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The Director of Central Intelligence

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National Intelligence Council

24 June 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ambassador Diana Lady Dougan
 Coordinator, International Communication and Information
 Policy, Department of State

FROM: Lincoln Gordon
 National Intelligence Officer at Large

SUBJECT: HF-WARC 1984 -- A Preliminary Assessment

1. In response to your request of 24 May, we have prepared the attached preliminary assessment in preparation for the January 1984 International Telecommunication Union (ITU) World Administrative Radio Conference for High Frequency Broadcasting (HF-WARC).* The paper contains an initial review and preliminary analysis of the major conference issues, the positions and attitudes toward US goals which might be expected from seven countries in North Africa and Western Europe (where bilateral discussions are already planned), and a brief overview of the ITU -- its organization, purpose, and powers. The main points are summarized in the following paragraphs. [redacted] 25X1

2. US capabilities for international short-wave broadcasting could be affected dramatically should the HF-WARC decide to adopt a rigid system for planning the use of the high frequency broadcasting spectrum. The industrial nations and the USSR have a common interest in maintaining the flexible system now in use because it allows them more easily to increase the number of frequencies they can use. The LDCs want more frequencies and better protection against interference. Many contend that only a rigid planning of the high-frequency bands will serve LDC interests. We believe East-West tensions over the issue of jamming may inhibit a potential USSR-industrial

*The paper was prepared by [redacted] of the CIA's Office of Global Issues, in cooperation with [redacted] Chief of the Third World Branch, and Dr. Gordon. Comments or questions should be addressed to [redacted] 25X1

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country alliance in favor of maintaining the current planning system. Moreover, we doubt that the Soviets will confront the LDCs. They probably will avoid contention on planning and might well not sign the results of the conference. [redacted]

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3. Conference issues of importance to the United States include:

- o Maintaining a flexible system of planning at least for a large share of the HF-radio spectrum.
- o The impact of jamming on the radio spectrum.
- o Maintaining acceptable arrangements for US transmitters in foreign host countries.
- o LDC demands for increased technical assistance.
- o Selection of Conference and Committee Chairmen.
- o Extraneous political issues. [redacted]

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4. We expect Algeria to play a key leadership role for the LDCs, although its influence on HF matters may be reduced or shared in part because a former key dynamic Algerian delegate is now in an official ITU post, and in part because of competition from T. V. Svirangan, the likely head of India's delegation. Algerians will favor a rigid planning process and technical changes to ease LDC broadcasting problems. Because of its own status as host for PLO broadcasting, Algeria will probably not condemn the hosting of foreign broadcasts. In view of Algeria's general shift away from antagonism to the West, we believe it unlikely that Algeria will renew efforts at this WARC to expel Israel. [redacted]

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5. Morocco, a Voice of America host country, will be generally supportive of US positions and interests. [redacted]

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6. We expect Tunisia to go along with other moderate Arab states at the conference. It is unlikely to play any sort of influential or leadership role. [redacted]

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7. [redacted] indicates that Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom will work together with the United States to coordinate positions. These European countries will also be seeking increased HF-band use and resist a rigid system for HF-frequency assignments. London, [redacted] sees the jamming issue as more connected to political communications issues than to the WARC. [redacted]

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8. Work on the identification and analysis of other key countries which may be especially influential in the HF-WARC deliberations is continuing. A full report is planned for completion well before the Conference opening next January.

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Lincoln Gordon

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INTERNAL

SUBJECT: HF-WARC: Issues and Country Positions

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HF-WARC: Issues and Country Positions

Conference Mandate

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) will convene the first of two sessions of a World Administrative Radio Conference for High Frequency Broadcasting (HF-WARC) in Geneva next January to discuss planning of the HF-broadcasting spectrum. The short-wave frequencies are used for long-distance radio broadcasting by services such as Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, the British Broadcasting Corporation, Deutsche Welle, and Radio Moscow. The LDCs compete for frequency assignments within these same broadcasting bands for their domestic and, in some cases, international broadcasting needs. For many LDCs high frequency-domestic broadcasting is a primary means for regimes to communicate with their people. The mandate of the WARC is to establish the principles and technical parameters that will govern the planning of the HF-broadcasting spectrum, keeping in mind that ITU principles entitle all countries to "free and equal right" to the use of the bands. [REDACTED] 25X1

