THE RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM OF

THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Seventy-nine days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Voice of America, as USIA's radio operation is called, first went on the air. Its mission was to explain to the world at large why America was in the war, for what we were fighting, and to combat enemy propaganda.

Before Pearl Harbor the United States was far behind the other major powers in the field of international broadcasting. By early 1942 the Axis was broadcasting to the world over a large network of high power transmitters. The United States possessed a dozen short wave transmitters operated by five commercial companies. These formed the nucleus of the Voice of America's network when it began broadcasting on February 24, 1942.

In the ensuing 28 years, the Voice has come of age. 41 transmitters in the United States range in power from 50 to 500 kilowatts. Overseas, USIA has 68 transmitters ranging in power from 35 to 1,000 kilowatts. These facilities are strategically located to provide effective coverage of all important target areas in the world.

In developing a global radio network, three major technical problems had to be resolved. The first of these was to overcome the deterioration of the signal that occurs in broadcasting from the United States through the northern auroral zone to East Europe and Asia. Map I shows how the shielding effect of the auroral zone prevents direct broadcasting from the United States to many areas of the world on the consistent basis needed to attract and hold an audience.

The second problem was that of overcoming the vast distances between the United States and other major areas of the world with a signal strong enough to be heard competitively in those areas.

The third major problem which had to be overcome, or at least alleviated, was Communist bloc jamming which, since 1948 had sought to prevent clear reception of USIA broadcasts in the languages of the USSR, the satellite countries, and more recently China and Cuba.

Wartime experience proved that effective worldwide broadcasting required an integrated network to resolve these problems. Creation of such a system was found to be contingent upon long range planning and piecemeal

development was considered to be impractical. In developing its worldwide broadcasting system the Agency has adhered closely to the technical philosophy of considering the performance of such a system as a whole.

A key to this system is the use of overseas relay stations located where maximum advantage of radio propagation conditions can be taken to overcome the problems of direct short wave broadcasting from the United States.

The circuit from Greenville, North Carolina to Tangier, for example, (see Map 1) avoids the auroral zone, making possible a reliable broadcast service from America to North Africa by short wave.

The effect of the auroral zone on broadcasts from North Africa is shown in Map 2. This map shows that the same areas shielded from the United States in Map 1 can be reached from North Africa. Therefore, programs transmitted from Greenville to North Africa can be relayed simultaneously to Europe and the Near East - areas which cannot be reached as well directly from the United States.

Auroral zone by-passes to other areas of the world have been achieved by locating relay stations at, for example, Okinawa and in the Philippines. Thus the relay station concept has resolved both the problems of auroral zone absorption and distance. The receiving stations receive the broadcasts direct from the United States and rebroadcast them with increased power.

These relay stations are integrated into a single system so they can receive programs direct from the United States or from other relay stations. At the present time USIA is using the following stations in its relay system:

Tangier, Morocco. This station was designed as a main "port of entry" to Europe, North Africa and the Near East. Facilities consist of ten short wave transmitters ranging in power from 35 to 100 kilowatts. Twentynine rhombic antennas are used to beam programs to specific areas.

Munich, Germany. This site is close enough to East Europe to use medium wave, as well as short wave. The station consists of four short wave transmitters, each powered by 100 kilowatts, and several smaller ones. The complex also includes a 300 kilowatt medium wave transmitter and a 1,000 kilowatt long wave transmitter. At Munich there are 26 antennas to carry the signal to East Europe, the Near East and parts of Africa.

Thessaloniki, Greece. This relay station was built to penetrate the Balkan area. There are four 35 kilowatt short wave transmitters and a 50 kilowatt medium wave transmitter. Twelve antennas provide coverage in East Europe, the Near East and parts of Africa for the short wave transmitters. The medium wave transmitter covers the Balkan area.

Rhodes, Greece. The relay station on Rhodes is used to cover adjacent Mediterranean areas with a 150 kilowatt medium wave transmitter and two 50 kilowatt short wave transmitters.

