

CHAPTER IV

THE AMERICAN FORCES VIETNAM NETWORK

AFVN: Broadcasters at War (July, 1967-June, 1968)

Significance of the Vietnamese audience.--The events in the history of AFVN in the latter part of 1967 were anti-climactic compared to the progress made during the first seven months of the year. The growth of the American audience was assumed, although no attempts to measure it were accomplished until late 1968. As in the case of Radio Saigon, evidence grew that a large Vietnamese following was, likewise, being acquired by AFVN.¹ Even though AFRT networks and outlets are bound by DoD directives not to solicit listener response of any type except that of DoD personnel and their dependents,² AFRT, itself, was fully cognizant of

¹See, "Pedaling Past Batman," Christian Science Monitor, August 14, 1967, p. 4, for good example of press comments regarding Vietnamese audience during this period. Interviewees, upon responding to questions of secondary audience, indicated, without exception, that it was indeed significant. One former TV announcer at AFVN related his experiences of being frequently recognized and often approached by Vietnamese people in Saigon (identity withheld). Others related fan mail from local nationals. See Bibliography for list of former staff members contacted during this study.

²U. S. Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction, 5120.20, "American Forces Radio and Television (AFRT)," April 26,

secondary audience; and had, in the past, ascribed international influence to this "aspect" of the world-wide AFRTS operation:

An earth-circling broadcast network intended for military listeners cannot avoid reaching countless nationals of other lands. Knowledge of this ghost audience, estimated in the tens of millions, is measured in the dignity and restraint that every AFRTS producer, writer and announcer invests in his work.

The magnitude of the AFRT ghost audience finds significance in the relations of AFRTS with the U. S. Department of State. The Department's Voice of America has long been aware that the straight American variety, music and entertainment shows broadcast overseas by AFRT have won large foreign audience to United States Radio. It is the State Department that makes available the powerful coastal transmitters for the AFRTS shortwave beams to every quadrant of the globe.³

First television network.--On October 22, 1967, a 1,000-watt UHF television translator was put into operation at Phan Rang. The unmanned repeater provided supplemental service south of Cam Ranh Bay. By this time, 85 per cent of all U. S. forces were based within the coverage area of an AFVN-TV outlet.⁴ The date is also chosen to mark the

1971, sec. II. E, p. 2. (Hereinafter cited as DoD Instruction 5120.20.)

³The AFRTS Mission, "AFRTS-Los Angeles, Office of Information and Education, DoD [n.d.]. The researcher would place the date of this general press release as being in 1956. I & E was under the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) dating from 1951. The name was changed in 1961 to Directorate for Armed Forces and Education. See Chapter II, n. 6, p. 13.

⁴OIC, AFVN, "Status of Vietnam Radio-TV," March 18, 1968, p. 5. (Hereinafter cited as AFVN, 1968 Status Report.)

completion of the first AFRTS network of television stations to be installed in a combat zone.⁵

On December 11, 1967, the Nha Trang television site came under heavy enemy mortar attack. The station itself was not damaged; however, the detachment's mess hall and lounge adjacent to the van took direct hits and were destroyed.⁶ In retrospect, the event was a prelude of more to come during the enemy Tet offensive of 1968. At the end of 1967, there were approximately 485,000 U. S. servicemen in Vietnam.⁷ The number of personnel assigned to AFVN soon reached its highest level--252 officers and men.⁸

Most powerful AFRT network.--Two major events in the development of AFVN's radio network occurred early in 1968, one during the height of the enemy Tet offensive. On January 20, 1968, a new 50,000-watt voice was added to Detachment 3 at Pleiku, in the Central Highland region of South

5 "Narrative of AFRTS, Vietnam," unpublished. (Apparently rough draft, listing of historical events), and enclosure to letter from Lt. Col. Laurence W. Souville, USA, OIC, AFVN, Saigon, Republic of Vietnam, January 22, 1972. (Hereinafter cited as OIC, AFVN, "Narrative.")

6 Ibid., no. 12.

7 New York Times, November 13, 1971, p. 1.

8 Interview with Major Ronald J. Carnahan, USA, assigned to IAF, December 8, 1971. (Hereinafter cited as interview with Major Carnahan.)

Vietnam. As the second AM field outlet, it joined Da Nang in broadcasting network programming for nineteen to twenty hours a day, the remainder of time being allocated to local programming. Three weeks later, a third AM network station went on the air from Qui Nhon, along the central coast of the Republic. With a power of 10,000 watts, Detachment 1's new service became fully operational on February 11th.⁹

AFVN's AM Radio network was now four-fifths complete, and even without the planned addition of a new 50,000-watt station at Cam Ranh Bay--construction was delayed for over a year because of events during Tet--the Vietnam service

Had become ". . . the most powerful network in the world-wide AFRT complex."¹⁰

AFVN under enemy attack.--AFVN was broadcasting from nine locations during the Tet offensive of 1968; and,

⁹OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," nos. 6-10.

¹⁰The claim as made in OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 11, is subject to debate. Although the entry is clearly referring to the AM radio network alone, it may have been intended to include television broadcast power which would make AFVN the most powerful network and outlet system of AFRTS. The American Forces Network, Europe (AFNE), which does not have a network television service, does have much more radio broadcast power in three AM stations of 100, 100 and 150 kilowatts, respectively (AFVN's two most powerful AM stations are only 50 kilowatts each; the same as the maximum allowable for a U. S. domestic radio station of the same class); Office of Information for the Armed Forces, "AFRT Outlets," November 7, 1971. See Donald R. Browne, "The World in the Pentagon's Shadow," Educational Broadcasting Review, V (April, 1971), 31-48, for description of AFNE facilities.

including the Nha Trang outlet which was damaged in December, 1967, five outlets came under enemy attack. In addition, AFVN had just completed building a second television station for the Government of Vietnam (GVN) in Can Tho of the Delta region. This station was virtually destroyed by the enemy early in the country-wide battle.¹¹

Earlier in the month of January, the radio transmitter at Da Nang's Red Beach facility received more than 200 punctures from fragment rocket projectiles. The transmission line running to the station's antennae was severed by a direct hit. Under spasmodic enemy fire, the line was completely restored in two hours and broadcasting resumed immediately. This important outlet serving the Third Marine Amphibious Forces (III MAF), Da Nang air base and numerous Navy units in the area and at sea survived the Tet offensive.¹²

At the outset of Tet, AFVN headquarters was alerted by intelligence reports no less than six times that ground

¹¹OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 19. By February 11, 1968, North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong forces had attacked thirty-four provincial towns, sixty-four district towns, and all autonomous cities in the Republic of Vietnam. Neil Sheeham, comp., The Pentagon Papers (New York: Bantam Books, Inc., 1971), p. 393. (Hereinafter cited as Sheeham, Pentagon Papers.) The enemy had achieved a great psychological victory; militarily, "few greater disasters have ever been visited on an armed force than that which Hanoi invited on its own troops," Theodore H. White, The Making of the President 1968 (New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1970), p. 12.

¹²OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 13.

attack was eminent, and that the Saigon facility was a prime target in the North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong attack of the capital city.¹³ On January 31, the start of the lunar new year, the United States Embassy, located one block from the THVN building and AFVN compound, was attacked and held for one day by enemy guerrillas.¹⁴ The headquarters staff at AFVN and all detachments went on "port and starboard duty"--twenty-four hours on, twenty-four hours off--to ensure continuous broadcasts throughout the embattled Republic.¹⁵

On the first day of this major offensive in the Vietnam conflict, two detachments came under enemy attack. One survived unscratched, but the other was overrun. Early in the morning of January 31st the mess hall at the Qui Nhon outlet, on the north central coast of South Vietnam, came under enemy fire, but sustained only light damage. That same day, in the Imperial city of Hue, in the northern portion of the country, Detachment 5 was attacked by North Vietnamese Army regulars. In the days that followed, the enemy seized and controlled much of the city, but for four days the men of the outlet defended their position against small arms and light mortar fire. Finally, on February 4th,

¹³OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 13.

¹⁴Sheeham, Penta&on Papers, p. 592.

¹⁵OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," nos. 13-14.

the station was overrun. One Marine Sergeant was killed while the quarters area of the detachment was under fire, and five other AFVN personnel were taken prisoners.¹⁶ AFVN lost to the enemy its first and only outlet of its ten-year history in a combat zone.

The network headquarters in Saigon was the site of one of the largest enemy initiated single explosions to occur during this period. On May 3rd, V. C. terrorists set off 250 pounds of plastic explosive which had been loaded in a taxicab near the AFVN compound. The exterior structure was heavily damaged and all windows were shattered. Flying debris produced numerous holes in the roof and the interior ceiling of the building.¹⁷ The results of the blast, which occurred during the 1:00 P.M. newscast, have been preserved on audio tape: The newsman is reporting a minor incident along the de-militarized zone in Korea, when the sounds of a severe crash silence the report. Only a few minutes passed before normal programming was resumed. No one at AFVN was injured and broadcasting was only temporarily disrupted.¹⁸

On June 11th, the quakes of war once again rocked the flagship station:

¹⁶Ibid., no. 16.

¹⁷OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 18.

¹⁸"The AFVN Story," American Forces Vietnam Network audio tape, recorded for broadcast, August 15, 1969, (Hereinafter cited as "AFVN Story.")

(lively music in the background) Here we go again, yes ready to go, here on a Tuesday, June . . . (audio sounds as if someone severely hit the turntable tone arm, mercilessly scratching the record) . . . June 11th! on the "Dawnbuster" radio program. 0616 is our time, I'm Army Specialist, Jim Burnside.

[The voice changed only slightly in tone and came back to reassure the audience that everything was under control:]

. . . with the show with a bang, "Dawnbuster!"¹⁹

For AFVN the major enemy offensive was over.

Vietnamese television.--During Tet, construction of the new home for THVN had been underway. On March 15, 1967, AFVN turned over the recently completed studios to the GVN. The Vietnamese station had been broadcasting over the transmitter at the Saigon facility since October, 1966, however, a temporary studio had served THVN since the Blue Eagle flights were begun in February, 1966. As the primary station of Vietnamese television, it commanded the largest possible audience in the Republic, and became increasingly more important". . .to assist in binding the nation into solidarity."²⁰

The Vietnamese television station in Can Tho, which had been severely damaged during this period, was reopened

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 17.

for construction in June, 1968. Work crews and a handful of AFVN personnel rebuilt the station which was finally turned over to the Republic of Vietnam on November 19th.²¹

The number of American servicemen in South Vietnam had risen to just over 500,000; and, although the peak of 543,400 for the war would not be reached until early in 1969²² American involvement, in retrospect, was on the decline.²³

In June, Lieutenant Colonel Ray Nash became the new commander of AFVN;²⁴ and one month later, on July 2, 1968, General Creighton W. Abrams, Jr., assumed command of the U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV).²⁵

AFVN: Election Central
(July-December, 1968)

At home and for the half-million American men serving in Vietnam, 1968 was an election year. Coverage of the campaign, the national conventions, and the election,

²¹Ibid., no. 19.

²²New York Times, November 13, 1971, p. 1.

²³On April 3, 1968, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) agreed to peace talks with the United States. President Johnson had ordered a cutback in the bombing of the North Vietnamese State, announced reassignment of General Westmoreland to Chief of Staff of the Army, and said he would not seek re-election to a new term of office. Sheeham, Pentagon Papers, pp. 589-596.

