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GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PART VII: TELECOMMUNICATIONS



CIA/RR GR L-61-1

October 1961

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PART VII: TELECOMMUNICATIONS

I. General

Fairly modern and efficient domestic telecommunication services are provided to more than 200 Dominican communities by 2 agencies: the Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones (DGT - General Telecommunications Administration) and the Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos (CDT - Dominican Telephone Company). The former is a government organization and the latter, a private company, a subsidiary of the General Telephone and Electronics Corporation through a controlled holding company, the Anglo-Canadian, whose head office is in Montreal.

International traffic that is open to public correspondence is handled by DGT, CDT, Radio Corporation of America (RCA), and All America Cables and Radio. Private international traffic is maintained, inter alia, by the airlines -- Pan American, Brazilian, and Varig -- the Central Romana Corporation, and the Grenada Company [United Fruit].

II. Wire Telecommunication Facilities

A. Open Wirelines

1. Telephone

The principal medium of domestic wire communications is the telephone, and the principal telephone system is that of the CDT. The CDT provides telephonic services between all of the cities and most of the larger towns (see Figures 1 and 2, following p. 13) by means of 480 route miles of line; 55 toll stations; 15 switchboards, 12 of which are automatic (see Figure 3); and some 21,000 telephones (see Map 35338). Almost 80 percent of the telephone instruments of the country are in Ciudad Trujillo.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Schematic Map of Toll Wires
of the Compañía Dominicana
de Teléfonos (CDT), 1959

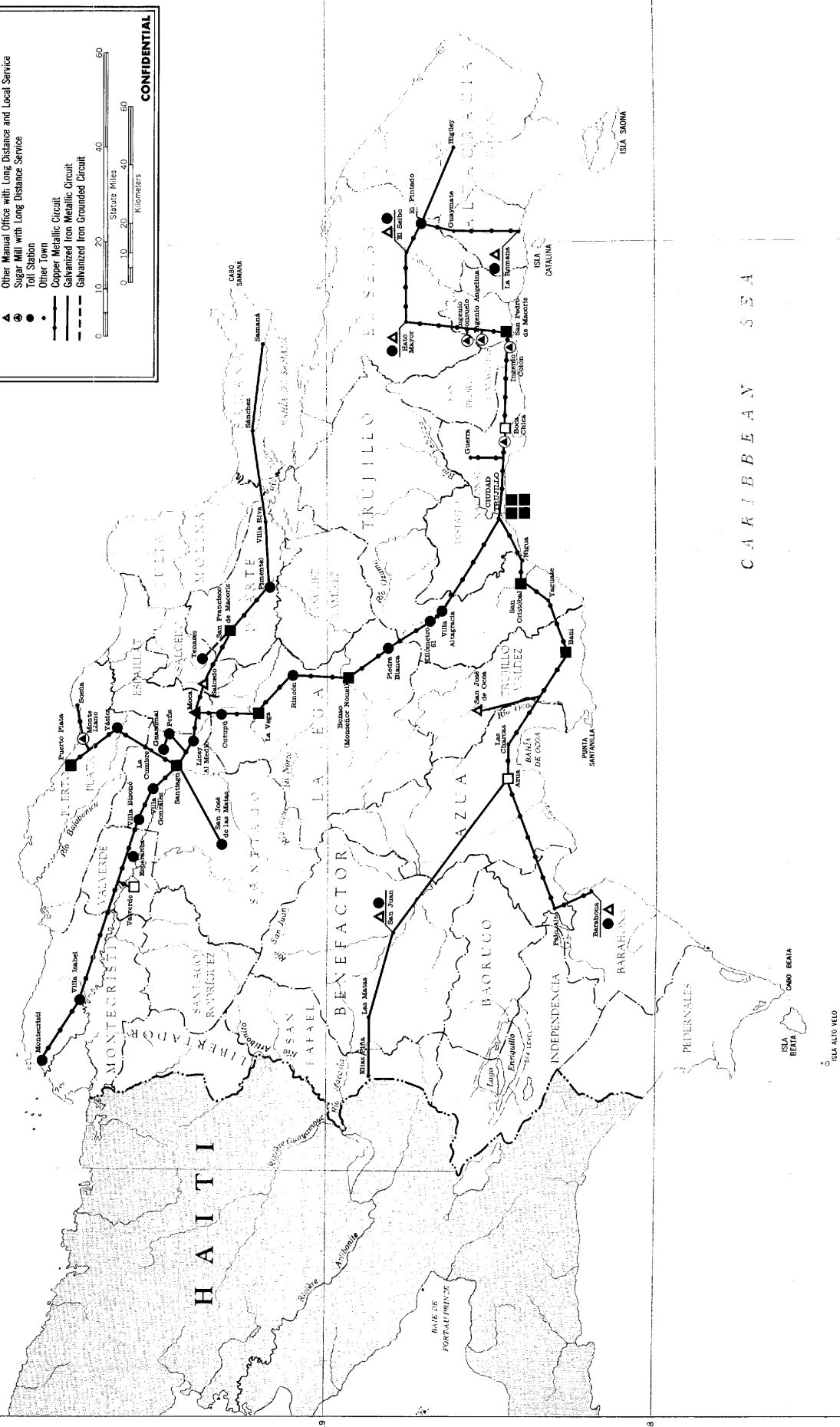
■ CDT Automatic Office with Long Distance and Local Service
 □ CDT Manual Office with Long Distance and Local Service
 ▲ Other Automatic Office with Long Distance and Local Service
 △ Other Manual Office with Long Distance and Local Service
 ● Sugar Mill with Long Distance Service
 ○ Toll Station
 ● Other Town
 — Copper Metallic Circuit
 - - Galvanized Iron Grounded Circuit

0 10 20 40 60
 Statute Miles
 0 10 20 40 60
 Kilometers

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ATLANTIC OCEAN

CARIBBEAN SEA



The distribution of CDT lines or telephones and those of its connecting companies as well as the type of switchboard currently in use is given in Table 1, page 3.

As of 31 December 1959 the CDT had 289 male employees and 124 female; all but 4 were Dominicans.

The telephone lines usually follow roads and generally are of Bell System standard construction with No. 12 NBS copper metallic circuits on 10-pin crossarms. Between Santiago and Ciudad Trujillo, 3-channel and 12-channel Lenkurt carrier systems are superimposed on the copper circuits. A Lenkurt 3-channel carrier system is also superimposed on the lines from Ciudad Trujillo west to San Juan de la Maguana (San Juan, on accompanying maps) and Barahona and east to San Pedro de Macoris and La Romana.

A total of 239 route miles of galvanized iron metallic circuit are connected in 3 places to the 480-route-mile copper circuit. The longest of these auxiliary lines run (1) from Azua northwest to Elias Piña and southwest to Barahona; (2) from El Pintado (18°42'N-68°57'W) to Higüey and to La Romana; and (3) from Pimentel to Samaná. (The first two lines are not shown on Map 35338.) Although the galvanized iron lines carry some telephonic traffic, their primary utilization is telegraphic.

Electric power is obtained from the public power system. Emergency motor generators for use in case the public power fails are located in the main office and the suboffices of CDT in Ciudad Trujillo and at "Radio City," the CDT radiotelephone transmitting station just east of the capital. Emergency generators also are located at San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata, and Azua. As of September 1961, no emergency generators were available at Bonao (Monseñor Nouel), La Vega,

Table 1

Distribution of Telephonic Communications a/

City	Lines	Telephones	Switchboard
Compania Dominicana de Telefonos			
Ciudad Trujillo			
Main office	14,000	---	Automatic
Suboffice Duarte b/	1,000	---	Automatic
Suboffice Sanchez b/	1,000	---	Automatic
Suboffice Mella b/	1,000	---	Automatic
Santiago	1,200	---	Automatic
La Vega	400	---	Automatic
San Pedro de Macoris	400	---	Automatic
San Francisco de Macoris	300	---	Automatic
Puerto Plata	300	---	Automatic
San Cristóbal	300	---	Automatic
Bani	140	---	Automatic
Bonao (Monseñor Nouel)	140	---	Automatic
Valverde	---	70	Manual
Azua	---	65	Manual
Boca Chica	---	20	Manual
Connecting Companies			
Moca	175	---	Automatic
La Romana	---	200	Manual
Barahona	---	200	Manual
San Juan de la Maguana	---	180	Manual
Hato Mayor	---	100	Manual
El Seibo	---	100	Manual
Salcedo	---	100	Manual
San José de Ocoa	---	38	Manual

a. The relationship between the number of telephone lines and the number of instruments is not known; available data included either the number of lines or the number of telephones for specific places. In no case were both types of information available.

b. The locations of the suboffices are not precisely known and, therefore, they are not shown on Map 35314. The Sanchez suboffice is in the southwest part of town about a half mile beyond the fair ground area; the Duarte suboffice is in the northwest section of the city, a good mile beyond General Andrews Airfield. Possibly the Mella suboffice (which is scheduled for completion in 1961) is or will be located in the eastern part of the city, perhaps on the left bank of the Río Ozama.

San Francisco de Macoris, San Cristóbal, or Baní; but the capacity of the batteries at these exchanges is such as to provide power for a considerable length of time (see Figure 4).

DGT operates a telephone monitoring system. Until late 1960, it had employed 75 CDT lines for this purpose but then requested 50 additional lines from CDT. The additional lines will give DGT more access to the CDT's circuits by jumpering on the main frame of the main office. Although it is not known that these lines terminate in the DGT downtown headquarters (see No. 18 on inset on Map 35314, following p. 31), it is quite likely that they do.

