

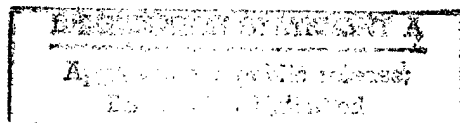
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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT



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WORLD WIDE REPORT - TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
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17 June 1985

WORLDWIDE REPORT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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AUSTRALIA

CANBERRA TO OFFER SATELLITE SERVICES TO SOUTH PACIFIC

Melbourne THE AGE in English 4 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Margot O'Neill]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Federal Communications Minister, Mr Duffy, has been able to score a point off the television networks with an announcement yesterday that the Government would open up satellite services to countries in the south-west Pacific, including New Zealand.

Mr Duffy's announcement comes at a time when the main networks have threatened to not buy services off the domestic telecommunications satellite. The threat comes because of what the networks claim was an unfair decision by the Government to allow regional stations to provide out-back television services using the satellite.

The director of the Ten Network, Mr Wilf Barker, said the network would not buy satellite services unless the Government changed its policy for remote commercial television. He said the networks were being treated as "unwanted partners".

Mr Duffy said yesterday that he had accepted a proposal from the Government-owned satellite company, Aussat, to modify the third satellite (which Australia hopes to launch next year) to enable the provision of communications services in the south-west Pacific.

The general manager of Aussat, Mr Graham Gosewinckel, is presently involved in sensitive negotiations with the Australian

television networks over their complaints about how the domestic satellite system will be used. He said yesterday that he was delighted with the Government's decision because it greatly increased Aussat's potential market.

The provision of services to the south-west Pacific had originally been planned for next decade. Mr Gosewinckel said that discussions with the 12 member nations of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation had led to a re-evaluation of this plan. Instead, the satellite due to be launched next year could be used to implement the services. (The first two Australian satellites will be launched this year).

Mr Duffy said that the move followed Australia's involvement in the South Pacific Forum, which had established the South Pacific Telecommunications Development Program to help accelerate the development of telecommunications in the region.

Aussat has also been involved in discussions with the New Zealand Government over the possible use of the Australian satellite to provide transmission services for its first commercial television service.

Apart from New Zealand, countries in the south-west Pacific which could buy the satellite service include Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands.

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC TRANSMISSIONS MONITORED--The Australian Department of Defense is to establish a sophisticated radio intercept station in Canberra which will monitor the transmission of diplomatic information from embassies. A spokesman for the Directorate of Naval Communications, Commodore Bob Eames, confirmed the new station would have more than 20 high and low frequency receivers, a transmitter, and a control center in the compound. The information received would be transmitted to the Defense Signals Directorate Headquarters in Melbourne, where it will be deciphered and analyzed. The head of the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University, Dr Bal, said the primary role of the station would be to intercept economic and sometimes intelligence information. When asked whether the new station would intercept embassies' diplomatic traffic, the minister for defense, Mr Beazley, said that he did not comment on intelligence matters. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 26 May 85]

CSO: 5500/4335

HONG KONG

RESTRICTED FLOW OF INFORMATION FEARED AFTER 1997

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Apr 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Mr Hu Yaobang has finally spelt it out: Forget press freedom in China. Toe the party line, journalists have been told in no uncertain terms. You are an organ of the party. All newspapers must operate under the unified leadership of the party and follow the party's principles and policies. There should be "basic training" on this concept for young journalists. And the implications for the Hongkong press post-1997 are enormous.

There's nothing new, of course, in the latest directive from Peking. Newspapers in particular have long been a propaganda tool of the government. But for a while there were encouraging signs that the reins were being relaxed. And that newspapers in China would be given a little more independence.

But party general secretary Hu has very curtly dashed all hopes of that. His warning leaves no room for misinterpretation. Mr Hu has special praise for journalists who reject that dreadful capitalist disease, independence. Chinese journalists were "very good, very glorious" for serving as the mouthpiece of the party and Government. "How can it not be glorious to speak for the party?" he asked. The obvious inference being that it would be "inglorious" and sudden death to a career to be otherwise.