²⁴OIC, AFVN, "AFVN Audience Opinion--Research and Analysis," Lt. Cdr., James E. Wentz, USN, comp. January, 1969. (Hereinafter cited as AFVN, "1968 Audience Survey.")

²⁵Sheeham, Pentagon Papers, p. 636.

itself, fell primarily on AFVN's shoulders. In view of the events of that year, no other AFRT outlet or network had ever assumed more responsibility. One cannot gauge the impact of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, the riots that followed, or the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles; or even the impact of the nation now clearly divided--on the one hand by its tacit supporters; on the other, its outspoken critics--over the war in which these men were fighting.²⁶

Pre-election coverage.--As the campaign progressed the News Department at AFVN concentrated its pre-convention coverage on the Presidential campaign, through a locally produced series on radio and material from ABC television news films and wire service reports on television. All special coverage was in addition to reports which AFVN aired in its numerous regularly scheduled news broadcasts. A half-hour program was presented nightly on radio which

²⁶That AFVN was able to satisfy its critics during this particular period has not been adequately addressed. In gathering information on AFVN, the writer covered standard indexes to periodicals under subject headings of "news censorship," "AFVN," "AFRT," and various subtitles of the Vietnam War throughout the period. Articles written before and after this period are cited, below, which generally discuss the war news censorship controversy, in depth, and make some reference to AFVN's stateside news coverage. In each instance, the latter coverage is identified for its impartiality. See Bernard Weinraub, "What the Little Old Lady Doesn't Know," New York Times, August 27, 1967, sec. II, p. 15; B. Drumond Ayres, Jr., "Military in Vietnam Accused of Censoring GI's News," New York Times, October 14, 1969, p. 12; "Censorship Stew Boils in Vietnam," Editor and

emphasized the issues that each major candidate voiced. During the conventions, AFVN provided daily coverage which took the form of voice actualities of stateside network coverage and live transmissions of the conventions from AFRTS-W (Washington, formerly AFNB) at various times during the day. Because of the twelve-hour time difference, news of convention events, as they were taking place, were heard in Vietnam during the morning and afternoon hours.²⁷

While pre-election and convention coverage specials were primarily the responsibility of AFVN radio, local coverage of the elections returns was laid on AFVN television. Broadcasts originating from AFRT-W were utilized for most of the radio coverage over the network on election night.²⁷

1968 election returns.--The news staff went "all out" to achieve a first-class production effort over the Saigon key station. Coverage was divided into four areas--the Presidential, Senate, House, and gubernatorial races. Each of the on-camera newsmen assigned to a race was responsible

Publisher,_ CIII (January 10, 1970), 16; and "Flak from Officers," Time, XCV (January 19, 1970) 60. The writer believes that the issue of censoring news of stateside events would have been a much more violate issue, had such censorship occurred, even on a small scale. See Chapter V, infra.

²⁷Interview with SSgt. Nick Palladino, USA, former newsman, AFVN, January 21, 1972. (Hereinafter cited as Interview with SSgt. Palladino.)

²⁸OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 23.

for gathering pertinent information, writing background material, preparing visuals, and becoming thoroughly versed in his particular subject. During the course of the long campaign, endless feet of news film had been acquired from the ABC film service which was spliced and edited for showing throughout the broadcast. All Senate contests were covered for the returns, as were the key races for seats in the House of Representatives. The gubernatorial races and major mayoral contests in certain cities were also covered.²⁹

Election central at AFVN-TV, although certainly on a smaller scale, was in many ways like the coverage of returns on television at home. Teletype machines were installed right in the studio because of AFVN's dependency on wire services' reports, and the staccato of the "tickers" added the newsroom dimension to the broadcast. Each man on camera was outfitted with a transistor radio ear plug, wiring him to the director for late-breaking reports and instructions. The graphics department constructed a handsome red, white, and blue election set which included a large map of the United States for pinpointing returns, clocks to give the time differences, and a news desk behind

²⁹Randall J. Moody, "AFVN's Election Central: Beating the Numbers," Military Journalist [n.v.] (Fall, 1970), 5-8. Source is quarterly publication of the Defense Information School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

which AFVN's logo was arranged with Uncle Sam's hat.³⁰

Coverage began in Saigon at 9:00 A.M. and AFVN broadcast continuously until 2:30 the next morning (ordinarily the station did not sign on until 1:00 P.M., ending regular programming around 11:00 P.M.) After about five hours of returns coverage, the station broke away to a football game, filling time-outs and half time with election reports, then returned to Election Central for most of the evening. A similar procedure was followed for the late night movie.³¹

All during the special broadcast AFVN was visited by a constant stream of cameramen and reporters from the commercial news broadcast bureaus in Saigon, and, of course, the audience included top military and civilian leaders of both countries. The most important members of the audience, however, were the half-million American servicemen in Vietnam who, through AFVN, were able to receive the news of the election at the same time as their relatives and friends at home.³¹

AFVN 1968 Audience Survey.--Following the major portion of building AFVN's facilities, attention was focused

³⁰Ibid., pp. 7-8.

³¹Ibid., p. 8.

³²Ibid.; also in Interview with SSgt. Palladino.

on responsive programming to better meet the needs of its audience.³³ Between the first of November and the middle of December, 1968, the network conducted a systematic survey, proportionately representing each service branch of U. S. military personnel serving in Vietnam. Its purpose was to determine personal characteristics of the AFVN audience, programming preferences, and "prime time" for listeners and viewers. The study also sought to determine the amount of coverage obtained by the network's radio and television outlets, irrespective of field strength measurements. The results of the survey, taken as a whole, would greatly assist in determining the degree to which AFVN was fulfilling its mission of providing information and entertainment to Americans serving in Vietnam. Significantly, it was the first audience survey of its type ever undertaken in combat conditions.³⁴

The survey found, on the basis of majority opinions expressed, that AFVN was successfully performing its overall mission. Of particular interest in the findings was the identity of the large, virtually all male audience of young--seventy per cent of the sample was less than twenty-six

³³OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 22.

³⁴AFVN, "1968 Audience Survey," 58 pages, 2 appendices; notes on design: Survey employed randomly selected, stratified sample and pre-tested questionnaire addressing respondent's personal data; AFVN's signal *reception*, programming and production on radio and television; and respondent's general opinions of each service; utilizing keyed and open-ended questions. Of 3,000 questionnaires, 42.1 per cent were returned. Methodology similar to subsequent surveys, 1969-71.

years old--and presumably non-career personnel. With the possible exception of Korea, the Vietnam-based audience was unique among the present AFRT audiences world-wide. Other audiences were generally older, presumably more career oriented and composed of sizable female and dependent populations. The findings indicated that most listeners were only recently removed from a civilian environment and were still largely influenced by that environment.³⁵

The primary duty of almost half the sample, taken in 1968, was in logistic/administration activities, divorced from combat. In comparing only AFVN radio and television, the former was considered the best source of news and entertainment.³⁶ Radio reached virtually every serviceman in Vietnam, while television reached eighty-five per cent of the audience sampled. More than seventy-five per cent of the audience listened to radio over two hours each day, while thirty-seven per cent indicated they hardly watched television. All owned radio sets, but only twenty-five per cent owned a television receiver. Regarding news broadcasts on AFVN, nine out of ten respondents indicated they were "very much" or "pretty much" informed by the network's coverage of events in general.³⁷

³⁷Ibid., pp. 46-54.

³⁷Ibid., pp. 46-49.

³⁷Ibid.; p. 4.

Other results of the survey indicated that "top 100," "oldies but goodies," and country and western were the most preferred types of music programming, while comedy, sports, drama, and westerns took the honors in television entertainment, all in that order.³⁸

The results of the survey were instrumental in producing a major sound overhaul on AFVN network radio which shifted from a lively, middle-of-the-road character to a "mod, " upbeat one, to cater to the young audience's taste in music programming. Programs on both radio and television were restructured to accommodate audience listening and viewing habits. Sports coverage was expanded in some areas, reduced in others. AFVN sought to identify with its audience and promote creativeness on the part of network production personnel. Three local entertainment programs were instituted, featuring country and western music performed by musical talent from various military units in Vietnam, as well as a program highlighting a Saigon-based Vietnamese vocal and instrumental combo.³⁹

³⁸Ibid., pp. 18-28.

³⁹OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 23; Interview with Army Specialist five, James A. Lyons, American Forces Vietnam Network staff member, 1969-1970, January 27, 1972; and Staff Sergeant, Calvin M. LaMartinierre, USAF, former American Forces Vietnam Network staff member, 1966-1969, January 27, 1972. Lieutenant Commander (now Commander), James E. Wentz, who compiled the survey is credited by these men and others for the change in AFVN's AM programming.

The network also sought to improve the professional quality of its product by emphasizing on-the-job training and cross training programs for all personnel. A greater effort was made to support more fully AFVN detachment operations through the rotation of network and field personnel and frequent liaison visits by staff personnel headquartered in Saigon.⁴⁰

AFVN did not neglect its command information program and placed emphasis on the production of minute spots to catch and hold audience attention. This was no easy task with much of the material deemed to be of value to U. S. servicemen in Vietnam, but the staff went about the task in a spirited way to inform the troops while they were being entertained.⁴¹ The effort subsequently won the praise and respect of military officials, and the standards set at AFVN were emulated by AFRT outlets and networks throughout the world. Some were done humorously; others, tongue-in-cheek; still others relying on sound effects to get the message across; but they were unsurpassed in production quality, impact, and demonstrated value to servicemen.⁴²

⁴⁰OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 22.

⁴¹Interview with Specialist five, James A. Lyons, former staff member at AFVN, January 27, 1972.

⁴²Ibid.; Interview with Colonel, James E. Adams, U. S. Army, Chief, Joint Media Support Division, Office of Information for the Armed Forces, and former Officer in Charge of the American Forces Vietnam Network (AFVN), 1969-1970, January 25, 1972; and Interview with Commander, James E. Wentz, U. S. Navy, Office of Information, Department of

FM service planned.--By the end of 1968, AFVN had assumed a posture of generous service and durability that would accompany the network through its reduction and the closing of field outlets in 1971 and 1972. Major construction of AM radio and television facilities had all but been completed; and, in order to cater to the needs of an older, more sedate audience--possibly forsaken by the shift deemed necessary in AM programming--plans were underway to offer FM service to limited areas where the heaviest troop concentrations were located.⁴³

Detachment 5, formerly located at Hue, was reconstituted and assigned to Quang Tri, and with the addition of a 1,000-watt AM transmitter, became the northernmost radio and television outlet of AFVN. In early December, a 10,000-watt AM transmitter had been placed in operation at Cam Ranh Bay; however the network, at that time, was still planning to bring a 50-kilowatt into the area.⁴⁴

The network originated live, remote broadcasts from Tan Son Nhut air base on December 25th, which were aired throughout Vietnam and fed simultaneously to AFRT-W. The

the Navy, former Director of Radio at the American Forces Vietnam Network (AFVN), 1968-1969, January 19, 1972.

⁴³AFVN, "1968 Audience Survey," p. 7.

