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Jinal Sinal

STANDARD SOURCELINES 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 daend e.)

- b. To assist the reader further, sourcelines distinguish telecasts from voicecasts, presscasts from broadcasts, clandestine services from regular enek, 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 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 CMT 6 June 1964---E or a similar sourceline in actual copy.

- e. 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 CMT" when "0000 CMT" is intended is not authorized.
- It is essential that the date reflect Greenwich reckoning instead of that of the monitoring bureau.

 (continued)

 A-1

A. GENERAL (continued)

f. The city at the beginning of sourcelines is the nominal regular origination pointoof the broadcast or presseast. (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 Petropavlovsk Kazakhstan Domestic Service in Russian Santiago Chile Radio Corporacion Network in Spanish Jerusalem Israel Domestic Service in English

- g. Each sourceline has 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.
- 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.

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 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 policiesoof 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 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.

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

2. Voicecests for foreign audiences

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

Studio in Language to 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 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 bothosf 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.

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

3. Voicecasts for vaguely defined foreign audiences

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

Studio	International Service in Language
Studio	Overseas Service in Language
Studio	General Overseas Service in Language
Studio	External Service in Language

Examples:

London General Overseas Service in English Melbourne Overseas Service in English Bern Overseas Service in Portuguese Cologne International Service in German Lisbon Overseas Service in Portuguese Ankara External Service in Turkish Djakarta Overseas Service in English

- b. 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.
- c. 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 sourceline.
- d. Use of European Service, Latin American Service, and similar area designations in sourcelines is not authorized.

4.	Exceptional	sourcelines	for	international	voicecasts

	a. Progre	ms	which	or	iginate	in c	ne c	ountry	but	are	bro	adça	st	only
on	transmitters	in	a sec	ond	country	are	giv	en sou	rcel	lnes	in	the	for	m:

Studio via Retransmission studio in Language Target

Examples:

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

b. Sourcelines for official voicecasts controlled by press agencies and intended for foreign audiences are in the forms:

Studio AGENCY Voicecast in Language to Target

Studio AGENCY Dictation in Language Target

Example:

Peking CHINA PRESS AGENCY Dictation in Mandarin to Overseas Chinese

c. Dictation speed programs controlled by regular broadcasters and intended for foreign audiences take sourcelines in the form:

Dictation in _____ to ______ Target

Example:

Karachi Dictation in English to the Near and Middle East

B-4

- 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 Language to Target

Examples:

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

B. OFFICIAL BROADCASTS

6. 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 countrymmay 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 sourcelines specify the network from which coverage was actually taken.

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

For international network telecasts originating in Fast Europe

	Intervision	via	بالنهجييي		in	
Studio			See	Examples		Language

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 BBC Network in English East Berlin Intervision via British ITA Network in English Helsinki Intervision via Hungarian Network in Hungarian

For international network telecasts originating in West Europe

	Eurovision	via		-	in	-
Studio			See	Examples		Language

Examples:

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

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 sourcelines for domestic services are in the form:

Studio Domestic Service in 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 ammajor 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.)

- 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

- B. OFFICIAL BROADCASIS
- 9. Press agency voicecasts for domestic audiences

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

Studio AGENCY Domestic Service in Language

Domestic Service Dictation in Language

Examples:

Moscow TASS Domestic Service Dictation in Russian Peking NCNA Domestic Service Dictation in Mandarin Warsaw PAP Domestic Service in Polish Hanoi VNA Domestic Service Dictation in Vietnamese Brasilia AGENCIA NACIONAL Domestic Service in Portuguese

B. <u>OFFICIAL</u> <u>BROADCASTS</u>

10. Telecasts for domestic audiences

Official domestic television services take sourcelines in the form:

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.

C. SEMIOFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

1. 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:

Studio Broadcaster Lhaguagge

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

- 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-ddy 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 anne. 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.

C. SEMIOFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS

2. Directed voicessts

- a. 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 sourceline in order to insure complete understanding of the item.
- b. 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 id done to disclaim responsibility for program meterial. For such programs, which are treated as semiofficial broadcasts, sourcelines should state target areas.
- c. Sourcelines for directed voicecasts from semiofficial and private broadcasters are in the form:

Studio Broadcaster in Language to Target

Examples:

New York World Wide Broadcasting System in Spanish to Cuba Caracas Radio Rumbos 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 Cairo Voice of Africa in Hausa to West Africa East Berlin Radio Peyk-e Iran in Persian to Iran Taipei Voice of Air Force in Mandarin to China Mainland Swan Island Radio Swan in Cantonese to Cuba

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 territoty of a hostile government -- is extremely rare and shortlived.

b. Sourcelines for clandestine stations are in the form:

Broadcaster	(Clandestine)	in	Language	to	Target
DT. Carrosa 647.			THE LIKE STAFF A.		TATEL

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 Leos Vos de la Libertad (Clandestine) in Spanish to the Dominican Republic

- c. 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.
- d. Newspapers sometimes print distorted versions of the names of clandestine broadcasters. These versions may gain wide currently 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 the editorial line (Anti-Khrushchev, Pro-Tibetan, etc.)