Mr Hu made it clear current economic reforms do not mean Chinese can form private newspapers and indiscriminately espouse their personal opinions. "Freedom or rights cannot be separated from responsibilities and obligations," he said.

It appears Hongkong and 1997 were not mentioned in Mr Hu's speech at the party's central committee secretariat. But he obviously would regard Hongkong Chinese journalists as "very good, very glorious" if they emulated their mainland counterparts. And surrendered all the "very bad, very inglorious" concepts of a Western-style free press. (To whom, incidentally, should they kowtow--Hongkong or Peking?)

In fact there are ominous signs the local press is already starting to kowtow. A top executive of a well-known daily newspaper recently said it would be naive for the Hongkong media to think it could enjoy the same freedom in a "one country two systems" environment. We must be prepared to give and take, he said. And sell our souls?

For when you start "giving" where do you stop? Do you promise not to criticise in 1997? Solemnly swear to allow all articles to be vetted in 1998? Let the government take over the management in 1999? And praise the accomplishments of the party with banner headlines as the printing presses project us into the 21st century — and the end of our most precious freedom?

It is unclear why Mr Hu's remarks made a sudden splash in the People's Daily on Sunday. He issued the warning on February 8, but it was not published. So why was it kept under wraps for so long? And why has it suddenly been given such prominence — when he is thousands of miles away in Australia?

Are the Peking authorities worried about recent expressions of concern in the Hongkong media about the possible threat to press freedom here and the ideas it might give newspapers on the mainland? Mr Hu specifically made the point that it is "necessary" to learn the advanced technology in reporting and editing used in capitalist countries. But forget the "fundamental principle of bourgeois" journalism, he said.

So what does all this mean for the "bourgeois" media in Hongkong? Most of us do not toe the party line. And have no wish or intention to do so. For a dedicated newspaperman that's the last straw. He or she can put up with most other perceived indignities. But not this one. And it is equally unacceptable to the layman. Because it sounds the death knell on all other freedoms.

Mr Hu's warning underlines the importance of getting a clear definition of press freedom written into the basic law. Hongkong's concept of the free flow of information must be as explicitly expressed in the basic law as was Mr Hu's — and Peking's — interpretation this week.

Mr Hu acknowledges that capitalist societies have a different concept of press freedom than socialist countries. And China has many times assured us that the Special Administrative Region after 1997 will retain its capitalist image. We must ensure over the next 12 years this image stays in focus.

CSO: 5550/0087

HONG KONG

ONE-WAY DIRECT DIALLING TO PRC TO BE INAUGURATED

Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

A TRIUMPH in co-operation — that's how Cable and Wireless chief Mr Mike Gale describes the telephone company's latest joint venture with the Chinese.

Yesterday the C&W managing director and his opposite number in the Guangdong Posts and Telecommunications Administrative Bureau (GPTB) Mr Yuan Jiawen signed an agreement to link up Hongkong and ten cities in the Chinese province for one-way direct dialling.

These semi-automatic dialling facilities will be developed over the next six months and reflect a rapid increase in demand.

The ten cities involved in the project are: Haikou, Zhanjiang, Zhaoqing, Jiangmen, Zhongshan, Foshan, Shunde, Dongguan, Huizhou and Shantou.

The project is an interim measure to meet demand until mid-1986 when the Pearl River Digital Project comes into service.

Gale told *The Standard*: "This is just another example of the close relationship necessary between two sides to set up telecommunications facilities.

"It's a triumph for co-operation.

"It will mean an end to the frustrations any of the subscribers in these cities

may have had to put up with by going through operators."

He said he could not give the cost of the project though C&W are providing \$500,000 of components.

C&W and GPTB have already agreed several joint projects to improve links between Hongkong and Guangdong province.

Some of these, like the Guangzhou to Hongkong 700-channel microwave system and a long-distance tandem exchange project, have been finished.

The recently-announced Pearl River Project is expected to enhance the direct dialling capability of Zhongshan, Foshan and Dongguan, by the middle of next year.

And a 22-hop 1800-channel microwave system linking Haikou to Shantou will be ready later this year.