Philippines. The relay facilities in the Philippines comprise two transmitter sites located at Poro and Tinang and a receiver site located at Baguio. The facilities consist of twenty short wave transmitters ranging in power from 35 to 250 kilowatts and a 1,000 kilowatt medium wave transmitter. 56 short wave antennas are used to provide coverage over an area extending from Korea to Indonesia, including all of China, Southeast Asia and the Soviet Far East. The megawatt medium wave transmitter is beamed to China, Southeast Asia and Indonesia.

Okinawa. North and Central Asia is reached from the Agency's relay station on the island of Okinawa, using three short wave transmitters powered by 35 to 100 kilowatts and a megawatt medium wave transmitter. The station broadcasts to the Soviet Far East, Korea and much of China.

Colombo, Ceylon. Operated for USIA by Radio Ceylon, this facility consists of three 35 kilowatt short wave transmitters and their signal covers India and Pakistan.

Woofferton, England. Six 250 kilowatt short wave transmitters at Woofferton are operated by the British Broadcasting Corporation for USIA, beaming programs to Europe, Africa and the Near East. The complex employs 26 high-gain antennas.

Monrovia, Liberia. Six 250 kilowatt and two 50 kilowatt short wave transmitters provide signal coverage of the entire African continent.

Bangkok, Thailand. This relay station uses a 1,000 kilowatt medium wave transmitter to provide coverage of East Pakistan, Southeast Asia, Northeastern India, Burma and Western Indonesia.

Hue, South Vietnam. VOA broadcasts in the Vietnamese language are beamed to North Vietnam over a 50 kilowatt medium wave transmitter at Hue.

To link the Washington studios of the Voice of America with these relay stations, a network of "feeder" facilities, consisting of 40 high-power short wave transmitters has been created in the continental United States.

These "feeders" use high-gain directional antenna systems which relay programs to the overseas bases and at the same time provide direct additional coverage to overseas target areas.

The "feeder" network, which is an integral part of the overall system of USIA's broadcasting operation, consists of the following facilities:

Greenville, North Carolina. 18 short wave transmitters ranging in power from 50 to 500 kilowatts with 70 antennas beamed to Europe, Africa and Latin America.

Bethany, Ohio. 6 short wave transmitters capable of operating at from 140 to 250 kilowatts with 22 antennas beamed to Europe, Africa and Latin America.

Delano, California. 8 short wave transmitters ranging in power from 50 to 250 kilowatts, using 15 antennas beamed to South Asia, the Far East and Latin America.

Dixon, California. 8 short wave transmitters of from 50 to 250 kilowatts power and 14 antennas beam programs to South Asia, the Far East and Latin America.

In addition, a 50 kilowatt medium wave transmitter located at Marathon, Florida, beams Spanish language programs to Cuba and the surrounding area.

The majority of broadcasts transmitted over the U.S. Information Agency's radio network originate in Washington, D.C. The Washington facilities consist of 23 studios, a central recording control capable of producing 63 simultaneous recordings, Master Control, as well as offices, newsrooms and related office and storage space.

The Master Control switching console is one of the largest and most flexible such units in existence. Through this switching center are fed the programs from our studios via land lines or microwave to transmitters in the United States for relay overseas. The console can select material from 100 sources and can feed 26 programs simultaneously.

This, then, is the integrated technical system of the U.S. Information Agency's broadcasting service. Through this network the problems of distance and auroral zones have been resolved. There remains the problem of "jamming".

Communist jamming of Voice of America broadcasts was first noted in February 1948. It was estimated that by 1963 some 2,000 transmitters were in use attempting to jam the broadcasts in Soviet, East European and Chinese languages.

Jamming is the deliberate broadcasting of noise on the same frequency as the Voice of America programs, for the sole purpose of making reception of the Voice program difficult if not impossible. It is conducted by the Communists in violation of existing international agreements, not only against the Voice of America, but other Free World radio stations as well.