⁴⁴OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 20.

programs for Christmas in Vietnam included the midnight mass celebrated by New York Archbishop Terrance Cook and a morning service conducted by Evangelist Billy Graham of North Carolina. New Year's Eve programming was highlighted by a countdown of the top 100 popular songs of the year.⁴⁵

AFVN: The Year of Apollo
January-December, 1969)

AFVN network news.--Early in the New Year, 1969, AFVN began to receive video tape copies of the "CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite" through a contract negotiated with CBS through AFRTS-LA.⁴⁵ The news program was not to be re-broadcast because, by the time it reached Saigon, it would be five to seven days old. Instead, segments of the program were chosen which were still of current interest and value, and utilized much in the same way ABC news film was being used.⁴⁷

As was true throughout the network branches, military newsmen from all services manned the newsroom at AFVN. In addition to the wire, voice, film, and video tape news services, sources included press conferences held in the Saigon area each day. Some of these were held at the AFVN studios and recorded on video tape for distribution to AFRT

⁴⁵Ibid., no. 23.

⁴⁵OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 24.

⁴⁵AFVN, "1968 Audience Survey," p. 7.

outlets world-wide. Unlike the once-weekly shipment of network entertainment programming assembled at the Saigon key station, copies of news film and tapes were reproduced on kinescope machines and video tape recorders and shipped to the detachments four times each week.⁴⁸

The Network News Branch was responsible for all network radio news programming and newscasts on the Saigon television station. Since AFVN's television stations were not interconnected for network video operations (they were linked aurally as a result of co-located AM stations), each detachment produced its own television news programs based upon film, tape, slides, and wire copy assembled in Saigon. In any given area of Vietnam, nearly three hours of radio and television news programs were broadcast to the audience each day.⁴⁹

New facilities.--In March, 1969, the television van which had been utilized for training in Saigon was put into operation at Chu Lai, 130 miles south of Da Nang. The new outlet filled a gap in television coverage between Da Nang and Qui Nhon. Facilities of the Detachment (number 7)

⁴⁸"AFVN Story."

⁴⁹OIC, AFVN, "This is the American Forces Vietnam Network," November 15, 1968, pp. 6-8. Document is general press release, cited infra as "This is AFVN."

included a 250-watt AM transmitter which also joined AFVN during this period,⁵⁰

Almost before the expanded FM service, then under construction, became a reality, AFVN began to look ahead to the gradual reduction of personnel and the eventual closing of most facilities. During the month of May, servicemen in Vietnam were greeted with news of America's eight-point peace plan for ending the war, and President Richard M. Nixon made his first announcement of troop reductions during the historic Midway conference.⁵¹

With AFVN beginning its apex year (June, 1969-June, 1970), Lt. Col. Nash was succeeded by Lt. Col. James Adams, the new officer in charge.⁵²

A sudden tragedy.--In support of local command information programs, detachment and network personnel frequently visited outlying areas in the field to cover base camp visits and programs conducted by legal officers, drug abuse teams, chaplains, and others. The personnel service team's job was made a little easier when AFVN passed the word in advance of visits and kept tabs on the various programs of benefit to servicemen in the field. On June 8, 1969, a

⁵⁰OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 20.

⁵¹Ibid., nos. 21-27.

⁵²U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, Officer in Charge American Forces Vietnam Network (AFVN), "1970 Audience Survey," comp. First Lieutenant, Stephen L. Wiltse,

few miles south of Da Nang, the vehicle in which three men from AFVN's news staff were driving struck a land mine, killing all three newsmen. They had just completed filming the last episode of a six-part series on the activities of military chaplains in Vietnam, when the sudden tragedy occurred.⁵³

FM radio service.--By July 1, 1969, two years after AFVN became a network, three FM stations were serving American servicemen in Vietnam, in addition to a 100,000-watt ERP FM station which became operational in Saigon early in the year. Detachment 4 at Nha Trang-Cam Ranh Bay began broadcasting FM programming soon after the key station was upgraded, as did a new facility at Pleiku. Detachments in Da Nang and Qui Nhon added FM facilities in the latter half of the year. Each new FM outlet, outside Saigon, was equipped with a Gates 5-kilowatt transmitter with an effective radiated power of 25,000 watts.⁵⁴

Unlike the AM radio network, the FM stations began to program eighteen hours each day, locally joining the network

U. S. Army, November, 1970, citing cover page. (Hereinafter cited as AFVN, "1970 Audience Survey.")

⁵³OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 27.

⁵⁴AFVN, "Newsletter," II, April-June, 1969, three issues, all. Source is in-house memorandum, published monthly during 1968 and 1969, then discontinued. Researcher was able to acquire only three issues. The Pleiku FM outlet was built from the ground up in just five weeks.

for newscasts, major sports events and the remainder of the twenty-four hours. Plans were underway to further enhance the new service with stereo programming and the installation of automated studio tape systems at all outlets; however, these were apparently discontinued when the phased withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam became known. As a result, only the Saigon and Da Nang outlets were eventually equipped for stereo and automated.⁵⁵

Apollo programs.--The events of Apollo, America's space program to put a man on the moon, were a challenge easily accepted by AFVN-TV. Live coverage was, of course, afforded radio listeners, however, live television coverage was, as yet, impossible. Ordinarily, it took five to seven days for film and video tape coverage of any news event to reach AFVN, but for the flights of Apollo 10 and 11, most people in Vietnam were able to see the events on the same day that they had taken place. Special "scatback" flights were arranged to pick up video tape copies of the live broadcasts received via satellite in the Philippines. By the time the tapes reached AFVN in Saigon, only four hours had elapsed between the broadcast in Vietnam and the actual events. Flights were also arranged for delivery of tapes to field outlets equipped with video tape recorders, and most of these were broadcasting the events only a few hours

⁵⁵Ibid.

behind the key station.⁵⁶ AFVN took pride in bringing the first walk on the moon, not only to servicemen, but also, to the Vietnamese people with whom the special programs were shared.⁵⁷

During the month of August, 1969, each Detachment was equipped with an additional television camera to enhance local, live productions. This addition and the previous installation of video tape recorders at five television outlets resulted in a significant improvement in picture and production quality. Television outlets were now in a much better position to serve the local commanders with information programming.⁵⁸

Withdrawal and censorship charges.--In September, the network aired two speeches deemed of vital interest to all U. S. forces in the Republic of Vietnam. On September 20th, a special program was broadcast with President Nixon and Defense Secretary Laird discussing the Vietnam situation to the American people. One week later, the President spoke on his troop cut-backs in Vietnam, and presented the new military draft system.⁵⁹

⁵⁶"AFVN Birthday, " American Forces Vietnam Network audio tape, recorded at AFVN, August, 1969.

⁵⁷Ibid.; also in Interview with SSgt Palladino.

⁵⁸OIO, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 31.

⁵⁹Ibid., no. 32.

Also, during the month, a controversy arose at AFVN over the alleged censorship of news. Before President Nixon could make the official announcement on a major U. S. troop withdrawal, South Vietnam's Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky released information on the withdrawal to the press in Saigon. Vice President Ky's statement was withheld over AFVN until the U. S. announcement was made from Washington. The act of withholding the Ky story prompted one AFVN staff member publicly to charge censorship and reveal that the network had allegedly suppressed other news items relating to the Vietnam situation. The issue received considerable press attention that included filmed interviews with network personnel for commercial television, as well as news reports filed on major wire services in the United States. At least two congressmen became interested in the problem which was looked upon as the unauthorized withholding of legitimate news reports that might be unfavorable to the U. S. Government, its military, and even the Vietnamese Government. At the request of one congressman, the U. S. Army Inspector General of Vietnam conducted an investigation into the allegations and reported that there was no censorship at AFVN. However, the report of the investigation was critical of network personnel and the absence of clear guidelines relating to the handling of news, and recommended that steps be taken to correct the situation.⁶⁰

⁶⁰Pertinent references and a detailed discussion of the news censorship *controversy* appear in *Chapter V, infra*.

Stereo in Vietnam.--FM stereophonic programming became a reality over AFVN for many servicemen in Vietnam during the Fall of 1969. On October 14th the powerful Saigon FM outlet began broadcasting in stereo, followed on November 11th by the outlet in Da Nang. AFVN-FM music programming, in contrast to the "mod," upbeat sound of AFVN-AM, was easy-going, easy-listening, featuring a full range of middle-of-the-road, popular instrumentals, jazz, and classical music. Each FM station programmed independently with similar materials from AFRTS-LA.⁶¹

As if the Apollo effort was not enough, AFVN-TV undertook live coverage of the most popular show in Vietnam, in December, 1969. Utilizing special circuits between Saigon and Long Binh (located about twenty miles northwest of the capital), AFVN-TV accomplished remote coverage of the entire Bob Hope Christmas Show on December 28th.⁶²

AFVN talks to the Viet Cong.--To highlight a year of specials at AFVN, the network became involved in a most unusual project at year's end. Strange announcements were aired in Vietnamese and English over the AM network at various times during the day. As if to testify further to the size and composition of its total audience, the network

⁶¹OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," nos. 33-35.

⁶²Ibid., no. 35.

was utilized to talk directly to the enemy, marking the first time any AFRT facility was so employed. The network broadcast proposed dates, time, and places for prisoner release, and, as a result, was instrumental in bringing three U. S. servicemen held by the V. C. to freedom.⁶³

AFVN the military organization.--Parallel to and in conjunction with the growth of facilities and personnel assigned to the network, AFVN also underwent changes in its growth as a military organization. Although the radio and television service in Vietnam is most easily identified as a large, regional broadcasting network--with programming patterned after, and, indeed duplicate of popular commercial broadcasting in the United States--its status as a military network, affording the local commander with a series of outlets to broadcast not only entertainment but command information, is unique. By the end of 1969, the organization of AFVN as a military unit had come into clear focus.⁶⁴

⁶³Ibid., no. 24.

