soviet bloc broadcasts enjoy their greatest effectiveness is the seeming identification with Africa's new aspirations and emotions - nationalism, pan-Africanism, neutralism, racial and cultural assertiveness, the desire for rapid socio-economic modernization, and the fear of Western "neo-colonialism".

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VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS

TABLE I                      (\*) ENGLISH TO AFRICA

0500-0730 GMT

WLWO-5	110kw	9740kc
WLWO-2	110kw	11805
WLWO-1	110kw	9770
WLWO-6	110kw	6025

Relays

MUN-1	75kw	11875
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1600-1630

WLWO-4	110kw	21485
WLWO-3	110kw	15250

Relays

MUN-1	75kw	11960
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1630-1700 (pre-shipped tape)

MUN-1	75kw	11960
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1700-1800

WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-4	100kw	15440
MUN-1	75kw	11960

(\*) Transmitter Key

WLWO - Bethany, Ohio  
WBOU - Bound Brook, New Jersey  
MUN - Munich, Germany

COL - Colombo, Ceylon  
TAN - Tangier, Morocco  
BBC - British Broadcasting Corp,  
Woofferton

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1800-1830 (Produced especially for Africa)

WBOU-4	50kw	21570
WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

COL-3	35kw	15230
MUN-4	100kw	15440
MUN-1	75kw	11960
TAN-7	35kw	21455

1830-1900 (Produced especially for Africa)

WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-4	100kw	15440
MUN-1	75kw	11960

1900-1915

WLWO-5	110kw	*21520
WLWO-6	110kw	*17795
WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-4	100kw	15440
MUN-1	75kw	11960

1915-1930 (For W. Africa)

WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-4	100kw	15440
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1915-2000 (For E. Africa)(Pre-shipped tape)

MUN-1	75kw	11960
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2000-2100

WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-4	100kw	15440
MUN-1	75kw	11960

2100-2115

WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

\* Saturday and Sunday only

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Relays

*MUN-4	100kw	15440
MUN-1	75kw	11960
<u>2115-2200 (Pre-shipped tape)</u>		
MUN-4	100kw	15440
<u>2115-2130</u>		
WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-1	75kw	11960
**WLWO-5	110kw	21520
**WLWO-6	110kw	17795
WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-4	100kw	15440
MUN-1	75kw	11960
MUN-2	75kw	9555
MUN-3	100kw	9530
<u>2215-2230 (Produced especially for Africa)</u>		
**WLWO-5	110kw	21520
**WLWO-6	110kw	17795
WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-4	100kw	15440
MUN-1	75kw	11960
MUN-2	75kw	9555
<u>2230-2245 (Sunday only)</u>		
WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-4	100kw	15440
MUN-2	75kw	9555
MUN-1	75kw	11960

0300-0330

WLWO-4	11920
WLWO-5	9705

\* Monday thru Saturday

\*\* Saturday and Sunday only

Relays

MUN-1		11875
<u>0400-0430 (Relay Station Repeat)</u>		
MUN-1	75kw	11875

TABLE 2

FRENCH TO AFRICA

1930-2000 GMT (Produced especially for Africa)

WLWO-2	110kw	21610kc
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Relays

MUN-4	100kw	15440
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2130-2200 (Produced especially for Africa)

WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710
*WLWO-5	110kw	21520
WLWO-6	110kw	17795

Relays

BBC	50kw	11945
BBC	50kw	9750
MUN-1	75kw	11960
MUN-2	75kw	9555

\* Saturday and Sunday only

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UNITED NATIONS BROADCASTS  
TO AFRICA

UN Dispatches

<u>0430-0500</u>	(Tuesday thru Saturday)	
WLWO-5	110kw	9740
WLWO-6	110kw	6025
<u>0700-0730</u>	(Tuesday thru Saturday)	
WLWO-4	110kw	9710
WLWO-3	110kw	6055
<u>1145-1200</u>	(Tuesday thru Saturday)	
WBOU-4	50kw	21570
WLWO-3	110kw	15155
<u>1845-1900</u>	(Monday thru Friday)	
WLWO-5	110kw	21520
WLWO-6	110kw	17795

United Nations General Assembly and  
Committee Sessions

Morning Sessions (1430-1700 GMT)