2. Telegraph

The telegraph service of the Dominican Republic is operated by the government for reasons partly strategic and partly commercial. The core of the system is composed of the voice band, simplex teleprinter circuits leased from the CDT. Leading from and almost surrounding this core are government-owned lines that give service to the peripheral and less densely populated parts of the country. The density of these lines is very high in the southwest -- especially along the Haitian frontier, where their strategic purpose is patent (see Map 35339).

The government-owned lines are galvanized iron (No. 6 or No. 8 BWG) grounded circuits and are used for combination teleprinter and telephone. Lines extending to the most peripheral and sparsely populated parts of the country are equipped for telephone only.

B. Cables

The Dominican Republic has very few aerial and underground cables, the combined mileage of which is negligible. The only aerial cables

ATLANTIC OCEAN

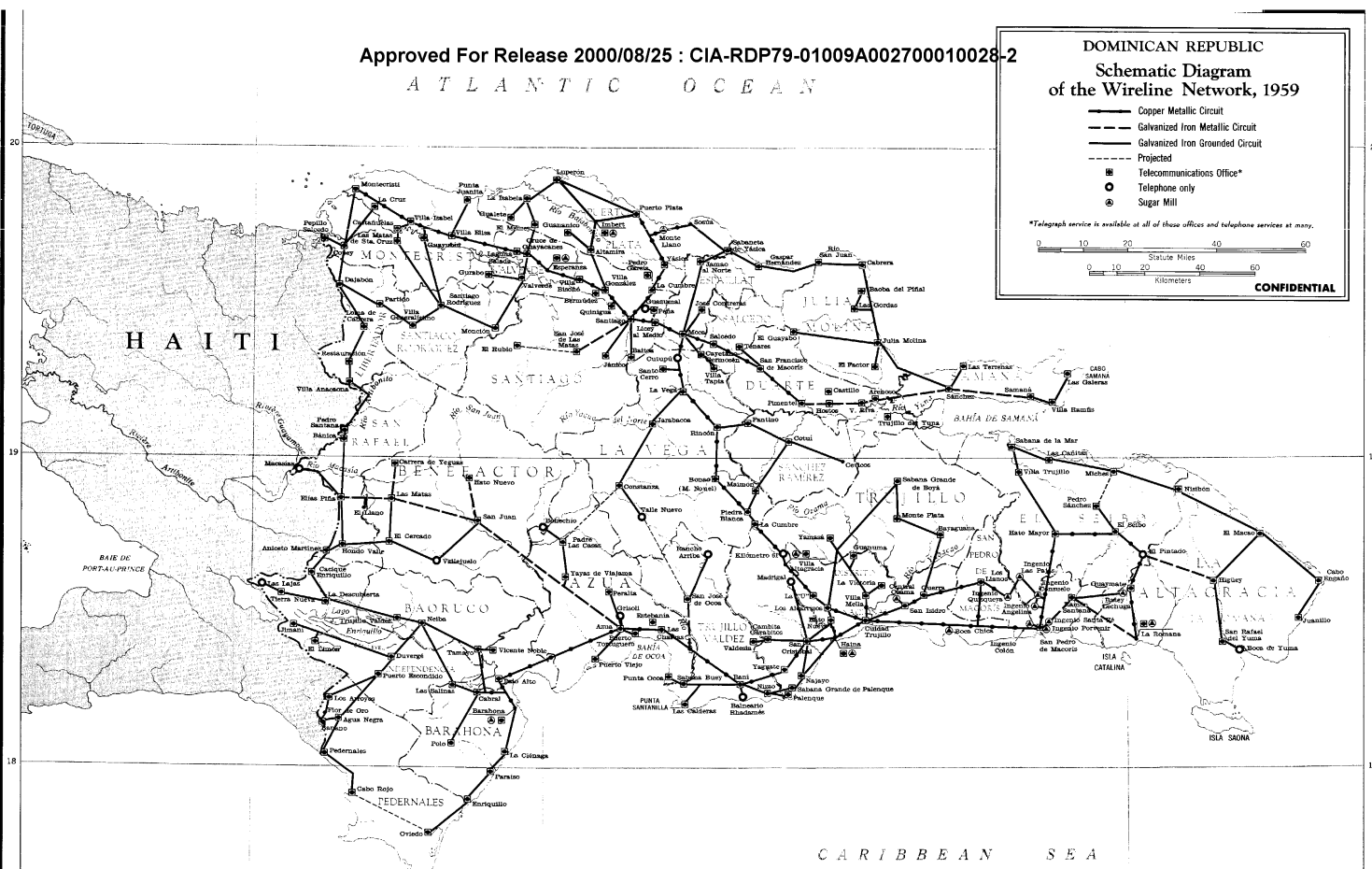
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Schematic Diagram
of the Wireline Network, 1959

- Copper Metallic Circuit
- - Galvanized Iron Metallic Circuit
- - - Galvanized Iron Grounded Circuit
- - - - Projected
- ☉ Telecommunications Office*
- ⊙ Telephone only
- ⊙ Sugar Mill

*Telegraph service is available at all of these offices and telephone services at many.



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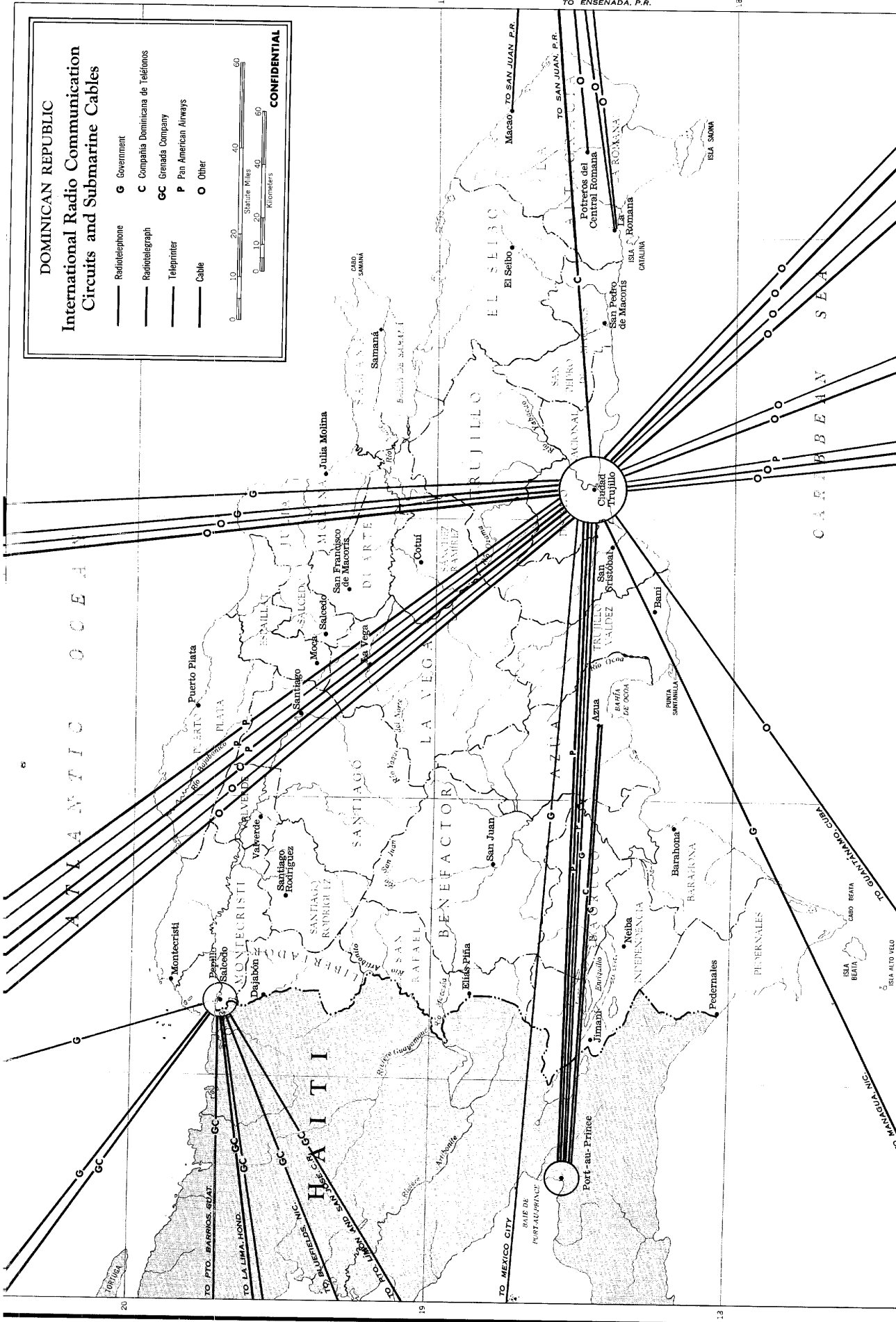
CARIBBEAN SEA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
International Radio Communication
Circuits and Submarine Cables

- Radiotelephone
- Radiotelegraph
- Cable
- G Government
- C Compania Dominicana de Telefonos
- GC Grenada Company
- P Pan American Airways
- O Other

0 10 20 40 60
 Statute Miles
 0 10 20 40 60
 Kilometers

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known are a few that run between some local post offices and nearby VHF stations. The only underground cables connect the main office of the CDT (see Facility No. 7 on Map 35314) with the three suboffices in Ciudad Trujillo and with Radio City.

