

UNCLASSIFIED

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SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

STAT

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	RPB		<i>28 July</i>
2	<i>FOS</i>		
3			
4			
5			
6			

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APPROVAL		DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT		FILE	RETURN
CONCURRENCE		INFORMATION	SIGNATURE

Remarks:

This is the penultimate draft of the revised standard logograph book, which we hope to publish before August.

Please make any suggested corrections on copy and return to FOS not later than 21 July.

One suggested correction on

page C-3

STAT
 |
 STAT

	RETURN TO SENDER	
FROM	PHONE NO.	DATE
FOS		<i>7/7/61</i>

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	UNCLASSIFIED		CONFIDENTIAL		SECRET
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP					
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS		INITIALS	DATE	
1	Sassaman				
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	ACTION		DIRECT REPLY		PREPARE REPLY
	APPROVAL		DISPATCH		RECOMMENDATION
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<p>Remarks: I think most of the comment made by others is good, and I have a few minor points to add:</p> <p>1. In B10 it seems that ADN should be included as well as Deutschlandsender, as the two agencies are used with similar logos.</p> <p>2. Since beams or targets have been dropped it is quite difficult at times to identify quickly the national source of some broadcasts and therefore the locale of the events reported. This applies especially to Central American broadcasts, and to a</p>					
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Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr
2013/12/12 : CIA-RDP81-00770R000100040028-6 African and ###
Asian nations. It seems to me that this
weakness could be remedied if wider use of
the name of the nation as well as the city
of origin were suggested.

3. On the Wire the old logograph book
was quite useful, as it attempted to list
all logographs for broadcasts regularly
monitored. Since the logographs have been
changed we have often had to guess at
what to use, especially when briefs were
run on the Wire. If it is not planned to
issue a new logo book, why not expand
greatly the list of examples given with
each category?



STAT

DATE

TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO:
Sassaman

ROOM NO.

BUILDING

REMARKS: FYI

I believe that samples of the new
Havana logos for the Guatemalan
Information
~~Interaction~~ Committee Program, and
others of the same type (listed in
Morgenroth's WA805 of 10 July)
should be listed under Section C. 2.

FROM:

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ROOM NO.

BUILDING

EXTENSION

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**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP**

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	Editorial		9 Aug
2	RPB		10 Aug
3	FOS		
4			
5			
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Remarks: Attached is logograph book modified in accordance with suggestions:
 Worris suggests pages be color coded as follows:

Cover	} Goldenrod
Preface (if any)	
Table of Contents	

General - white
 Official B-1 thru B-6 green (International)
 Official B-7 thru B-10 yellow
 Semi-official -pink
 Presscasts - goldenrod
 Brief - white

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FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.	DATE
Roudabush	8/8/61

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TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DA:
TO: FOS		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS: Suggest we add para on notification of Field Bureaus to FOS of any problems which they cannot resolve including the formulation of new or provisional logos etc. Official government press services for which FBIS is unaware of the name of ^{one} organization is not covered in this memo. Presscasts of Agencia Nacional may originate in Brasilia rather than Rio. Have asked Fowler to advise Hq. This memo otherwise should be sufficient to eliminate numerous queries we have .		
FROM: Diamond		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

DA1

TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO: FOS

ROOM NO.

BUILDING

REMARKS:

One other thought:

Should we mention use of (Sub-logograph)
to be used to identify further certain
programs prepared by various exile
~~group~~ groups or at least refer them to
Editorial Handbook instructions?

FROM: Diamond

ROOM NO.

BUILDING

EXTENSION

3 BOTTOM

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	<i>Christ</i> BIS		7/7/61 STAT
2	<i>LUTZ</i>		7/7
3	<i>ZYACH</i>		7/10
4	<i>DIAMOND</i>		7/10
5	<i>WARRIS</i>		
6			

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<input type="checkbox"/>	CONCURRENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE

Remarks:

*Paper is FB by me, have
 no correction or comment;*

Well written -

Quite clear and easy to implement

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*File Logo
gen*

STANDARD LOGOGRAPHS

Foreign Broadcast Information Service

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A. GENERAL

Logographs identify the sources of monitored material. To make editorial copy more meaningful to readers, logographs should answer three questions:

Who was responsible for the statements made in the broadcast or precast? (Logographs 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 press cast intended? (Logographs answer this by stating which language was used and, usually, by indicating the target area or recipients.)

When was the material transmitted?

To assist the reader further, logographs distinguish telecasts from voicecasts, precasts from broadcasts, clandestine services from regular ones, correspondents' dispatches from regular precasts, and private network broadcasts from private local broadcasts.

FBIIS 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 logographs which should be similar.