WLWO-2	110kw	21610
WLWO-1	110kw	17710

Afternoon Sessions (1900-conclusion)

WLWO-5	110kw	21520
WLWO-6	110kw	17795

INTERNATIONAL RADIO BROADCASTING TO AFRICA FROM EGYPT

1. Egypt, now the prime broadcaster for African-language listeners as well as the leading broadcaster for the Arabic-speaking world, beams a total of 356 hours weekly to areas of Africa. These broadcasts include programmes of the two international broadcasting services in Cairo - 116 hrs/40min weekly of Voice of the Arabs and 80 hrs/30min weekly of the Egyptian International Service - and 158 hrs/40min of relays of the Egyptian Home Service.

2. Programmes for non-Arabic Africa which are broadcast by the Egyptian International Service and announced as "the Voice of Africa from Cairo" include the following:

(hours per week)

Amharic	5:15 (to Ethiopia)
Fulani	7:00 (to West Africa)
Nausa	10:30 (to West Africa)
Lingala	5:15 (to the Congo)
Somali	7:00 (to Somalia)
Swahili	10:30 (to East and Central Africa)
Hyanja	5:15 (to Central Africa)
French	7:00 (to West Africa)
English	10:30 (5:15 to East, Central and South Africa and 5:15 to West Africa)

68:15 Total to Non-Arabic Africa

3. Programmes broadcast to Arabic-speaking areas of Africa include international service broadcasts, mainly "Voice of the Arabs:"

Arabic	124:50
English	3:30
French	:35

and relays of the Egyptian Home Service:

Arabic	158:40
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ANNEXE D to

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INCREASED COMMUNIST BLOC BROADCASTS TO AFRICA(1st January - 15th October, 1961)

1. Communist Bloc broadcasts exclusively beamed to Africa have increased by leaps and bounds since their inception in 1956, when Communist China initiated a 3-1/2 hours per week English language program for "Egypt and Central Africa". There was no change in 1957, but the USSR entered the field in 1958, and Bloc broadcasts to Africa increased to 14 hours per week in that year; to 51:20 hours per week in 1959; and to 96:50 hours per week in 1960. This latter figure has been doubled again, so that by 15th October of this year, Bloc broadcasts beamed exclusively to Africa totalled 193:40 hours per week. (1)

2. This doubling of output to Africa since the first of this year was due to: (1) a 75 per cent increase by the USSR, with the initiation of broadcasts in three new languages (Amharic, Italian, Portuguese); (2) a tripling of output by the European Satellites, mainly Poland; and (3) an 80 per cent expansion by Communist China which introduced a new language, Swahili, and initiated programs in French tailored exclusively for Africa. (2)

3. Bloc broadcasts in Arabic to the Arab World increased only slightly in 1961, as was also the case in 1960. Total Bloc output in Arabic now amounts to 173:15 hours per week. This superseding of the Arab World by other areas, as a prime target of Communist radio propaganda, is in sharp contrast to the vast build-up in radio output devoted to this area from 1956 to 1959.

4. Most of the USSR expansion came into effect on 10th October, when new revised winter schedules were announced. Further changes in Communist Chinese and European Satellite schedules may well augment their effects in the field of radio propaganda to Africa.

5. To publicize their programs, the Bloc countries announce their schedules and frequencies during their broadcasts, and in addition advertise them in African newspapers, using as much as a quarter-page in some issues.

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(1) See table and footnotes on page 3.

(2) Peking's French language programs were previously announced as for "Europe and Africa."

