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TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 271

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GOVERNMENT FUNDING \$10-MILLION UPGRADING OF LANDSAT STATION

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Jane Ford]

[Text]

The move aimed at boosting Australia's high technology effort, the Government is to fund a \$10 million upgrading of the Landsat station.

This will mean that the station will be able to receive detailed and highly sophisticated data from the new generation of American and French resource satellites.

The mining industry has been pressing for the upgrading for the past 18 months, maintaining that it is essential if vital resource data is not to be lost and new mineral discoveries are to be made.

The upgrading will allow data to be received from sophisticated remote centres aboard the new Landsat 4 satellite, launched by the American National Aeronautics and Space Agency last year.

In particular, it will receive data from the thematic mapper which allows specific rock and soil types to be distinguished, as well as vegetation. This will give the mining industry a powerful new exploration tool.

It will also allow the

Australian station to receive imagery from the new French Spot satellite to be launched next year. This will produce three-dimensional images and give even greater detail of the earth's surface.

At present the station can only receive data from Landsat 3 which is rapidly failing, although a smaller \$600,000 upgrading is scheduled to be completed in April. This will allow some of the less detailed imagery from Landsat 4 to be received.

The upgrade is expected to take about two years and most of the \$10 million will be spent on new computing and other facilities at the station's headquarters in Canberra.

Mr Don Gray, the station manager, is delighted at the upgrading and says it will allow the station to receive much better quality imagery and will greatly enhance not only mineral exploration but also crop prediction work, land and water management and urban planning.

"It opens up an exciting new range of applications," he said.

FATE OF CARNARVON TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPLEX IN DOUBT

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Feb 83 p 7

[Article by Michael Zekulich]

[Text]

ONCE, a satellite earth station was the dream of science fiction writers.

Then in 1966 to the people of Carnarvon—and subsequently to many thousands of visitors—such a station became a reality with the development of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission complex on the outskirts of the town.

So the "big dish," the huge satellite tracking antenna that has dominated the skyline for the past 17 years has become as significant to the local people as the Harbour Bridge is to Sydney.

But now it seems set to gather dust—if it is to be retained at all—to become, perhaps, part of a communications ghost town.

At the end of next year, Carnarvon will lose the contract for its major revenue-earner—the correction of satellite drift over the Indian Ocean.

There is doubt, too, about the future in two other main areas—as launch support for the European Space Agency and ABC remote area TV services.

The European contract is due to end in 1985 and the ABC services are to be transferred in the same year with the launch-

ing of the national satellite system.

Gateway

This is a far cry, then, from Carnarvon being the "telecommunications gateway to Europe" as seen by Dr Brian O'Brien, investigator for the State Government on the case for Carnarvon as opposed to Ceduna in South Australia.

The phasing out of Carnarvon has greatly worried the local community. Besides being an important tourist attraction, the complex employs 35 people who make significant contributions to the district, financially and otherwise.

The O'Connor Government commissioned Dr O'Brien's inquiry—and he seemed an obvious choice.

A former chairman of the Environmental Protection Authority, Dr O'Brien is a member of the State Satellite Advisory Committee and a former space scientist with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the U.S.

He has produced a report with a series of ideas aimed at keeping Carnarvon operating.

These were sent to the Federal Government for consideration, just before the State election. Obviously any action will have to

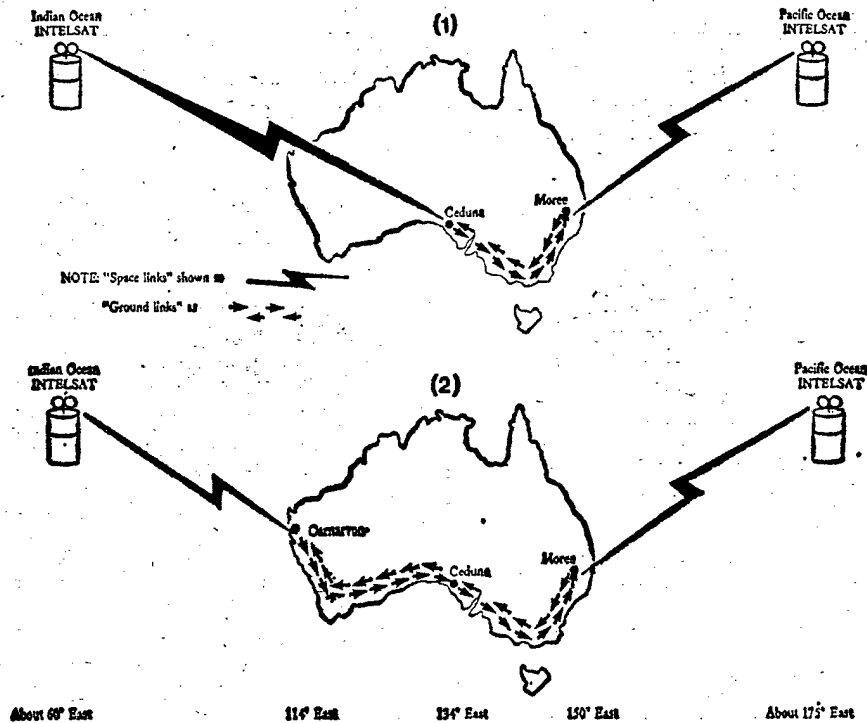


Figure (1) shows the current Australia-Intelsat telecommunications system while figure (2) shows the suggested reorganisation of the system incorporating Carnarvon.

wait until after the Federal election next month, and the views now of the new Burke Government.

In the meantime, he has called for a stop to any further work at Ceduna till the argument about which centre is most suitable is settled.

Basically, Dr O'Brien believes he has put forward ideas that could lead to an expansion of communication facilities at Carnarvon, rather than a reduction.

He says the situation should be looked at again—in the national interest—and that Carnarvon should take over the present role of Ceduna.

"I believe Carnarvon should become an even more exciting frontier communications link with the Indian Ocean," he said.

His main case for Carnarvon is based on its better location.

With the other station

in Moree, NSW, he argues that Carnarvon provides a better space "armspread" than does Ceduna.

He says the decision in favour of Ceduna was taken 20 years ago, a long time in the rapidly changing electronic world.

Since then, the advantage that Ceduna has had of being closer to the main traffic communications streams of the Eastern States has largely been offset by improved links to Perth and Carnarvon.

No upgrading

Carnarvon has not been upgraded by O.T.C. to make it possible for the station to bid for the satellite "watchdog" role which it has conducted since 1966.

Ceduna has, and it will be seeking the contract for the work, though there is every chance that the 108 nations in the International Telecommunica-

tions Satellites Organisation may decide in favour of a South-East Asian nation such as Indonesia which now claims to have the equipment and know-how for the job.

The commission says there was virtually no chance of Carnarvon being awarded the next contract, even if it had been upgraded.

It says the two stations were built for different reasons; Carnarvon to support the Apollo space tracking operations and Ceduna (in 1969) for telecommunications traffic to Britain, Europe, the Middle East and Africa by Indian Ocean satellites.

O.T.C. assistant general manager Mr R. Payne says that before this, most European traffic was carried by Pacific Ocean cable to North America and then by satellite or cable across the Atlantic.

"So the roles of the two stations have never been interchangeable," he said.

"It was never intended that Carnarvon be the communications gateway, nor was it ever designed for the job."

Mr Payne says O.T.C. cannot be specific at this stage about the effect on Carnarvon when its satellite tracking and control service ends.

"We are still negotiating with international organisations for other contract work for the centre," he said.

With regard to Carnarvon's location, Mr Payne said Ceduna met all international standards.

It had a cost advantage over Carnarvon on international communications traffic.

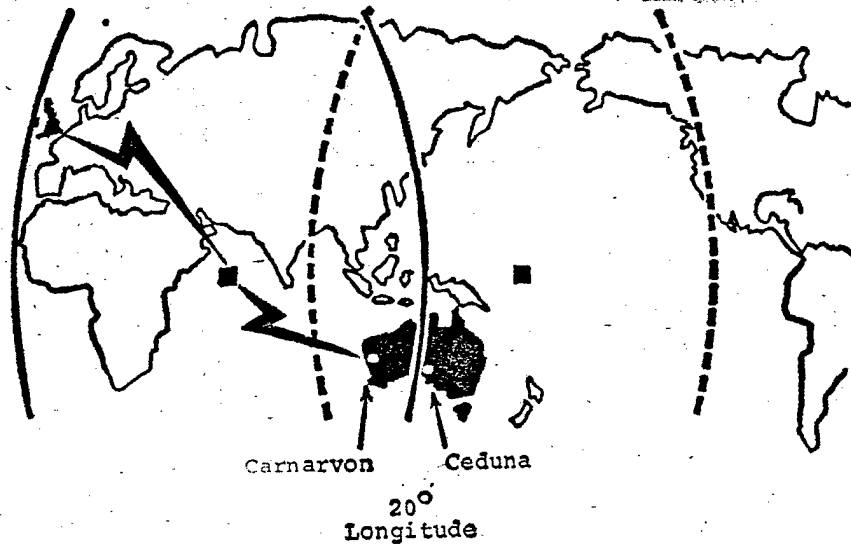
The commission says it is acting responsibly in the community interest by giving more than two years' warning of the scaling down of Carnarvon.

Even if negotiations for other work are not successful, none of the staff will be re-trenched.

They will be transferred to other facilities around Australia.

Dr O'Brien believes Carnarvon should now be considered as a centre for space research, and for the establishment of hot-line data processing surveillance facilities.

"We all know the concern that is often expressed about drug smuggling, illegal entry, fishing boat surveillance, and search and rescue operations in this vast area where so few people live," he said.



- Intelsats - Satellites
- () Indian Ocean satellite coverage area
- () Pacific Ocean satellite coverage area

From this diagram it can be seen that Ceduna is on the edge of the viewing area of the Indian Ocean Intelsat while Carnarvon is well within the area.