Four submarine cables connect the Dominican Republic with the outside world (see Map 35406). Two run from Ciudad Trujillo to Willemstad, Curaçao, and a third from Ciudad Trujillo to Fisherman's Point (Guantánamo), Cuba. A recent Signal Corp map shows a fourth cable from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Ciudad Trujillo; but a reliable eyewitness says that instead it ends at Macao (19°12'N-69°25'W), where there is a cable house. The type of connection between Macao and Ciudad Trujillo is not known, but Macao is connected with Higüey by telegraph line.

All submarine cables are operated by the All America Cables and Radio, Inc., and each carries a single DC telegraph circuit. The CDT leases teletypewriter circuits to All America Cables between Santiago and Ciudad Trujillo.

III. Radiocommunication Facilities

A. General

According to the International Telecommunications Union the two principal Dominican radiocommunication systems operate in the VHF band, although some sources have referred to them as microwave. Both systems are operated by the Dominican Government -- one by the DGT and the other by the Army. The country does have three secondary microwave radio relays: (a) one between the VHF station on Alto Bandera and Ciudad Trujillo, which is operated by the CDT; (b) another between Ciudad Trujillo and the international airport on Cabo Caucedo, also operated by CDT

(see Figure 5); and (c) the television relay between Ciudad Trujillo and Santo Cerro, which is operated by La Voz Dominicana (see Section IV. C.). International radiocommunication is maintained by contact with a number of places in Latin America and the United States.

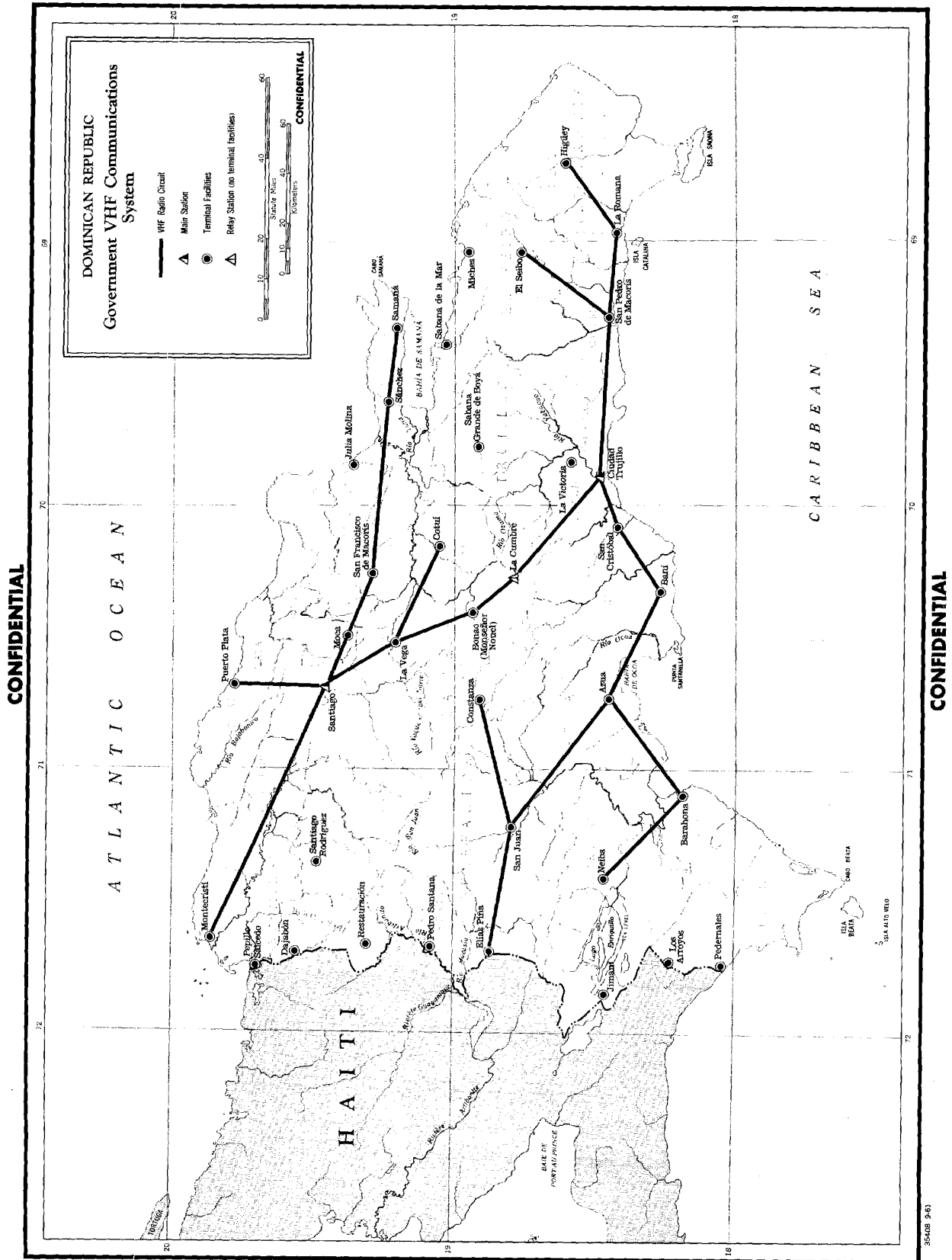
B. Domestic Radio Facilities

1. The DGT System

The DGT radiocommunication net, inaugurated in 1955 and efficiently operated under the supervision of the Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones, has two nuclei -- Ciudad Trujillo and Santiago (see Map 35408). As of 1959, it connected 23 cities and used only 1 repeater station (La Cumbre: 18°47'N-70°16'W) at which there are no terminal facilities (see Appendix C). In addition to these 23 cities, 12 towns -- half of them along the Haitian border -- are equipped to call in and make connections with nearby stations in the net.

The DGT system employs RCA CTR-1 VHF transmitters and RCA CRR-1 VHF receivers and is multiplexed for telephone and teletype. The telephone channels are equipped with Lenkurt carriers. The large central stations at Ciudad Trujillo and Santiago have both Model 14 and Model 15 Teletype Corporation equipment, the Model 14 with automatic tape and retransmission equipment. Only Model 15's are installed at the other stations.

The stations at Ciudad Trujillo and Santiago are connected to the public power system, but they also have independent emergency powerplants for auxiliary use. These are RCA QM 6/10 gasoline, 10-kw, single-phase, 115-volt, 60-cycle generators. The generators have automatic change-over and automatic starting mechanisms and are connected to 450-gallon underground gasoline tanks. The stations at La Cumbre, Bonao, San Cristóbal,



La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Puerto Plata are connected with the public power system and are also equipped with RCA QM 6/5 5-kilowatt gasoline generators. The other stations have RCA QM 6/5 diesel generators.

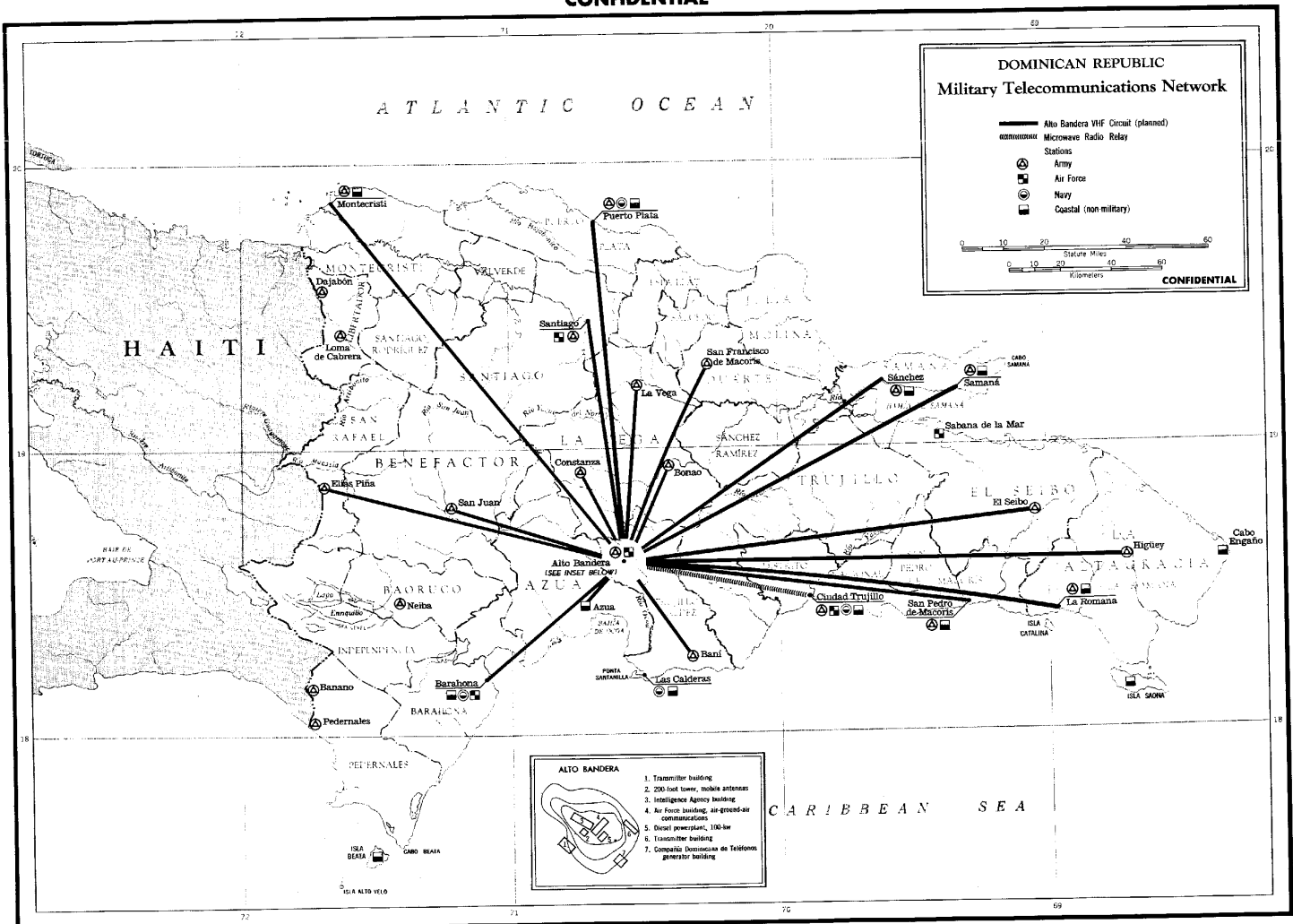
Terminal facilities are located in or near city post offices and are connected to the radio towers by means of open wire line, twisted pair line, or aerial cable. The DGT system has increased the long-distance trunking facilities by 100 percent since 1955 and has made it possible for some of the most remote towns to have direct telephone service with Ciudad Trujillo.

