

FAS
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STANDARD SOURCE LINES
22 August 1961

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Foreign Broadcast Information Service

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A. GENERAL

a. Sourcelines identify the (broadcasts) and presscasts from which monitored material is taken. To make editorial copy more meaningful to readers, sourcelines should answer three questions:

Who was responsible for the statements made in the broadcast or presscast? (Sourcelines answer this implicitly, by naming the city of origin, and/or explicitly, by naming the broadcaster or press agency.)

For whom was the broadcast or presscast intended? (Sourcelines answer this by stating which language was used and, often, by indicating the target area or recipients.)

When was the material transmitted? (See paragraphs d and e.)

~~Sourcelines~~ b. To assist the reader further, ~~sourcelines~~^{To} distinguish telecasts from voicecasts, presscasts from broadcasts, clandestine services from regular ones, correspondents' dispatches from regular presscasts, and private network broadcasts from private local broadcasts.

c. FBIS monitors the output of many broadcasters and press agencies, each of which organizes its transmissions in a different way. The monitoring operation itself is widespread. These diversities tend to cause differences between sourcelines which should be similar.

To avoid such differences and to insure that each sourceline contains just those elements which enhance the understanding of the material by the reader, FBIS has set up standardized procedures for sourceline formulation. These procedures are outlined in the pages which follow.

d. Each ~~sourceline~~^{To} includes a time, date, and bureau indicator in addition to the elements shown herein. The example:

London General Overseas Service in English

is understood to stand for:

London General Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 6 June 1964--E

or a similar sourceline in actual copy.

~~21e.~~ The time shown for broadcasts is the nominal starting time of the program containing the material. For presscasts the time shown is approximately that at which the item was actually transmitted. Substitution of "0001 GMT" when "0000 GMT" is intended is not authorized.

It is essential that the date reflect Greenwich reckoning instead of that of the monitoring bureau.

(continued)

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A. GENERAL (continued)

3. ~~f.~~ The city at the beginning of sourcelines is the nominal regular origination point of the broadcast or presscast. (For broadcasts this is the studio location.) The origination point may be a long distance from the site of the transmitter actually monitored.

When necessary for clarity, the name of the city may be followed by the name of the country, colony, or region in which it is located.
Examples:

Tumbes Peru Domestic Service in Spanish
Petrovavlovsk Kazakhstan Domestic Service in Russian
Santiago Chile Radio Corporacion Network in Spanish
Jerusalem Israel Domestic Service in English

g. ~~Each~~ sourceline^s has^{ve} an alternate form for use in editorial briefs. Brief forms are described in part E.

h. Sourceline spelling, punctuation and capitalization rules derive from Editorial Branch style.

~~Sub sourcelines should be used by field editors~~
i. ~~Field editors~~ are encouraged to include additional information about the broadcast or presscast in subsourcelines when such explanations enhance understanding of the monitored material.

j. Sourceline formulation problems not covered in this manual should be brought to the attention of the Field Operations Staff.

Chief

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B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

1. General

a. Official broadcasts are those voice or television services which have program production under the acknowledged control of one of the following:

- the chief broadcasting component of a government;
- a quasigovernmental, ~~or~~ semigovernmental ^{or Public} corporation, or institute;
- a governmental press agency.

(In all cases the ownership of the transmitters used is irrelevant.) Official broadcasts may be presumed to be in harmony with the basic policies of the government as a whole. Not all governmental broadcasts are official: the exceptions are considered in part C.

b. Certain private stations (particularly in Latin America) devote part of their broadcast time (regularly or in emergencies) to the transmission of official programs. At such times the stations lose their private character and the sourcelines are changed accordingly.

c. Sourcelines for official broadcasts distinguish between:

--services for domestic audiences and those for foreign audiences (a program for both generally is considered to be a domestic service);

--services controlled by press agencies ^(TABS DICTATION) and those controlled by other official broadcasters;

--radio programs and television programs.

~~On the other hand,~~ sourcelines make no distinction between frequency modulation and amplitude modulation broadcasts.