CSO: 5500/7553

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS REVEAL PLANS TO OPEN TELECOM TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Melbourne THE AGE in English 28 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Ken Haley]

[Text]

CANBERRA — Two documents circulated at senior levels in the Department of Communications showed that plans were well advanced almost three months ago to legislate this autumn to "carve up" Telecom, a union official said yesterday.

The documents exposed assurances by the Minister for Communications, Mr Brown, that all but three recommendations of the Davidson report on Telecom's future were yet to be decided upon as a "shameless electoral con", the secretary of the Australian Telecommunications Employees Association, Mr Colin Cooper, said.

One of the documents is a minute paper addressed to the three most senior officers in the department. The other one is headed "Davidson — handling strategy".

Mr Brown could not be contacted for comment last night.

On the "autumn package" of actions that would constitute the Government's first response to the Davidson report, the minute paper said its contents should "be introduced at an early date with minimum legislative change, (be) consistent with Davidson recommendations . . . (and) contain something for everybody".

Among steps proposed for the autumn package are those that would reduce Telecom's monopoly position in several spheres, and open Australia's communications network to market forces.

They include:

- Permitting regulated use of leased line capacity and resale to third parties.
- Transferring responsibility

for technical standards from Telecom to an independent authority.

- Allowing Telecom to sell more phones whereas it now rents most of them.

- Allowing the private sector to compete in selling automated switchboards.

- Abolishing Telecom's monopolies on the supply of small business systems, data transmission equipment and teleprinters.

- Allowing Telecom to sell or lease Red Phones.

- Allowing local councils to own telephones, which they would buy from Telecom.

Another criterion the senior public servants mentioned in this paper was that their proposals should "not be opposed by Telecom". But a spokesman for Mr

Cooper's union said yesterday he thought the papers had been leaked by disaffected senior officers within the department.

Mr Cooper said the fact that "it's a very political statement" indicated that Mr Brown played a hand in the development of plans for necessary legislation this autumn.

Mr Brown said on 9 February that it would be "months, perhaps years" before the Government made a decision on the involvement of private enterprise in Telecom areas.

The "handling strategy" paper reveals that this decision was already accepted in the department three months ago.

Describing the autumn package as "the first step", it continues: "The blueprint would aim to free up certain areas of Telecom's activities in a manner consistent with an ultimate Davidson scenario . . . then to judge

whether there still remains a strong argument to move further towards large-scale deregulation, open competition"

Later, it says: "The autumn package is aimed at producing some visible changes, but against criteria which are, to some extent, political (including likely reaction in the Senate and the 1983 election)."

Variously, it labels the autumn package as "looking to a Band-Aid approach involving the removal of some of the barriers to private-sector competition", as "rather token" and as "light-weight".

A spokesman for the 26,000 member union said last night that Telecom was pressing ahead with its implementation of Davidson policies, which would result in dearer telephone calls, something even the paper says must be kept to a minimum.

CSO: 5500/7553

BRIEFS

MULTIPLEXING CONTRACT--CASE Communication Systems has won a contract worth over \$60,000 for the supply of DCX multiplexing equipment to CAGA (Commercial and General Acceptance Ltd). The CASE equipment replaces CAGA's existing multiplexing units and expands the network. According to Mr John Baker, CAGA's manager of computer systems development, the equipment will maximise line cost savings under Telecom's new Digital Data Service charging structure. A 52-channel CASE DCX 840 will be installed in Sydney for the control via DDS links of smaller CASE units in Brisbane, Hobart, Perth and Adelaide. A second DCX 840 node will be installed in Melbourne and will concentrate up to 12 Victorian branch multiplexers over one or more high-speed DDS trunks to Sydney. Initially two Melbourne branches and the Melbourne head office will be linked to Sydney by the CASE network. Mr Baker said the CASE equipment was selected primarily because of its expandability and the multi-trunking capability of the DCX 840. [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 22 Feb 83 p 27]

FIBER OPTICS ADVANCE--SCIENTISTS in Canberra yesterday claimed a major breakthrough in the field of optical-fibre research with the invention of a device which can measure sound, pressure, temperature and movement far more accurately than was previously possible. The research school of physical science at the Australian National University announced the breakthrough, which is expected to have myriad medical, scientific, industrial and military applications. The project is the result of collaborative research by Professor Allan Snyder, and Mr Frank Ruhl, of the ANU and Dr David Payne, of the University of Southampton, England. Professor Snyder said he developed the theory of the tiny, hair-like fibre with Mr Ruhl, while Dr Payne perfected a cheap manufacturing process for it. Professor Snyder, who is head of the department of mathematics and professor of neurobiology at the ANU and has worked in the field of optical-fibre research for nearly 15 years, said the concept was like a safety pin, in that it had many different applications. It could be used in products worth hundreds of millions of dollars and would enable an optical-fibre to transmit a single, fixed-state of polarised light over long distances. The fibres produced by the new process would far exceed the performance necessary for the new generation of high-technology applications. [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Feb 83 p 3]

CSO: 5500/7553

'GONGREN RIBAO' NOTICE ON SWITCHING TO FACSIMILE EDITION

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] Beginning 1 April, GONGREN RIBAO will change the airmail edition in the Chengdu and Kunming Printing Zones to facsimile edition. At that time, the delivery trucks in these two areas will make appropriate adjustments in the number of their delivery runs, and readers in the various areas (municipalities) and counties will be able to read newspapers one day to one and one-half days earlier.

Thanks to the concern shown by Party and Government leaders at all levels, the support and coordination of trade unions at various levels and of the readers, and the joint efforts of postal and telecommunications employees and workers, GONGREN RIBAO has created favorable conditions for the broad masses of employees and workers, collectives, and individuals at the basic level and groups in factories, mines, and enterprises in various localities to subscribe to newspapers, thereby making it possible for the number of newspaper copies to rise steadily. With a view to meeting the demands of the broad masses of readers, GONGREN RIBAO will continue to improve the layout and enrich the contents. We warmly welcome the help of readers in improving the editing and publishing of the newspaper. If you have any ideas and requests, please write to us at any time.

GONGREN RIBAO office

CSO: 5500/4148

BRIEFS

NEW SATELLITE EARTH STATION--Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG)--The Jugoslavia 2 earth station, which will be included in the transmission of information via satellite above the Indian Ocean, is to be commissioned in Ivanjica by the end of the year. The community of the postal, telegraph and telephone service [PTT] of Yugoslavia is also planning to complete the station, which will operate via the European satellite, by the end of the year. The existing Jugoslavia 1 earth station operates successfully via the satellite above the Atlantic. Negotiations are in progress with the social accountancy service of Yugoslavia on the joint construction of the network for data transmission, which will be used by both the social accountancy service and by the PTT. [Text] [LD011932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 1 Mar 83]

CSO: 5500/3013

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

TV STATION JURISDICTION CHANGED--Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (TELAM)--According to Law 22, 786 approved today, the state-owned Argentina Televisora Color LS33, ATC Channel 7, will be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Works and Services through the Communications Secretariat. The decree also indicates that all the property certificates of the state-owned station are transferred to the Ministry of Public Works and Services. [Excerpt] [PY182205 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 16 Apr 83]

CSO: 5500/2063

MONGE REJECTS NICARAGUAN ATTACK ON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Broadcasting Sovereignty Recovery Program

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Mar 83 p 2-A

/Article by Hubert Solano/

/Excerpts/ La Cruz, Guanacaste--Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, president of the republic, has characterized as slanderous, vile, infamous, and phantasmagorical reports in the official Nicaraguan press to the effect that the program to develop the northern region of this country will be used by the United States and Israel to carry out actions against Nicaragua.

According to the chief executive, these reports are typical of totalitarian methods attempting to undermine the democratic system in Costa Rica.

The head of state made his statement at the inauguration ceremony for a program to recover broadcast sovereignty in Costa Rica's northern region. Among those invited to the ceremony was Rogelio Ramirez Mercado, Nicaragua's ambassador, who withdrew quickly and without comment after hearing Monge's speech.

The daily newspaper BARRICADA has charged that the program to develop the northern region recently undertaken by Costa Rica will serve to permit the United States and Israel to colonize the area.

The Nicaraguan paper assured its readers that Israeli colonists, who will form armed commandos trained in espionage operations to be directed against Nicaragua, will soon be arriving in Costa Rica, and more specifically in the northern part of the country.

Costa Rican Government officials, including Monge himself, have repeatedly said that development of the northern region is one of the current administration's top priorities.

They have also declared that there is no desire to cause Nicaragua problems, as development will be peaceful.

Broadcast Sovereignty

The program to recover broadcast sovereignty inaugurated by President Monge consists of installing small cultural and educational radio stations donated by the Principality of Liechtenstein at La Cruz, Upala, and Los Chiles. This year a 30-kilowatt transmitter is expected to be installed for Radio Nacional at San Gerónimo de Liberia.

With regard to television, in addition to the 100-watt relay stations recently installed by Channel 13 at Cacique de Carrillo and La Cruz, this station will install another 1-kilowatt relay near the city of Quesada in order to provide a good signal to San Carlos, Guatuso, Upala, and Los Chiles.

Weak

Following the assumption of power by the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua, the latter country raised the power of its radio and television transmitters. Costa Ricans living on the border see and hear only programs transmitted from Nicaragua. Journalist Armando Vargas, the government's information adviser, said the government is not concerned so much that Nicaraguan broadcasts should be coming in to the area, but that no Costa Rican programming is available.

According to Vargas, there are vociferous demands by border residents to eliminate Nicaraguan broadcasts, as Costa Rican programs come in very weak and only at certain times of day.