⁶⁴Growth in this area is difficult to trace. It is a standard DoD practice to destroy all directives, instructions, and policy guidelines, etc., as they are superseded by new material. The first known official instruction of Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for AFVN was dated September 1, 1966. This was not superseded until November, 1969, when it was completely obsolete. A third SOP was issued in December, 1970. A copy of the original SOP was not available to the researcher and one probably does not exist. The brief discussion that follows in the body, supra, is based on the 1969 SOP. Changes evidenced in the 1970 SOP

Complete with its own channels of operational, administrative, and technical control, or "chains of command," AFVN functions quite differently from its commercial brothers and sisters (See Figure 8):

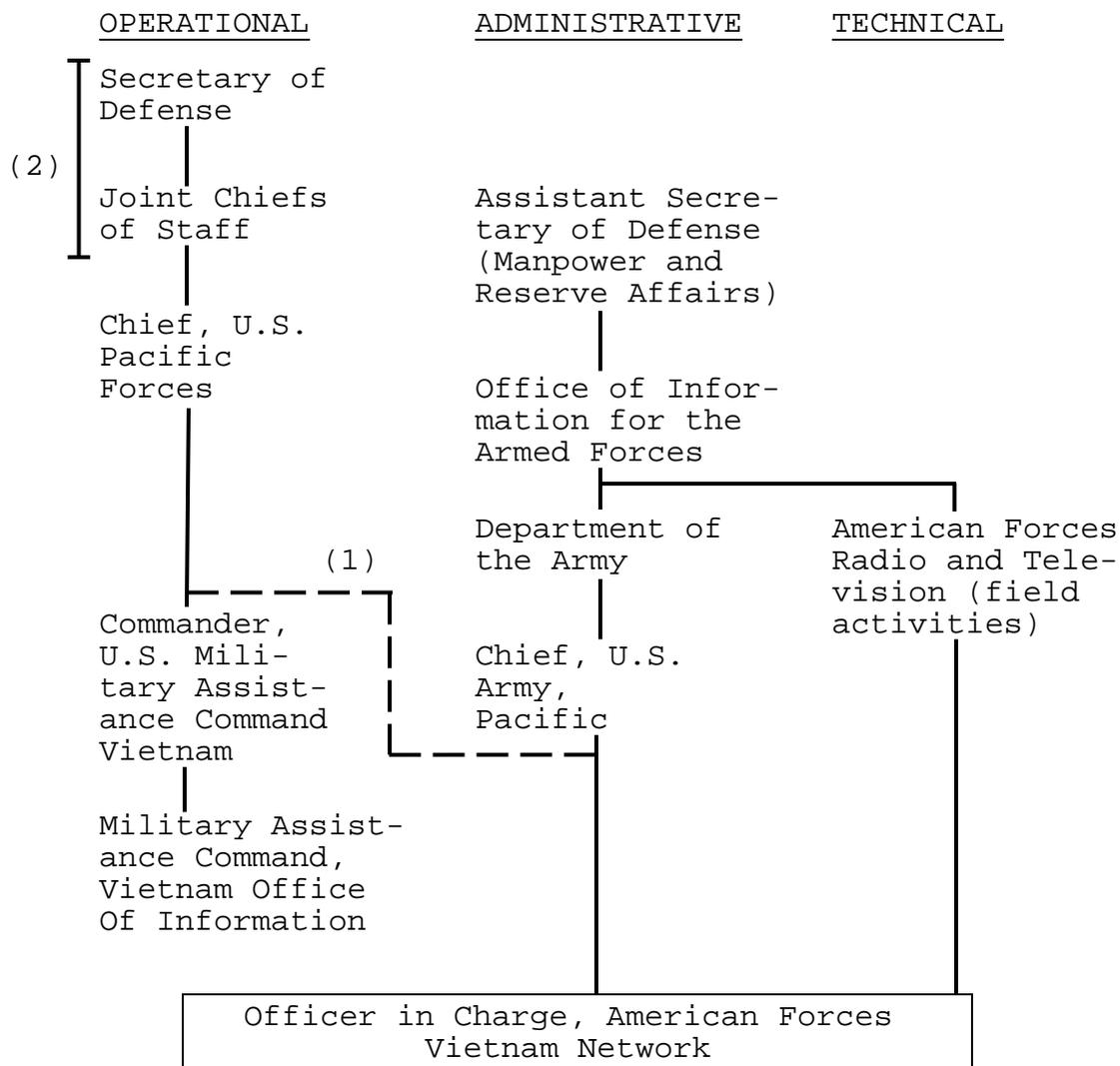
[AFVN] . . . need not show a quarterly profit--so it has no financial balance sheet to gauge its appeal. It may sometimes be susceptible to the influence of persons who have limited appreciation for the principles of effective programming and broadcasting techniques. It is manned by a constantly rotating staff which has no permanent ties to the broadcasting operation. As a government facility financed by tax dollars it is subject to criticism from everyone who has an "investment" in the operation--each taxpayer.⁶⁵

It must also take extraordinary precautions to be non-controversial and non-sensational by virtue of its status as a public enterprise and as the "voice" of the United States military in Vietnam.

AFVN is a staff division of the Office of Information, MACV (known as MACOI). Other divisions in MACOI include (1) Public Information, prepares press briefings and reports on combat activities; (2) Plans and Policy, prepares overall public information plan for MACOI; (3) Special Projects, cares for various needs of the press, including accreditation and transportation; (4) Information Advisory, advises

will be addressed in the body of this Chapter. As viewed by the writer, the September, 1969 censorship controversy was a major factor in the promulgation of a new SOP, one month later.

⁶⁵AFVN, "1968 Audience Survey," p. 1. The writer of the material quoted is referring to AFRT facilities, in general.



(1) Under non-contingency conditions, operational control and administrative authority rests with the military department responsible for AFRT facilities in a given geographical area. See Chapter II, pp. 80-9.

(2) This is an exaggeration of operational control of AFVN which stresses the joint-service nature of MACV.

Fig. 8.--American Forces Vietnam Network Control Organizational Chart (an interpretation).

Source: U.S. Department of Defense Instruction 5120.20, "American Forces Radio and Television," April 26, 1971; and in letter from OIC, AFVN, to Charles B. Moore, February 3, 1971, p. 1.

Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces in general information functions; and (5) Command Information, disseminates information deemed of value to servicemen.⁶⁶ AFVN works very closely with the Command Information Division in preparing radio and television announcements and programs in support of the military information effort, and with the Public Information Division regarding news of combat and other activities of the U. S. forces in the Republic of Vietnam.⁶⁷

The Chief of Information (Chief, MACOI), acting for the commander of U. S. forces in Vietnam (COM(JSMACV), exercises command and operational control over AFVN, establishes general policies guidance for AFVN operations, and issues directives and other instructions to major commands which are assigned the responsibility for support of AFVN operations in the field.⁶⁸ The officer in charge (OIC) of AFVN is responsible to MACOI for the operation of AFVN and each detachment OIC is, in turn, responsible to OIC, AFVN for the operation of AFVN outlets in the field. In carrying

⁶⁶Randall J. Moody, "The Armed Forces Broadcasting News System: Vietnam Version," Journalism Quarterly, XLVII (Spring, 1970), 27-30.

⁶⁷U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, American Forces Vietnam Network, "Standing Operating Procedures," November 7, 1969; p. 18. (Hereinafter cited as AFVN, "1969 SOP.")

⁶⁸U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) Directive 360-4, "Army Information: AFVN, Policies, Procedures and Responsibilities," June 28, 1970, pp. 2-3. (Hereinafter cited as MACV Directive 360-4(70). Also in, 360-4, April 18, 1969, pp. 2-3.

out his duties, each detachment OIC must:

- (1) Establish liaison with all area commanders and advise them in matters concerning utilization of AFVN facilities
- (2) Coordinate with the commanders . . . to insure that the most effective programming and command information support is provided
- (3) Insure that all locally produced program materials conform to DoD, CINCPAC, MACV and AFVN directives and policies.⁶⁹

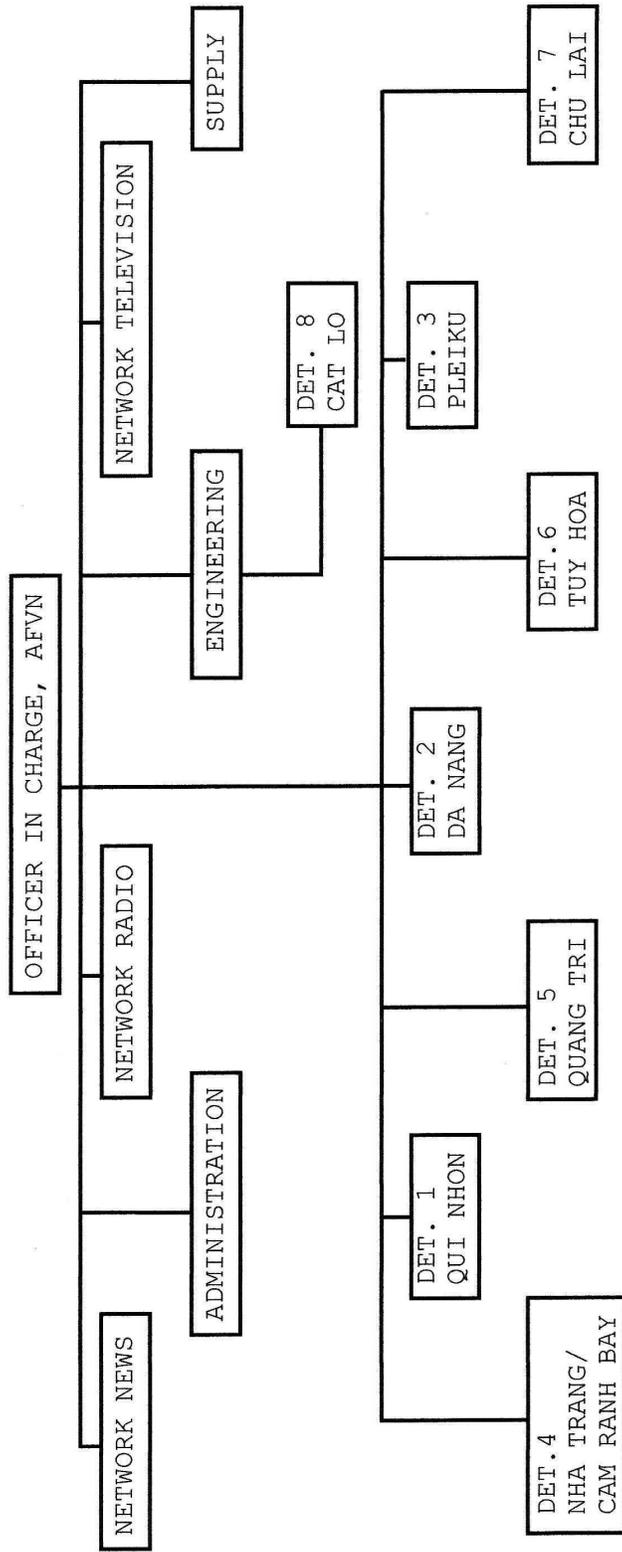
Senior commanders, in areas served by AFVN outlets,

- (1) Provide logistic support as appropriate, and
- (2) Provide AFVN stations with properly cleared feature material, to include copy, photographs, film clips, tapes, and slides to enhance programming in support of local information objectives.⁷⁰

At the end of 1969, the network headquarters was divided into six branches which jointly assisted in and in varying degrees exercised control of the operation of affiliated stations throughout the country. In addition to the organization depicted in Figure 9, the headquarters staff included billets of Network Deputy OIC, Sergeant Major, and rotating Staff Duty Officer. To emphasize the military nature of AFVN's organization, a partial list of additional or collateral billets filled by officer personnel included: Summary Court Officer, Investigation, Inventory and Inspection Officers, Information Officer, Re-enlistment Officer, Safety Officer, Forms Control Officer, and Security Control Officer. Senior enlisted personnel were assigned to various

⁶⁹Ibid., p. 2.

⁷⁰Ibid.



DET: Detachment. As of December, 1969, AFVN had eight detachments in the field. The detachment at Cat Lo was the transmitter facility for the Saigon station's AM transmitter.

Fig. 9.-American Forces Vietnam Network Organization Chart.

Source: U.S. Military Assistant Command, Vietnam, "American Forces Vietnam Network Standing Operating Procedures," November 7, 1969.