We anticipate substantial North-South and East-West differences as the ITU members consider methods for scheduling the use of the spectrum. [REDACTED] 25X1

[REDACTED] the industrial countries want to retain 25X1

and, if possible, to increase the number of HF frequencies used by them. Industrial countries also want to maintain a flexible system for planning the broadcasting spectrum assignments. The LDCs want an increased number of frequency assignments, but they seek "equitable access" to the spectrum. Many LDCs believe

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equitable access could best be secured through a system of rigid planning. The LDCs contend that a rigid planning mechanism would reduce spectrum congestion and mutual interference problems. We believe the major East-West differences will center on the use of transmitters at foreign sites and on radio jamming and its effects on the spectrum. [REDACTED]

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US Concerns

Conference issues of importance to the United States

include:

- o Securing agreement for a flexible system of planning the HF-radio spectrum -- The United States wants increased and ensured spectrum assignments; the LDCs want increased assignments, an improved quality of service for their listeners, and a simpler and less costly system of assignments than the present practice.
- o The impact of jamming on the radio spectrum -- Jamming causes interference beyond the borders of the country doing the jamming, making portions of the available spectrum unusable or less usable in other parts of the world. US broadcasts are principal jamming targets.
- o Host country issues -- The United States wants to expand its short-wave transmitter network to overcome Soviet jamming. Countries hosting US facilities must apply for US frequency assignments along with their own, potentially reducing assignments available for their own use. In addition, host countries are open to political attack for their US connections.
- o LDC demands for increased technical assistance -- The United States and other industrial nations are likely to be pressed for increased funding, expertise, and technology to aid the LDCs. The 1982 ITU Plenipotentiary called for increased telecommunications aid to the Third World.
- o Election of Conference and Committee Chairmen -- In the past, regional groups have struggled over the election of Conference and Committee Chairmen. The 1979 WARC was delayed several days until a chairman acceptable to all was found. Because of the numbers of developing countries and increased incidence of bloc voting, finding chairmen who are fair and effective is important to accomplishing

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expulsion of Israel from the Union. The issue required the involvement of US negotiators and was not resolved for four weeks of the negotiating session. Expulsion of South Africa (1965) and Portugal (1972) have previously been considered at ITU sessions. [REDACTED]

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Conference Issues

Planning use of the radio spectrum. The 1979 WARC approved a 40-percent increase in the spectrum bandwidth allocated to the HF-broadcasting service (effective mainly in 1989 and partly in 1994), with the proviso that all countries use it in an efficient and effective manner. The 1979 conference also provided for the upcoming HF-WARC to resolve assignments of the HF-broadcasting spectrum. Reaching agreement on planning the use of the HF-broadcast bands is contentious and may not be possible; successive efforts from 1948 on have ended in failure. [REDACTED]

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The two principal planning philosophies* are:

- o A flexible system, such as the one in current use, under which countries notify the ITU of proposed broadcast schedules for each season and cooperate voluntarily in resolving potential interference. The system permits introduction of new stations, alteration of frequencies to meet new requirements, and reassignments to meet changing propagation conditions. Under this system, there is no right of protection to a frequency and no guarantee that a frequency will be suitable for broadcasting. New frequencies are difficult to find, and the system encourages excessive use of frequencies to overcome uncertainties. Apart from deliberate jamming, substantial inadvertent mutual interference often makes reception difficult. LDCs complain that the quarterly submission of requirements and subsequent efforts to reconcile apparent incompatibilities places an undue burden on their financial and technical resources.
- o Fixed or a priori planning would (for one or several years at a time) involve agreed-upon schedules for given levels of solar activity and for different seasons; fixed

* An ITU study group has analyzed seven planning methods, one of which combines elements from both of these philosophies.