Threat to Sovereignty Seen

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Mar 83 pp 14-A

/Editorial: "Recovery of Sovereignty"/

/Text/ Why is the government talking about "reconquering our broadcast sovereignty?" Have we in fact lost it? In a sense, yes. Thanks to a transmitter donated by the Republic of East Germany, where the government is a friend of the Sandinists, Nicaragua's radio and television, in the hands of or under the control of the state, have invaded our northwest territory and practically wiped out Costa Rican broadcasts. Radio Sandino and the Sandinist Television System /SST/ both have a transmitter to cover the northern regions of Guanacaste, Alajuela, and even some areas of Puntarenas, with high-powered messages. The ideological baggage, proselytism, and fanaticism of Sandinist propaganda has spilled over into our country and left listeners on this side of the border practically without a choice. Bombardment by pro-Sandinist propaganda, in some cases directed against our country, is the only option left for residents of this geographic area, where our radio and TV transmitters are weak or non-existent.

The decision to reconquer our broadcast sovereignty was thus imperative, in order to neutralize this penetration and recover our country's communication with its residents in the areas in question. The process was begun by Channel 13's installation of a relay station, and will proceed with the boost in Radio Nacional's power and the installation of small rural radio transmitters in La Cruz, Upala, and Los Chiles

Nevertheless, this will only bring the voice of two official government stations and three small community stations to the Northwest and its residents. But what about private radio and TV? How does the program to recover our broadcast sovereignty plan to deal with the quality of Radio Nacional and Channel 13 programs, which still leave a great deal to be desired, and provide for the presence of a greater diversity of messages from other than official sources?

Does the plan by the Secretariat of Information and Communication provide for offering greater facilities to radio and television concerns in order to give them access to the country's population groups still deprived of this type of programming?

The step taken by the government is significant, and it helps to remedy somewhat the ideological and doctrinaire aggressiveness of the Sandinists programs being broadcast in our country. But it should be only the first step, because the power of the transmitters donated by East Germany, as we understand it, is 75 kilowatts, which is why their programs can be heard so clearly in areas as far away as the Nicoya peninsula. In addition, it is necessary for such plans to include private sector action, given the characteristic structure of the social communications system in Costa Rica, and also in order for our country's residents to be guaranteed, in healthy and patriotic competence, the right to choose the type of programming they want.

9839

CSO: 3248/643

COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

NEW AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER--ULTIMAS NOTICAS, a new afternoon newspaper, will begin publication on 12 May. Acting Director Lupita Mora Chinchilla reported that some of its shareholders are former Foreign Affairs Minister Gonzalo Facio, journalist Rodrigo Fournier, Rolando Araya Monge, Cesar Valverde, Armando Vargas and Manuel Formoso Herrero, among others. The Saturday issue will be a sort of magazine and no issue will be published on Sundays. Stock sales were limited to two shares per purchaser, to prevent acquisition of controlling stock. Gerardo Trejos will be president of the board of directors and Fernando Albert will be the newspaper's manager. [PA262020 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 16 Apr 83 p 12A]

CSO: 5500/2067

CUBA

WRITERS SYMPOSIUM TO DISCUSS 'RADIO MARTI'

PA131705 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Statement by Jose Massip, president of the Commission on Movies, Radio and Television of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The Commission on Movies, Radio and Television of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists is currently organizing a symposium, to be called: "Radio, Information and Misinformation." The symposium will be held on 16 and 17 April in Havana and again on 23 and 24 April in Santiago de Cuba. This international event will be attended by representatives of Czechoslovak radio, Nicaragua's Radio Sandino and El Salvador's Radio Liberacion.

There will be three working sessions at which various topics will be discussed. At the closing ceremony, we will distribute the CARACOL radio prizes for our commission's contest last year. We hope that, due to the topic to be discussed at this symposium, to the current nature of this topic and to the fact that radio is a very important stage in the current ideological struggle, this event will appeal not only to those who work in radio, television and films but to many others as well.

One of the issues that will be discussed at this symposium is the U.S. Government's effort to establish a radio station to broadcast propaganda to our country. As has already been announced, and as the U.S. President himself has indicated, this station would be named after Jose Marti. This, of course, would be an insult to the dignity of our people and to the memory of our revolution's great hero.

I think that this topic must be discussed, because the propaganda that the U.S. Government plans to introduce into our country in a way that resembles piracy will come not only as straight information but will also involve a cultural approach.

CSO: 5500/2065

HOUSE DEBATE ON 'RADIO MARTI' PROJECT REPORTED

FL271507 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] News from Washington reveals that the anti-Cuban radio station, Radio Marti, project has been approved by a subcommittee of the House of Representatives of the United States. The approved measure constitutes the first step in the legislative process the project should go through this year.

The debate in the House Subcommittee on International Procedures regarding the implementation of the plan to initiate broadcasts, indicates that President Ronald Reagan's initiative is still the subject of intense controversy. Last year the project to establish the station was approved by the full House but failed to pass the Senate because of opposition by several senators.

In an effort to overcome the resistance expressed during the previous debate, the White House modified its proposal this time and submitted legislation which restricts broadcasts to the frequency currently being used for a special broadcast of the Voice of America to the region.

The \$7-million radio station project will be managed by the Board of International Broadcasting, an entity established by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to supervise the Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty stations.

The strongest opposition to this project came from Congressman George Crockett, representative from Michigan, who said Radio Marti will only further deteriorate the situation between Cuba and the United States. The congressman from New York, Stephen Solarz, maintained that instead of backing projects such as Radio Marti, the Reagan administration should be making an effort to look into the possibility of resolving our problems amicably.

CSO: 5500/2065

U.S.- 'DOMINATED' NEWS MEDIA ASSAILED

FL212010 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Commentary by Carlos Mora Herman]

[Text] In the problems of the international situation, there is a topic not often talked about, and which constitutes one of the more active fields of battle: the [dissemination of] information. Nearly 10 years ago, the Nonaligned Movement came up with the idea of searching for ways to fight the imbalance existing in the world due to the monopoly of the large transnational news agencies. Later, the idea of a new world information order gathered strength and was adopted by UNESCO which has been waging a difficult battle against the bellicose attitude of U.S. imperialism which understands no order other than that backed by Washington.

Over a century ago, when the large news agencies were established a monopoly was created which handles information in a unilateral and biased manner, and is always at the service of powerful economic interests. That news empire, which dominates the mass media of nearly all countries of the world, is the one that determines what will be disseminated and how it will be disseminated. And it has the complete support of its clients -- the magnates and owners of the media in capitalist countries -- which manage the press, radio, television, cinema and telecommunications.

We could cite numerous examples of how that news monster behaves. However, be it sufficient to draw our attention to the recent Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement held in the Indian capital. Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said at the end of the summit that the transnational news agencies presented a biased coverage of the event and reflected the events in a distorted manner, silencing everything that was positive about that meeting.

Another example of the aforementioned behavior is in the way the large news agencies report events in Central America. Manipulation and lies have become the habit of reporting on the part of the transnational news agencies to the point where some U.S. congressmen and prominent people have protested that practice of deceiving the public.

Underdeveloped countries have tried several channels to gradually breach that imbalance and establish an alternate media. Thereby, the nonaligned countries' news pool was established and steps are currently under way to establish the Latin American Special News Services Agencies [Agencia Latino-Americana de Servicios Especiales de Informacion -- ALASEI], which aspires to regulate the existing imbalance and neutralize a little of the one-sided news flow, aimed at conditioning the minds of the Third World population to the way of life, customs, standards of purchasing and behavior, and to the attitudes and opinions of developed capitalist countries themselves.

There are also other interesting experiments in that search for alternatives. The Salvadoran agency Salpress and a new agency, (Conosurpress), established in Stockholm, Sweden have gradually been gathering strength and efficiency in the task of reporting the struggle of the Uruguayan people for their liberation.

In contrast to this, imperialism tries to sabotage, divide and confuse. In order to accomplish this, it creates ghost organizations such as one called the Ibero-American Foundation of Press Agencies [Federacion Ibero-Americana de Asociaciones de Prensa -- FIAP] which recently held its fourth congress in Montevideo, Uruguay. In a country where the president of the journalists, (Elisa Altuna), has been imprisoned for the past 8 years and over 100 journalists are living in exile because of the fierce repression, the current dictator, General Gregorio Alvarez, delivered the opening remarks of that congress and later a lecture on the mass media was delivered by no less than Thomas Aranda, U.S. ambassador to Uruguay.

CSO: 5500/2065

NEW COMMUNICATIONS GROUP UNHAPPY WITH GOVERNMENT

PA131635 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 10 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Manuel Menesses]

[Text] Over 50 organizations from various parts of the country created here yesterday the Permanent Committee of Mass Communications [FPCP].

In its charter document, they noted that today, when the structural crisis is speeding the deterioration of the traditional mass media organizations, and "when both the government and Televisa [Mexican television station] seem to share the same social communication plan," the right of information should be confirmed as the right to be informed and to give information; in other words, as the right to mass information.

After pointing out that the Constitution of the republic and the republic's laws, regulations, decrees and agreements on social communication matters guarantee spoken, written and audio-visual expression to all social sectors, the document said that in view of the above, "there is no reason to prevent the free expression of those sectors that uphold different national communication plans."

The committee document also pointed out that critical communications media are viewed by the present administration as "dangerous inquirers into an economic model that is claimed to be unquestionable," and affirmed that the little critical space granted to dissidents and the expression of the material and human misery that prevails in the country are seen by this government as much more dangerous than before.

The lengthy assembly was attended by delegates from journalists associations of several states of the country -- the Union of Democratic Journalists, the Mexican Association of Communication Investigators, the Union of Radio Education Workers and the Independent Union of Editorial Workers -- as well as by university labor leaders, university authorities and officials from various political and labor organizations.

Investigator Fatima Fernandez Christlieb submitted a report to the assembly on the communications policies adopted during the early months of the Miguel de la Madrid administration. The document indicated that it is evident that the measures put into effect "seek greater control of information so that, among other things, the Miguel de la Madrid plan may appear to be the only valid way out of the crisis."