Jamming by Poland ceased in 1956. The USSR jamming stopped in June 1963 on all VOA broadcasts in Armenian, Georgian, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian. Romania ceased jamming VOA broadcasts in July 1963 followed by Hungary in February and Czechoslovakia in April 1964. In Europe only Bulgaria continued to jam VOA. Cuba began a jamming effort during the Cuban crisis of 1962 and continues on a very limited scale, on medium wave only, against VOA Spanish language broadcasts to Cuba. Jamming of the VOA Chinese broadcasts began in 1956 and continues to increase in intensity at the present time.

On August 21, 1968 with the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the USSR again began jamming Western broadcasts. At that time, jamming of Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian and Armenian VOA broadcasts resumed. On September 19, 1968 the State Department delivered a protest to the Soviet Ambassador. The protest was rejected by Moscow on October 9, 1968.

During the first six months after jamming resumed, it was apparent that jamming of the VOA Russian broadcast was not as severe as during the pre-1963 period when jamming was at its peak. However, starting in mid-March of 1969, there began a definite upward trend in the jamming and by late May, it was approximately at the level that had been experienced during the years prior to the cessation of jamming in 1963.

Jamming of VOA Ukrainian broadcasts is at about the same level of intensity as that being experienced on the VOA Russian. Jamming of the VOA Georgian and Armenian language broadcasts is somewhat less in intensity.

In November 1969 the Agency implemented a plan to mass 27 transmitters for a one hour period during the VOA Russian evening broadcast in an effort to provide an increased number of frequencies for listeners in the Soviet Union who are plagued with jamming.

Competition in the field of international radio continues at a steady pace, with the growth of short wave broadcasting, averaging some 13 per cent a year over recent years. Developing countries especially are increasing their use of short wave radio to inform their own and adjacent peoples of their progress and their point of view. At the present time, it is estimated there are about 378 million radio receivers in the world exclusive of the United States and Canada. Of these an estimated 130 million are equipped to receive short wave.

The advent of the transistor radio at steadily reduced prices, independent of power lines, has established a vast new potential audience for the Voice and other international broadcasters.

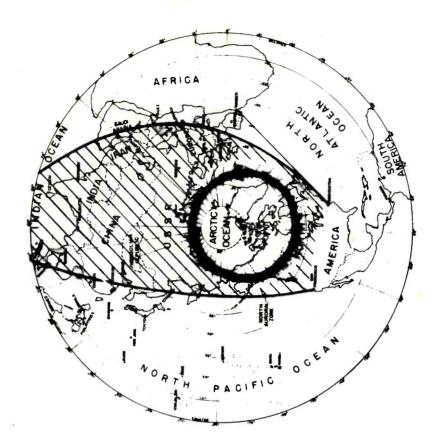
USIA has developed a long range planning program to meet the increased competition. Basically, this plan calls for eliminating present coverage deficiencies and for boosting signal strength where the competition is greatest.

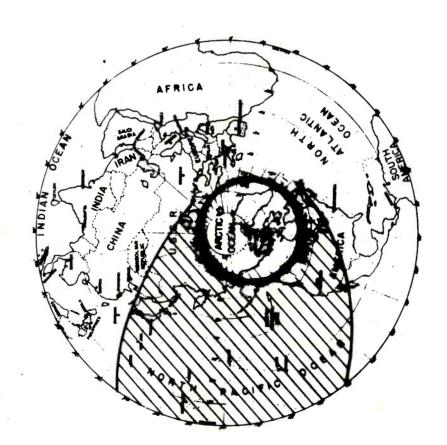
In furtherance of this global plan, USIA has under construction a high power short wave relay station located in Kavala in Northern Greece. This facility will consist of ten 250 kilowatt transmitters and 22 diplexed curtain antennas for improved coverage of East Europe, Central USSR, the Middle East, South Asia and North Africa. In addition, the Kavala station will have a 150 kilowatt medium wave transmitter for improved coverage of the Balkans and Southern Ukraine.