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

(continued)

A. GENERAL (continued)

The following points apply to all types of logographs.

Each logograph 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 24 June 1964--5

or a similar logograph in actual copy. For broadcasts the nominal starting time of the program containing the material is shown. For presscasts the time is approximately that at which the item was actually transmitted.

Logograph punctuation and capitalization rules derive from Editorial Branch style.

The city at the beginning of logographs 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 being monitored.

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

- Lima Peru Domestic Service in Spanish
- Petrovlovsk Kazakhstan Domestic Service in Russian
- Santiago Chile Radio Corporacion Network in Spanish
- Jerusalem Israel Domestic Service in English

Each logograph has an alternate form for use in editorial briefs. Brief forms are described in part B.

Use of the expression "to Abroad" in logographs is not authorized.

Substitution of "0000 GMT" when "0000 GMT" is intended is not authorized.

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

1. General

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 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.

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 logographs are changed accordingly.

Logographs 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 and those controlled by other official broadcasters;
- radio programs and television programs.

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

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

2. Voicecasts for foreign audiences

International, Overseas, General Overseas, and External services are official broadcasts intended for listeners outside the country from which they emanate. As a rule, logographs for this class of broadcasts take logographs in the form:

Studio in Language to Target

Examples:

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

Note that the target may be either a political or a geographical area, whichever is appropriate. Logographs for programs simultaneously broadcast to two distinct areas reflect both those areas. (When this makes the logograph too complicated, recourse may be made to the procedure detailed in section B of this part.)

A distinction should be made between the physical beaming of a transmission (determined by the availability of antennas) and the target (reflecting the intent of the broadcaster). For many broadcasts these are not the same. As an example, a transmission beamed to Southeast Asia may include program periods in Malay (to Malaya), Burmese (to Burma), Lao (to Laos), and English (to Southeast Asia generally). The same transmission may even include a period in German (to Europe). In each case the logograph lists the target which best reflects intent instead of merely listing the beaming. Beaming, however, may serve as a guide to intent in the absence of other information.

In those cases in which two interpretations of the target area are possible, one broad and one narrow, the narrow interpretation will be used. Unless there are positive indications to the contrary, the targets for Lao- and Thai-language broadcasts will be Laos and Thailand, respectively, not southeast Asia. Those for Albanian- and Danish-language broadcasts will be Albania and Denmark, respectively, not Europe. On the other hand, broadcasts in such widely spoken languages as English, French, or Cantonese may correctly be given logographs showing broad target areas, such as the Middle East, Europe, the Far East and Southeast Asia, etc., consistent with the broadcaster's expressed intent.

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

3. Voicecasts for vaguely-defined foreign audiences

Alternate logograph forms are available for instances in which it is not practical or not desirable to designate a specific target area:

International Service in _____
Studio _____ Language _____

Overseas Service in _____
Studio _____ Language _____

General Overseas Service in _____
Studio _____ Language _____

External Service in _____
Studio _____ Language _____

Examples:

- London General Overseas Service in English
- Melbourne Overseas Service in English
- Born Overseas Service in Portuguese
- Cologne International Service in German
- Lisbon Overseas Service in Portuguese
- Ankara External Service in Turkish

These forms may be used when the specific target is not known, when a program is broadcast simultaneously to several broadly separated areas, when a program is diffused vaguely to any interested listeners abroad, or when a broadcaster is known to repeat programming in successive transmissions to several target areas.

The choice of International, Overseas, General Overseas, or External Service designations will depend on the broadcaster's own usage. In the absence of such an announcement, International Service will be used in the logograph.

Use of European Service, Latin American Service, and similar area designations in logographs is not authorized.

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

1. Voicecasts for foreign audiences via their local stations

Programs which originate in one country but are broadcast only on transmitters in a second country are given logographs in the form:

_____ via _____ in _____ to _____
Retransmission studio Language Target

Examples:

Moscow via Bratislava in Slovak to Slovakia
Peking via Moscow in Russian to the USSR

B-4

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

5. Press agency voicecasts for foreign audiences

Logographs for official voicecasts controlled by press agencies and intended for foreign audiences are in the form:

STATE AGENCY Voicecast in Language to Target

STATE AGENCY Dictation in Language to Target

Examples:

Peking CHINA PRESS AGENCY Dictation in Mandarin to Overseas Chinese
Hanoi VICTIM NEWS AGENCY Dictation in Vietnamese to Embassy in Peking

5. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

6. Telecasts for foreign audiences

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

Studio Television in Language to Target

Examples:

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

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

7. Telecasts on international networks

Certain television programs in Europe and North America are transmitted over international networks. In many cases the version given in a particular country may comprise two separate broadcasts: a video component controlled by one broadcaster and an audio component controlled by another. Whenever a telecast originating in one country is monitored from a station in a second country it is necessary that logographs specify the network from which coverage was actually taken.