After noting the exclusion of the issue of social communications from the popular consultation for the realization of the National Development Plan, the document pointed out that the national radio newscast system entered into effect on 15 March, "giving the Government Secretariat the power to censure, unify and interpret national information on the radio stations with larger audiences and on primetime newscasts."

"In the same month, the document added, the schedules and transmission channels of the political parties were modified without previous consultation in order to reduce their audiences. On 23 March, the document continued, the National Autonomous University of Mexico ratified and expanded its cooperation and alliance agreement with Televisa for the alleged purpose of increasing cultural programs. On the next day, the federal government announced the reorganization of the social communications system in an effort to achieve greater technical and administrative efficiency."

The most important part of the FPCP assembly document noted that throughout that reorganization process, "there is no mention of the commercial media. The monopolistic structure remains untouched, and no formulas for participation of the social organizations are established." It indicated that an example that the communications media are conceived as a means of political control and not as educational or cultural instruments is the fact that the director of Radio Educacion is now appointed by the Government Secretariat, not by the Education Secretariat.

The committee's constituent organizations approved the objective of creating the Mexican Agency for the People's Communication, the Center of Independent Production, the National Association of Alternative Means of Communication, as well as support for radio stations at the democratic universities and the coordination of their efforts. Similarly, they invited new organizations to join so as to turn the committee into an instrument of analysis, information and mobilization in which all those who wish to demand, defend and implement "the unpostponable right to mass communication may participate."

Mauro Jimenez Lazcano, the director of information and public relations of the Government Secretariat, was represented by Ramon Casonova Diaz and Justino Rios Mendez, the latter a member of the Radio Institute.

In the evening, the delegates of over 50 organizations elected the 12 who will comprise the committee's joint secretariat. These included Jorge Melendez of the Union of Democratic Journalists, Froyland Rascon of Radio Educacion, Jose Alvarez Icaza of Cencos [National Mass Media Center]; Leopoldo de Gyves, the mayor of Juchitan; Pilar Noriega of the National Front of Democratic Lawyers; Luis del Toro of the Guerrero Autonomous University; and Javier Contreras of Cencos.

CSO: 5500/2063

STATISTICS INDICATE GROWTH IN TELMEX

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 12 Mar 83 pp 1-A, 17-A

[Excerpt] Last year, despite the crisis affecting the country, Telefonos de Mexico [Telmex] invested 24.793 billion pesos in expanding the telephonic service network and equipment, constructing 4,594,117 km of long-distance circuits throughout the territory. It also installed 434,292 apparatus to reach a total of 5,845,400 telephones and it provided telephonic communication to another 220 rural towns.

This was reported yesterday in the general meeting of stockholders of the semi-state enterprise, held in the auditorium of the San Juan Telephonic Center and presided over by Secretary of Communications and Transport Rodolfo Felix Valdes, as president of the Administrative Council, and Emilio Carrillo Gamboa, Telmex general director.

Telmex, it was said in the meeting, was able to continue to develop its programs for expansion and to provide service, concluding the 1982 fiscal year in a reasonable financial situation, with a rate of growth slightly under that of past years but still greater than demand and, what is more important, with the clear prospect that in 1983 this enterprise, under majority state control and representing a mixed economy, will continue working with the users, with the federal government, with the private stockholders, with the workers and with the creditors, within the program of economic reorganization that is the chief objective.

In the report read by Emilio Carrillo Gamboa, mention was made of the fact that since last August there has been constant dialog with the Telephone Workers Union of the Republic of Mexico, permitting cooperation in a conciliatory manner in resolving the matters that have come up.

In regard to the fiscal year results, the meeting was informed that there was a net increase of 434,292 telephones in the telephonic system during the year and that the system now has 5,845,400 telephones, which represents an increase of 8 percent over the number of apparatus in service in December 1981.

To achieve that increment, 210,695 lines were installed in automatic offices, of which 68,000 were installed in Mexico City in three new offices and in 34 expansions and 142,695 were installed outside of Mexico City in 33 new offices

and 124 expansions. Along with this increase in equipment, outside plant work resulted in the construction of 3,704 km of duct-canalization conduit during the year and 4,887,706 man-hours were committed to the construction of networks, permitting an increase in the secondary network of 56,800 trunk cells, 291,360 principal and direct cells and 303,985 cells.

Advance in Circuits

With respect to the long-distance system, at the beginning of the fiscal year there were 3,286,241 km of circuit ready to be put into operation and during the year another 4,594,177 km were constructed. Of these, 3,424,950 were put into service, leaving a balance of 4,455,408 km that will be put into service during 1983. Consequently, the long-distance network in service last 31 December was comprised of 24,274,235 km of circuit, an amount 16.4 percent greater than the system that we were operating in 1981. These results were equal to those of previous years, circuits being installed both in the microwave systems of the enterprise and in the microwave systems belonging to the Secretariat of Communications and Transport in accordance with the interchange agreements in effect which permit a better use of the realized capital investment.

Also worthy of note are the results obtained in the rural telephone system, that is the introduction of telephone service in small communities. In 1982, the enterprise provided telephone service to 220 towns in the interior of the republic and as a result, last 31 December our system was serving 4,792 cities and towns throughout the country.

Long-distance traffic by subscribers reached a total of 565,642,000 calls, an amount 9.2 percent greater than the traffic of the previous year. In this respect, it was mentioned that this percentage increase is the smallest observed by the enterprise since 1977 and reflects the changes experienced in the economic sphere. Of this total number of calls, 510,284,000 correspond to national long-distance service, which therefore showed an increase of 10.6 percent over 1981; 55,358,000 calls represented the international long-distance service, a figure that is 2.4 percent below the 1981 traffic. The LADA automatic systems were used in making 81.6 percent of the calls, whereas 18.4 percent were made through the operators.

During 1982, the enterprise invested 24,793 billion pesos in expanding telephone plant and equipment, a figure that is 10.94 billion, or 73 percent, greater than the amount invested in 1981. Of this sum, 20.416 billion pesos correspond to construction that has been completed and transferred to plant and 4.377 billion increased the balance of the account for construction in progress.

9746

CSO: 5500/2057

BRIEFS

SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM REORGANIZED--Interior Secretary Manuel Bartlett Diaz announced the reorganization of the Social Communications System [SCS]. It will have a coordinating council, which will handle planning and programming. The coordinating council will comprise nine secretaries, one under-secretary and three information directors. It will have a technical secretariat, a consultative council, and will include authorities of the Interior Secretariat and of semistate coordinated social communications institutions. Furthermore, three new institutes have been created by presidential decree: The Mexican Cinematography Institute, the Mexican Radio Institute and the Mexican Television Institute. Nezahualcoyotl de la Vega, leader of the Radio and Television Workers, stressed his hope that the SCS will be the point of departure for achieving the improvement and better utilization of the state's media for the people's benefit. [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 15 Mar 83 p 3 PA]

CSO: 5500/2063

PANAMA

BRIEFS

NEWS AGENCY ESTABLISHED--The NOTICOLON News Agency has been established in Colon by well-known journalists Victorino Canton and Marcos Paz. [PA191258 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Apr 83 p 10A]

CSO: 5500/2066

NEW COASTAL RADIO STATION FOR COMMUNICATION WITH SHIPS

Paramaribo DE WARE TIJD in Dutch 21 Mar 83 p 4

/Article: "Santo Boma Coastal Radio Station Opened"

/Text/ A new coastal radio station for the benefit of shipping was put into use Friday at the ground station in Santo Boma. Coastal radio stations are responsible for providing open telegraph, telephone and telex communications between land and ship. A purpose as well is to watch over the security of sea traffic.

According to international radio regulations, coastal stations are obligated, during their hours of broadcast, to listen out on the emergency frequency and which no station may broadcast, but must instead listen for possible calls of distress.

Telegrams to ships are sent on directly via a telegraph station to a properly equipped coastal station. This coastal station will attempt to send word to the ship immediately or will include it in its traffic list. The same is true for radio-telephone conversations as well.

Coastal stations all over the world provide daily information about the news, weather reports and navigation reports. Every day, all day long, the security of ships and of the people at sea is watched over.

Third Station

The newly opened coastal radio station is Suriname's third station. The first coastal station was housed in the transmitting studio of the National Radio Service on Gravenstraat. In 1920 the former Suriname Bauxite Company had been granted a concession to set up two radio stations (in the Cultured Gardens and at Moengo) in order to maintain contact with ore carriers. These were the precursors of our coastal stations.

On 14 March 1964, director-engineer Leo Guda of the LTT /National Telegraph and Telephone Service/ opened a coastal station at Fort Nieuw Amsterdam. A move was made from the transmitting studio on Gravenstraat to an independent station.

The six-man staff, who lived in Paramaribo, had to travel back and forth via Leonsberg. Often under difficult circumstances.

The station had shortcomings. The remote control did not work and the transmitters in the Cultured Gardens had to be added on. The transmitters for telephone never functioned. Moreover, the electrical supply at Fort Nieuw Amsterdam was never reliable.

The international responsibility of watching over the security of ships could in the long run no longer be carried out. This had serious consequences.

During the 1970's preparations were made for the new station that has now been put into use.

Equipment

PZ-N Coastal Radio Station has at its disposal three very high frequency antennas, one ultra high frequency antenna, one high frequency and one medium frequency antenna. There is also an inverted cone antenna. These antennas were furnished by Japanese, Italian and American companies.

The coastal station has eight transmitters with powers varying from 1 to 5 kilowatts. They are located in the transmitting station in Paramaribo and are controlled wirelessly by means of radio connection from Santo Boma.

The coastal station "Paramaribo Radio, Pap Zulu November" can be heard all across the globe.