Fully automatic recording equipment is in operation at Ciudad Trujillo and Santiago; and the government, if it so desires, is able to have any telephone conversation, taking place anywhere on the system, automatically recorded.

2. The Military System

The second radiocommunication net in the Dominican Republic is primarily though not entirely a military system. As of late 1960, it was not fully operational. It has transmitters and receivers on Alto Bandera, a peak some 52 miles west-northwest of Ciudad Trujillo. As originally conceived several years ago, the Alto Bandera system was to have consolidated the government's existing military circuits throughout the country. There were to have been 17 VHF circuits permitting 1 voice and 1 teleprinter message to be carried at the same time from Alto Bandera to any one of the more important cities and towns of the country (see Map 35405). All were to have been operated by the DGT for the Army. In addition the telephone company, CDT, was to have had an 8-voice and 1-teleprinter circuit to Santiago. Plans called for connecting Alto Bandera to the

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35405 9-61

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main terminal in Ciudad Trujillo by a 45-voice and 27-teleprinter microwave radio relay circuit to be operated by the CDF.

The invasion scares of 1959 and 1960 caused an abandonment, at least temporarily, of the plans for military consolidation. The Army hastily set up a mobile communications system using a 200-foot radio tower located on the highest point of Alto Bandera, from which communications are maintained with radio-equipped Volkswagens stationed at various places throughout the country. The inset on Map 35405, [REDACTED]

25X1X

[REDACTED] shows the approximate location of the buildings on Alto Bandera. The Air Force independently operates a separate air-ground-air communications installation in a building near the radio tower. As of September 1960 the other buildings on Alto Bandera were in various states of readiness. The two transmitter buildings were finished, but no equipment had been installed. Eventually these buildings will house 24 units of equipment now used by the Army in its present temporary network -- a single VF channel CFA, 3 VF channels CTR-150 (RCA) -- and Lenkurt equipment and other US products newly purchased for this project. By September 1960 the Intelligence Agency building had been completed and was occupied. It is a 3-story building with mobile base station equipment on the first floor and barracks on the second; the use of the third floor is not known. The powerhouse and the CDF generator building also were finished, but the generator (either a Caterpillar or a General Motors model) had not then been installed in the latter.

25X1X

The terminal facilities in downtown Ciudad Trujillo had been completed by September 1960, and presumably the microwave link between the terminal and Alto Bandera has been in operation for some time. In

Santiago, however, nothing has been installed for the consolidated system. The Navy also has a telecommunication station at Ciudad Trujillo, as well as at Las Calderas, Barahona, and Puerto Plata.

B. Other Facilities

The remaining domestic radiocommunication facilities are mostly in the MF and HF bands. They include 13 government coastal stations (see Map 35405) and an unknown number of aeronautical ground-to-air stations, as well as the Pan American, Varig, and Brazilian Airways aeronautical ground-to-air stations and the facilities owned by some 10 private companies and used to maintain communications between their headquarters in Ciudad Trujillo and their field installations.

C. International Facilities

With few exceptions, international radiocommunication facilities are concentrated in two cities -- Papillo Salcedo and Ciudad Trujillo (see Map 35406). In Papillo Salcedo the Grenada Company maintains contact with its offices in Central America and Miami and the government has circuits to Miami and Boston. In Ciudad Trujillo the CDT operates a four-channel radiotelephone link with Miami, where it connects with the Bell Telephone system. The Dominican Government has radiotelegraph circuits to Managua (Nicaragua), Mexico City, New York City, Port-au-Prince, and Turks Islands. Prior to 1959 the government also maintained a service to Havana, but this has been discontinued. RCA Communications, Inc., a subsidiary of RCA, maintains radiotelephone and radiotelegraph circuits to Miami and New York City. Government, CDT, and RCA facilities are open to public correspondence.

All of the circuits mentioned above are HF. In 1957, a commercial over-the-horizon tropospheric scatter UHF radio link began operation between the Dominican Republic and San Juan, Puerto Rico. It provides six 2-way telephone channels and is operated out of Radio City by the CDT (see Figure 6). The equipment was designed by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (IT & T) and supplied by an IT & T licensing subsidiary, the International Standard Electric Corporation. Another IT & T subsidiary operates the Puerto Rican end of the link.

Other international operators are the three international airlines having stations in Ciudad Trujillo and the Central Romana Corporation, an independent sugar company with stations at La Romana and Fotreros del Central Romana (18°30'N-68°40'W) through which it communicates with its main office in Ensenada, Puerto Rico. In 1959 the CDT rigged up a cheap circuit to Port-au-Prince, but apparently the transmitter at Grisoli, just north of Azua, was never put into operation.

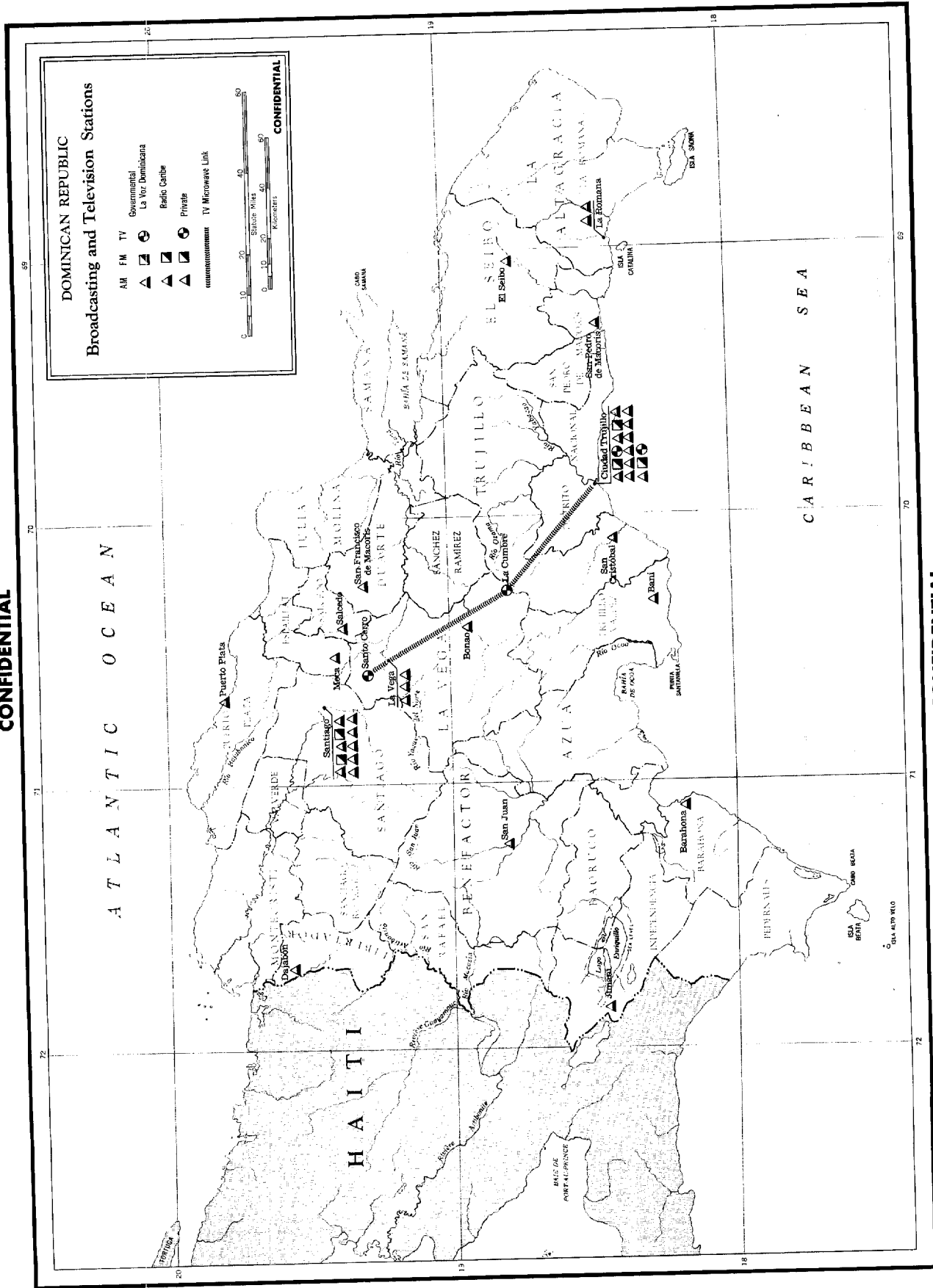
A hurricane-warning station (not shown on Map 35406) at Sabana de la Mar is in communication with the United States. A missile tracking station in the same town is currently operated by Pan American World Airways and RCA under contract to the USAF, but it is scheduled for deactivation shortly.