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planning may have advantages for countries with fixed reception areas. A fixed schedule would free governments from the burden of repetitive frequency selection and notification. It would attempt to assure usable frequencies and minimize interference, thereby reducing the non-jamming related needs for multiple frequencies per program. After initial coordination, such a system would require no further coordination until a new plan is created. Developing a fixed plan that will satisfy all countries would be difficult, even in the absence of jamming. The method has a built-in inefficiency since it is based on future requirements and could leave parts of the spectrum unused. Moreover, a fixed plan makes accommodation of new reception areas, introduction of new stations, and unexpected propagation changes difficult. [REDACTED]

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The growing use of HF-broadcasting complicates planning under either system. The high frequency bands are burdened with increasing numbers of transmitters, redundant frequency usage, and jamming transmissions. To overcome this situation broadcasters have been increasing the number and power of their transmitters. New countries entering the HF-broadcasting field add to the problem. [REDACTED]

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East-West tensions over the jamming issue may inhibit a potential alliance in favor of a more flexible planning procedure. As a major international broadcaster, we believe the USSR's interests are better served by a flexible process. The Soviets, like the United States, would probably like to increase their HF-spectrum assignments. However, rather than confront the LDCs, we believe they are likely to remain silent. In that event, they probably would not sign the results of the conference and would continue to broadcast as they see fit. Evidence from

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monitoring programs indicates that the Soviets engage in extensive out of band broadcasting -- as much as 1468 hours per day in addition to 3476 hours per day within the ITU-assigned bands. If the Soviets should sign the conference agreement, their past practice indicates that they will abide by it. [REDACTED]

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Ultimately, we believe the interests of LDCs are better served by any coordinated process, flexible or rigid, than by chaos. Developed nations possess the funds and technology to effect their broadcasting needs. Without regulation developing nations would probably suffer increased interference and have less ability to resolve the problem. To the extent that developing nations perceive this reality, there is hope for a rational compromise. The forthcoming 1989-94 increase in HF-broadcasting spectrum availability should help to this end. If developing nations insist on rigid planning of the entire HF spectrum, however, we believe compromise will be impossible. [REDACTED]

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The impact of jamming on the radio spectrum. At this time, we cannot predict the potential fate of an anti-jamming resolution at the HF-WARC. At the May 1983 ITU Administrative Council meeting, the United States circulated a paper that contained a resolution against jamming which had been developed in the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL). Influential LDC leaders such as Yugoslavia and Cameroon supported the principle of the resolution. West Germany expressed concern that the introduction of jamming as a conference issue would lead to the politicization of discussion, wasted time in an already crowded

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agenda, and accomplish nothing. Representatives from some South American countries also expressed concern over potential East-West conference politicization on the jamming issue. On balance, we believe that most nations perceive jamming as essentially an East-West political issue and regard the interference due to jamming as something which the HF WARC can do little or nothing to alter. []

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The United States is exploring ways to develop radio monitoring data which would demonstrate the world-wide effect of jamming on spectrum availability. It is hoped that these data will help demonstrate to the LDCs the need for flexible planning procedures, although the rationale for connecting the jamming issue with alternative approaches to spectrum planning has not yet been fully worked out. []

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In our judgment, the Soviets are certain to react strongly to any initiatives involving jamming. They will defend jamming as a strictly internal matter. If efforts are made to introduce jamming as a technical issue that must be considered in the development of a planning process, the Soviets may also attack evidence demonstrating the technical effects of jamming on spectrum availability throughout the world. []

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Judging from past Soviet behavior in the ITU, we expect a part of the Soviet strategy for dealing with jamming will be to talk the issue to death. Soviet interventions during past meetings have been long, frequently polemic, often tangential to the real issue, and filled with "misunderstandings." As a result, delegations may grow weary of the constant back-and-forth

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and move to put the issue aside.

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We doubt that the LDCs have yet formed a group position on jamming, since the prospect of its emergence as a major conference issue became evident only in the later stages of the 1983 Administrative Council meeting. Nevertheless, the UN vote last fall on principles governing the use of satellites for international direct television broadcasting indicates that the LDCs would not support an anti-jamming resolution at the WARC which inhibits in any way their right to jam. The 1982 UNGA resolution implies that States bear responsibility for broadcasts emanating from their national territories and that direct broadcasting should be compatible with the "sovereign rights of States, including the principle of non-intervention as well as with the right of everyone to seek, receive and impart information and ideas as enshrined in the relevant United Nations instruments." Furthermore, the resolution advocates that receiving states must give prior consent to broadcasts from abroad. The resolution was approved by the Special Political Committee with a vote of 88-15(US)-11, and later was adopted by the General Assembly (107-13 US -13). (For details on voting, see Appendix II)

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To the extent that jamming becomes a substantive issue in the development of a planning process, we believe there is a danger that LDCs will use it as one more argument in favor of a more rigid planning process. A rigid a priori plan could restrict the spectrum available to jammed broadcasters and, therefore, limit the effects of jamming. A "clear" spectrum

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We do not anticipate attacks on the principle of free flow of information, other than in response to the jamming issue. The ITU has traditionally accepted the stated requirements of nations for the HF-broadcasting spectrum, including world-wide reception areas. Attacks on program content or the right of one nation to broadcast to another would be a radical change from accepted ITU practice. The development of a rigid planning process could, however, force a nation to limit its broadcasting and thus, in a sense, restrict the free flow of information.