At this stage in the development of television it is not possible to lay down a general rule for this situation, but the following will take care of current coverage possibilities.

For international network telecasts originating in eastern Europe

<u>Studio</u>	Intervision via	<u>See Examples</u>	in	<u>Language</u>
---------------	-----------------	---------------------	----	-----------------

Examples:

Moscow Intervision via Czechoslovak Network in Czech and Slovak
Moscow Intervision via Slovak Network in Slovak
Warsaw Intervision via East German Network in German
Budapest Intervision via West German Network in German
Prague Intervision via EEC Network in English
East Berlin Intervision via ITA Network in English
Belgrade Intervision via Hungarian Network in Hungarian

For international network telecasts originating in western Europe

<u>Studio</u>	Eurovision via	<u>See Examples</u>	in	<u>Language</u>
---------------	----------------	---------------------	----	-----------------

Examples:

Vatican City Eurovision via West German Network in German
Paris Eurovision via Austrian Network in German
Brussels Eurovision via EEC Network in English
Copenhagen Eurovision via ITA Network in English
Rome Eurovision via Czechoslovak Network in Czech
Monte Carlo Eurovision via East German Network in German
Belgrade Eurovision via French Network in French

3. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

5. Broadcasts for domestic audiences

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

 Domestic Service in
Studio Language

Examples:

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

Frequency modulation services take the same logographs as equivalent amplitude modulation services.

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

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);

--ethnicity 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, Milwaukee, Cologne, and Melbourne.)

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

9. Moscow Oblast regional service

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

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian

add the sublogograph:

(Oblast Service)

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

10. "Deutschlandsender"

An exceptional logograph is used for "Deutschlandsender" broadcasts:

East Berlin Deutschlandsender in German to Germany

B-10

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

11. Press agency voicecasts for domestic audiences

Logographs for official voicecasts controlled by press agencies and intended for domestic audiences take logographs in the form:

Studio Agency Domestic Service in Language

Examples:

Moscow TASS Domestic Service in Russian

Peking RUC Domestic Service in Mandarin

Havana RFP Domestic Service in Polish

Hanoi VTB Domestic Service in Vietnamese

~~Rio de Janeiro~~ AGENCIA NACIONAL Domestic Service in Portuguese

BRASILIA

Logographs for dictation speed programs are followed by the
sologograph:

(Dictation Speed)

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

12. Telecasts for Domestic audiences

Official domestic television services take logographs in the form:

Studio Domestic Television Service in 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.

B-12

C. SEMI-OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

1. General

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.

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.

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

Logographs for both semiofficial and private broadcasts are generally in the form:

Studio Broadcaster ⁱⁿ 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 Oefas Populares in Spanish
Iquique Chile Radio Esmeralda in Spanish

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 so exotic as to be meaningless. (Slugs in Program Schedules of Foreign Broadcasting Stations take these factors into account and may be used in the absence of other authority.)

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 logographs designate the broadcaster responsible for the program in question.

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

C. SEMI-OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

2. Directed voicecasts

Semiofficial and private broadcasters usually transmit to any interested listeners within range and no target can or should be ascribed to their regular programs. When they depart from this routine, however, and address special programs to an area different from their normal service area (in particular, a specific foreign target or a remote troublesome province), it may be necessary to state the target in the logograph in order to ensure complete understanding of the item.

In some countries the official broadcaster sets up a special program for foreign listeners which states properly its point of origin but announces as if it were a separate broadcaster. Usually this is done to disclaim responsibility for program material. For such programs, which are treated as semiofficial broadcasts, logographs should state target areas.

Logographs

For directed voicecasts from semiofficial and private broadcasters are in the form:

Radio Broadcaster in Language to Target

Examples:

New York World Wide Broadcasting System in Spanish to Cuba
Caracas Radio Martes in Spanish to Cuba
Quito Vos de los Andes in Russian to the USSR
Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic to the Arab World
East Berlin Radio Peyp-e Iran in Persian to Iran
Taipei Voice of Airforce in Mandarin to China Mainland
Swan Island Radio Swan in Cantonese to Cuba

C. SEMI-OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

3. "Clandestine" voicecasts

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.

Logographs for clandestine stations are in the form:

Broadcaster (Clandestine) in Language to Target

Examples:

Oggi in Italia (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy
Radio España Independiente (Clandestine) in Spanish to Spain
Our Radio (Clandestine) in Turkish to Turkey
Radio Pathet Lao (Clandestine) in Lao to Laos
~~Radio Rebelde (Clandestine) in Spanish to Cuba~~
LA VOZ DE LA LIBERTAD (CLANDESTINO) IN SPANISH TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The name of the broadcaster 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.