IV. Radiobroadcast Facilities

A. General

Available figures on the number of radiobroadcasting stations in the Dominican Republic vary, but the number is estimated to be 34 as of 31 January 1961 (see Map 35407). Of the 34 stations, 19 are on both medium frequency (MF) and high frequency (HF), 3 are HF only, and 12

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are MF only. Four or more of the stations are powerful enough to transmit international broadcasts.

The time zone in which the Dominican Republic lies is GMT minus 5 hours except for the 2-month period 1 December to 30 January, when daylight saving time (GMT minus 4 hours) is in effect.

B. Domestic Radiobroadcasting

The Dominican Government operates two radiobroadcasting networks, La Voz Dominicana and Radio Caribe. The latter also identifies itself with a more overweening and prolix title -- Radio Caribe: La Voz Antillana Que Da La vuelta al Mundo (Radio Caribe: The Voice of the Antilles That Goes Around the World). These two networks include the most powerful transmitters (one 50-kw, two 20-kw and two 10-kw) in the country and the only ones that appear to be able to present a significant amount of political news or commentary. The most powerful private station has only 1-kw power. (See Appendices A and B.)

La Voz Dominicana is the official Dominican home service station and is owned and operated by J. Arismendi Trujillo, brother of the late dictator, Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo. It broadcasts over MF and HF transmissions from Ciudad Trujillo, where programs originate. These programs are rebroadcast over stations in Santiago, Bonao (Monseñor Nouel), and La Vega. Its news and editorial comment come from the newspaper El Caribe, and occasionally it broadcasts in Creole for Haitian listeners.

Radio Caribe is the lineal descendant of the anti-Betancourt clandestine station Radio Liberación that operated early in 1960. Radio Caribe has since disclaimed any connection with Radio Liberación and

claims to be controlled by a group of private business men, although press reports label it an organ of the government.

Radio Caribe broadcasts on both MF and HF transmissions from Ciudad Trujillo, where programs originate. The programs are rebroadcast over stations in Santiago, San Juan, Jimani, Barahona, El Seibo, and Dajabon. Transmissions from Jimani and Dajabon have not been confirmed.

All stations other than La Voz Dominicana and Radio Caribe are privately owned. They are all low-powered (between 100-watts and 1-kw) and of local importance only. A list of all Dominican broadcasting stations with information on location, ownership, address, call sign, power, frequency, and transmission time is included as Appendix B.

C. Television and Frequency Modulation

Two TV stations, HLN-TV (Channel 7) and HTP-TV (Channel 4), are currently in operation in the Dominican Republic. Both are in Ciudad Trujillo. HLN-TV is privately owned and provides local service only. HTP-TV is the TV branch of La Voz Dominicana and has two microwave relay transmitters -- at La Cumbre (Channel 9) and at Santo Cerro (Channel 2) -- to carry the signal to Santiago and other cities of the Cibao region (see Map 35407). The equipment for this microwave link was purchased from RCA. The country has some 15,000 television receivers. Most programs are on film and are commercially sponsored.

Reportedly, there are from 4 to 6 -- and in all probability, 5 -- FM radio stations in the country. Radio Caribe operates 1 in Ciudad Trujillo and 1 in Santiago; La Voz Dominicana operates 1 in Ciudad Trujillo and has 1 in Santiago that has been reported as inactive; and a private company operates 1 in Ciudad Trujillo. A list of TV and FM stations is included in Appendix B.

D. International Radiobroadcasting

The only regular international broadcasts are two daily half-hour news and commentary programs beamed by La Voz Dominicana to Dominican diplomatic missions abroad. At one time Radio Caribe broadcast programs in English, German, French, Italian, and Haitian Creole as well as in Spanish, but now only Spanish, or occasionally English, is used. Some of the items in the Radio Caribe newscasts are taken from TASS. Reportedly, arrangements are being made for the use of the New China News Agency (NCNA), a Chicom Agency, as a news source.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

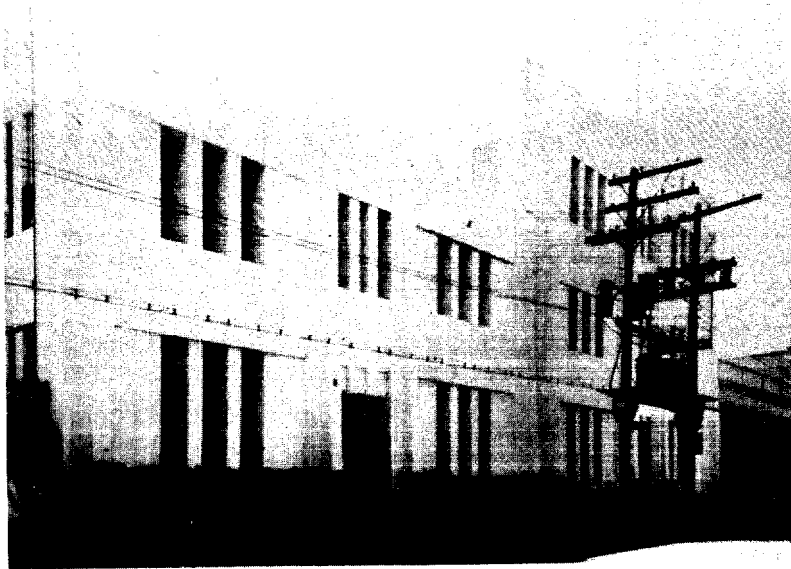


Figure 1. Ciudad Trujillo, main telephone exchange, Calle 30 de Marzo 12-14. 1960.

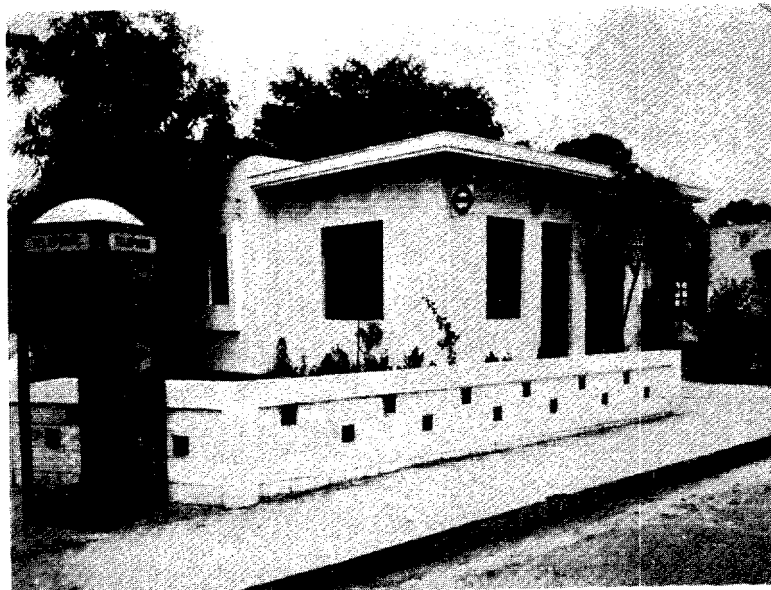


Figure 2. San Cristóbal, telephone exchange, Calle General Cabral 90. 1960.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L



Figure 3. La Vega, Type 30 toll board at telephone exchange. 1960.

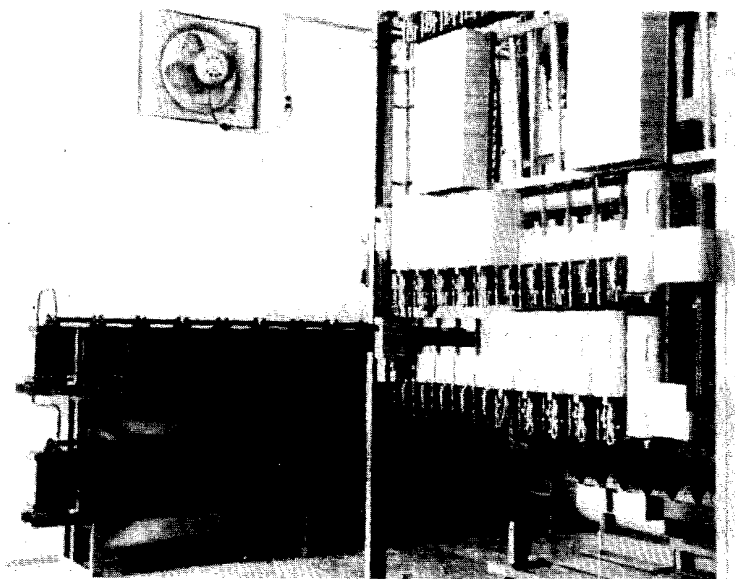


Figure 4. San Francisco de Macorís, equipment room at telephone exchange. 1960.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

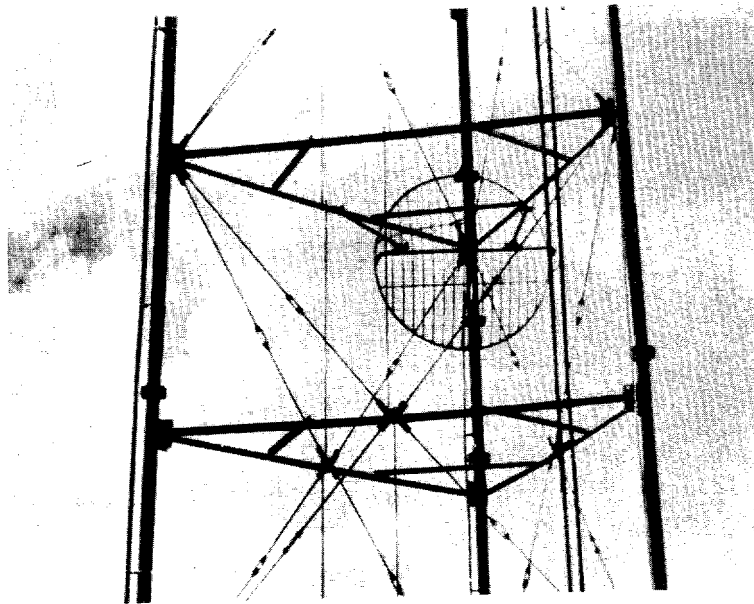


Figure 5. Ciudad Trujillo, antenna on CDT office roof; aimed at International Airport, Cabo Caucedo. 1959.