12271

CSO: 550/2676

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UAE ACCORD WITH PAKISTAN--Abu Dhabi, 4 May (WAM)--The UAE and Pakistan this morning signed an agreement to establish and maintain a 1,000 km long marine cable as a communications link between the two countries. The cable project will cost about \$50 million to be shared equally by the two countries. [GF041424 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1245 GMT 4 May 83]

CSO: 5500/4526

LEADERS SPEAK AT AUTOMATIC PHONE EXCHANGE OPENING

Ershad Remarks Noted

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 1 Apr 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad on Thursday emphasised the need for expanding telecommunication facilities to the teeming millions living in the rural Bangladesh without limiting it to the city dwellers only. He said that telecommunication system plays a vital role in the socio-economic progress of the country.

Inaugurating the new 10,000-line automatic telephone exchange at Nilkhet, the Chief Martial Law Administrator said that an improved communication system is the yardstick of a country's social and economic development. He said that the telegraphs and telephones as a medium of communication not only contributes to the social, economic and business fields its role in maintaining international relations and development of business and banking cannot also be overlooked.

Speaking on the steps taken by the Government the Chief Martial Law Administrator said that the Government had taken some epoch-making and reformative measures in different spheres of national life with a view to improving the lot of the common people. The Government has made arrangements to bring the administration closer to the people which aimed at narrowing the Prevailing gap between the people and the administration. The new thana administrative system is the first step of these measures, he added. He said that telecommunication system is part and parcel of the smooth functioning of the thana administration. He told the T&T authorities to ensure smooth functioning of the telephone system too.

BSS adds: Gen. Ershad noted with appreciation that 30 line exchanges had already been installed in 44 upgraded thanas while a total of 750 new lines had been set up in 24 upgraded thanas. "I firmly believe that an epoch-making era will begin soon in the field of communication in the rural areas through the continuation of this process of addition and expansion," he added.

Turning to the maintenance of the telecommunication system and its efficiency, he asked the officials and employees of the Telecommunication Department to take proper care of their subscribers and the equipment.

The CMLA lauded the efforts of the local engineers and technicians in setting up the Nilkhet exchange and manufacturing its equipment in Telephone Shilpa Sangstha Factory and said we must realise the truth that natural resources only cannot improve the standard of life in a country, rather it is necessary to evolve newer technologies through hard work and efficiency to achieve this objective.

Gen. Ershad urged the engineers and technologists to closely acquaint themselves with the new inventions and said they should modify them properly to suit the needs of the country and utilise them for the greater benefit of the nation. He also urged them to engage their whole-hearted efforts to improve the standard of living of the people by utilising the country's limited resources.

He expressed the hope that 1983 being the World Telecommunication Year, the concerned department would give special attention to the improvement of telecommunication system and look into the benefits of the subscribers.

The CMLA formally opened the exchange by dialling from the new exchange and talking with the Minister for Local Government Rural Development Cooperatives and Religious Affairs, Mr. Mahbubur Rahman.

The function was attended, among others by Ministers diplomats and high civil and military officials.

Communications Minister Speaks

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 1 Apr 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] DCMLA and Minister for Communications Rear Admiral M. A. Khan said in Dhaka on Thursday that 46 new automatic telephone exchanges would be set up in the country during the current five-year plan with a view to bringing all the districts and subdivisions under automatic telecommunication service, reports BSS.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony of the 10,000-line Nilkhet Automatic Telephone Exchange in Dhaka the DCMLA said that after the installation of these exchanges the country would have 60,000 new lines in addition to the existing 1,56,000 lines.

Describing the opening of the Nilkhet Exchange as a glowing example of Government's eager ness to meet the growing demands of the people, the Rear Admiral said that the Ministry of Communication is fully dedicated to implement the development programmes of the Chief Martial Law Administrator with an objective to mitigate the sufferings of the masses.

Explaining the efforts for rapid development of telecommunication system throughout the country the DCMLA pointed out that steps are also being taken to develop the telephone system in all the upgraded thanas by replacing the manual with automatic exchanges and to increase their carrying capacity. All the 400 thanas, which would be upgraded phase by phase, the Minister said would be linked up directly with the Subdivisional and District Headquarters.

Referring to the telecommunication system of Dhaka metro polis the Rear Admiral said that the Gulshan Exchange was expanded from 5,000 to 7000 lines recently and 3000 more lines would be added in the Maghbazar Exchange under an expansion programme.

He also pointed out that a 10,000-line digital exchange would be set up in Dhaka shortly to go along with the technological development and the modern electronic digital system of the world.

He mentioned that the total carrying capacity of the automatic exchanges in Dhaka are 71,400 lines which cannot meet the growing demands of the people. The total registered demands of telephones are 25,000 he added.

Explaining the position the Minister pointed out that the installations of new exchanges are very costly and the Government is proceeding towards development keeping in view the limited resources of the country. In this context, he said that the total cost of the Nilkhet Automatic Exchange was about 17 crore Taka.

The DCMLA also said that the Dhaka-Chittagong microwave system is being improved and the existing 960 microwave channels would be increased to 1800 within a short time. The Dhaka-Khulna microwave lines would also be expanded, he added.

CSO: 5500/7109

SPACE DEPARTMENT TELLS PLANS FOR INSAT-1B

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 27 Mar 83 p 16

[Text] NEW DELHI, March 26--The INSAT 1-B spacecraft, the second in what was originally envisaged as a twin satellite system, will be launched by the eight flight of the U.S. space shuttle in the third quarter of this year, according to the annual report of the Department of Space.

It is a multipurpose operational satellite system for domestic telecommunications, meteorological earth observation and data relay and nationwide direct TV broadcasting to rural communities and radio and TV programme distribution.

The INSAT-1B is an improved version of INSAT-1A, which was launched on April 10 last year, but had to be de-activated less than five months later (on September 6) due to snags.

A review committee, which went into that spacecraft's failure, concluded that its basic design was sound, and that the loss of the satellite was traceable to a complex interplay of relatively minor deficiencies and unforeseen events. The committee also identified the corrective steps required from INSAT-1B.

As part of the preparations for launching the INSAT-1B, the equipment and systems at the INSAT master control facility at Hassan in Karnataka are undergoing minor modifications and realignments. The 28 fixed earth stations of the Posts and Telegraphs for telecommunications are ready, as are the two on-shore and one off-shore terminals of the ONGC.

PTI adds from Moscow: The Soviet Union yesterday launched a second satellite to strengthen the "Cospas-Sarsati" space search and rescue system which India wishes to join.

The international space system, introduced last June, has picked up several distress signals and helped rescue 16 persons from ships and aircraft in distress.

The second Soviet satellite "Cosmos 1447", joins "Cosmos 1383" and the system now has greater potential for detecting sea and aircraft in distress, says a Soviet announcement.

CSO: 5500/7105

PROJECT DIRECTOR REPORTS ON USES OF 'APPLE'

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Mar 83 p 8

[Text] BANGALORE, March 13 (UNI)--The country's first experimental communication satellite APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment), is set to achieve its mission goals with the successful completion of most of the experiments lined up for it.

A forerunner of the country's satellite-based communication system, APPLE is fast nearing the end of its envisaged life term of two years. Despite a crippled solar panel, the spacecraft has worked normally since its launching from Kourou in French Guiana in June 1981.

APPLE project director R M Vasagam told UNI that the satellite was being switched on for about eight hours a day and was functioning normally. The performance of the on-board payload was also satisfactory.

Interconnecting of computers through APPLE was currently on and the satellite would be used for a series of lectures on satellite communications for the students of Indian Institutes of Science.

The satellite was also used for nation-wide telecasting and certain technical experiments vital for future satellite-based telecommunications in the country were carried out successfully.

Another application was facsimile printing. "The Hindu" had availed of this facility to print its Bangalore edition for a brief period. A paper mill in Orissa successfully used APPLE for computer interconnections and data transfer.

Technical experiments successfully carried out include time division multiple access (TDMA) and spread spectrum multiple access (SSMA) which help to increase channel capacity in communications.

The technology allows the use of a single radio frequency carrier by a number of stations using non-overlapping burst of information. It would ensure increased flexibility and reliability in communications.

SSMA provides secrecy and security of communications.

NATIONAL MEDIA CONVENTION MEETS IN DELHI, RAO MESSAGE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Mar 83 p 10

[Text]

EXTERNAL Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao on Friday said that the free, balanced and wider dissemination of information could become a reality only if the communication infrastructure of developing countries was satisfactorily established.

This is the essence of the process of decolonisation in the field of information', Mr Rao said in a message which was read out at the inaugural session of a three-day National Media Convention being held in the Capital. The theme of the convention is 'The Right to Know'.

Citing an example, the Union Minister said that the recently concluded Seventh Non-Aligned Summit was the largest ever conclave of leaders and yet the 'western press failed to rise to the occasion'. With some honourable exceptions, Mr Rao said, the coverage was 'inadequate and incomplete'.

This is symptomatic of the struggle we are engaged in', Mr Rao told the convention which is being attended by a large number of media men, academicians, members of Parliament and foreign delegates. Veteran journalist Ishrat Ali Siddiqui presided over the convention.

Much headway had been made since the Colombo meet which noted that 'prejudiced, distorted and biased information order transmitted by transnational agencies was abridging our right to inform and to be informed', Mr Rao said.

'At last, we in the movement are beginning to learn about each other from each other instead of falling victims to the perception of outsiders, often detractors'.

Peace and prosperity, Mr Rao concluded, go hand in hand with information which alone could widen man's horizons. This is the nexus between the media and international relationship.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

Mr Rao who was to address Friday's session on 'Media and International Relationship' could not attend due to preoccupation in Parliament. His message was read out by Convention steering committee chairman Upendra Vajpayee.

UNESCO Regional Information Adviser for Asia and Pacific S M Ali pointed that in principle most countries in the world and their governments readily accepted that the right to know was a fundamental right and that was also provided in their constitution.