"Noncommissioned Officer in Charge" billets (NCOIC of Radio, etc.) appropriate to any military organization.⁷¹

The Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) included detailed policies regarding the handling of news, goals, and functions of network television and radio branches, and programming policies relating to each service (AM, FM, and TV). Separate sections dealing with command and administration, engineering, and supply make up the balance. Selected portions of this 1969 SOP addressing news programming policies are presented in Appendix C.⁷²

AFVN: The Blue Eagles' Last Flight
(January-December, 1970)

Controversy renewed.--AFVN found itself in the midst of renewed controversy over the alleged censorship of news as the new year began. On January 2, 1970, a television newsman at AFVN announced to his 11:00 P.M. audience in Saigon that he was not "free to tell the truth like it is" and called on his audience to help stop suppression of news at AFVN.⁷³ Reaction was swift and predictable. The man was relieved of his position, and transferred from AFVN. An Army Inspector General investigation into the allegations was made and influential Congressman John E. Moss (H.R.,

⁷¹AFVN, "1969 SOP," sec. I & II.

⁷²Ibid., sec. III.

⁷³New York Times, January 5, 1970, p. 1.

D-Calif.)⁷⁴ visited Vietnam to make his own assessment.⁷⁵

As in the brief surface of this problem in September, 1969, national press attention was heavy and generally critical of military influence with the servicemen's right to know. It is significant that the issue was limited to AFVN and MACOI's handling of war news and news relating to the Vietnam situation.⁷⁶

While the assessment made by Congressman Moss has not been released to the public,⁷⁷ the Inspector General investigation determined that there was no censorship at AFVN and that instances of alleged censorship clearly fell within the prerogative of the officer in charge of AFVN in carrying out his duties as directed by the Department of Defense and MACV.⁷⁸

Facilities improved.--A long overdue improvement in program quality over the AM radio network became a reality in January and February, 1970. Until late 1969, the network

⁷⁴Representative Moss was chairman of the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information during this time.

⁷⁵Events of the period are discussed in some detail in Chapter V.

⁷⁶See n. 26, p. 69, supra.

⁷⁷Omaha World-Herald, December 5, 1971, P.4.

⁷⁸MACOI, Memorandum for Correspondents, "Summary of Findings--I.G. Investigation into Operations of AFVN," January 28, 1970, pp. 1-4.

had been interconnected by what is known as a "J-105" or telephone circuit which resulted in relatively poor frequency response over AM broadcasts (frequency range of only 3,000 Hertz). The new circuit, known as the "Proline-66 communications system" produced a much higher frequency response and resulted in the significant improvement of program quality throughout the network.⁷⁹

On April 1, 1970, the first city-to-city microwave transmission system was installed and a transmission path was dedicated to AFVN to bring television to U. S. Naval forces operating in the Delta region. Vietnamese television had been brought to the area by the Blue Eagle flights as early as October, 1966. The system fed the Saigon television broadcasts of AFVN to My Tho, Vinh Long, and Can Tho areas, where it was presumably⁸⁰ rebroadcast by unattended repeaters or satellite stations near U. S. bases.

On May 22nd, a fifty-watt repeater transmitter--one of the Provincial Radio Station kits used formerly in conjunction with AFRTS, Vietnam--was installed by Detachment 6 to provide supplemental AM coverage in the Tuy Hoa area. Thirteen of these repeaters were still in use in the Republic,

⁷⁹AFVN, "1970 Audience Survey," p. 3; also in OIC, AFVN, "Status of Vietnam Radio-TV," March 18, 1969, p. 6.

⁸⁰OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 37. Source does not identify terminal facilities.

concentrated in remote areas of the Delta and pockets of the Central Highlands where normal reception was rated poor.⁸¹

The 50,000-watt AM transmitter slated, as early as 1967, for the Nha Trang/Cam Ranh Bay area was never installed.⁸²

AFVN honored.--AFVN was the frequent recipient of various awards recognizing broadcast programming achievement during 1969 and 1970. Competition for the awards included programs produced by AFRT outlets and networks world-wide, as well as individual programs produced for radio and television services independently. One such series of awards is sponsored by the Department of the Army which conveys the Keith L. Ware Award for program achievement. In May and June, 1970, AFVN won two of the awards for programs entitled: "Anything you want to Know about Drugs, But don't Know How to Ask" and "Cambodia: 60 Days." A previous show, "A Study of Walt Disney," won similar recognition for AFVN and its writer-producer in 1969.⁸³

⁸¹Ibid., no. 39.

⁸²The exact reason is unknown, aside from the gradual reduction of AFVN's audience; however, a similar transmitter of U. S. manufacture was discovered in an enemy base area during the cross-border operations by allied forces into Cambodia in May and June, 1970. Author recalls off-the-record discussion with a former staff member at AFVN, confirming the event; however, the comment is based on personal experience and review of current status reports on AFVN facilities.

⁸³AFVN, "Newsletters," April-June, 1969; also in, OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," nos. 40-41.

AFVN stoned.--With anti-American sentiment surfacing during this period among students and religious groups in Vietnam, students from Saigon University protested at AFVN and the American Embassy on June 15, 1970. The demonstrators carried signs, threw rocks and an occasional fire bomb at entrances to both compounds, and set out to attack American vehicles on the streets. One unlucky Sergeant, who had his jeep fire-bombed, was beaten with sticks and stoned. AFVN personnel rushed to his rescue and arranged a medical evacuation to a down-town dispensary. Although no one at AFVN was injured, wisps of tear gas used by riot control police drifted into the ventilation system at the station and disrupted production briefly.⁸⁴

The greatest AFRT network.--By the Summer of 1970, when Lt. Col. Francis Price became OIC, AFVN, the AFRT network and outlet system in the Republic of Vietnam had reached its greatest proportions in terms of facilities--the number of personnel assigned to AFVN had been dropping since mid-1969. Not only did AFVN serve the greatest number of U. S. servicemen, it was the most powerful combined-service (AM, FM, and TV) network, and its television service was the most extensive of the more than 400 radio and television outlets of the world-wide AFRTS. The

⁸⁴OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 38. Also in Stars and Stripes (Pacific), June 15, 1970, p. 6.

geographic location of AFVN detachments and their broadcast services are presented in Figure 10. In the following months, AFVN contracted its services as the gradual reduction of U. S. forces in Vietnam took place . There were approximately 420,000 U. S. servicemen in the Republic on July 1, 1970.⁸⁵

Audience Survey, 1970.--During the months of July through September, AFVN conducted its second audience survey to determine audience programming preferences and, generally, to discover the extent to which AFVN was fulfilling its mission of entertainment and information. Although the 1970 survey differed slightly from the previous one,⁸⁶ the results were generally the same. The characteristics of the audience changed with an increase in the percentage of personnel between seventeen and twenty-five years of age--from seventy-five per cent in 1968, to seventy-nine per cent in 1970--and a reduction in the number of personnel represented who indicated they owned a television set in Vietnam--nineteen to sixteen per cent. Radio was still rated the best source of news, entertainment, and information, when compared with AFVN television. Of particular interest in the new survey was the majority of respondents who ascribed

⁸⁵AFVN, "1970 Audience Survey," p. 7.

⁸⁶AFVN, "1968 Audience Survey," reviewed on pp. 72-75, supra.

MHz--mega Hertz
 KHz--kilo Hertz
 KW-- kilowatt

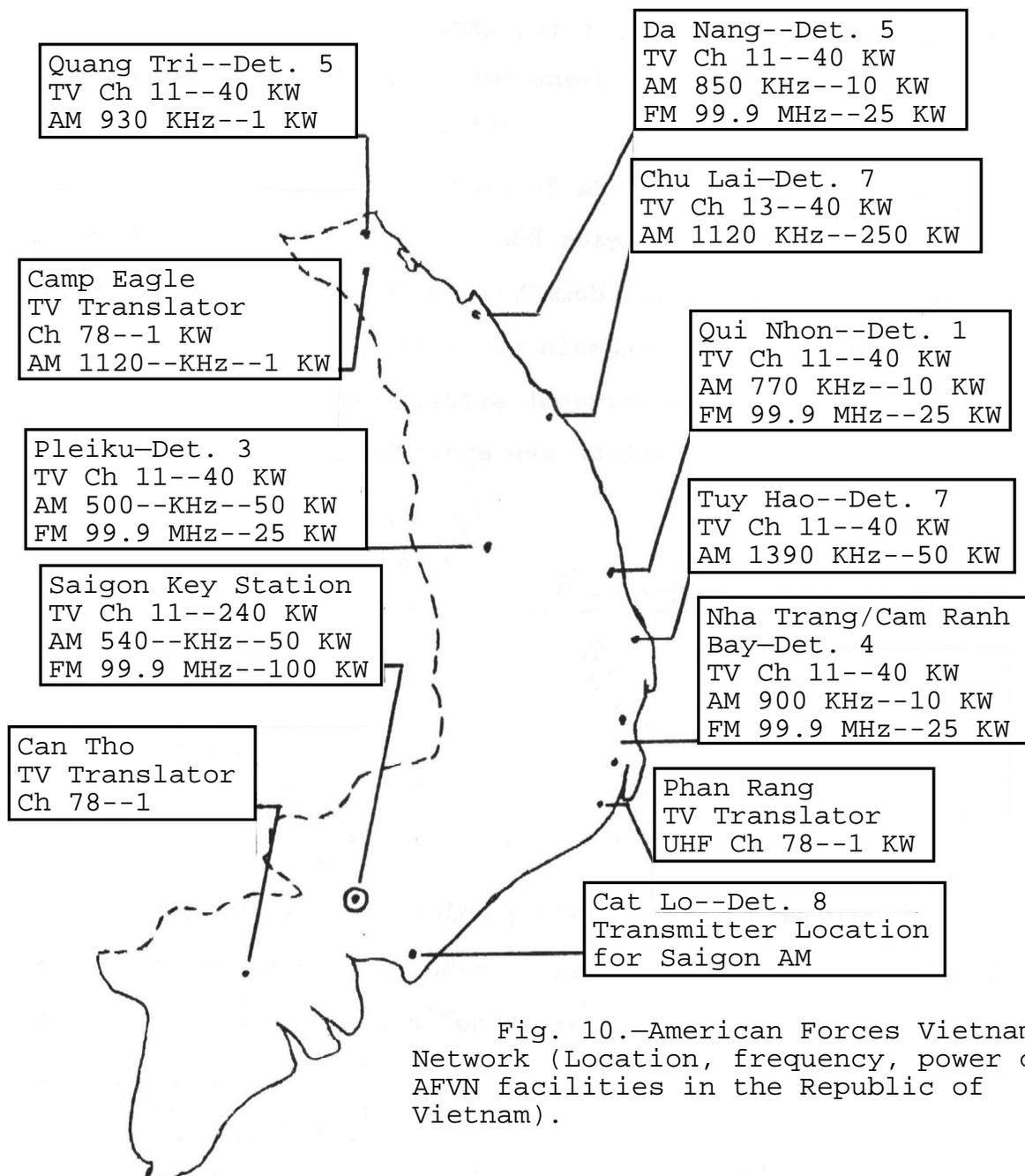


Fig. 10.--American Forces Vietnam Network (Location, frequency, power of AFVN facilities in the Republic of Vietnam).