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Host country issue. Although the conference agenda does not contain the host-country issue, it could arise. To help overcome jamming of international broadcasting and to improve signal quality in reception zones, transmitters are placed in host countries by the US and by other international broadcasters such as the UK, West Germany, and the Netherlands. The USSR with its enormous land mass does not place transmitters beyond its borders. US broadcasters want to maintain their current sites and, in some cases, add new countries to their transmission networks. Since host countries for US transmitters must include US transmitting requirements along with their own in applying for spectrum assignments, they are open to political criticism from others for being "subservient" to the US government.

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The Soviets, who could attack the principle of relay broadcasts, have traditionally condemned broadcasting from foreign soil. The most recent example of Soviet opposition to host countries sites involves a VOA request for transmitting sites [redacted] The

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[redacted] Director for Culture and Information explained that his government's negative response is tied to domestic politics --

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[redacted]

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[redacted] Although he did not mention Soviet objections, we believe that concern about

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[redacted] relations was also a factor. In this connection, Soviet television commented on an article [redacted]

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stating that site denial was a result of the negative effect US transmitters would have on [redacted] relations. A later Pravda article supported the [redacted] decision to deny the United States transmitter sites and questioned why other nations, especially West Germany, permit the United States to wage "psychological warfare" from their soil. The article then attacked all host countries as the propaganda mouthpieces of the Reagan Administration. [redacted]

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The host-country issue could also be brought up in other ways:

- o A new planning mechanism evolving from the HF-WARC could require each nation to set priorities for broadcasting

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requirements; the results might place US needs in a secondary position.

- o The Non-Aligned nations could submit a resolution condemning foreign broadcasting stations on the territories of certain developing countries. Such a resolution was drafted, but never submitted, during the 1979 WARC. At the Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi last March, [redacted] it was agreed that the practice of foreign broadcasting should be discouraged, but that such broadcasting is a bilateral matter between the host country and the broadcasting country. [redacted]

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Increased technical assistance for LDCs. Although the drive for increased technical assistance is not likely to be a major issue at this conference, LDC actions at the 1982 Nairobi Plenipotentiary and the May ITU Administrative Council meeting suggest that the LDCs may make an issue of the obligation of the developed nations to assist LDCs. At the HF-WARC this call for assistance most likely would take the form of increased help in the planning process or assistance in obtaining improved technology for transmitting, such as improved antennas. [redacted]

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The US delegation report of the ITU Administrative Council meeting stated that LDCs interpret the Nairobi Plenipotentiary call for technical cooperation and funding as marking the beginning of a new era in the ITU. According to the report, the LDCs will use ITU conferences for their technical goals of achieving "equitable access" and the ITU administration council as the forum for extracting the political and financial recognition of their developmental requirements. [redacted]

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Election of Conference and Committee Chairmen. Although specific nominations for the chairmanship of the HF-WARC and its committee

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chairmen are not yet on the table, past experience indicates that there will be North-South, and possibly East-West, contention over the selections. The US delegation report from the 1979 WARC notes that that the conference was delayed three days because of a drive by the Non-Aligned to seat a Non-Aligned candidate (Indian) as conference chairman. Compromise was finally reached when an Argentine candidate was nominated as a Latin American, rather than as a Non-Aligned representative.

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Political issues. ITU conferences have traditionally been almost free of non-relevant political issues, but the 1982 ITU Plenipotentiary did not resolve an Arab proposal to exclude Israel from that meeting and all other ITU sessions until the end of the fourth week. After three votes, all taken by secret ballot, a resolution critical of Israel but not calling for its exclusion or for other sanctions was adopted. To date, we have no indication of political issues that may arise at the 1984 WARC.