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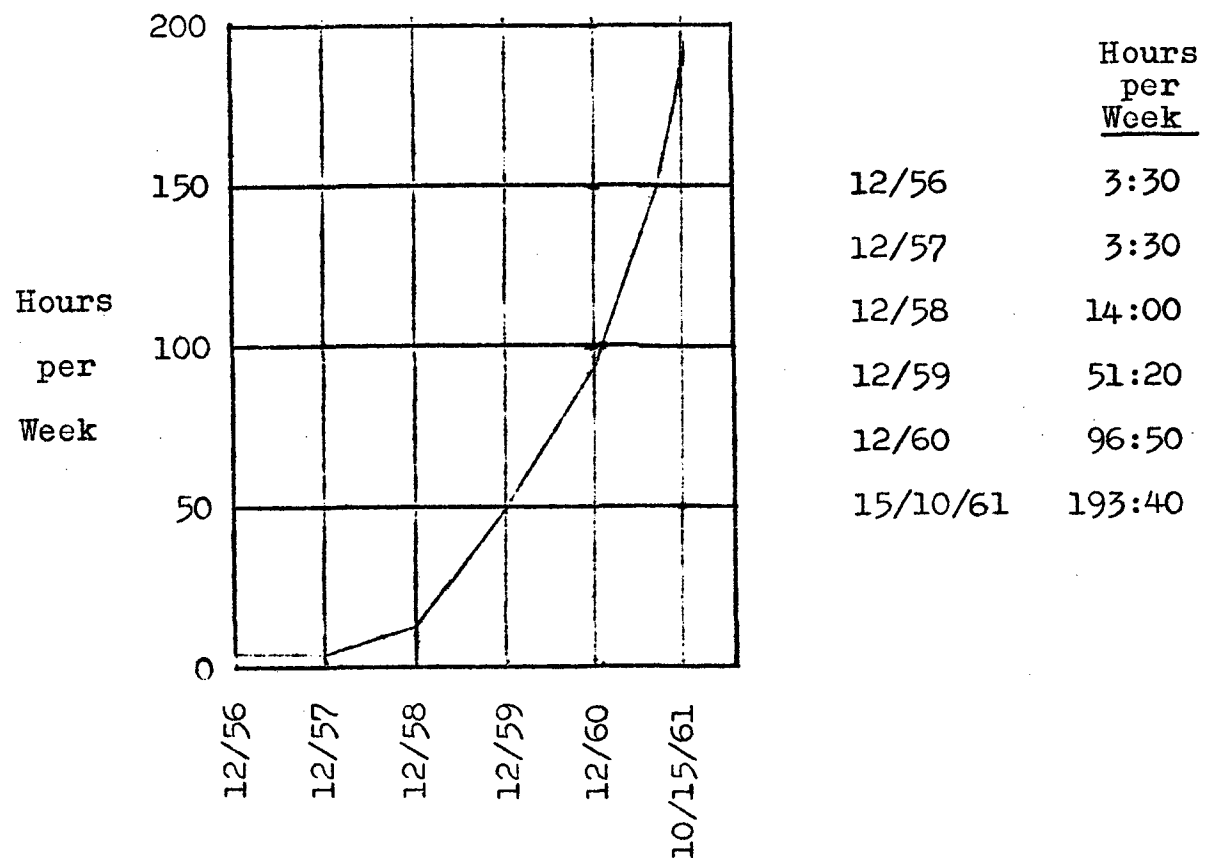
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GROWTH OF COMMUNIST BLOC INTERNATIONAL  
BROADCASTING TO AFRICA

1956 - 1961



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ANNEX F to  
..C/201(A)-D/6

WEEKLY HOURS OF COMMUNIST BLOC BROADCASTS EXCLUSIVELY BEAMED TO AFRICA  
(1st January, 1961 - 15th October, 1961)

	USSR		European Satellites(1)		Communist China(2)		TOTAL	
	<u>1/1/61</u>	<u>15/10/61</u>	<u>1/1/61</u>	<u>15/10/61</u>	<u>1/1/61</u>	<u>15/10/61</u>	<u>1/1/61</u>	<u>15/10/61</u>
Native Languages								
Swahili	3.30	14.00	-	-	-	7.00	3.30	21.00
Amharic	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
European Languages								
English	19.15	21.00	8.45	25.40	28.00	35.00	56.00	81.40
French	19.15	21.00	8.10	28.35	-	14.00	27.25	63.35
Portuguese	-	7.00	2.55	2.55	7.00	7.00	9.55	16.55
Italian	-	3.30	-	-	-	-	-	3.30
TOTAL	42.00	73.30	19.50	57.10	35.00	63.00	96.50	193.40

(1) In addition, 3-1/2 hours per week each in English, French and Portuguese are double-beamed by Rumania to other areas and Africa.

(2) Communist China also broadcasts 7 hours per week in Cantonese to compatriots in "South Asia and Southeast Africa".

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