Source: U. S. Military Assistant Command, Vietnam, Officer in Charge, American Forces Vietnam Network (AFVN), "Status of Vietnam Radio-TV," March 18, 1969, updated through January, 1971 [not to scale].

to the value of information spot announcements or "commercials." Approximately sixty per cent of the audience found AFVN commercials "useful" and another twenty-eight per cent found them of "little use."⁸⁷

In rating the opinions of AFVN's news operation, ninety-one per cent of the 1968 respondents indicated "AFVN news keeps very much or pretty much informed,"⁸⁸ while the same categories were chosen by ninety-three per cent in 1970. Regarding the relative importance of news by types, the same order of preference was _____ achieved, but with different weights:⁸⁹

<u>Most Important type of news</u>	<u>1968 Survey</u>	<u>1970 Survey</u>
USA News	39%	50%
International	34%	33%
Vietnam War	20%	10%
Other		1%
No opinion		3%
No answer		3%
All news is important	7%	

Regarding programming preferences, the results of the survey produced a total of nine programming changes, including the addition of more "underground" music on AM radio

⁸⁷AFVN, "Audience Survey," pp. 12-42.

⁸⁸AFVN, "1968 Audience Survey," p. 34.

⁸⁹Ibid.; AFVN, "1970 Audience Survey," p. 14.

and increased television sports coverage during football season.⁹⁰

By the time the 1970 Audience Survey had been conducted, plans were being advanced to permit the gradual reduction of AFVN personnel and, at the same time, continue service to areas from which American troops were withdrawing. The network did not want affected areas to be suddenly without radio and television service during the periods of phased reduction which lay ahead. To accomplish this goal, AFVN designated AM outlets to go "all network," relieving them of local programming responsibilities and full-time personnel requirements. A similar procedure was to be employed with television outlets whereby a station would rebroadcast programming of a neighboring detachment.⁹¹ The need for local command information programming would decline with the reduction of major field commands.

AFVN-FM.--With the country-wide FM service just entering its second year, the addition of automated programming, in stereo at the Saigon and Da Nang outlets, eased personnel requirements and added a significant dimension to AFVN's radio service. FM stations in Pleiku, Nha Trang, and Qui Nhon did not have the capability of broadcasting in

⁹⁰Stars and Stripes (Pacific), December 14, 1970, p. 7.

⁹¹OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," nos. 42-44.

stereo. The Da Nang and Saigon systems were programmed from pre-recorded reels of audio tape produced by AFRTS-LA. The machines automatically inserted spot announcements, and stopped for five-minute newscasts from the AM network as appropriate. Three hours of the day were occupied by studio or live programming and six hours (between 0:01 and 6:00 A.M.) were relinquished to network AM programming. The remainder of FM outlets received audio tape and record 'LP's" from AFRTS-LA which consisted of "FM-type" music. The outlets made desired programming selections and announcements with a studio-combo-announcer operation for eighteen hours a day. The stations also joined the network for news and early morning programming.⁹²

The Blue Eagles' last flight.--On September 30, 1970, the Blue Eagles flew their last scheduled mission after nearly five years of Project Jenny.⁹³ The event paralleled the opening of the third television station for the Government of Vietnam at Hue, north of Da Nang.⁹⁴ AFVN had assisted in the building of stations in Saigon and Can Tho previously, provided engineering and other technical assistance. The extent of APVN's contribution in this effort was

⁹²AFVN, "1970 Audience Survey," pp. 3-6.

⁹³Stars and Stripes (Pacific), October 3, 1970, p. 3.

⁹⁴OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 42.

secondary to other U. S. agencies engaged in the project.⁹⁵

During the latter part of the year, Detachment 5 at Quang Tri added a television translator to its facilities to include Camp Evans in its coverage area. This addition, in October, 1970, gave the Detachment the largest U. S. audience of all field outlets at that time. In December, Detachment 7, at Chu Lai ceased television and radio programming, but continued to serve the affected area by re-broadcasting Da Nang's programming. The Detachment's staff was reduced to only a few maintenance technicians.⁹⁶

AFVN's 1970 Standing Operating Procedures.--AFVN was reorganized under a new set of standing operating procedures (SOP), effective December 1, 1970. Most notable of the differences between the 1969 SOP and the new one was the grouping of radio and television branches under the Broadcast Operations Branch, more definitive policy guidelines regarding the handling of news, in general, and the consolidation of Detachment SOP's under one section entitled:

⁹⁵See page 41, supra; also, in Stars and Stripes (Pacific), July 4, 1966, p. 2. NBC Television International was reported to be involved with the Vietnamese television project, also. George Graham, Jr., president of NBC Enterprises indicated the network (NBC) would supply managerial, technical, and engineering service to train the Vietnamese to take over the operation of stations as soon as possible. The writer has been unable to verify this report in official documents gathered for this study.

⁹⁶OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 44.

"Network Operations."⁹⁷ Pertinent paragraphs of the section dealing with news policies are presented in Appendix D. Appendixes E-H list selected billets in each broadcast branch of AFVN's organization and details the job descriptions of OIC, News Branch head, and Broadcast Operations Branch head. General programming policies for all three services are presented in Appendix I.

AFVN: The Voice of Home Calling
(January, 1971-January, 1972)

Between July, 1970 and the beginning of AFVN's ninth calendar of service to American forces in the Republic of Vietnam, a sharp drop in the number of U. S. personnel was noted. From a high of 543,400 men in mid-1969, personnel strength had decreased to approximately 300,000 by January, 1971.⁹⁸

Review of facilities and programming.--The all-network operation of AFVN-AM went into effect during the last quarter of 1970. The full-time network broadcasts over affiliates in Quang Tri, Da Nang, Pleiku, Qui Nhon, and Nha Trang assisted AFVN in meeting its own personnel reductions, unmanned transmitters located at Chu Lai and Tuy Hoa were

⁹⁷U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, American Forces Vietnam Network, "Standing Operating Procedures," December 1, 1970, six sections.

⁹⁸New York Times, November 13, 1971, p. 1.

also still in operation. AFVN-AM relied on AFRTS-LA package programs for roughly fifty per cent of its programming, rounding out the remainder with locally produced music programs keyed to audience preferences expressed in recurring surveys.⁹⁹

AFVN-FM, also broadcasting for twenty-four hours daily, planned to commence all-network operations over four of the five FM affiliates. The FM outlet in Da Nang was to remain independent of the Saigon-based network. Da Nang and Saigon remained the only two FM stations with a stereo broadcasting capability. Prior to the all-network operation, FM facilities in Nha Trang, Pleiku, and Qui Nhon produced half of their programming locally, based on the music libraries provided from AFRTS-LA via the network headquarters.¹⁰⁰

AFVN-TV remained a film and video tape network, based almost entirely on packaged programs received from AFRTS-LA. The basic package of forty-two hours of television programming was supplemented by priority shipments of news panel shows, feature, and sports action programs. AFVN-TV operated on a double-programming concept which

⁹⁹AFVN, "Fact Sheet," February 1, 1971, an enclosure to letter from OIC, AFVN to Charles B. Moore, February 3, 1971, p. 3. (Hereinafter cited as AFVN, "Fact Sheet," February 1, 1971.)

¹⁰⁰Ibid., pp. 3-4.

boosted air time to over ninety hours each week, allowing the audience the maximum opportunity to view weekly television programs that were broadcast at least twice each week. AFVN was required to fill the gaps which resulted from the "de-commercialization" process accomplished at AFRTS-LA. The network utilized film library material and locally produced command information spot announcements and programs to complete a broadcast hour. As broadcast on AFVN-TV, hour-length programs generally ran for twenty-nine consecutive minutes, broken with station identification and AFVN spot announcements, and followed by approximately eighteen minutes of uninterrupted material. A locally produced program or short film feature and selected short announcements were utilized to round out the hour.¹⁰¹

A complete package of weekly programming was assembled in Saigon for the network, aired over the key station and distributed to each outlet. A weekly flight was dedicated to AFVN to "bicycle" programming to the various detachments. The Saigon package was dropped off at the first outlet, where the previous week's package was picked up for delivery to the next station, and so on until the circuit was completed. AFVN removed all spot and filler material prior to shipment of the basic program package back to AFRTS-LA.¹⁰²

¹⁰¹Ibid., p. 4.

¹⁰²AFVN, "1971 Audience Survey," Capt. Gunar Grubaums, USA, comp., July 1, 1971, pp. 3-4.

Each television station began broadcasting at noon and generally signed off by midnight each day, except the Quang Tri outlet, which signed on at 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday and operated from noon to midnight the remainder of the week. Affiliated stations at all field outlets produced their own TV newscasts and certain local command information and entertainment programs. Local features produced for the network at the key station included special programs ("Cambodia-60 Days"), information programs ("Vietnam Forum," "Insight"), and entertainment programs ("In Town Tonight," highlighting USO show tours, and "Bob Hope Christmas Show").¹⁰³

At the end of fiscal year 1971, on June 30 of the calendar year, the number of American forces in Vietnam had dropped to approximately 220,000 men,¹⁰⁴ which was roughly equivalent to U. S. strength at the opening of AFVN's first ground television outlet in October, 1966. The network's new officer in charge was Lt. Col. Laurence Souville.¹⁰⁵

AFVN 1971 audience survey.--A third audience survey was published in July, 1971, which addressed questions unique to previous surveys. Chief among them was the

¹⁰³AFVN, "Fact Sheet," February 1, 1971, p. 5.

¹⁰⁴New York Times, November 13, 1971, p. 1.

¹⁰⁵Letter from OIC, AFVN, January 22, 1972.

selection of the main source of news for U. S. servicemen in Vietnam. The Stars and Stripes (Pacific) with a circulation (paid and free) of 83,000 copies daily in Vietnam,¹⁰⁶ was selected by fifty-four per cent of the respondents as their main source of news. AFVN radio and television, combined, was selected by thirty-nine per cent. Stateside newspapers and magazines were selected by six per cent of the respondents. Although age and education tended to favor the Stars and Stripes, other variables of time-in-country, type of duty, and location produced no significant deviations from the results obtained.¹⁰⁷ It is quite possible that the newspaper would have been chosen as the main source of news in previous surveys had this question been addressed.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁶An enclosure to letter from Colonel William V. Koch, USA, Editor-in-Chief, Stars and Stripes (Pacific), February 22, 1972. Daily circulation during additional periods reached a high of 140,921 copies in August, 1969, and a low of 54,680, as of December, 1971. The ratio of troops to copies (4:1) was relatively consistent throughout the period during which the three-star edition (Vietnam and southeast Asia) was distributed--January, 1966 to present.

¹⁰⁷AFVN, 1971 Audience Survey," pp. 23-24.

¹⁰⁸Former AFVN personnel disagree. SSgt, Nick Palladino feels the network suffered along with the military in Vietnam during the war news credibility gap, and that AFVN Radio would have come out on top in the ranking of main source of news during the period of the 1968 survey. SSgt. Calvin M. LaMartiniere and Cdr. James E. Wentz share similar views. Cdr. Wentz also contends that the newspaper is probably more accessible and with the low level of enemy activity, characteristic of the period, the troops certainly have more time to read it.

In Figure 11, selected results of the 1971 survey are presented to identify the programming preferences of the most recently surveyed AFVN audience. A description of the "average GI" who completed the questionnaire is of particular note.¹⁰⁹

Funding for AFVN.--AFVN is a multi-million-dollar operation. Since 1962, the Department of Defense has spent approximately \$5,188,250.00 for facilities and equipment located throughout the Republic of Vietnam.¹¹⁰ At its peak, and in February, 1971, the network had a yearly budget of one million dollars for supplies and equipment.¹¹¹ No specific figures are available for personnel¹¹² or programming costs (exclusive of wire service and news film service contracts), the latter of which is provided free to the network by AFRTS-LA and AFRTS-W. Additionally, as of July, 1971, AFVN had five contracts in force with [NB: Continues on p. 113]

¹⁰⁹AFVN, "1971 Audience Survey," pp. 9-29.