The USIA has a complex of seven transportable transmitters which can be moved quickly to any point in the world by rail, air, sea or road. At the present time one of these units is in Marathon, Florida broadcasting via medium wave in Spanish to Cuba. The others are in the Philippines. The Agency will continue to improve its facilities in other segments of the network around the world.

In order to determine how well Voice of America broadcasts can be received under typical listening conditions in designated target areas, the Agency operates a worldwide technical monitoring system which tells us how we are doing technically and guides us in the right direction for doing better. The system provides first-hand data concerning ionospheric conditions, signal strength, signal quality and intelligibility. It alerts us to interference and locates clear frequencies for VOA where they exist. Technical reception data amassed by the monitoring system amounted to more than one million bits of information during the past year which, through computer processing, showed that VOA broadcasts in 36 languages can be received well in most of the major target areas at least 90 per cent of the time. It is estimated that during an average week 43 million adults over the age of 14 listen to the Voice of America.

Issued by USIA Office of Public Information......January 1970









Serenata

VOICE OF AMERICA

BROADCAST SCHEDULE

LATIN AMERICA 1970

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20547

ST SUN	DAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		ŞATURI	DAY	EST P.M.	Meter Bands	Cilocycles
00 News	s in Special	News in Special	News in Special	News in Special		News in Spe	cial	News in Sp	ecial	News in	Special	7:00	(4	-
15 Lette Liste	ers from	English Special English Feature: The Making of a Nation	English Special English Feature: Science in the News	Special English Feature: Short Stories		English Special Engli Feature: The Making Nation		English Special Eng Feature: The Living		English New Hor Science	izons in	7:15		
30 Stud	io One	The NOW Sound	The NOW Sound	The NOW Soun		The NOW So	und	The NOW S	ound		k, New York	7:30	16	17815
News and Topical Reports Critics Choice Issues in the News Issues in the News		Report to the Americas News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to the Americas News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to the Americas News Regional and Topical Reports News Summary Opinion Roundup Letters from Listeners The Passing Scene		Americas Am News Ne Regional and Re Topical Reports To News Summary Opinion Roundup Opers Cross-Talk Sp		Report to the Americas News Regional and Topical Reports News Summary Opinion Roundup Spotlight			ry Moore	8:00 8:10	19 25 31	15205 11845 9650
		News Summary Opinion Roundup Spotlight The American Scene	News Summary Opinion Roundup Cross-Talk Science Notebook							up		8:30 to 9:00		
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			n especial em ritmo transmitidas em rit											
19h00	Notícias	Noticias	Noticias	Notícias	Notic	ias	Notici	as	Notícias		19 հ 00			
19 h 10	Comentário	Comentário	Comentário	Comentario	Come	entário	Come	ntário	Revista da Semana	a	19 h 10	1		
19 h 15	Clube Filatélico	Música,	temas atuais, repor	tagens, informes	especiais	, curiosida	les.				19 h 15			
19 h 30	Notícias	O Repórter de Washington	O Repórter de Washington	O Repórter de Washington	O Re Wash	pórter de nington	O Rep Wash	oorter de ington	Notícias		19h30			
19 h 33	No Mundo da Música	Música,	temas atuais, repor	tagens, informes	especiais	, curiosida	des.		O Ouvint e Sua Mú		19 h 33			
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20 h 00	Notícias	Notícias	Noticias	Notícias	Notic	ias	Notíci	as	Notícias		20 h 00		l	
20 h 10	Inspiração	Comentário	Comentário	Comentário	Come	entário	Come	ntário	Movimen	to	20 h 10	16	17705	
20 h 15 20 h 20	Eis a Resposta	Música,	temas atuais, repor	tagens, informes o	especiais	, curiosida	des.		A Presença do Brasil Caleidoscópio Americano		20 h 15 2	9 25 31	15250 11890	n00-22h00)
20 h 30	Notícias	Noticias	Noticias	Notícias	Notic	ias	Notici	as	Noticias		20 h 30		_	
20 h 33	Suplemento Cultural	Música,	temas atuais, repor	tagens, informes	especiais	, curiosida	des.		Galeria Musical da Améri	ca	20 h 33		-	
21 h 00	Noticias	Notícias	Noticias	Notícias	Notic	ias	Notíci	as	Notícias		21 h 00			
21 h 10	Inglês Curioso e Divertido	Comentário	Comentário	Comentário	Come	entário	Come	ntário	Comentái	rio	21 h 10			
21 h 15		Música,	temas atuais, repor	tagens, informes	especiais	, curiosida	les.	_	Resenha Espacial		21 h 15	j		
21 h 30	Uma Vida, um Exemplo	Folheando as Revistas	Opinião Editorial	Opinião Editorial	Opini Edito		Folher as Rev		Hit Parad das Amér		21 h 30			