However, Mr Ali, who belongs to Bangladesh, said that the fact remains that for the billions of people 'the climate in which this right can be exercised is anything but ideal, not only within national states but also at the international level'.

Within many countries, Mr Ali pointed out, there were undue restrictions on press freedom, even on inter-personal communication. Efforts by the Third World countries to correct the imbalance in the flow of information were often viewed with suspicion and distrust by vested interests.

In his presidential address, Mr Dshrat Ali Siddiqui criticised the western media and said that they want the developing countries to see the world through their eyes. While emphasis by them was laid on the events in developed nations, important happenings, developments and trends in Third

World countries were being ignored.

The right to know, Mr Siddiqui said was as important as the right to live. To deprive man of this right was to deprive him partly of the right to live a full life.

In this respect, the veteran Urdu journalist pointed out over-commercialisation and over-politicisation of the media often hindered free flow of information.

PRESS PRIVILEGES

Former secretary general of Parliament and author of Parliamentary Privileges' S L Shakdhar called for minimising privileges of MPs and MLAs to make them more responsible to the people.

He would however, not be a notary to total abolition of the privileges, Mr Shakdhar said while inaugurating a panel discussion on 'Media and Parliament'.

Mr Shakdhar said the time was ripe to liberalise Parliamentary attitudes on the question of privileges and initiate steps to decodify the privileges, powers and immunities of the House of Parliament, its members and committees.

Initiating the debate, Mr B C

Verghese observed the question of privilege of Parliament was a wide term and remained undefined.

Leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party in the Rajya Sabha L K Advani, said both the first and second

Press Commissions had suggested codification of privileges.

Mrs Margaret Alva MP said Press too had its favourites and certain MPs got noted for whatever they said while certain others did not get publicity even if their views were valuable.

Dr Malcolm Adiesheshiah, well known economist and nominated member of the Rajya Sabha, said the Press seemed to have developed some kind of imbalance in the sense that enormous attention was given to the minister's statement.

Well known journalist, Mr D R Mankekar, observed the statement was published not because it was important but because a minister had made it.

Agreeing with him, Mr N R Chandran of the Press Trust of India said that while mediemen usually resisted pressures, there were occasions when they served as the 'handmaids of diplomacy.'

Mr Rashid Siddique president of the Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists, urged the creation of a third world news agency as a direct competitor to the existing international ones.

Dr Manfred Weigand, secretary of the International Organisation of Journalists, urged journalists worldwide to increase and strengthen cooperation among themselves, saying this was the only way in which the present one-way flow of information could be reversed.

FIRST ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE INAUGURATED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 27 Mar 83 p 16

[Text]

BOMBAY, March 26.

INDIA'S first electronic local telephone exchange has been set up and its trial testing was inaugurated by the Union minister of state for communications, Mr. V. N. Gadgil, here today.

Installed at Cooperage, the exchange, imported from Fujitsu of Japan, will serve the busiest part of Bombay, comprising the commercial establishments of Nariman Point and also the state government offices at Mantralaya and legislative council and assembly.

The exchange is based on the stored programme controlled (SPC) electronic analogue model. The speech path will consist of reed relays of the sealed type, and the control equipment, which will be common for the entire exchange, will be in the form of a computer and the procedure for controlling the connections will be stored as computer programmes in memory provided in the system.

DUAL-TONE PHONES

The advantage of the electronic exchange is the two-thirds saving in space, three months saving in time of installation, more reliability with low wear and tear, computer print-out of outgoing call details, observation and surveillance of faults and standby equipment to rectify partial damage, and the malicious call trace.

There is also a wake-up alarm service which can be automatically adjusted by the subscriber. If the person does not wake up, another alarm is sounded in the next five minutes.

Explaining the salient features of the new exchange, Mr. P. C. Jauhari, general manager of Bombay Telephones, said that similar equipment will be installed in six more exchanges at Worli, Ghatkopar, Wadala, Marol, Khar and Cooperage-V

over the next two years.

Together with the Rs. 5.5-crore electronic exchange, Bombay Telephones has also imported 100 dual-tone telephones in which abbreviated number codes of 100 chosen telephone numbers can be fed. Whenever any of these abbreviated numbers is to be called, the subscriber has only to use the code given to him by the exchange.

The dual-tone or push-button subscriber can divert all incoming calls to any number he chooses that is served by the same exchange. The subscriber can also use his own telephone for establishing a hot line to any other number, provided the exchange approves it.

The exchange has the facility of offering only 250 hot lines now. A subscriber can also keep an ongoing call pending till an intervening call is answered by a tap on the instrument. A third party call is identified by a sound signal during the ongoing conversation.

Another "first" in the country for Bombay will be an electronic trunk automatic exchange which will put through distant calls on STD (subscriber trunk dialling) for codes starting with "O". When the facility is commissioned next month, all local numbers starting with 45, 47, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 66, 69, 59, 422, 46, 48, 50, 512, 513, 62, 65, 68, 632, 882, 612, will have their STD transferred through new exchange. This exchange will quicken STD calls starting with "O".

Mr. Jauhari announced that telephone directory will be brought out next month in two volumes. About the Malabar Hill "812" exchange, he said that every resident served with that exchange will have a connection by the end of next month. This means 6,100 connections will be given out of the 9,500 served by that exchange.

'PTI' REPORTS WORKINGS OF DELHI SUMMIT RADIO POOL

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Mar 83 p 9

[Text] NEW DELHI, March 13 (PTI)--An exclusive radio pool was set up by an All India Radio to enable non-aligned countries to cover the just-concluded seventh summit here.

The radio pool operation included joint preparations of bulletins by common teams of radio journalists from other broadcasting organisations of the non-aligned countries.

The broadcasting organisations from the non-aligned countries (BONAC) radio pool produced a joint bulletin every day from March 2-12 which was broadcast by AIR in Arabic, French and English. The Spanish version was broadcast via Havana for listeners in Spanish speaking countries.

Thirty-two organisations representing the four regions of Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe participated in the pool.

Participants said that the operation of the pool was "a matter of great satisfaction as they could put the basic tenets of non-alignment, viz., consensus, understanding and mutual accommodation, into practice through the production of joint bulletins."

The radio pool bulletins were used by the non-aligned news agencies pool besides several international radio and media representatives covering the summit.

The BONAC countries included Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Maldives, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia and India.

The telecommunication arrangements made at Vigyan Bhavan have come in for praise from foreign correspondents all over the world.

During the summit, nearly 28 lakh words were transmitted on telex in more than 260 hours. The number of telex calls made was 4263 fetching an earning of more than Rs. 1 lakh.

The Chinese news agency, Xinhua, said that the telex service at Vigyan Bhavan demonstrated "fastness, accuracy and perfect efficiency."

Nearly 40,000 photographs of the summit coverage were distributed by the photo publicity division of the Press Information Bureau (PIB).

Of the around 15,000 prints were given to the media centre for distribution to the foreign correspondents.

The photographs were specially edited keeping in view the variety of interests of the visiting correspondents, according to the photo division.

The President of Argentina, Maj. Gen. Benito Reynaldo Bignone, has congratulated India on the magnificent organisation and success of the summit.

In a message to President Zail Singh, Maj. Bignone said: "While leaving the territory of India, I would like to express my personal thanks and of my delegation for the hospitality and attention received from your excellency, your government and your people during our stay in India and our congratulations on the magnificent organisation and success of the seventh summit".

CSO: 5500/7103

BRIEFS

SOVIET SATELLITE TELECASTS--NEW DELHI, March 28--Doordarshan has switched over from Intelsat-V satellite to Soviet Statsionar-6 for telecasting domestic TV programmes from March 25. This has been done following leasing of a TV transponder in the Soviet satellite for a period of ten months from March. This alternative arrangement had to be made as the Intelsat authorities had expressed their inability to continue to provide a TV transponder of the required power after March. The use of Intelsat satellite has been discontinued with effect from March 24 and the signal reception from Statsionar-6 is satisfactory, the I and B Ministry said. [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 28 Mar 83 p 7]

CSO: 5500/7108

BRIEFS

NEW IDF RADIO FM TRANSMITTER--The Communications and Electronics Corps recently set up a new IDF radio transmitter for IDF soldiers in Lebanon. The transmitter will broadcast on FM and in stereo. The communications unit in charge of the military station's technical operations has thus completed the deployment of all the transmitters in Lebanon. IDF Radio's FM transmissions for Lebanon may be heard on 92.1 MHZ while AM transmissions can be received on 1131 MHZ in the Western sector and on 1584 MHZ in the Eastern sector. [Text] [TA051151 Tel Aviv BAMAHAANE in Hebrew 4 May 83 p 6]

CSO: 5500/4524

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

TV TRANSMITTING STATIONS--The TV Department in the Ministry of Information and National Guidance yesterday inaugurated TV transmitting stations in Nazareth and Debre Zeit towns at a cost of 1.3 million birr. The Nazareth town TV transmitting station was officially opened by Comrade Asheber Amare, COPWE representative for Nazareth town and Yerer and Kereyu province. In a speech at the ceremony, Comrade Ahile Mariam Goshu, head of the Ethiopian Television Department, said that the TV transmitting stations in Nazareth and Debre Zeit towns will be able to transmit programs from Addis Ababa to Wonji Shoa, Melkasa, Meki, Welenchiti, Dera, (Giteya), Alem Tena, Koka, Dukam and Mojo with no problems. [Text] [EA020418 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 May 83 LD]

CSO: 5500/139

BRIEFS

TRANSKEI TV--If Transkei introduced its own independent television service, it could in theory beam programmes to South Africa. But it was highly unlikely that South African authorities would give Transkei permission to set up repeaters outside its borders to make this possible. Commenting on the news that Transkei may soon start negotiations with SABC to set up its own TV service, a Durban TV technician agreed it was technically possible to beam programmes out of that country. The technician, who did not wish to be named, said, however, there was nothing to stop Transkei setting up repeater stations just inside its borders to beam programmes to parts of Natal and the Cape. This method would be similar to the one used by pirate radio stations that operated in coastal waters off Europe. The technician said Transkei TV could theoretically have the choice of broadcasting directly from a main transmitter, in Umtata for example, or working from a studio in South Africa and beaming a signal back to the main transmitter in Transkei. But this second method could hit a snag as television signals were able to penetrate the atmosphere only up to a radius of about 110 km, the technician said. [Text] [Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 83 p 3]