¹¹⁰Interview with Major Ronald J. Carnahan, USA, Office of Information for the Armed Forces (IAF), December 8, 1971. Figure cited does not bear official stamp of approval, but is reliable. IAF is preparing an internal, economic analysis of AFRT outlets and networks; however, at the time of this writing, the study was not available to the researcher.

¹¹¹AFVN, "Fact Sheet," February 1, 1971, p. 3.

¹¹²An estimate of \$1.5 million annually (based on yearly average net income of \$7,000 for 200 military personnel with combat pay) would not be unrealistic.

<u>Location of Respondents</u>			<u>Age distribution</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>		<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Saigon (key Station)	43.5%	37.4%	17-20 . . .	20.5%	26.2%
Qui Nhon . .	6.9	8.8	21-25 . . .	47.0	52.8
Da Nang . .	18.3	22.0	26-30 . . .	14.2	9.0
Pleiku . . .	4.4	3.6	31-35 . . .	8.7	3.7
Nha Trang .	7.5	8.7	36-40 . . .	4.8	4.8
Quang Tri .	17.5	6.4	41-45 . . .	2.9	1.8
Tuy Hoa . .	1.5	1.6	46-50	1.3	0.7
Not ascer- tainable	0.4	0.6	51-60	0.6	0.2

<u>Duty area</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>Educational level of respondents</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Combat . .	31.3%			
Non-combat	68.6 *	Less than a high school diploma .	6.9%	7.5%
N/a	0.1	High school diploma	39.1	43.5
		Some college . . .	28.0	33.0
		College degree . .	20.6	11.0
		Post graduate degree	4.6	4.0
		Other	0.8	0.5

*Figures between the two surveys are not comparable. The 1970 survey called for five choices in this question.

Radio as a source of entertainment showed a ten per cent increase over the 1970 survey and a total increase of twenty-six per cent since the 1968 survey. Television showed a loss of 14.6% as a "best source of entertainment" compared to the 1970 survey.

Fig. 11.--Selected Data and Comments from AFVN's Audience Survey.

Source: U. S. Military Assistance Command, American Forces Vietnam Network, "1971 Audience Survey," Captain Gunar Grubaums, USA, comp., July 1, 1971, pp. 9-29. All data and comments presented in this figure are taken from the source.

Fig. 11 (continued)

Value of AFVN's "Commercials"	<u>Useful</u>	Of little <u>use</u>	Of no use <u>at all</u>
R & R Spots . . .	59.6%	31.5%	8.9%
Directives and regulations . .	53.3	36.0	10.7
Health and safety	56.8	33.4	9.8

"Commercials" on Directives and Regulations decreased 6% in usefulness since 1970; those on Health and Safety dropped 10%.

When asked which form of radio they listened to, 54% of the respondents answered AFVN-AM, 26.9% preferred AFVN-FM, and 16.7% reported listening to both equally. This shows a 6% decrease in AM listening and a corresponding 8% increase, in FM listening over the 1970 results. The results are in line with the findings reported above which indicate a decrease of nearly 12% of listeners in the 17-25 year old age group over 1970. . . .

Percentage of AM and FM Listeners by Age Groups

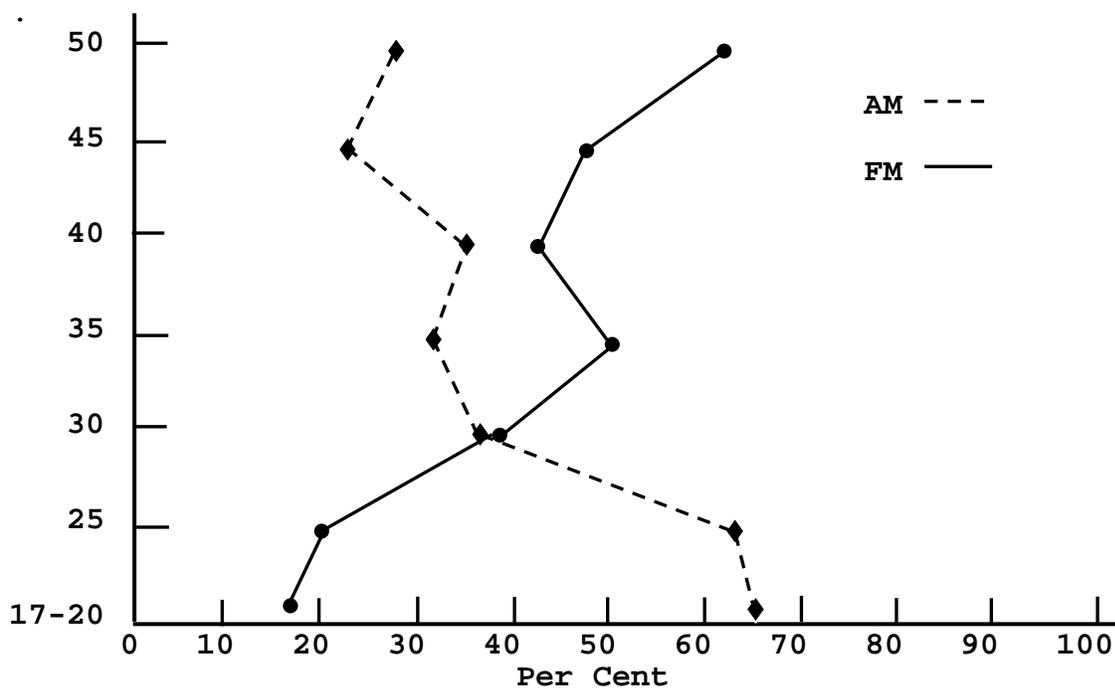


Fig. 11 (continued)

<u>Time Spent Watching AFVN-TV</u>		<u>1971</u>	
Once or twice a week . . .		24.5%	
1 hour or less a day . . .		9.3	
2 hours a day		11.6	
3 hours a day		8.7	
4 hours a day		7.0	
Never watch AFVN-TV		38.9	

<u>Main source of news</u>	<u>1971</u>	Does AFVN Radio and Television news <u>keep you informed?</u>	<u>1971</u>
AFVN Radio news . .	33.6%	Very much	31.9%
<u>Stars and Stripes</u> .	53.9	Somewhat	57.4
AFVN-TV news	5.8	Not very much	6.5
Stateside newspapers and magazines . .	5.6	Not at all	1.1
Unit newspapers and magazines . .	0.4	No opinion	2.6
Other	0.7	Not ascertainable.	5.5

<u>AFVN News is:</u>	<u>1971</u>
Complete and honest	13%
Usually complete and honest . .	52
Usually incomplete and not totally honest	17
Almost always incomplete or not totally honest	3
No opinion	15

Neither age, education, location nor time in country affected opinion as to credibility of AFVN news.

The Listener-Viewer Composite

Our crystal ball, an IBM 360/501 computer has conjured up the following description of the "average GI" AFVN listener-viewer in the Republic of Vietnam. He is a 21- to 25-year-old Army soldier with some college or a college degree;

Fig. 11 (continued)

he has been in the same geographical area for over ten months working in logistics/support;

he is intelligent and concerned about the world he lives in; while his prime source of news is the Stars and Stripes, his next main source of news is the radio and it is his primary entertainment and information medium;

he feels that the amount of war news on AFVN is about right and that AFVN news keeps him informed; his most often heard expanded radio newscast is at 1200 which corresponds to his best time to listen;

he feels that AFVN news is usually complete and honest; and he likes to listen to Paul Harvey's "Comments on the News";

he is not, however, overly concerned about the loss of the late TV newscast in some parts of the country;

he listens primarily to AFVN-AM over 3 hours per day, mostly in the early evening hours;

he likes "Oldies but Goodies," "Top 40," and "Easy Listening" in that order and would like to hear more "Oldies";

he watches AFVN-TV once or twice a week, usually in the early evening;

he likes comedy, sports, and westerns on television and would like to see more sports and drama;

he would just as soon listen to a radio sportscast as the play by play;

he usually listens to the afternoon replay rather than the early morning live sports events; and

he feels that the amount of sports on radio is about right.

In summary, this young man's most immediate goal in life is DEROS (refers to end of Vietnam tour and release from active duty for most personnel) and he is grateful to AFVN for helping pass the time until that date.

commercial communications and news service organizations.¹¹³

Page Communications and Electronics--	
for telephone switchboard service . . .	\$ 2,606.00
American Broadcasting Company--	
for news film service	15,200.00
Columbia Broadcasting System--	
for news film service	11,154.00
United Press International--	
for broadcast news wire service	9,240.00
Associated Press--	
for news wire service, radio	
photo service and weekly	
color slides	<u>24,360.00</u>
Total	\$ 62,560.00

A list of major equipment at each outlet and the key station, compiled in late 1969¹¹⁴ is presented in Appendix J.

Stand-down.¹¹⁵--AFVN, organized under its own Joint Table of Distribution, projected the number of personnel that would be required for the operation of the network for fiscal year 1972--which began July 1, 1971--at approximately 100 men and officers.¹¹⁶

During the last quarter of 1971, AFVN continued its reduction of facilities and broadcast coverage as U. S.

¹¹³AFVN, "Fact Sheet," February 1, 1971, p. 3.

¹¹⁴Based on internal memorandum at IAF, compiled for Mr. Valentino, December, 1969 [no other information on source available].

¹¹⁵Stand-down: reduction and eventual closing of facilities.

¹¹⁶AFVN, "Fact Sheet," February 1, 1971, p. 3. JTD refers to personnel by grade/rank required for normal operation. It is important to note that AFVN, although a staff division of MACV, has its own JTD.

forces withdrew. The network apparently adopted a policy of providing service at its established locations throughout the Republic until the last American soldier had left for home.

In September, the satellite station in the Can Tho area was closed, as virtually no U. S. troops remained in the Delta region of Vietnam. The Tuy Hoa station, on the central coast, became essentially a rebroadcasting facility.¹¹⁷

In October, Mother Nature, in the form of Typhoon Hester, accomplished what five years of enemy activity in the Da Nang area had been unable to achieve. All of the Da Nang Detachment's towers and antenna system were knocked down as the storm, packing winds in excess of 180 miles-per-hour, slammed into the northern coast of South Vietnam on October 23rd. FM service was back on the air in three days, followed by the resumption of television broadcasts on the 28th, and AFVN network AM on the following day.¹¹⁸

The Quang Tri Detachment, which was closed earlier in the year, relocated at Hue-Phu Bai, where, according to the New York Times, the principal U. S. combat forces remaining in Vietnam were stationed. The Nha Trang Detachment

¹¹⁷OIC, AFVN, "Narrative," no. 47.

¹¹⁸Ibid., no. 49.

consolidated its services in the Cam Ranh-Phan Rang area and relocated at Cam Ranh Bay.¹¹⁹

The "Voice of Home."--On December 15, 1971, AFVN recorded the following message which is deemed an appropriate closing to this history of the development of facilities and programming of the American Forces Vietnam Network:

Musical Introduction 'The Voice of Home, the sound of America beams from east to west, from freedom's sunny shore. . .