*Regional
City*

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B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS2. Voicecasts for foreign audiences

a. Official broadcasts for listeners outside the country of origin as a rule take sourcelines in the form:

 in to
Studio Language Target

Examples:

Moscow in Swahili to East Africa
Peking in Burmese to Burma
Paris in French to Indochina
Hilversum in Dutch to the Netherlands West Indies
Tokyo in Japanese to Australia and New Zealand
Cairo in French to Europe

b. Targets should be chosen so as to reflect best the broadcaster's probable primary intent. A distinction should be made between the physical beaming of a transmission (determined by the availability of antennas) and the target (where the intended listeners live). For many broadcasts these are not the same. For example, a transmission for Europe in several languages may include a period in Spanish. The sourceline should read "...in Spanish to Spain" not "...in Spanish to Europe." Similarly, a sourceline should read "in Burmese to Burma" not "in Burmese to Southeast Asia." Generally, when two interpretations of the target area, one broad and one narrow, are available, the narrow one will be used.

c. ~~On the other hand,~~ it is correct for sourcelines to read "...in French to Europe," "...in English to Africa," "...in Cantonese to Southeast Asia," "...in Armenian to Europe," etc., when a language is widely spoken, or when a station is broadcasting to compatriots abroad.

d. Sourcelines for programs broadcast simultaneously to two separate targets (e.g., the United Kingdom and North America) should reflect both of them. When an enumeration of targets would make a sourceline too complicated, the targets may be abbreviated or recourse may be made to the procedure detailed in section 3 of this part.

e. The target may be either a political or a geographical area, whichever is appropriate.

f. The designation of a country, rather than one of its regions, as a target for international broadcasts is preferable (e.g., "...in Slovak to Czechoslovakia" instead of "...in Slovak to Slovakia.")

g. The beaming of a program may serve as a guide to the intended target in the absence of other information.

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B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

5. Telecasts for foreign audiences

Official television broadcasts transmitted directly across an international boundary without relays in the target country are given source-lines in the form:

_____ Television in _____ to _____
Studio Language Target

Examples:

Tallinn Television in Finnish to Finland
Bratislava Television in German to Austria

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B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

7. Voicecasts for domestic audiences

a. Domestic services are official broadcasts intended for audiences within the country or colony in which they originate. As a rule source-lines for domestic services are in the form:

_____ Domestic Service in _____
Studio Language

Examples:

Paris Domestic Service in French
Shanghai Domestic Service in Mandarin
Sofia Domestic Service in Turkish

b. Frequency modulation services take the same sourcelines as equivalent amplitude modulation services.

c. Domestic services which are transmitted also to audiences abroad will as a rule take domestic service sourcelines.

d. Domestic services include:

--home services (official broadcasts originating in the chief broadcasting city using a major national language and intended for an entire country or colony);

--regional services (official broadcasts serving a part of a country);

--minority services (official broadcasts serving an ethnic minority usually with a minority language), and

--miscellaneous services (such as national programs originating elsewhere than the chief broadcasting city).

(The chief broadcasting city is usually the capital, but there are exceptions such as New York, Montreal, Johannesburg, Hilversum, Cologne, and Melbourne.)

*Regional
City*

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B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

8. Exceptional sourcelines for domestic services

a. A special procedure is required to distinguish the Moscow oblast regional service from the Moscow home or Soviet Asian services. To the regular sourceline:

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian

add the subsourceline:

(Oblast Service) -

b. An exceptional sourceline is used for "Deutschlandsender" broadcasts:

East Berlin Deutschlandsender in German to Germany

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B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

10. Telecasts for domestic audiences

Official domestic television services take sourcelines in the form:

_____ Domestic Television Service in _____
Studio Language

Examples:

Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German
East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German
Tokyo Domestic Television Service in Japanese

Note that the studio city reflects the origination point of the program instead of the location of the transmitter from which it was monitored.