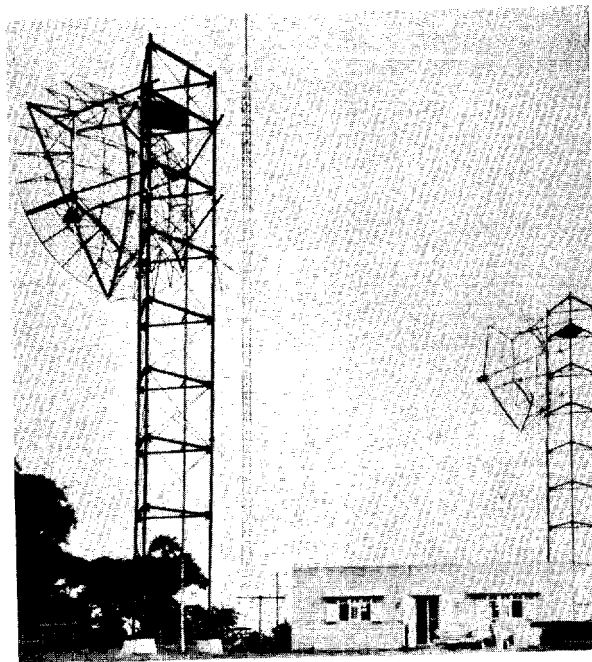


Figure 6. Ciudad Trujillo, CDT forward scatter UHF system to San Juan, P. R.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

ALPHABETIC A

BY CALL SIGN

<u>Call Sign</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Station Name</u>
HID	Santiago	Radio Hit Musical
HIF	Puerto Plata	La Voz del Atlántico
HIG	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisora HIG
HIJP	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Comercial
HIL	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz del Trópico
HIMS	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisora HIMS
HIN	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio HIN
HISA	Santiago	La Voz de la Reelección
HIT	Ciudad Trujillo	Onda Musical
HIU	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HIUA	Santiago	Radio Caribe
HIUB	Dajabón	Radio Caribe
HIUC	Barahona	Radio Caribe
HIUD	San Juan de la Maguana	Radio Caribe
HIUE	El Seibo	Radio Caribe
HIUF	Jimaní	Radio Caribe
HIZ	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Nacionales
HIZFM	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Nacionales
HILA	Moca	La Voz del Cibao
HIIG	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisora HIG
HILJ	San Pedro de Macorís	Ondas Orientales
HILL	La Vega	La Voz del Camú
HILR	San Cristóbal	La Voz de Fundación
HIISA	Santiago	La Voz de la Reelección
HILZ	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Nacionales
HI2A	Salcedo	La Voz de Quisqueya
HI2D	Santiago	Radio Hit Musical
HI2JP	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Comercial
HI2K	Santiago	Ondas del Yaque
HI2L	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz del Trópico
HI2MS	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisora HIMS
HI2P	La Romana	Radio Nueva Era
HI2R	San Cristóbal	La Voz de Fundación
HI2S	Ciudad Trujillo	Onda Musical
HI2T	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz Dominicana
HI2U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI2Z	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Nacionales

APPENDIX A (continued)

Call Sign	City	Station Name
HI3C	La Romana	La Voz del Papagayo
HI3K	Santiago	Ondas del Yaque
HI3T	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz Dominicana
HI3U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI3V	Bani	Radio Bani
HI4B	Santiago	HI4B
HI4C	San Francisco de Macoris	La Voz del Progreso
HI4F	Santiago	Radio Santiago
HI4T	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz Dominicana
HI4U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI5B	Santiago	HI4B
HI5C	San Francisco de Macoris	La Voz del Progreso
HI5K	Ciudad Trujillo	Emisoras Unidas
HI5N	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio HAN
HI5T	Ciudad Trujillo	La Voz Dominicana
HI5U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI6T	Santiago	La Voz Dominicana
HI6U	Santiago	Radio Caribe
HI7T	Santiago	La Voz Dominicana
HI7U	Ciudad Trujillo	Radio Caribe
HI8B	Santiago	HI8B
HI8T	La Vega	La Voz Dominicana
HI8V	La Vega	Diocesis de la Vega
HI8Z	Santiago	Radio Santiago
HI9B	Santiago	HI8B
HI9T	Bonao (Monseñor Nouel)	La Voz Dominicana
HI9U	Puerto Plata	Broadcasting Tropical
HI9Z	Santiago	Radio Santiago
HI ?	Puerto Plata	Broadcasting Tropical

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

APPENDIX B

BY LOCATION

AM STATIONS

City and Station Name	Controlled by	Address	Call Sign	Antenna Power (kw)	Frequency (kc/s)	Transmission Time (GMT)	Remarks
BANI 18°17'N-70°20'W Radio Baní	M. E. Bello, Hijo	Pdte. Billini(S) a/	HI3V	.50	1310	c/	Also called La Voz del Sur (1960)
BARAHONA 18°12'N-71°06'W Radio Caribe	Government	Plaza Julia Molina(S)	HIUC	1.00	1340	1000-0330	
BONAO (MONSEÑOR HOUEL) 18°56'N-70°25'W La Voz Dominicana	Government	Calle 24 de Octubre(T) b/	HI9T	.25	1440	c/	Repeater station
CIUDAD TRUJILLO 18°28'N-69°54'W Emisora HIG	A. Cordero Puello	El Conde 96(S) Av. Mella 150(T)	HI1G HIG	.25 .25	6130 950	c/	Inactive
Emisoras Unidas	P. J. Santana	Luperón 17(S)	HI5K	.25	1440	c/	May be inactive (1960)
Emisoras Nacionales	Frank Hatton	El Conde 79(S) J. Molina 87(T)	HI1Z HI2Z HI3	1.00 c/ 1.00	6112 3245 1350	1130-0430 1130-0430	Inactive

- a. Studio identified by (S).
- b. Transmitter identified by (T).
- c. Information not available.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Appendix B (continued)

City and Station Name	Controlled by	Address	Call Sign	Antenna		Frequency (kc/s)	Transmission Time (GMT)	Remarks
				Power (kw)				
La Voz del Trópico	J. Fellicer	Abreu 30(S)	HI2L	.25		6130	c/	Inactive
			HIL	.50		790		
Radio HIN	H.L. Diaz and P. Bonilla P.	Feria(S)	HI5N	1.00		3310	c/	Announced as 3305 kc/s Transmission time varies
		E. Manzueta(T)	HIN	.50		1220	0950-0405	
Onda Musical	Ramon Pacheco	Av. Mella 25(S)	HI2S	.20		4775	1100-0400	Also reported as 1150 kc/s
		Heureaux 26(T)	HIT	.25		1400	c/	
Radio Comercial	J. A. Brea P.	El Conde 24(S)	HI2JP	1.00		4970	c/	Inactive
		Carr. Mella Km 3.5(T)	HIJP	1.00		1020		
Emisora HIMS	c/	c/	HI2MS	1.00		5010	c/	Inactive New station
			HIMS	1.00		580		
Radio Cristal	c/	c/	c/	c/		c/	c/	Listed in 1960 telephone book
Radio Deportiva Handicap	c/	c/	c/	c/		c/	c/	Taken over by Radio Caribe?
La Voz Dominicana	Government	Miami 8(S)	HI2T	7.50		9735	1055-0400	Key station in network
			HI3T	10.00		620	c/	
			HI4T	7.50		5970	c/	

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
Appendix B (continued)

City and Station Name	Controlled by	Address	Call Sign	Antenna Power (kw)	Frequency (kc/s)	Transmission Time (GMT)	Remarks
Radio Caribe	Government	c/	HI2U	20.00	6210	1000-0700	Power varies
			HI3U	50.00	9485	c/	
			HI4U	20.00	15050	c/	
			HI5U	c/	3322	c/	
			HIU	10.00	860	c/	Key station in net work
DAJIBÓN 19°34'N-71°43'W Radio Caribe	Government	c/	HIUB	1.00	1300	c/	Details of operation unknown
EL SEIBO 18°42'N-69°02'W Radio Caribe	Government	c/	HIUE	1.00	1310	c/	Repeater station
JIMANÍ 18°09'N-71°51'W Radio Caribe	Government	c/	HIUF	5.00	1340	c/	Not yet in operation
LA ROMANA 18°25'N-68°58'W La Voz del Papegayo	Casa Puerto Rico	c/	HI3C	1.00	5030	c/	Repeater station
Radio Nueva Era	c/	c/	HI2P	.25	3355	c/	
LA TOGA 19°05'N-70°31'W La Voz Dominicana	Government	M. Martínez (T)	HI8T	1.00	1380	c/	

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Appendix B (continued)