Música, temas atuais, reportagens, informes especiais, curiosidades.

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				TRANSMISION	DE LA MANAN	ÍA.				
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0710		Buenos días, América: ama de música pop	Buenos días, América: ular, noticias, come	Buenos días, América: entarios, entrevistas	Buenos días, América: , crónicas, relatos c	Buenos días, América: le interes humano,	Buenos días, América: notas y reportajes.	0710		Î
0730	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	0730		
0735	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	0735	13	21590
0800	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	0800	16 19	17830 15235
0810	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	0810	25 31 254m	11890 9525 1180
0830	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	0830		
0835	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	Buenos días, América	0835		
0855	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	0855		1
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1830	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	1830		
1840	Música de hoy	Música de hoy	Música de hoy	Música de hoy	Música de hoy	Música de hoy	Música de hoy	1840		A
	Paisaje americano	Temas del momento: Las vibrantes actu	Temas del momento: alidades del día en	Temas del momento: la voz de los princ	Temas del momento: ipales protagonista	Temas del momento: s de las noticias.	Revista de la semana	1845		
1900	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	1900		
	Un programa de	Enfoque mundial: informes de nuesti s políticos, y croni	ros correspansales	Enfoque mundial: en todo el mundo ano. Cada reporta	Enfoque mundial: . Notas de actual je se limita a tres m	Enfoque mundial: lidad, reportajes d inutos y les acompo	Enfoque mundial: científicos y econo- iña música popular.	1910		
	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	1930	16	17835
	Enfoque cultural	Enfoque mundial	Enfoque mundial	Enfoque mundial	Enfoque mundial	Enfoque mundial	Enfoque cultural	1933	19 25	15400 11955
2000	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	2000	31	9725 9670
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-		Noticias	Noticias	Noticias Comentario	Noticias Comentario	Noticias Comentario	Noticias Comentario	2100		
2115	Comentario Explorando	Comentario Discoteca	Club de	Facetas del	Embajadores	Desfile	Caravana	2115		
2130	Panorama:	de primicias Panorama:	Panorama:	jazz Panorama:	del ritmo Panorama:	de éxitos Panorama:	deportiva Panorama:	2130		
	Una revista oral in	formativa de medic				as, cronicas, comer	narios y reportajes.	2200		*
2200				Fin de transmisión		J-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-		2200		,
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- 770	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	2200		
2210	Cita con Cuba: Un programa dedi	Cita con Cuba : cado a los oyentes c	Cita con Cuba : ubanos que present	Cita con Cuba : a comentarios, entre	Ciía con Cuba: evistas, música, opin	Cita con Cuba : niones editoriales y c	Cita con Cuba : crónicas deportivas.	2210	31 49	9670 6190
2255	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	Noticias	2255	254m	1180
2300				Fin de transmisión	1			2300		