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 logographs.

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

C. SEMI-OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

4. "Radio Volga"

A special logograph is used for broadcasts from "Radio Volga":

Radio Volga via East Berlin in _____ to Soviet Forces
Language

C-4

C. SEMI-OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

5. "Voice of the Soviet Homeland"

Special logographs are used for "Voice of the Soviet Homeland" broadcasts"

Voice of the Soviet Homeland in _____ to Western Europe
Language

Voice of the Soviet Homeland in _____ to North America
Language

C. SEMIOFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

6. Voicecasts and telecasts on private networks

When two or more voice or television broadcasters join to transmit a program simultaneously they lose their individual identities and assume the identity of the network. The network is considered to be a separate broadcaster even when its program style, personnel, and technical facilities are indistinguishable from those of its station.

When a station changes from local to network programming, that change is shown in logographs by substituting the name of the network for that of the local broadcaster. If the name of the network does not include the words "Network", "Redes", "Chaines", "Cadena", "Red", or "Circuito", then the word "Network" is inserted after the network name.

Logographs for broadcasts from private networks are in the forms:

Studio Broadcaster Network in Language

Studio Broadcaster Television Network in Language

Examples:

Panama City Circuito RFC in Spanish
Begeta Saracel Network in Spanish
Havana Cadena Oriental in Spanish
Mexico City Telesistema Mexicana Television Network in Spanish
Havana Television Revolucion Network in Spanish

When the individual stations separate for local programming the network is dissolved and logographs revert to the ordinary form.

Studios listed in logographs show the origination points of programs, not the locations of transmitters on which they are monitored.

D. PRESSCASTS

1. General

Material which press agencies transmit on morse, hellschreiber, or radioteletype generally is given logographs in the form:

City AGENCY in Language to Destination

Examples:

Moscow TASS in English to Europe

Rio de Janeiro AGENCIA NACIONAL in Portuguese to Brazil

Recognized abbreviations may be used for the names of agencies.

Names of press agencies are rendered in capital letters.

The term press agencies as used herein refers to news agencies, information services, newspapers, and magazines which use radio circuits for the transmission of editorial material.

D-1

D. PRECASTS

2. Interagency transmissions

Press transmissions from one agency to another take logographs in the form:

CITY AGENCY in Language to AGENCY CITY

Example:

Hanoi VNA in Vietnamese to NCHA Peking

Interagency transmissions may be inserted among items in a regular precast or included with other traffic in a common-carrier circuit. In each case each dispatch requires special attention to ensure that its logograph correctly reflects its origin and destination.

2. PREVIOUS

3. Correspondents' dispatches

Regular presscasts from a main or branch office of a press agency reflect the policy of that agency. Dispatches from a correspondent to his agency, however, may reflect his own attitudes or local pressures upon him. A special logograph form is used to identify correspondents' dispatches:

Filing Point Correspondent's Dispatch in Language to Agency City

Examples:

Buenos Aires Correspondent's Dispatch in Spanish to UNION LATINA
Bohemia
Moscow Correspondent's Dispatch in Russian to RASS Moscow
Tokyo Correspondent's Dispatch in Japanese to NIKON TIMES Tokyo

Correspondents' dispatches may be inserted among items in a regular presscast or included with other traffic in a common-carrier circuit. In either case each dispatch requires special attention to ensure that its logograph correctly reflects its origin and destination.

A dispatch may be relayed through several radio circuits and intercepted on any one of them. The identity of the circuit itself, the location of its transmitter, and the location of its contact station are of no concern in the formulation of logographs. Logographs show the point at which the dispatch is committed to electrical communication and the identity of its ultimate addressee.

The filing point of the dispatch need not correspond with the dateline of the item. Press material transmitted from a branch office of a press agency to a main office or to a regional office at a higher level is regarded as a correspondent's dispatch since it is subject to editorial review at a higher level.

D. PRESSCASTS

h. Clandestine presscasts

Logographs for clandestine presscasts are in the form:

AGENCY (Clandestine) in Language to Destination

Example:

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam

D-4

E. BRIEF LOGOGRAPHS

Each logograph 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:

Malbourne Overseas Service in English

BRIEF FORM: (Malbourne 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 NEWSA in English to Europe

BRIEF FORM: (Peking NEWSA English Europe)

Havana Correspondent's Dispatch in English to TASS Moscow

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

Caracas Onda Populares in Spanish

BRIEF FORM: (Caracas Onda Populares Spanish)

Oggi in Italia (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy

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