C.	SEMIOFFICIAL	AND	PRIVATE	BROADCASTS
~ .		4.54144	A A Marie V. Francis And .	

4. Exceptional sourcelines for semiofficial t	*	EXCEPTIONAL	sourcelines	ior	semiorricial	broadcasts
---	---	-------------	-------------	-----	--------------	------------

Fukien Front Station in

• -	
	a. A special sourceline is used for broadcasts from "Radio Volga
	Radio Volga via East Berlin in Language to Soviet Forces
the	b. Special sourcelines are used for broadcasts from the "Voice o Soviet Homeland":
	Voice of the Soviet Homeland in Language to West Europe
	Voice of the Soviet Homeland in Language to North America
Peop	c. A special sourceline is used for broadcasts from the Chinese ple's Liberation Army Fukien Front Broadcasting Station:

Language

- C. SMIOFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BROADCASTS
- 5. Voicecasts and telegasts on private networks
- a. When two or more private 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 sonsidered to be a separate broadcaster even when its program style, personnel, and technical facilities, are indistinguishable from those of its key station.
- b. When a station changes from local to network programming, that change is shown in sourcelines by substituting the name of the network for that of the local breadcaster. If the name of the network does not include the words "Network", "Reseau", "Chaine", "Cadena", "Red", or "Circuito". then the word "Network" is inserted after the network name.
 - c. Sourcelines for broadcasts from private networks are in the forms:

Studio	Broadcaster	Network in	Language	
Studio	Broadcaster	Television	Network in	Language

Examples:

Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish Bogota Caracol Network in Spanish Havana Cadena Oriental in Spanish Mexico City Telesistema Mexicana Television Network In Spanish Havana Television Revolucion Network in Spanish

- d. When the individual stations separate fed local programming the network is dissolved and sourcelines revert to the ordinary form.
- e. Studios listed in sourcelines show the origination points of programs, not the location of transmitters on which they are monitored.

D. PRESSCASTS

1. General

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

$$\overline{\text{City AGENCY}}$$
 in $\overline{\text{Language}}$ to $\overline{\text{Destination}}$

Examples:

Moscow TASS in English to Europe Brazilia AGENCIA NACIONAL in Portuguese to Brazil

- b. Recognized abbreviations may be used for the names of agencies.
- c. Names of press agencies are rendered in capital letters.
- d. 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. PRESSCASTS
- 2. Interagency transmissions
- a. Press transmissions from one agency to another take sourcelines in the form:

Example:

Hanoi VMA in Vietnamese to NCNA Peking

b. Interagency transmissions may be interted among items in a regular pressent or included with other traffic in a common-carrier circuit. In each case each dispatch requires special attention to insure that its sourceline correctly reflects its origin and destination.

D. PRESSCASTS

3. Correspondents dispatches

a. 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 sourceline form is used to identify correspondents dispatches:

Filing Point Correspondent's Dispatch in Language To AGENCY City

Examples:

Peking Correspondent's Dispatch in Spanish to PRENSA LATINA Havana Montevideo Correspondent's Dispatch in Russian to TASS Moscow Taipei Correspondent's Dispatch in Japanese to NIPPON TIMES Tokyo

- b. Correspondents' dispatches may be inserted among items in a regular presseast or included with other traffic in a common-earrier circuit. In either case each dispatch requires special attention to insure that its sourceline correctly reflects its origin and destination.
- c. 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 thellocation of its contact station are of no concern in the formulation of sourcelines. Sourcelines show the point at which the dispatch is filed and the identity of its ultimate addressee.
- d. The filing point of the dispatch need not correspond with the dateline of the item.
- e. 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
- 4. Clandestine presscasts

Sourcelines for clandestine presscasts are in the form:

AGENCY (Clandestine) in Language to Destination

Example:

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam

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 Oversess Service in English

BRIEF FORM: (Melbourne Oversees 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)

Havena Correspondent's Dispatch in English to TASS Moscow

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

Caracas Ondas Populares in Spenish

BRIEF FORM: (Caracas Ondas Populares Spanish)

Oggi in Italia (Clandestine) in Italian to Italy

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