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Country Positions

Algeria

We expect Algeria to play a leadership role for the LDCs. Algeria has been the leader among the Non-Aligned on high frequency matters for some time. Algeria provides leadership by working through the Broadcasting Organization for Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC), through the submission of proposals in the

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ITU, and through its active participation during conferences. In past conferences, e.g. the 1979 WARC, Algeria has been willing to compromise on highly controversial issues so long as the basic interests and needs of the LDCs (as perceived by Algeria) were addressed. [redacted]

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Whether or not the conference can agree on a planning process acceptable to both developed and developing nations may well depend on whether Algeria or the more obstinate India assumes the role of leader and spokesman for the Non-Aligned. India has for many years provided leadership to the LDCs at various ITU meetings. At the 1979 WARC and elsewhere, the head of the Indian delegation T.V. Srirangan has been an especially tough advocate for LDC interests. Delegates to the 1979 WARC, for example, reported several instances of his pressing issues on the floor well after broad LDC support for his stance had crumbled. [redacted]

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We believe there is a possibility that the Algerian role and influence on HF matters will be reduced at this conference. Since 1979, Algeria has lost its dynamic, technically competent staff member Mohamed Harbi to an official ITU post. [redacted]

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[redacted] Further, the strong personality of India's Srirangan will now be focused on HF issues. If Srirangan succeeds in achieving a strong leadership role for himself, the possibility of finding a compromise planning process will be significantly reduced. [redacted]

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In our judgment, Algerian interests in promoting a rigid

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planning process are unquestionably motivated in part by self-interest. A review of the May 1983 HF-broadcasting schedule shows that Algerian broadcasts experience considerable interference from developed nation broadcasters, including those of the Soviet Bloc. [REDACTED] also indicates that Algeria is one of the countries to suffer significantly from Soviet and Bloc country jamming. [REDACTED]

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In addition to its preference for a rigid planning process, Algeria will probably favor technical changes that would ease the problems of LDC broadcasters. For example, based on observed Algerian behavior at prior conferences, we anticipate that Algeria would favor lower permitted transmitter powers to reduce the general level of interference in the broadcast bands. Similarly, we expect Algeria to oppose expensive technical changes, such as antenna directivity requirements. [REDACTED]

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Algeria and other Arab nations have host-country interests of their own. [REDACTED] many Arab nations host PLO Voice of Palestine broadcasts. The situation, however, is not precisely analogous to that of the United States. The PLO broadcasts are carried over the national radios of the host country and take a political line similar to that of the host. There are four daily PLO radio broadcasts, one each from Algeria, Iraq, North Yemen, and South Yemen. There are three weekly PLO-affiliated programs, one each from Tunisia, Angola, and Mauritania. According to press reports, Lebanon may also initiate PLO broadcasts in the near future. In addition, Palestinian programs, not affiliated with the PLO, come from

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Egypt, Iran, and Syria.

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We do not expect Algeria to raise the question of Israeli expulsion from the ITU at this conference as it did at the 1982 ITU Plenipotentiary conference in Nairobi. We believe it is unlikely that this issue would be renewed so soon, especially in view of Algeria's general shift away from antagonism to the West. We have no information on any other extraneous political issue Algeria might propose.

