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CUBA INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING AND JAMMING

I. Cuban International Broadcasting

Cuba uses a total of eight shortwave transmitters in its international shortwave broadcast service -- four 100 KW and four 50 KW transmitters. Two additional transmitters are used to broadcast Radio Moscow's Worldwide English service to North America and a Russian Domestic Service, Radio Mayak, to Cuba on a frequency in the Tropical Broadcast Band.

Publications of the International Telecommunication Union show the shortwave station located in the vicinity of Havana. A high frequency transmitting station has been identified at Bejucal, near Havana, which has curtain and rhombic antennas, a microwave link to Havana and three 80 KW Soviet type transmitters. There is some indication this station is being expanded.

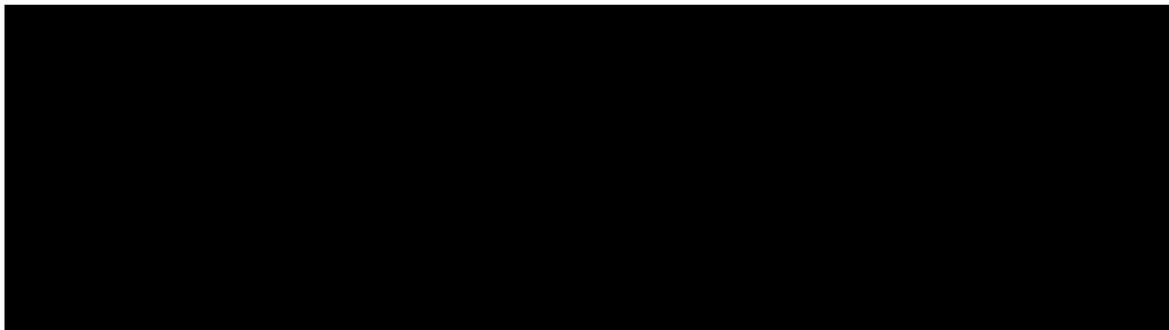
Cuba broadcasts in English, French, Creole, Guarani, Quechua, Portuguese, Arabic and Spanish to Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa, North America, South America and Central America. Radio Havana uses a transmitter in the Soviet Union to relay its programs to Europe and the Mediterranean and North Africa area. These programs are probably transmitted to the Soviet Union by satellite for relay, as the Soviet Union transmits its programs by satellite to Cuba for relay.

II. Cuban Jamming Capabilities

This memorandum does not attempt to predict at what level Cuba will jam Marti broadcasts or whether it will engage in counter-broadcasting to the U.S.

A. Medium Wave

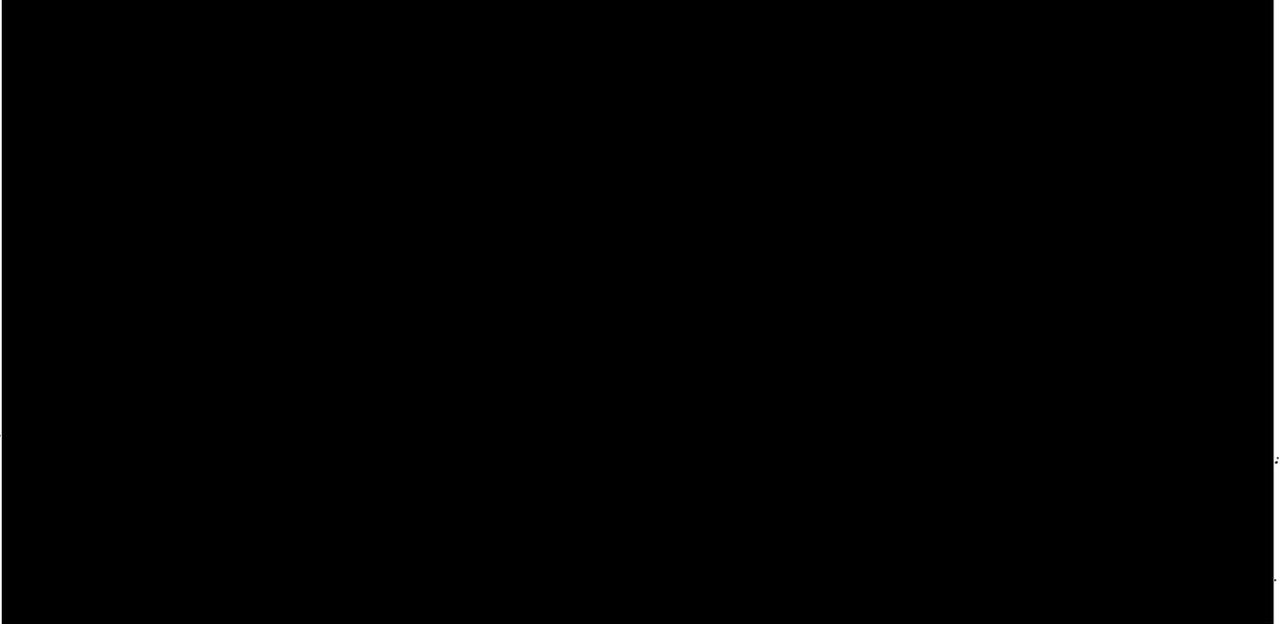
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B. Short Wave

Cuba has never made a serious attempt to jam the VOA shortwave broadcasts to Cuba. During the Cuban crisis in 1962 there was some jamming reported on one shortwave frequency but it was ineffective in Cuba. To jam successfully VOA shortwave broadcasts would require groundwave jammers located in the major population centers. There is no indication that they have such jammers.

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