TSWANA TRANSMISSION AIMS--Bophuthatswana is planning transmission facilities to telecast programmes for the same number of viewing hours as South Africa, the Bophuthatswana Minister of Works, Mr Amos Kgomongwe, said yesterday. His country planned to buy programmes from other countries as well as produce its own, Mr Kgomongwe said. The advertising of posts would begin in about a week, but he was not sure at this stage how many people would be employed on the production side of the operation. Bophuthatswana would set up its own censorship board, especially for the new television station. Programmes of a political nature would also take up air-time but if South Africa objected to something it could "inform us" and "we would see what we could do about it," he said. Another factor to be decided was how language would be arranged and whether a specific language of the three official ones, English, Afrikaans and Tswana, would be allocated to different nights or whether each night would feature programmes in all three languages.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 83 p 9]

CSO: 5500/141

MICROWAVE RADIO RELAY LINK CONTRACT SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Apr 83 p 1

[Text]

FOREIGN firms undertaking projects in Zambia should complete them in time to boost development in the country.

Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) director-general Mr Phillimon Ng'oma said this on Tuesday night in Ndola at a cocktail party after the signing of a contract for the construction of a microwave radio relay link for the North-Western Province.

The contract was signed by PTC acting director-general Mr Swatulani Munthali and vice-president of a Norwegian firm Electrisk Bureau which won the contract, Mr Bjoern Standal.

"In this country we are in a hurry to develop and it is for this reason I urge you Mr Standal to complete this important project on time," Mr Ng'oma said.

He said it was expected the civil works for the project, including roads and buildings would start this month and be completed in December before the next rainy season.

The financing for the pro-

ject included maintenance support up to 1995 in addition to training of local personnel to man the project. The link would use solar power to generate electricity to run remote stations.

Mr Ng'oma appealed to the Government to speed up talks with the Japanese government for financial help to bring the Luapula microwave system in line with those in other provinces.

He said the projects awaiting Japanese help were links from Kasama to Mansa via Luwingu, Mansa to Samfya, Mansa to Mwense, Kawambwa to Nchelenge and new links from Kasama to Mporokoso and Mbala as well as the link from Chipata to Lundazi and Chama in Eastern Province.

Mr Standal said he realised the importance of the project to Zambia and assured Mr Ng'oma his firm would not fail to finish work on time. The project was of historical value to his company and it had enabled him the chance to visit this "wonderful country" for the first time.

CSO: 5500/136

REPORT ON AMATEUR RADIO SATELLITES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 6 Apr 83 p 3

[Article entitled "Radio Satellite Orbit (Report from DOSAAF Space Technology Laboratory)" by O. Podkopayeva]

[Text] Overcoming the noise in the headsets, the callsigns are heard, first weakly and then more strongly. The amateur radio satellite "Radio-7" is on the air....

"This isn't one of the best revolutions," warned G.Gak, section head of the satellite control department of the DOSAAF scientific research laboratory for space technology (who was on duty that day in the equipment room of the central receiving and command points), "the satellite will remain in the zone of visibility for no more than 10 minutes."

Galina Yur'yevna hurriedly writes down the telemetry readings. The last row of numbers is entered in the log, and she puts the pen aside -- the decoding can be done later when there is no rush. The clear voice of the satellite has already fallen silent.

"In the zone of visibility? Could you really see it?"

"Unfortunately not -- we don't have the equipment for that. But you can see how new satellites are developed in Kaluga."

The DOSAAF social laboratory for space technology at Kaluga is located at the K.E. Tsiolkovskiy Museum of the History of Cosmonautics. The windows open out onto a beautiful view of the city and the banks of the Oka. In the center stands a table holding drawings, calculations and plans. Work stations, amateur radio equipment, instruments and consoles form a half-circle. And here's what looks like a new satellite: a yellowish cylindrical frame as tall as a man.

"No," smiles Aleksandr Pavlovich Papkov, a member of the social laboratory, "what you see there is only a prototype of the "Iskra" type satellite. It's not a new one either: its short life in space was over long ago. The new satellite is here on the bench."

Even using a lot of imagination, it was difficult to recognize the future "cosmonaut" in this metal box, which was only a little bigger than an automotive tool box filled precisely with a row of boards containing micro-circuits. Of course, this is not the satellite itself, but only its "innards". But this is not all. It is the brain of the device -- the logic unit. Together with the relay, that is to say the receiver and transmitter, it makes up the radio system. It still remains to "pack" everything into the appropriate case, hook up the power supply and antenna, and then the satellite will be ready.

The satellite has not yet been named. The name will be assigned prior to the launch and after the rocket has been built. Its arbitrary laboratory name is "Radio-9".

There are now about a million amateur radios in operation around the world. Their operating range and signal strength and quality depend upon atmospheric conditions, man-made interference, and the altitude of the ionosphere or, in other words, the "radio weather". Artificial satellites have now come to the aid of radio amateurs. The relays which they carry increase communications range significantly. With their help, the amateur can now communicate with a partner on another continent even with a low-power transmitter.

The first satellites -- "Radio-1" and "Radio-2" -- were launched in 1978. Their radio beacons have sent out their callsigns day and night. Thousands of conversations were made possible by these workers in the sky.

A new generation of satellites was launched soon thereafter -- the DOSAAF "Radio-3" -- "Radio-8", and the three "Iskra" satellites built at the Moscow Aviation Institute. Their overall appearance changed, and the construction became more complicated. For example, the "Robot" automatic answer-back device was added. An amateur can now establish contact with any other amateur on the ground, and with the satellite itself as well. The "Robot" transmits the contact number intelligently and in a businesslike way, responds to queries regarding audibility and sends the greeting "73", meaning "good luck", in a quite human way.

The popularity of amateur radio satellites continues to increase in the Soviet Union and abroad. The sphere of their application is also expanding. Work is underway to connect "Radio"-type satellites into a rescue and weather service system.

Eleven radio satellites have now been launched, all of which began their life here in Kaluga. Their telemetry systems were built by A. Papkov in

conjunction with radio amateurs V.Samkov, Ye.Senel'nikov, V.Suyzyumov and A.Komarov.

Aleksandr Pavlovich Papkov is an equipment calibrator at the "KEMZ" electromechanical plant at Kaluga, where he works on the same team as his chief assistant and friend V.Samkov. He devotes every minute, evening, day off and vacation to his hobby.

These skilled Kaluga amateurs have developed an original secondary power supply system, a timing device for deploying the antenna and a control console. The "Robot" device was also invented here. Under Papkov's supervision, an automatic recording device, or so-called bulletin board, has been developed for the satellites. This allows workers at the receiving command post to read a message stored in memory aboard the satellite several hours after it is originally transmitted, and to send a radiogram to a particular addressee in a sort of "printed envelope".

All of these innovations are already in use aboard the "Radio" satellite. Most of them will also be carried aboard the one now in the laboratory -- but will they be all?

"Our task is to make satellite communications accessible to as many amateurs as possible," says A. Papkov. "All of the previous satellites received and transmitted in the ultrashort wave band, while there are far more shortwave radios in use on the ground. For this reason, the "9th" will be set for the shortwave band. In addition, the relay circuit has been improved. The principle behind the command system has remained the same, but some details have been modernized. The "memory" of the automatic recording device aboard the new satellite will be expanded to 256 characters (the existing devices have 90-character memories). Two completely new devices have also been developed -- one makes it possible to receive telemetry data by teletype, thus making the operator's work easier at the receiving command post, while the second speeds up the transmission of text to the "bulletin board".

Aleksandr Pavlovich has meanwhile connected a small device to the console. The room is filled with the high notes of Morse code -- the voice of the new satellite. It is now fairly easy to imagine how the missing components will be added and how the satellite will take on the accustomed shape.... Oh yes, the shape.

"Aleksandr Pavlovich, how will your new baby look?"

"Unfortunately, I don't know. The housing of "Radio-9" won't be built here. While we were working on the "Iskra" the Moscow Aviation Institute sent us information on the external appearance of the satellite, and we adjusted the dimensions of the "innards" to match the parameters of the housing. Things are more complicated with the "Radio". The only thing I know for sure is what kind of antenna will be used."

The design of the antenna will remain unchanged. There will be three arms forming a huge letter "T". Such an antenna, mounted on a tall stand, had been unfolded to cover the entire width of the circular laboratory room.

The social space technology laboratory acquired this space only recently. The laboratory itself has not been in existence for more than 2 years. Prior to that, the Kaluga radio amateurs worked mainly at home, setting up shops in barns and storerooms. At that time, it seemed pointless to undertake the construction of a satellite without any equipment or materials. Even so, they began, and it turned out that it was the Kaluga telemetry version which was selected for the first Soviet amateur radio satellite.

There are now 11 people working in the laboratory. They are designing various radio devices and creating complex equipment. For example, work is underway on a powerful new transmitter for long-range communications. Even so, the main concern has been and remains the satellite telemetry system.

Aleksandr Pavlovich is holding some shining articles in his hands -- they are crystal resonators. These are the last lacking link in the structure of the logic unit, and he just received them today. The feeling is that he would like to finish this conversation and get to work -- to put the finishing touches on his creation.

The receiver and transmitter, which were built by Viktor Mikhaylovich Samkov are ready now. They will soon be placed in their positions alongside the central unit, and then the satellite will be taken to Moscow for testing.

The work on "Radio-9" will not be completed for some time, and the satellite will be changed further. Even so, it now exists and its "heart" is beating.