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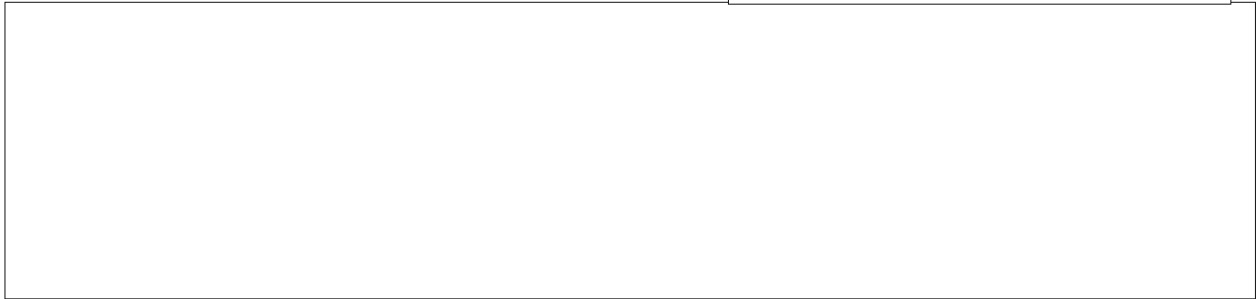
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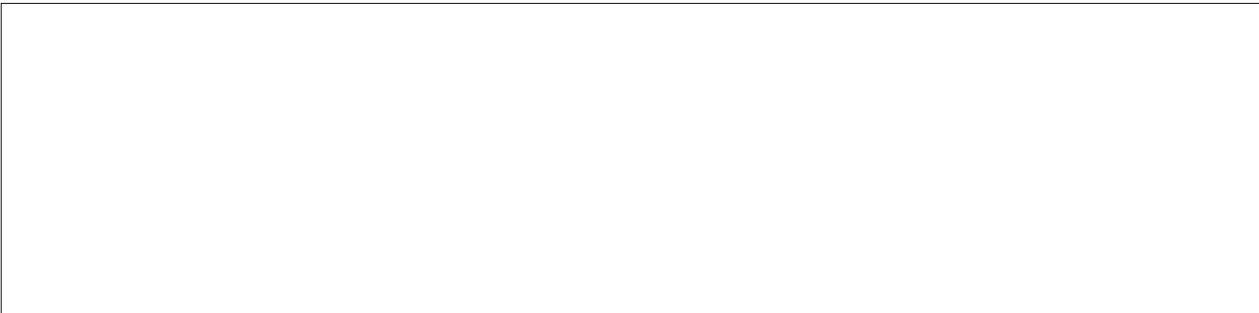
Morocco

In our opinion, Moroccan positions and actions at the HF-WARC will be generally supportive of US positions and interests. Morocco is a host country for VOA and quite friendly toward the United States at present. We know little about the Moroccans' sensitivities to their position as a host country. Whether they would be willing to introduce or cosponsor US proposals or would prefer to sit passively and generally vote with the United States is not known.

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An examination of the May 1983 High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule indicates that Moroccan domestic and regional HF-broadcasting interests are quite small (less than 50 frequency hours per day).

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Tunisia

We expect Tunisia to go along with other moderate Arab states on most conference issues. Although we have little new information, Tunisian activity from 1977 to 1979 in the Broadcasting Organization for Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC) would suggest that Tunisia will probably follow the Non-Aligned approach. Tunisian activity in BONAC appears to have waned in the 1980s, and we do not believe Tunisia will play any sort of influential or leadership role. [redacted]

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Tunisian HF-broadcasting interests are minimal from the standpoint of spectrum usage -- 40 frequency hours per day according to the May 1983 schedule. These 40 hours are directed exclusively at local and regional audiences. [redacted]

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Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom.

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[redacted] the West European nations will work with the United States to coordinate positions. In past ITU conferences, the United Kingdom has been our staunchest ally and also has been able to exert some influence with Commonwealth countries. Past practice in the ITU indicates that Belgium, Italy, and Luxembourg can also be expected to back the United States. If the United States is uncompromising on a North-South issue, however, we believe all three will most likely remain mute, reluctant to confront the South.

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These European countries [redacted] too will be seeking increased use of the HF band. They will advocate flexible planning and resist an a priori system for HF assignments because they feel that a rigid system could endanger their spectrum requirements. In other negotiating forums Belgium, which is sensitive to Third World demands because of its ties with former colonies, has sought to find compromise, but they have not been very energetic in their mediating efforts.

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[redacted]

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The United Kingdom is a host country for the VOA and, according to a VOA report, a fellow victim of jamming. We believe the British would support some form of US effort on the jamming issue.

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[redacted] indicate that London sees the jamming issue as more connected to political communications issues and the New World Information Order (NWIO) than to the WARC. [redacted] the Non-Aligned would not see it in their best interest to oppose

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jamming, and [] the vote in the UN General Assembly last
fall on prior consent for satellite broadcasting as evidence of
Third World sentiment. []

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APPENDIX I.