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C. SEMIOFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS1. General

a. This category embraces all those voice and television programs controlled by organizations which cannot be said to represent openly the policy of a government as a whole.

b. Semiofficial broadcasts include those controlled by governmental factions or components not specializing in broadcasting or news dissemination (army, police, Ministry of Education, etc.) and those the control of which is not acknowledged by the government.

c. Private broadcasts are those ostensibly controlled by commercial, religious, educational, or philanthropic organizations or by dissident or rebellious groups.

d. Sourcelines for both semiofficial and private broadcasts are generally in the form:

_____ in _____
Studio Broadcaster Language

Examples:

Rio de Janeiro Ministerio da Educacao in Portuguese
 Bangkok Military Intelligence Station in Thai
 Taipei Voice of Air Force in Mandarin (for broadcasts to Taiwan)
 Manila Voice of National Defense in English
 Tokyo Asahi Radio in Japanese
 Caracas Ondas Populares in Spanish
 Iquique Chile Radio Esmeralda in Spanish
 Minatitlan Mexico Voz del Sureste in Spanish

e. The name of the broadcaster may be abbreviated to its essential elements if it is too long. It may be translated into English if it is not easily recognizable by English-speaking readers. (Sluglines in Program Schedules of Foreign Broadcasting Stations take these factors into account and may be used in the absence of other authority.

f. Broadcasters are the entities which (nominally or in reality) have day-to-day responsibility for the implementation of program policy. Commonly (but not necessarily) a broadcaster is associated with a particular group of transmitters and is identified by the announced station name. Some transmitters, however, are used for the programs of more than one broadcaster, particularly when involved in relay or network operations. It is necessary that sourcelines designate the broadcaster responsible for the program in question.

g. A broadcasting organization may have studios in several cities. Each is regarded as a separate broadcaster when it originates programs.

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C. SEMIOFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

3. "Clandestine" voicecasts

a. Most of the so-called clandestine broadcasts are actually international services which do not announce their true operating locations. In many cases their locations are obvious. Besides evading responsibility for program content such a broadcaster is able to enhance the prestige of sympathetic dissident or rebellious groups in the target country.

The true clandestine station--a fugitive operation in the territory of a hostile government--is extremely rare and shortlived.

b. Sourcelines for clandestine stations are in the form:

Broadcaster (Clandestine) in Language to Target

Examples:

- Oggi in Italia (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy
- Radio Espana Independiente (Clandestine) in Spanish to Spain
- Our Radio (Clandestine) in Turkish to Turkey
- Radio Pathet Lao (Clandestine) in Lao to Laos
- Voz de la Libertad (Clandestine) in Spanish to the Dominican Republic

c. The name of the broadcaster ^{Former} may be given in English or in the original language, although the latter is preferable when practical. The name may be abbreviated but should include some of the wording of the announcement or its translation.

d. Newspapers sometimes print distorted versions of the names of clandestine broadcasters. These versions may gain wide currency but should be avoided in the formulation of sourcelines.

e. When it is not possible to give the name of the broadcaster, substitute a description of its editorial line: (Anti-Khrushchev, Pro-Tibetan, etc.)

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C. SEMIOFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

6. Exceptional sourcelines for semiofficial broadcasts

a. A special sourceline is used for broadcasts from "Radio Volga":

Radio Volga via East Berlin in _____ to Soviet Forces
Language

b. Special sourcelines are used for broadcasts from the "Voice of the Soviet Homeland":

Voice of the Soviet Homeland in _____ to West Europe
Language

Voice of the Soviet Homeland in _____ to North America
Language

c. A special sourceline is used for broadcasts from the Chinese People's Liberation Army Fukien Front Broadcasting Station:

Fukien Front Station in _____ to Quemoy
Language

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D. PRESSCASTS1. General

a. The term press agencies as used herein refers to news agencies, information services, and newspapers and magazines which use radio circuits for the transmission of materials intended for public information media, subscribers, or public consumption.

b. Material which press agencies transmit by Morse, Hellschreiber, or radioteletype generally is given sourcelines in the form:

in
City AGENCY Language

Examples:

Singapore REUTERS in English
 Cairo MENA in Arabic
 Lima AFP in Spanish

c. Material from press agencies of communist countries which have distinct transmissions for external and internal recipients is given sourcelines in the forms:

