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NEW INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS
OF POLAND(U) FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIV WRIGHT-PATTERSON
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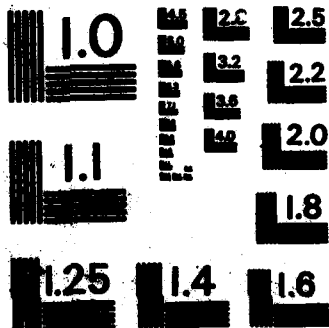
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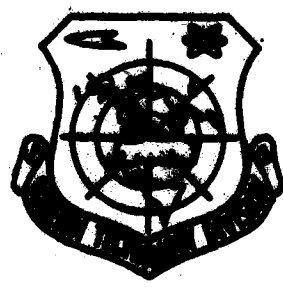
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FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



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OF POLAND



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EDITED TRANSLATION

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NEW INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHIC
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NEW INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS OF POLAND

- This year, according to Telecommunication Service Department information, direct telegraphic communications have started between Poland and Canada via the CANTAT-2 undersea transatlantic cable. This cable connects Great Britain (Widemouth) and Canada (Beaver Harbour). Twenty-two telegraph lines have been established between Canada and Poland for telex and telegram communication. It is worth noting that for this purpose there is only one Montreal-Warsaw telephone line available via CANTAT-2. Thanks to the application of domestic carrier telegraphy devices type Tg FM, a product of the TELKOM-TELETRA works in Poznan, this line was expanded into 22 telegraph lines.

In connection with this development it is worth remembering that this is not the first direct Polish intercontinental communication. In February 1976 a carrier telegraphy system started between Warsaw and New York, via the CANTAT-2 undersea cable, and in July of this year work started on a second system along this same line via the TAT-6 undersea cable. The TAT-6 transatlantic undersea cable connects France (St. Hilaire de Riez) and the USA (Green Hill, Rhode Island). The completion of these systems permitted 44 Warsaw-New York direct telegraphic lines to be established, and this then made the introduction of automatic telex traffic to the United States and other extra-European countries possible.

It should be mentioned that already in June of this year direct telegraph communication was established between Poland and India via satellite communication stations in Great Britain and India.

Poland also has direct intercontinental radio-telegraph communication with Beirut, Havana and Peking for the exchange of telegraph traffic. In addition, direct telegraphic communications exist with nearly all European countries, except Albania, Ireland, Iceland, and Portugal, with whom telegraph traffic is exchanged by relaying it through other European countries. In Portugal's case, it appears that direct telegraph communication will be introduced in 1979.

As can be seen, Poland has had outstanding success in the area of international direct telegraphic communication with other continents and countries. It is a confirmed fact that our country today possesses 700 direct telegraph lines with 27 countries, of which 543 lines are reserved for telex communications. According to Telecommunication Service Department information, these lines make it possible for Telex subscribers in Poland to exchange telex correspondence direct with subscribers in 176 countries, of which 103 are fully automatic. Poland has telegram communications with 241 countries.

These numbers confirm the dynamic growth of intercontinental telegraphic communications in Poland. Growth has been especially fast in the period since 1970. The total duration time of international telex communications has grown from 7,314,700 minutes in 1970 to 17,360,000 minutes in 1977, or in other words, over 230%.

The number of telex subscribers in the country are increasing at a fast tempo. Since 1970, their number has increased from 4,253 to 17,343 in 1977, or in other words, over 400%.