International Telecommunication Union: The Organization, Its
Purpose, and Powers

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) stems from the International Telegraph Union established in 1865. In 1947, the ITU became a United Nations specialized agency responsible for telecommunications and moved to its present Geneva location. [REDACTED]

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Three basic documents govern the Union's members -- the International Telecommunication Convention, the Radio Regulations, and the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations. The Radio Regulations are the final product of general and special world administrative conferences. The upcoming HF-WARC is an example of a special conference. [REDACTED]

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The Union seeks to maintain an efficient world-wide telecommunication network and to upgrade the technologies and procedures used in that network. The Convention, in effect the Union's constitution, states that its goals are to:

- o Allocate the radio frequency spectrum and register assignments to the spectrum to avoid harmful interference.
- o Coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations and to improve the use of the spectrum.
- o Coordinate efforts to harmonize the development of telecommunication facilities.
- o Foster creation, development, and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries, especially in the appropriate UN programs.

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- o Promote adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through telecommunications.
- o Undertake studies, make regulations, adopt resolutions, formulate recommendations, and opinions, and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters. [REDACTED]

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Today 158 countries belong to the organization. Membership is open to all countries contained in a list appended to the convention, members of the UN, and others who receive the approval of two-thirds of the present members. Although nations try to reach decisions through consensus, when an agreement cannot be reached voting takes place on the basis of one nation, one vote. [REDACTED]

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Powers of the ITU and the HF-WARC The ITU has no powers of enforcement. The International Telecommunication Convention and its appended Radio Regulations possess full treaty status in the United States. Nations may make reservations to portions of the Convention and regulations, asserting their rights to deviate from the rules in those portions. [REDACTED]

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Negotiating Structure for the HF-WARC. During the WARC the delegates will be divided into committees, subcommittees, and working groups to examine the proposals submitted by the various member nations. The groups at the lowest level will seek to gain consensus on the proposals. If consensus cannot be reached, the issue will be moved to the next highest level. If no consensus can be reached there, the issue may be taken to a plenary meeting

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where the one-nation; one-vote system and a simple majority are in force. If called for and supported by at least a second country, a secret ballot can be used. Since two-thirds of the nations attending are LDCs, bloc voting may be anticipated in the open ballots, but during secret ballots votes may change significantly. []

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Conferences that have considered HF broadcasting include:

- o International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City, 1947 -- Inaugurated the short-wave broadcasting planning effort.
- o International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City, 1948-49 -- An effort to reach agreement on how to allot channel hours among all nations for short-wave broadcasting. The United States and the USSR did not sign final acts. Until now the Soviets and their allies have not joined in further HF-planning efforts.
- o International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Florence and Rapallo, 1950 -- Agreed that a plan could not be produced.
- o Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1951 -- Gave the new International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) the task of preparing plans for HF-broadcasting service for the next WARC.
- o World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959 -- Adopted procedures which are still in use for submitting seasonal schedules to the IFRB and called for voluntary coordination of schedules with the assistance of the IFRB.
- o World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979 -- Revised the Table of Frequency Allocations, expanded the amount of spectrum space devoted to HF broadcasting, and called for a two-session HF-broadcasting conference to establish parameters for planning and principles to be used in the HF band allocated to broadcasting. The second session (1986) is to implement the plan and make the relevant revisions of the Radio Regulations. (U)

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APPENDIX II

Voting on Direct Satellite Broadcasting Resolution

The country positions and votes during the 1982 UNGA television broadcasting debate in the Special Political Committee are given below. The resolution was approved by a vote of 88-15(US)-11 in the committee and 107-13(US)-13 in the General Assembly. (See page 7 for discussion of resolution.)

Nineteen states sponsored the item -- Argentina, BOLIVIA, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Delegations which spoke out in support of the principle of free flow of information prior to the vote were the West Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, and New Zealand. The East German representative upheld the sovereign right of states to prevent misuse of direct television broadcasting. When the General Assembly vote was taken France, Portugal, and Malawi changed their votes to abstentions and Iran changed its abstention to a vote for the resolution. (See Table 1.)

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Table 1Voting in Committee on Direct Satellite Broadcasting Resolution

<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstaining</u>	<u>Not Participating</u>
Belgium	Australia	Costa Rica
Denmark	Austria	Antigua/Barbuda
France	Canada	Ivory Coast
Iceland	Finland	Niger (Co-sponsor)
Israel	Greece	El Salvador
Italy	Iran	Barbados
Japan	Ireland	the Bahamas
Luxembourg	Lebanon	Sri Lanka
the Netherlands	Morocco	Malta
Norway	New Zealand	
Portugal	Sweden	
Spain		
United Kingdom		
United States		
West Germany		

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