C&W say the remarkable growth in telecommunications traffic is demonstrated by the 10 years it took to fully utilise the 300 channels provided by the Hongkong — Guangzhou coaxial land cable. But in the last 18 months since it was opened the microwave's 700 channels are now all utilised.

• The two companies announced a joint venture to lay a fibre optic cable system using the latest digital techniques to further improve the Hongkong — Guangzhou link.

HONG KONG

TONE-GENERATED VOICE 'MAILBOX' INTRODUCED

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Apr 85 Supplement p 1

[Text]

Cable and Wireless (HK) Ltd (C and W) yesterday unveiled its new "Fone-Mail" service, a tone-generated voice mailbox system similar to its electronic mailbox cousin.

This voice mailbox allows the subscriber to send, receive, edit, save and redirect voice messages to individuals or groups over the telephone.

Designed for use on ordinary Hongkong Telephone approved telephones, the system is designed around a C and W mainframe computer situated at company headquarters in New Mercury House.

The subscriber can gain access to a voice mailbox facility provided by the computer through the telephone to access messages.

The subscriber accesses the mailbox stored in the computer through tones generated by dialling a given telephone number.

Many modern push-button phones produce these tones automatically, but the traditional rotary phone requires the subscriber to use a tone-generator — a box smaller than a cigarette packet — to produce tones acceptable to the computer.

The C and W service, the first of its kind in Asia — Japan will not introduce one for several months — is dubbed SUPERGAB.

SUPERGAB summarises most of the functions offered by Fone Mail.

A subscriber can send messages, understand messages, play messages, edit messages, redirect messages, groups can receive the messages and subscribers can answer the messages.

Fone-Mail works like a postal mailbox. The subscriber drops off and picks up messages there by dialling into the computer through any phone — even public and radio telephones — located anywhere in the world.

The system, bought from a US manufacturer, has been adapted for use in Hongkong.

Instructions are given in either Cantonese or English.

The charges cover a monthly mailbox rental (\$250), an initial mailbox registration fee per mailbox (\$250), a connect fee of \$1.50 a minute, a call answering connect fee of 1.50 a minute, a local outcalling fee of \$5, an international outcalling fee of \$5 (plus IDD charges), plus a service charge of \$50.

The purchase fee for the one generator is set at \$350.

C and W staff already use the system.

Subscriber security is provided through the confidential identification number supplied by C and W.

C and W supplies a six-digit number and the subscriber can add four digits of his own choice.

These can be altered, at random, by the subscriber and are not known to C and W.

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

HONG KONG-PRC JOINT VENTURE--Hongkong Telephone has sent 50 engineers to Shumchun to help improve telecommunication facilities in the special economic zone. "As a result of accelerating economic growth, there is a rising demand for telephone service in the SEZ," said Mr Rod Olsen, the company's managing director. The availability of telephones to match the acceleration has been a major concern to Mr Liang Xiang, head of the SEZ administration, he said. To meet the zone's need for telecommunication facilities, the company has loaned the engineers to the Shenda Telephone Co, a joint venture between China and Cable and Wireless, said Mr Olsen. "By lending a large number of staff for a matter of weeks, we can help both the SEZ and Hongkong. Experience shows that making telephone service more readily available in the SEZ will result in an increase in calls to and from Hong kong." Mr Olsen said his company has enough staff to cope with the additional short-term projects of this type "without difficulty." [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 May 85 p 1]

TELELINK LAUNCHED--Communication Services Ltd, the Hongkong Telephone Co subsidiary, has launched its latest electronic mail facility--Telelink. The service enables an ordinary television or personal computer to be linked, to the worldwide telex network via Viewdata. The service allows users to send and receive messages, at low cost, at home or in the office regardless of the international time difference. No computer knowledge or training is required since the monitor screen displays full instructions. Users will be alerted to incoming messages by a telephone call from the Telelink computer. They will also have the benefit of Viewdata services. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING NEWS in English 6 May 85 p 6]

CSO: 5550/0089

JAPAN

JAPAN, U.S. TV STATIONS TO EXCHANGE ECONOMIC NEWS

OW231317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 23 May (KYODO)--Telejapan International, Inc., a small Japanese cable television program producer introducing Japanese culture and lifestyles to Americans, and WPBT, a Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) station in the U.S., have signed a contract for a mutual exchange of economic news of interest to both countries, it was announced Thursday.