International Service in
City AGENCY Language

Domestic Service in
City AGENCY Language

Examples:

Moscow TASS International Service in Spanish
 Moscow TASS Domestic Service in Russian
 Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese

d. Material which official information services transmit to diplomatic missions is given sourcelines in the form:

in _____ to Diplomatic Missions
City INFORMATION SERVICE Language
 (omitted if unknown)

Examples:

Tirana ALBANIAN INFORMATION SERVICE IN Albanian to Diplomatic Missions
 Budapest in Hungarian to Diplomatic Missions

(effective 1 November 1963)

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1. General (Cont'd)

If there is reason to believe the material transmitted by official information services is intended for public consumption the transmission will carry the general sourceline given in paragraph b.

e. Material transmitted to ships is given sourcelines in the form:

	Maritime Service in	
<u>City</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>Language</u>
(omitted if unknown)		

Examples:

Vladivostok PACIFIC SEAMAN Maritime Service in Russian
Murmansk Maritime Service in Russian

f. Names of press agencies will be rendered in capital letters. Accepted abbreviations may be used when the press agency is well known. In cases of close similarity between accepted abbreviations the full name of the press agency may be used to insure correct identification.

g. In any of the above cases, an editorial note may be used to indicate specific beaming if that information is considered significant.

(effective 1 November 1963)

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D. PRESSCASTS

2. Interagency transmissions

a. Transmissions from one press agency to another take sourcelines in the form:

City Originating AGENCY in Language to recipient AGENCY City

Examples:

Hanoi VNA in Vietnamese to NCNA Peking
Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish to CTK Prague

b. Interagency dispatches may be found in a regularly scheduled presscast or included with other traffic in a common-carrier circuit. Each interagency dispatch requires care in handling to insure that the sourceline correctly shows the originating and recipient agencies. If either is not clear, the item will take either the general sourceline described in paragraph 1 or the correspondent's dispatch sourceline in paragraph 3.

(effective 1 November 1963)

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D. PRESSCASTS

3. Intra-agency and Correspondent's Dispatches

a. Transmissions from one office of a press agency to another office of the same agency take sourcelines in the form:

City AGENCY in Language to AGENCY City

Examples:

Buenos Aires REUTERS in English to REUTERS London
Beirut MENA in Arabic to MENA Cairo
Montevideo PRENSA LATINA in Spanish to PRENSA LATINA Havana

b. A special sourceline is used to identify dispatches from a correspondent to his agency:

Filing Point Correspondent's Dispatch in Language to AGENCY City

Examples:

Taipei Correspondent's Dispatch in Japanese to ASAHI Tokyo
Johannesburg Correspondent's Dispatch in English to DAILY EXPRESS London

c. Correspondent's dispatch should be used in a sourceline when a very limited amount of traffic is filed irregularly from a given point, usually on an unscheduled basis, as a point-to-point transmission. It could be filed by an assigned correspondent of a press agency or by a stringer.

Traffic filed from a point where a press agency is known to have an office should bear an intra-agency sourceline. These transmissions tend to be more voluminous, regular and often on a scheduled basis.

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E. BRIEF SOURCELINES

Each sourceline has an alternate form which is used in editorial briefs. The brief form, which is enclosed in parentheses, is the same as the regular form except that prepositions and the word "Service" are struck out.

Examples:

Melbourne Overseas Service in English

BRIEF FORM: (Melbourne Overseas English)

Moscow in English to Eastern North America

BRIEF FORM: (Moscow English Eastern North America)

Brussels Domestic Service in French

BRIEF FORM: (Brussels Domestic French)

Peking NCNA in English to Europe

BRIEF FORM: (Peking NCNA English Europe)

Havana Correspondent's Dispatch in English to TASS Moscow

BRIEF FORM: (Havana Correspondent's Dispatch English TASS
Moscow)

Caracas Ondas Populares in Spanish

BRIEF FORM: (Caracas Ondas Populares Spanish)

Oggi in Italia (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy

BRIEF FORM: (Oggi in Italia/Clandestine/Italian Italy)