We wish you a long, fruitful life!

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CSO: 5500/1011

CII-HB SIGNS OPERATING CONTRACT WITH STATE

Policy Outline 1983-1986

Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 18 Feb 83 pp 1, 4

[Unsigned article: "17 Percent Growth Over Four Years"]

[Text] Last Thursday, CII-HB and the Ministry of Research and Industry signed an operating contract that defines the mutual obligations of the nationalized group and the state for four years, from 1983 to 1986. This is the first operating contract to be signed, with those for the other nationalized groups expected to soon follow.

The acquisition of Transac by CII-HB was officially announced in the wake of this signature.

All the details of the operating contract between CII-HB and the government will certainly not be made public, since some discretion is naturally part of an industrial strategy.

On the other hand, the major objectives of the contract have been disclosed. The goal is to increase turnover at the rate of 17 percent per year to a figure of 15 billion francs in 1986 (with comparable structures, meaning without SEMS--Electrical, Mechanical, and Signal Company--and Transac). In terms of results, the expectation is to achieve financial equilibrium in 1986 through a number of measures intended to reduce costs, bring down the self-financed R&D effort from 10.5 percent to 7 percent of turnover, and gradually reduce financing costs from 9 percent to 4 percent of turnover.

The government's obligations however, are known only for 1983: allocation of 1.5 billion in equity for the current year.

While this amount does not appear to be very high given the company's accumulated losses during past years, it will improve the equity and is five times higher than the figure contributed by the former shareholders in five

years. On the other hand, it should be noted that the government is a participant in the operating contract, and that the contract spreads over four years; we shall have to see what the extent of allocations will be in future years, and how they will fit in the company's planned development.

The salient points of the major objectives stipulated in the operating contract, whose details will be discussed below, are as follows. CII-HB will bolster its efforts in large and medium-sized systems (notably around the DPS 7), and along with that will develop new systems using the most advanced hardware and software technologies; for the latter, it will be important to grow more strongly than the market. Moreover, the group will pursue its network policy, notably for heterogeneous networks, and with public financing, will participate in a project for a high power scientific computer.

In distributed data processing, CII-HB expects to become the foremost European manufacturer in 1986, and this activity will become the group's largest involvement (including SEMS and Transac).

CII-HB is also striving to become the largest European supplier of peripherals.

Lastly, as another aspect of its work, CII-HB will develop a policy of openness and cooperation. First, with service companies in computer engineering (with the development of new software); and then with companies in the electronics industry and those which work in French data processing, while remaining open to the possibilities of international alliances. The CII-HB commercial structure will thus be able to carry other products than those manufactured by the group.

Four Aims

The CII-HB operating contract has four strategic development aims, combined with five specific action programs. As described in an official document, the four aims are as follows:

1. In cooperation with SSCI's and users, develop the supply of application programs and services defined by market demand, as part of a sectorial approach.

The service market is growing nearly 20 percent per year, and will soon be larger than the equipment market.

Today, our group has only about 23 percent of the service market on its own installed equipment. By 1986, the service activity of the group will have to be at least twice as high, which at that time will correspond to less than 30 percent of the needs of its inventory. Services are taken to mean customer technical assistance, applications software, and customer training.

Given the sector-specific nature of some of these needs, the group will act in cooperation with foreign partners, notably data processing service and consultation companies, while developing at home similar abilities through training.

The group should thus be able to:

Strengthen its position and brand image on the market, by offering to its customers the ability to handle all their specific needs at the same time;

Entering with a suitable margin on markets with strong future growth, where its present position compared to the size of its inventory is abnormally weak;

Recover, protect, and obtain customer loyalty through an active presence that would assure the best service to users.

2. Assume a significant position on the distributed and assigned data processing market, by combining minicomputers, microcomputers, office automation, and terminals, and by relying on a systems and networks approach.

The distributed data processing market is the computer market whose volume should grow the fastest. It offers attractive and relatively lasting prospects for return on investments, requires a relatively limited level of research and development (6-8 percent of turnover), and especially, remains one of the rare open computer markets where none of the competitors have a decisive advantage over the others.

Not being among the best and the leaders creates a risk of rapid elimination. The group must therefore grow at least as rapidly as the market, and in 1986 must command a major position on that market.

To meet the increasing demand for systems on the part of its customers, the group has the following assets:

Strong competence in networks (DSA), which will permit the mixing of our products with those of the competition;

High performance terminals and work stations;

A very extensive line, which will have to be rationalized and completed as part of cooperation agreements.

3. Consolidate and develop the company's inventory of large and medium-sized systems, and capitalize on the pace which this development will set for the company's other activities.

Protection for the already-installed medium-sized computers is an important element for the group's credibility and customer loyalty.

In the short term, this inventory provides the commercial structure with a customer base for additional equipment, peripherals, and services, and prepares the market development of future generations of systems.

4. Pursue and expand the development of peripheral activities to meet our own needs, and capture a significant portion of the international OEM (original equipment manufacturer) market.

Peripherals--a sector of activity with satisfactory returns--represent an increasingly large portion of total system costs (40 percent for disks). In this area, the group does have very good performance products (disks and subsystems) and a certain technologic lead (magnetic non-impact printers).

At the present time, the group produces only about one-third of the peripherals that it needs. In 1986, it will have to assure the production of 40-50 percent of its peripheral requirements in order to provide for the systems that it sells. It will have to play a large role on the global OEM market, supplying high performance, bottom of the line printers and disk units, because it is only in this market that the group will be able to become and remain competitive in peripherals manufacturing; this is the reason for making this activity a subsidiary in the new organization of the group.

Five Plans of Action

The five specific plans of action are aimed at:

- 1) Quality improvement;
- 2) A policy of systematic cooperation with French and foreign partners, the technical and commercial agreement with Honeywell being a key element in this strategy, without including obvious synergies in the area of components and telecommunications, or agreements in office automation and microcomputers, or the possibility for the company's international commercial structure to sell complementary products manufactured by partners in the French electronics industry;
- 3) An affirmation of the company's global attitude through the development of its presence on certain markets (the United States for instance), and through participation in the creation of computer industries in countries that have none, as is currently being done in Brazil;
- 4) A transformation of the company's structure into a parent company with four subsidiaries specialized along four product lines (a reorganization which should be completed at the end of 1983, and which will require different agreements with Honeywell);
- 5) A human resource policy with two aspects: first, training (while the overall personnel should remain stable), followed by personnel awareness (to become more involved in the achievement of goals).

Results for 1982

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Feb 83 p 26

[Article by J.-M. Quatrepoint: "The Double or Nothing of CII-Honeywell-Bull"]

[Excerpts] On Thursday 24 February, Messrs Jacques Stern and Francis Lorentz, respectively chief executive and director general of CII-HB, presented to the press the 1982 financial results of the group as well as the major strategic orientations of the operating contract that the company signed with the government. In 1982, CII-HB had a turnover of 8.1 billion francs (+10.7 percent) and registered a loss of 1.35 billion francs (instead of a deficit of 430 million francs in 1981).

CII-HB has set itself the goal of "financial equilibrium in 1986," because "the industry does not recover in one year." The financial needs are listed at 8.6 billion francs over four years, including 3.2 billion in industrial investments, 400 million in equity financing, and 5 billion in research and development. One portion of this total will be self-financed (notably in research and development). The remainder, or about 5 billion, will have to be found by the state in various forms. For 1983, 1.5 billion francs of capital investments have already been allocated, to which are added 300-500 million in research assistance, with which CII-HB declares itself quite satisfied, even if the unresolved financial problems raised by SEMS and Transac are a source of concern.

Investments for 1983

Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Feb 83 p 14

[Article by Francois Billioud: "CII-HB Condemned to Invest"]

[Text] "We have ahead of us four years of long, difficult, tenacious, and often unspectacular efforts," stated yesterday morning Francis Lorentz, director general of CII-HB during the presentation of last year's results, a balance sheet that shows quite a deficit with a loss of 1351 million, only 10 percent lower than the amount with which the state has endowed the company as part of the operating contract.

In fact, 1982 has been an eventful year, points out the company's chairman, Jacques Stern, and while the turnover of CII-HB has increased by 10.7 percent to 8134 million, of which 43.2 percent has been achieved abroad, and while orders have also increased by more than 10 percent with a notable steadiness throughout the year, the results have suffered both from the magnitude of research and development expenses (885 million, of which only 127 million were financed from outside) and from the investment effort. Indeed, investments have reached 1089 million, which was reflected in a heavier debt, as indicated by the figure of 772 million in financing costs, representing 9.5 percent of the turnover, against 2-3 percent for the competition.

And this investment effort is far from finished, in the view of the group's leaders, who on 10 February signed with the Ministry of Research and Industry, an operating contract defining a long term strategy. The enterprise plan, whose 1990 objective is to place the group in a major position on the world computer systems market, defines the policy orientations of the company by stressing the delivery of services and the network concept.

The very rapid price drop in computers has led to a fantastic popularization with a strong growth in inventory (45 percent per year!). Hence an explosion of applications which should make it possible to reach new groups of users, to whose needs the company must cater without being intimidated by IBM's domination, and without thinking exclusively in terms of equipment.

But for that you have to invest. And indeed, industrial investments for the 1983-1986 period amount to 3200 million francs, while it will be necessary to devote some 5000 million to research and development expenses (partly self-financed, partly assisted). This implies a contribution from shareholders.

For the current year alone, financing needs are estimated at 2500 million, toward which the state has allocated 1500 million.

This is intended toward the coverage of 1600 million in investments (among which 750 industrialists, an increase of one-half). These figures do not include SEMS or Transac, which have just been acquired, the former in December and the latter recently. Nor are these two companies included in the goal of 15 billion francs in turnover for 1986, the year in which the bottom line should finally be balanced.

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CSO: 5500/2635

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