City and Station Name	Controlled by	Address	Call Sign	Antenna Power (kw)	Frequency (kc/s)	Transmission Time (GMT)	Remarks
Diocesis de la Vega	Catholic Church	Santo Cerro(S)	HI8V	.50	3375	c/	Reportedly changed to 1190 kc/s with the call sign HIDV
La Voz del Camú	J.C.Pellicer	Trujillo Valdez 2(S)	HI1L	.25	1400	c/	Listed in 1960 telephone book
MOCA 19°24'N-70°31'W La Voz del Cibao	Rafael Western	c/	HI1A	.25	1490	c/	1960 information
MONSEÑOR NOUEL (see BONA0)							
PUERTO PLATA 19°48'N-70°41'W Broadcasting Tropical	L.A.Pelegrin	c/	HI ? HI9U	1.00 .25	6190 1240	1100-0400 c/	Transmission time varies
La Voz del Atlántico	A.Badui, Jr.	Pdte. Trujillo 21(S) Barrio Mejoramiento Social(T)	HI1F	1.00	1160	c/	Listed in 1960 telephone book
SALCEDO 19°22'N-70°25'W La Voz de Quisqueya	J.A.Achecar	c/	HI2A	c/	1440	c/	1960 information

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Appendix B (continued)

City and Station Name	Controlled by	Address	Call Sign	Antenna Power (kw)	Frequency (kc/s)	Transmission Time (GMT)	Remarks
SAN CRISTÓBAL 18°25'N-70°06'W La Voz de Fundación	Luis Alberti	Constitución 118(S)	HI1R	.20	6175	c/	Believed to be inactive
			HI2R	.25	1450	1600-2400	
SAN FRANCISCO DE MACORÍS 19°18'N-70°15'W La Voz del Progreso	J.M. Reposa Peralta	Pcte. Trujillo 41(S)	HI5C	.25	4860	1100-0500	c/
			HI4C	1.00	1250		
SAN JUAN DE LA MAGUANA 18°48'N-71°14'W Radio Caribe	Government	c/	HIUD	1.00	1400	c/	Repeater station
SAN PEDRO DE MACORÍS 18°27'N-69°18'W Ondas Orientales	F.M. Donastorg	Sánchez 135(S)	HI1J	.10	6025	1645-2400	Also called La Voz del Oriente; transmission time varies
			HI1J	.50	610	c/	
SANTIAGO 19°27'N-70°42'W La Voz Dominicana	Government	Cuesta Colorada(T)	HI6T	1.00	1360	1055-0400	Repeater station
			HI7T	1.00	3285	c/	
Radio Caribe	Government	c/	HIUA	5.00	1270	1000-0700	Repeater station
Radio Santiago	L.F. Moscoso C.	Calle 30 de Marzo 27(S)	HI9Z	1.00	820	1100-0500	Also uses 6315 kc/s Inactive
			HI8Z	.50	6307	c/	
			HI4F	.20	c/		

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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City and Station Name	Controlled by	Address	Appendix B (continued)		Antenna	Frequency (kc/s)	Transmission Time (GMT)	Remarks
			Call Sign	Power (kw)				
HI4B	A. Vanderhorst	M. Gómez 14(S)	HI4B	.50		6325	1100-0300	Trans- mission time varies
		Carr. Luperón(T)	HI5B	.50		1330	c/	
Ondas del Yaque	R. Calendario Llenas	Calle 30 de Marzo 15(S)	HI3K	.25		4980	1100-0400	c/
			HI2K	.25		1450		
HI8B	J. L. Sánchez	c/	HI8B	1.00		1050	c/	c/
			HI9B	.50		4910		
La Voz de la Reelección	Partido Dominicano	Pdte. Trujillo(S) Cuesta Colorada(T)	HI15A	1.00		3325	c/	Inactive
			HISA	.75		980		
Radio Hit Musical	M. Arles	Calle 30 de Marzo(S) Marilópez(T)	HI2D	1.00		3385	1040-0400	c/
			HI1D	.50		1600		

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Appendix B (continued)

FM STATIONS

Station Name	Controlled by	City	Call Sign	Frequency (mc/s)	Remarks
Radio Caribe	Government	Ciudad Trujillo d/	HI7U	105.0	
Radio Caribe	Government	Santiago	HI6U	96.0	
La Voz Dominicana	Government	Ciudad Trujillo	HI5T	100.0	
La Voz Dominicana	Government	Santiago	c/	82.5	May be inactive
Emisoras Nacionales	Frank Hatton	Ciudad Trujillo	HIZFM	98.0	Private station

d. Street addresses of FM stations are the same as those of corresponding AM stations listed above.

TV STATIONS

Station Name	Controlled by	City	Channel	Remarks
HIN-TV	H.L. Diaz and P. Bonilla P.	Ciudad Trujillo	7	Privately owned; local service only
HIT-TV	La Voz Dominicana	Ciudad Trujillo	4	Main station of the national network
HIT-TV	La Voz Dominicana	La Cumbre	9	18°47'N-70°16'W; connected with Channel 4 by microwave relay
HIT-TV	La Voz Dominicana	Santo Cerro	2	19°17'N-70°33'W; connected with Channel 9 by microwave relay

APPENDIX C

DOMINICAN RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS

OF THE

DIRECCION GENERAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES (DGT), 1960

City	Call Sign	Antenna Power (kw)	Frequency (kc/s)	Emission
AZUA 18°27'N-70°44'W	H1K21	0.2	3192.5-5110	a/
BARAHONA 18°12'N-71°06'W	H1K20	0.2	3212.5; 5360	a/
CIUDAD TRUJILLO 18°28'N-69°54'W	H1A20	0.2	3785; 5740	a/
	H1A21	0.2	3240-7350	a/
	H1A22	0.2	3160.5-7610	a/
	H1A23	0.2	3212.5; 5360	a/
	H1A24	0.2	3171.5; 5275	a/
	H1A25	0.2	3192.5-5110	a/
	H1A36	0.08	3750	b/
LA VEGA 19°13'N-70°31'W	H1O21	0.2	3171.5-5275	a/
MICHES 18°59'N-69°02'W	H1P25	0.08	2000	b/
		0.05	3750	b/
		0.03	4490; 5075	b/
MOCA 19°24'N-70°31'W	H1O20	0.2	3171.5	b/
MONTE CRISTI 19°52'N-71°39'W	H1C20	0.2	3160.5-7610	a/
PEPILLO SALCEDO 19°43'N-71°45'W	c/	0.1	7610	b/
PUERTO PLATA 19°48'N-70°41'W	H1P24	0.2	3160.5; 3168	a/

- a. Continuous-wave radiotelegraph (on-off keying).
- b. Amplitude-modulated radiotelephone.
- c. Information not available.

Appendix C (continued)

City	Call Sign	Antenna Power (kw)	Frequency (kc/s)	Emission
SABANA DE LA MAR 19°04'N-69°23'W	HIP26	0.08	2000	b/
		0.05	3750	b/
		0.03	4490; 5075	b/
SAMANA 19°13'N-69°19'W	HIP22	0.2	3240; 3260	a/
		0.08	3750	b/
	HIP23	0.05	4490; 5075	b/
		0.03	2000	b/
SANCHEZ 19°14'N-69°36'W	c/	0.2	5740	a/
SAN CRISTOBAL 18°25'N-70°06'W	c/	0.2	3212.5	a/
SAN FRANCISCO DE MACORIS 19°18'N-70°15'W	c/	0.2	3275	a/
SAN JUAN DE LA MAGUANA 18°48'N-71°14'W	HIP21	0.2	3192.5-3110	a/
SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS 18°27'N-69°18'W	HIM20	0.2	3240; 3260	a/
SANTIAGO 19°27'N-70°42'W	HIS20	0.2	3765; 3815	a/
JULIA MOLINA 19°23'N-69°50'W	HIGK	0.2	3765; 3815	a/

Note: Similar information on station characteristics for Bari, Constanza, Elias Pina, El Salbo, and Higüey is not available.

APPENDIX D

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GAZETTEER OF POPULATED PLACES HAVING TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Agua Negra 18°08'N-71°37'W	Casba del Piñal 19°33'N-69°53'W
Altamira 19°41'N-70°50'W	Coca Chica 18°27'N-69°36'W
Aniceto Martínez 18°42'N-71°44'W	Boca de Yura 18°23'N-68°36'W
Arenoso 19°11'N-69°51'W	Barbechío 18°45'N-70°59'W
Azuza 18°27'N-70°44'W	Bonao (Monseñor Nouel) 18°55'N-70°25'W
Baitos 19°19'N-70°42'W	Cabo Español 18°37'N-68°20'W
Balneario Khadames 18°13'N-70°19'W	Cabo Rojo 17°55'N-71°40'W
Banano 18°08'N-71°44'W	Cabral 18°15'N-71°13'W
Bani 18°17'N-70°20'W	Cabrera 19°38'N-69°53'W
Bánica 19°05'N-71°42'W	Cacique Enriqueillo 18°37'N-71°49'W
Barahona 18°12'N-71°06'W	Cambita Garebitos 18°27'N-70°10'W
Batey Lechuga 18°35'N-69°03'W	Carrera de Leguas 18°58'N-71°31'W
Bayaguana 18°45'N-69°38'W	Castrovelas 19°14'N-71°30'W
Bermúdez 19°32'N-70°50'W	Castillo 19°12'N-70°01'W

Appendix B (continued)