VOICE OF AMERICA

BROADCAST SCHEDULE

SOUTH ASIA 1970

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20547

ENGLISH										
GMT	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	GMT	Meter Bands	Kilocycles
0160 to 0330	The Breakfast Show News on hour & 28 min. after each hour, music, reports, analyses & features	The Breakfast Show	The Breakfast Show	The Breakfast Show	The Breakfast Show	The Breakfast Show	The Breakfast Show	0100 to 0330	25	17750* 15290*, 15205** 11835, 11760** 9740** 7275 0130 **0200-0330
1200	News and Topical Reports	News and Topical Reports	News and Topical Reports	News and Topical Reports	News and Topical Reports	News and Topical Reports	News and Topical Reports	1200		4
1215	Letters from Listeners	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	1215		
300	Studio One News and Topical •	Report to Asia	Report to Asia News	Report to Asia News	Report to Asia News	Report to Asia News	News	1300		
1315	Reports Critics Choice	News Regional and Topical Reports	Regional and Topical Reports	Regional and Topical Reports	Regional and Topical Reports	Regional and Topical Reports	This Week	1310	11 13	25880 21 5 60 (1200-1430) 21455
1330 1333 1340 1350	Issues in the News	News Summary Opinion Roundup Spotlight The American Scene	News Summary Opinion Roundup Cross-Talk Science Notebook	News Summary Opinion Roundup Letters from Listeners The Passing Scene	News Summary Opinion Roundup Cross-Talk Science Notebook	News Summary Opinion Roundup Spotlight The American Scene	Press Conference USA	1330	16 19 25	17855 15285, 15205, 1515 11835 (1200-1400) 11715
1400	News in Special	News in Special	News in Special	News in Special English	News in Special English	News in Special English	News in Special English	1400	31 41	9760 7105 (1200-1400)
1415	English Special English Feature: People in America	English Special English Feature: The Making of a Nation	English Special English Feature: Science in the News	Special English Feature: Short Stories	Special English Feature: The Making of a Nation	Special English Feature: The Living Earth	New Horizons In Science	1415		
1430	American Musical Theatre	The NOW Sound	The NOW Sound	The NOW Sound	The NOW Sound	The NOW Sound	New York, New York with Garry Moore	1430		+
1500	News and Topical Reports	Report to South Asia News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to South Asia News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to South Asia News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to South Asia News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to South Asia News Regional and Topical Reports	News This Week	1500		
1530 1533 1540	Issues in the News	News Summary Opinion Roundup Spotlight	News Summary Opinion Roundup Cross-Talk	News Summary Opinion Roundup Letters from Listeners	News Summary Opinion Roundup Cross-Talk	News Summary Opinion Roundup Spotlight	Press Conference USA	1530		
1550 1600	News in Special English	The American Scene News in Special English	Science Notebook News in Special English	The Passing Scene News in Special English	Science Notebook News in Special English	The American Scene News in Special English	News in Special English	1600	13 16 19	21455 (1500-1730 17855 15285
1615	Letters from Listeners	Special English Feature: The Making of a Nation	Special English Feature: Science in the News	Special English Feature: Short Stories	Special English Feature: The Making of a Nation	Special English Feature: The Living Earth	Special English Feature: Space and Man	1615	25	15205 15155* 11935 (1600-1800) 11835 (1600-1815) 11715*
1630	Forum: Psychology and Communication	Music USA (Popular)	Music USA (Popular)	Music USA (Popular)	Music USA (Popular)	Music USA (Popular)	Forum: Best of Forum	1630	41	9760* 7105 (1600-1815) 1600 GMT only
1700 1715		Report to the Middle East News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to the Middle East News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to the Middle East News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to the Middle East News Regional and Topical Reports	Report to the Middle East News Regional and Topical Reports	News This Week	1700		
1730 to 1815	Concert Hall	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	Music USA (Jazz)	1730 to 1815		1