Announcer: 'Today, as in years past, the American Forces Vietnam Network continues its tradition of bringing the Voice of Home to the G.I. in Vietnam. From the Delta to the DMZ, AFVN reaches 97 per cent of its audience by AM radio, 88 per cent by FM radio and 60 per cent with television service. . . .

(announcer discusses the three broadcast services, network news, and gives the location of outlets)

Announcer: 'Whether the listener prefers the beat, an easy-listening treat, or the best in popular stateside television fare; its all as close as his nearest American Forces Vietnam Network station. Now, as always, AFVN's staff of professional broadcasters is proud of its

¹¹⁹Ibid.; New York Times, November 13, 1971, p. 1.

(fade in music)

Role in bringing the Voice of
Home to the men and women
serving their country in
Vietnam. . . .¹²⁰

Effective, January 23, 1972, the programming schedules for AFVN AM and FM radio and television were as are presented in Figures 12 and 13.

¹²⁰"The Sound of AFVN," audio tape recorded on December 16, 1971.

1300-2300: 1:00-11:00 P.M

January 17-23, 1972

Monday, January 17, 1972

1200 Flip Wilson
 1300 News
 1305 Mod Squad
 1400 News
 1405 Wild, Wild West
 1500 News
 1505 Name of the Game
 1630 Nanny and the Professor
 1700 News
 1705 The Governor
 1730 Naked City
 1830 Charlie Chaplin
 1900 News
 1930 Men from Shiloh
 2100 News
 2105 Laugh In
 2200 News
 2230 Dick Cavett

Wednesday, January 19, 1972

1200 News
 1205 High Chaparral
 1300 News
 1305 Bold Ones
 1400 News
 1405 Age of Aquarius
 1500 News
 1505 Men from Shiloh
 1630 Strangers in Their
 Own Land
 1700 News
 1705 Mission Impossible
 1800 American Sportsman
 1900 News
 1925 Ironside
 2030 Bill Cosby
 2100 News
 2105 Marcus Welby
 2200 News
 2230 Pro Boxing

Tuesday, January 18, 1972

1200 News
 1205 Glen Campbell
 1300 News
 1305 Gunsmoke
 1400 News
 1405 Don Rickles
 1500 News
 1505 Dean Martin
 1600 Doris Day
 1700 News
 1705 Special
 1800 News
 1805 Carol Burnett
 1900 News
 1935 Sports
 2130 Camera 3
 2200 News
 2230 Dick Cavett Show

Thursday, January 20, 1972

1200 News
 1205 Carol Burnett
 1300 News
 1305 Bracken's World
 1400 News
 1405 Laugh In
 1500 News
 1505 Movie: Murder for Sale
 1630 Here's Lucy
 1700 News
 1705 National Geographic
 Spec.
 1800 Glen Campbell
 1900 News
 1935 Sports
 2130 The Governor and J.J.
 2200 News
 2230 Dick Cavett

Fig. 12.--American Forces Vietnam Network, Television Programming Schedule, January 1972.

Source: Officer in Charge, American Forces Vietnam Network, January 22, 1972

Fig. 12 (continued)

Friday, January 21, 1972

1200 News
 1205 Big Picture
 1230 Julia
 1300 Fabulous World of
 Skiing
 1330 Bill Cosby
 1400 News
 1405 Marcus Welby
 1500 News
 1505 Movie: Flaming Star
 1700 News
 1705 American Sportsman
 1800 This Week in Pro
 Football
 1900 News
 1935 Don Rickles
 2030 Nanny and the
 Professor
 2100 News
 2105 High Chaparral
 2200 News
 2230 National Geographic
 Special

Sunday, January 23, 1972

1200 Religious Hour
 1300 News
 1305 Ironside
 1400 News
 1405 Sports
 1630 Camera 3
 1700 News
 1705 Flip Wilson
 1800 Mod Squad
 1900 News
 1935 Gunsmoke
 2100 News
 2105 Bold Ones
 2200 Religion in the
 News
 2210 Movie: Flaming Star

Saturday, January 22, 1972

1130 Sports
 1400 News
 1405 Sports
 1630 Charlie Chaplin
 1700 News
 1705 Alias Smith and Jones
 1800 Wild, Wild West
 1900 News
 1935 Name of the Game
 2100 News
 2105 Mission Impossible
 2200 News
 2230 Dean Martin
 2330 Murder for sale

1300-2300: 1:00-11:00 P.M

AM ScheduleMonday through Friday

0000	News*	1400	News
0005	Wolfman Jack (LA)	1405	Bob Kingsley (LA)
0100	News	1500	News
0105	Orient Express	1505	Tom Campbell State- side (LA)
0200	News	1600	News & Sports
0205	Orient Express	1610	Town & Country
0300	News	1700	News
0305	Orient Express	1705	Town & Country
0400	News	1800	News
0405	Charlie Williams' Country C. (LA)	1805	Night Beat
0500	News	1900	News
0505	Barbara Randolph (LA)	1905	Night Beat
0600	News	2000	News & Sports
0615	Morning Meditations	2015	Armed Forces Digest (W)
0620	Dawnbuster	2030	Washington Week-- Monday (W)
0700	News, Stockmarket, Sports (W)		Meet the Press-- Tuesday (W)
0715	Dawnbuster		Face the Nation-- Wednesday (W)
0800	News		Issues & Answers-- Thursday (W)
0805	Dawnbuster		Perspective-- Friday (W)
0900	News	2100	News
0905	Herman Griffith (LA)	2105	Tony Pigg (LA)
1000	News	2200	News
1005	Million Dollar Music	2205	Soul
1100	News	2300	News
1105	Million Dollar Music	2350	Evening Meditations
1200	News and Sports	2355	Sign off/on
1220	Paul Harvey (W)		
1230	USO Showtime		
1300	News		
1305	Sports or Bob Kingsley (LA)		

*All programs not designated LA (Los Angeles) or W (Washington) are produced at the American Forces Vietnam Network.

Fig. 13.--American Forces Vietnam Network, Radio Programming Schedule, January 1972.

Source: Officer in Charge, American Forces Vietnam Network, January 22, 1972

Fig. 13 (continued)

AM Schedule

	<u>Saturday</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
0000	News*	News
0005	American Top 40 (LA)	Love (LA)
0100	News	News
0105	Orient Express	Love (LA)
0200	News	News
0205	Orient Express	Orient Express
0300	News & Sports	News & Sports
0315	Orient Express	Orient Express
0400	News & Sports	News & Sports
0405	Ted Quillin (LA)	Orient Express
0500	News & Sports	News & Sports
0505	Ted Quillin (LA)	Orient Express
0600	News & Sports	News & Sports
0615	Morning Meditations	Orient Express
0620	Dawnbuster	
0700	News, Stockmarket, Sports (W)	News
0715	Dawnbuster	Just Music (LA)
0800	News	News
0805	Dawnbuster	East of Eden (LA)
0830		Crossroads (LA)
0900	News	News
0905	Here's Mai	Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir (LA)
0930		Banners of Faith (LA)
1000	News	News
1005	Country Caravan	Music for the Soul (LA)
1030		Protestant Hour (LA)
1100	News	News
1105	Country Caravan	Espanolandia
1200	News	News
1220	Paul Harvey (W)	
1230	USO Show Time	USO Show Time
1300	News	News
1305	Johnny Darin (LA)	Bill Stewart (LA)
1400	News	News
1405	Kim Weston (LA)	Bill Stewart (LA)
1500	News & Sports	News
1505		Roland Bynum (LA)
1510	Panorama	
1600	News & Sports	News
1615	Panorama	
1615		Men & Molecules (LA)
1630		Master Control (LA)
1655		It's Your Life (LA)

Fig. 13 (continued)

AM Schedule

	<u>Saturday</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
1700	News*	News
1705	Panorama	History of Country Music (LA)
1750		Religion in the News
1800	News	News
1805	Top 30 Countdown	Sergeant Pepper
1900	News	News
1905	Top 30 Countdown	Sports
1910		Sergeant Pepper
2000	News & Sports	News
2005		Your Song
2030	Serenade in Blue (LA)	
2100	News	News
2105	Love	Young Sound (LA)
2200	News	News
2205	Power of Soul	Young Sound (LA)
2300	News	News
2305	Power of Soul	Charlie Tune (LA)
2350	Evening Meditations	Evening Meditations
2355	Sign off/on	Sign off/on

FM ScheduleMonday-Friday

0000	News	0700	News & Sports (W)
0005	FM Stereo (LA)	0715	FM Stereo (LA)
0100	News	0800	News
0105	FM Stereo (LA)	0805	FM Stereo (LA)
0200	News	0900	News
0205	FM Stereo (LA)	0905	FM Stereo (LA)
0300	News & Sports	1000	News
0305	FM Stereo (LA)	1005	FM Stereo (LA)
0400	News	1100	News
0405	FM Stereo (LA)	1105	FM Stereo (LA)
0500	News	1200	News & Sports
0505	FM Stereo (LA)	1220	Paul Harvey (W)
0600	News	1230	Bobby Troup (LA)
0615	Morning Meditations	1255	Beyond the Green Door (LA)
0620	FM Stereo (LA)		

NOTE: All "FM Stereo" entries indicate automated programming.

FM ScheduleMonday-Friday

1300	News	1900	News
1305	Roger Carroll (LA)	1915	Concert in Classic (Mon-Wed-Fri)
1400	News		Footlights & Sound- tracks (Tue) (LA)
1405	FM Stereo (LA)		Carmen Dragon (Thu) (LA)
1500	News	2030	FM Stereo (LA)
1505	FM Stereo (LA)	2100	News
1600	News	2105	FM Stereo (LA)
1605	FM Stereo (LA)	2300	News
1700	News	2305	FM Stereo (LA)
1705	Record Ra?	2355	Sign off/on
1800	News		
1805	Jazz Scene (Mon-Wed- Fri) (LA)		
	FM Stereo (Tue-Thu)		

FM ScheduleSaturday

0000	FM Stereo with News on the Hour (LA)	1220	Paul Harvey (W)
0600	News & Sports	1230	FM Stereo (LA)
0615	Morning Meditations	1300	FM Stereo with News on the Hour (LA)
0620	FM Stereo (LA)	1800	News
0700	News & Sports	1805	Finch Bandwagon (LA)
0715	FM Stereo (LA)	1900	News
0800	News	1905	Hawaii Calls (LA)
0805	FM Stereo (LA)	1935	Gold Days of Radio (LA)
0900	News	2000	News
0905	Here's Mai	2005	Mystery Theatre (LA)
1000	News	2030	Comedy Theatre (LA)
1005	FM Stereo (LA)	2100	News
1100	News	2105	FM Stereo (LA)
1105	FM Stereo (LA)	2200	News
1200	News & Sports	2205	FM Stereo (LA)
		2355	Sing off/on

SUNDAY

0000	FM Stereo with News on the Hour (LA)	0930	FM Stereo with News on the Hour (LA)
0800	Religion in the News	2205	Underground
0905	Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir (LA)	2300	News
		2305	Underground
		2350	Meditations/Sign off/on

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