Cayetano Germosén 19°20'N-70°29'W	El Llano 18°49'N-71°38'W
Central Ozama 18°32'N-69°47'W	El Macao 18°46'N-68°33'W
Cevicos 19°00'N-69°59'W	El Maney 19°39'N-70°49'W
Ciudad Trujillo 18°28'N-69°54'W	El Pintado 18°42'N-68°57'W
Constanza 18°55'N-70°45'W	El Rubio 19°22'N-71°05'W
Copey 19°41'N-71°41'W	El Seibo 18°46'N-69°02'W
Cotuí 19°03'N-70°09'W	Mariquillo 17°54'N-71°01'W
Cruce de Guayacanes 19°40'N-71°04'W	Esperanza 19°36'N-71°00'W
Cutupú 19°19'N-70°32'W	Matanzas 18°27'N-70°38'W
Dajabón 19°34'N-71°43'W	Pentón 19°07'N-70°17'W
Duvergé 18°22'N-71°31'W	Flor de Oro 18°10'N-71°48'W
El Cercado 18°44'N-71°31'W	Gaspar Hernández 19°37'N-70°15'W
El Factor 19°19'N-69°51'W	Griseo 18°27'N-70°44'W
El Guayabo 19°25'N-70°08'W	Guaite 19°47'N-71°05'W
Elías Piña 18°53'N-71°42'W	Guamáico 19°43'N-70°57'W
El Limón 18°25'N-71°46'W	

Appendix D (continued)

Guaymas 18°43'N-69°56'W	Ingenio Consuelo 18°32'N-69°18'W
Guaymate 18°35'N-68°58'W	Ingenio las Pallas 18°37'N-69°22'W
Guayubán 19°41'N-71°24'W	Ingenio Torventer 18°21'N-69°17'W
Guazuma 19°29'N-70°37'W	Ingenio Quisqueya 18°33'N-69°21'W
Guerra 18°33'N-69°42'W	Ingenio Santa Fé 18°28'N-69°11'W
Guarabo 19°26'N-71°12'W	Jaina (Haina) 18°29'N-69°59'W
Hato Mayor 18°46'N-69°15'W	Jamao la Noche 19°26'N-70°24'W
Hato Nuevo 18°57'N-71°16'W	Jánico 19°19'N-70°49'W
Hato Nuevo 18°28'N-70°03'W	Jarabacoa 19°07'N-70°38'W
Higüey 18°37'N-68°42'W	Juaní 18°28'N-71°05'W
Hondo Valle 18°43'N-71°41'W	José Contreras 19°28'N-70°27'W
Hoston 19°11'N-70°01'W	José Brulillo Valdez 18°29'N-71°29'W
Imbert 19°46'N-70°49'W	Juvenil 18°21'N-69°24'W
Ingenio Angelina 18°42'N-69°19'W	Julia Molina 19°21'N-69°59'W
Ingenio Colón 18°28'N-69°20'W	Kilómetro 61 18°45'N-70°11'W

Appendix D (continued)

La Ciénega
18°04'N-71°06'W

La Cruz
19°46'N-71°35'W

La Cumbre
19°38'N-70°49'W

La Cumbre
18°47'N-70°16'W

La Descubierta
18°33'N-71°04'W

Laguna Salada
19°40'N-71°06'W

La Isabela
19°50'N-71°03'W

La Romana
18°25'N-68°58'W

Las Calderas
18°12'N-70°31'W

Las Cañitas
19°01'N-69°15'W

Las Charcas
18°27'N-70°37'W

Las Galeras
19°17'N-69°12'W

Las Gordas
19°27'N-69°56'W

Las Lajas
18°35'N-71°59'W

Las Mitas
18°52'N-71°31'W

Las Mitas de Santa Cruz
19°38'N-71°29'W

Las Salinas
18°16'N-71°11'W

Las Terrenas
19°19'N-69°32'W

La "U"
18°36'N-70°03'W

La Vega
19°19'N-70°31'W

La Victoria
18°35'N-69°51'W

Lacey al Medio
19°26'N-70°35'W

Lana de Cabrera
19°26'N-71°35'W

Los Albarizos
18°32'N-70°01'W

Los Amoyos
18°11'N-71°04'W

Los Llanos
18°37'N-69°30'W

Luperón
19°51'N-70°57'W

Macasas
18°56'N-71°52'W

Madrigal
18°37'N-70°03'W

Maimón
18°51'N-70°17'W

Miches
18°37'N-69°02'W

Appendix D (continued)

Moca 19°24'N-70°31'W	Pedernales 18°02'N-71°44'W
Monción 19°26'N-71°10'W	Pedro García 19°35'N-70°38'W
Monte Cristi 19°52'N-71°39'W	Pedro Sánchez 18°51'N-69°05'W
Monte Llano 19°45'N-70°35'W	Pedro Santana 19°06'N-71°41'W
Monte Plata 18°48'N-69°47'W	Peña (Tambozil) 19°29'N-70°36'W
Najayo 18°18'N-70°06'W	Peñillo Salcedo (Puerto Libertador) 19°43'N-71°45'W
Neiba 18°28'N-71°25'W	Paralta 18°35'N-70°46'W
Nisibón 18°53'N-68°47'W	Piedra Blanca 18°50'N-70°18'W
Nizao 18°15'N-70°12'W	Pimental 19°11'N-70°06'W
Oviedo 17°47'N-71°22'W	Polo 18°06'N-71°16'W
Padre Las Casas 18°44'N-70°56'W	Puerto Escondido 18°18'N-71°34'W
Palenque 18°14'N-70°09'W	Puerto Plata 19°48'N-70°41'W
Palo Alto 18°17'N-71°09'W	Puerto Portuguero 18°26'N-70°41'W
Paraiso 18°00'N-71°10'W	Puerto Viejo 18°15'N-71°47'W
Partido 19°30'N-71°33'W	Punta Juanita 19°51'N-71°17'W
	Punta Oca 18°16'N-71°35'W

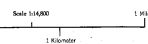
Quinigua 19°30'N-70°46'W	San Francisco de Macorís 19°18'N-70°15'W
Rincón Santana 18°33'N-69°11'W	San Isidro 18°32'N-69°46'W
Rancho Arriba 18°42'N-70°27'W	San Joné de las Matas 19°20'N-70°56'W
Restauración 19°18'N-71°41'W	San José de Coa 18°33'N-70°30'W
Rincón 19°06'N-70°24'W	San Juan de la Maguana 18°48'N-71°14'W
Río San Juan 19°36'N-70°03'W	San Pedro de Macorís 18°27'N-69°18'W
Sabana Blay 18°16'N-70°31'W	San Rafael del Yuma 18°26'N-68°40'W
Sabana de la Mar 19°04'N-69°23'W	Santiago 18°27'N-70°42'W
Sabana Grande de Hoyá 18°57'N-69°47'W	Santiago Rodríguez 18°30'N-71°21'W
Sabana Grande de Palenque 18°15'N-70°09'W	Santo Domingo 18°27'N-70°33'W
Sabana de Yásica 19°40'N-70°21'W	Sagua 18°47'N-70°30'W
Salcedo 19°22'N-70°25'W	Sagua 18°23'N-71°13'W
Samaná 19°13'N-69°19'W	Sagua 18°22'N-70°21'W
Sánchez 19°14'N-69°36'W	Sagua 18°18'N-71°55'W
San Cristóbal 18°25'N-70°06'W	Trujillo del Yuma 19°09'N-69°48'W

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved For

700010028 Dominican Republic
CIUDAD TRUJILLO
Telecommunications Facilities

- Radio Transmitter
- Radio Studio
- Telecommunications Office
- Other



CONFIDENTIAL

LIST OF TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. La Voz Dominicana | 21. Estacion Telefonica |
| 2. Ministry of Public Works | Dalle Legueta 17 |
| Romancho Rincadamas | 22. Radio H I G |
| 3. Army Communications Corps | Dalle H Condo 79 |
| 4. Antenna | • Radio H I G Transmitter |
| 5. Antenna Party Bldg. | Dalle Jose Melina 17 |
| 6. Radio H I G | 23. Radio Cooperativa de America |
| 7. Antenna San Martin | Dalle H Condo 35 |
| 8. Antenna 141 | • Radio Cooperativa |
| 9. La Voz Dominicana | Dalle H Condo 34 |
| Calle Miami 3 | • Radio General Transmitter |
| 10. Post Office | Directora Maria Kco. 13 |
| Calle San Martin 45 | 24. Radio Dependencia Nacional |
| 11. Ministry of Finance | Dalle Jimena la Cañada 41 |
| Avenida Mexico | 25. Radio H Condo 1 |
| 12. Radio H I G, La Voz del Tropico | • Radio H Condo 1 |
| Calle Abadio 15 | 26. Admision (Instituto) |
| 13. Estacion Radio Musical | 27. Monitoring and Control Station |
| Avenida Santa 25 | Avenida E. O. Maceo Corps |
| 14. La Nacion Publishing House | 28. Radio H I G |
| Avenida Santa 25 | • Radio H I G |
| 15. Estacion Radio Musical | Dalle H Condo 66 |
| Avenida Gonzalez 24 | • Radio H I G |
| 16. Hotel Rinzalador | • Radio H I G |
| Belle Vista | • Radio H I G |
| 17. Compafia Dominicana de Telefonos | • Radio H I G |
| Calle 20 de Mayo 12-14 | • Radio H I G |
| 18. Communications Building | • Radio H I G |
| Industria y Comercio | • Radio H I G |
| Calle Jimena la Cañada 79 | • Radio H I G |
| 19. Main Post Office | • Radio H I G |
| Calle M. Torres 1 | • Radio H I G |
| 20. All America Cable and Radio | • Radio H I G |
| Calle Arceburgo Mendiz 21 | • Radio H I G |

* Impossible to locate
 ** Located outside the margins
 of the map



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