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१६००	समाचारों का सार्रोंश	समाचारों का साराँश			समाचारों का सार्रोंश	समाचारों का साराँश	समाचारों का सार्रौंश			
	BEN	GALI	التاليب					~~~		বা°লা
ভারতীয় সময়	রেরববার বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	সোমবার বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	মংগলবার বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বুধবার বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বৃহষ্পতিবার বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	শুক্রবার বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	শ্নিবার বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	পূৰ -পা স্ময়	শট থয়েভ	
রাত ৯-৩০	[यव-गरवास	विश्व-श्रुरवाम	विश्व-म्र्रवीक	(वद्य-गर्वाम	। वश्च-म्यवान	विश्व-गर्याभ	ાવસ-ગપવાન	রাত ১০০০		১৫৩৯৫ ১৯৮৭৫ ১৯৭৩০
	সংবাদ স্মীহ্বা শিঙ্প ও সাহিত	সংবাদ স্মীক্ষা প্রতিনিধির রিপোট সংগীত	সংগীত	সংগীত	সংবাদ সমীক্ষা প্রতিনিধির রিপোট সংগীত	সংবাদ সমীক্ষা প্রতিনিধির রিপোট সংগীত	সাপ্তাহিক		০১ মিডিয়াম	৯ ৬ ৪ o ১৫৮ o
		কথিকা প্রশ্নোন্তরের আসর	ক্থিকা	কথিকা প্রশ্নোন্তরের আসর	কথিকা প্রশ্যেন্তরের আসর	ক্থিকা	সংবাদ পরিক্রমা প্রশ্নোত্তরের আসর		ওয়েভ ১৯০	
	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ			
	প্রতিনিধির রিপো	প্রতিনিধির রিপো	প্রতিনিধির রিপোট	প্রতিনিধির রিপোট	প্রতিনিধির রিপোট	প্রতিনিধির রিপোট	প্রতিনিধির রিপোট	5		
	সংগীত	সংগীত	সংগীত	সংগীত	সংগীত	সংগীত	সংগীত			
	কথিকা সং স্থি স্ত	কথিকা সংক্ষিপ্ত	কথিকা সংক্ষিপ্ত	কথিকা সংক্ষিপ্ত	কথিকা সংশ্বিস্থ	কথিকা সংক্ষিপ্ত	কথিকা সংক্ষিপ্ত			
	ंवश्च-प्रश्वाम	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ	বিশ্ব-সংবাদ			
রাত ১০-৩০						1		রাত ১১০০		
چٹائم		۱ ۵۷ ،	جمعرات	ب م	منگل	پیر	ان اتوار	مغربيپاكست	بريينهٔ	ุ (ปริกฎม) กา
16-	_		عالى خبسري ع				نام عالمی خبسرم	ہ کی ہیجے سٹ	. 14	
1	بمعسره	تبعسره	خبسروں پر تبصیرہ	تبعسره	تبعين	تبعيده	خب دوں پر تبصرہ		19	
	رپورٹی <i>ں</i> بسیقی		رپو رطیں موسیقی			د پورٹیں موسیقی			ra	
1	زه ترین	تازه ترین تا	تازه ترین	تازه ترین	تا زه ترین	تازه ترین	دعوتِ	1-		
	ئبسرين د	جب دي فيمپ د	خ <i>بدي</i> نيمپر	جب ري فيميب مر	جب ر <i>ي</i> نيميب ر	نیچر	لفائت	ب	الم	
	اقعبا <i>ت</i> عسالم	سوال و و		ا واربوںکے		ا دارلوں کے				
	ـــروں کا	خبروں کا خب		نىسىرول كا	خبسرول کا	نبىسەدون كا	خبسروں کا خلاصہ			
10	سلاصه ••	خلاصہ خ	حسلاصه	حلاصه	*سلاصه	~~ U		۸- ۸- ۸-	•	