Under the agreement effective 1 June, the Tokyo-based firm, established in 1982, will send economic news to the Miami, Florida, based station for its "Nightly Business Report," (NBR), a 30-minute program broadcast five nights a week, the announcement said. Initially, the Japanese news will be broadcast for three to five minutes on Monday only.

In exchange, Telejapan International will be authorized to distribute WPBT's NBR program through Japanese Broadcasting Corp (NHK) and key commercial stations, it said.

George Dooley, president of WPBT, told newsmen that the NBR program will broadcast to American audiences "Japan's Position" on matters of economic interest based on reports from its Tokyo Bureau opened on 1 April.

In a similar manner, WPBT will distribute to Japanese TV stations news showing "concerns of American Business," he said.

He said that 7.8 million people watch PBS programs, of which 4.5 million see the NBR program broadcast by 261 PBS stations.

Junichi Shizunaga, president of Telejapan International, said NBR would periodically cover segments on, or provide footage for, various subjects to be used on "Japan Today," a weekly series produced in a half-hour magazine format, produced by Telejapan USA Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary in New York of Telejapan International.

Kazuo Yoshikawa, president of Telejapan USA, said the PBS is a nonprofit organization financed by corporations and university TV stations. Telejapan's advisory board is made up of prominent Japanese and U.S. persons, including U. Alexis Johnson, former U.S. ambassador to Japan.

JAPAN

JAPAN TO BE NONCOMMITAL AT U.S. TELECOM TALKS

OW280415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 28 May KYODO--The United States is expected to renew its call for increased Japanese procurement of foreign telecommunications equipment at government level talks in Washington this week, but Japan cannot commit itself to a figure since it is a matter for commercial decisions, a Japanese cabinet minister said Tuesday.

Megumu Sato, minister of Posts and Telecommunications, said it was hard to assess whether the meeting, opening Wednesday, would be able to discuss the matter in only two days as scheduled.

"The decision in this respect should be made by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT)," he told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone after a cabinet meeting.

NTT went private last month, ending the government telecommunications monopoly.

Nakasone, in reply, asked Sato to make his utmost effort to avoid a breakdown in the talks, according to Japanese officials who attended the meeting.

Earlier this month, government sources predicted that the U.S. will use this week's meeting to request total abolition of import duties on telecommunications equipment. The present duties are 5.7 percent for electronic switching equipment, 4.2 percent for telephones and 5.1 percent for wireless communications equipment.

The U.S. request for more procurement by Japan of foreign telecommunications equipment will be fully discussed, not in Washington but in Tokyo, when bilateral sub-cabinet telecom talks are held 3-4 June, the sources said.

CSO: 5500/4520

JAPAN

NO PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON COMMUNICATIONS TALKS

OW310405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Washington, 30 May KYODO--Japan and the United States remained poles apart in government-level talks on purchases by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) of U.S.-made telecommunications equipment that ended here Thursday.

At the talks, held at the request of the United States following the first such meeting in April, the U.S. side led by deputy U.S. trade representative Michael B. Smith urged Japan to unilaterally abolish import duties on telecommunications equipment.

The Japanese side did not commit itself, saying mutual abolition of the duties is now being discussed at subcabinet-level talks between the two countries.

The U.S. side also requested Japan come up with tangible figures of NTT's equipment procurement and increased purchase of such core equipment as electronic switchboards.

The Japanese side replied that setting a specific target in procurement is impossible since the matter is in the hands of NTT, now a private company.

As regards NTT's procurement of central equipment, the Japanese side said NTT wants to promote Japan-U.S. joint studies on development of equipment NTT is planning to buy.

NTT will also make up its mind on overall procurement by the year end.

Smith said the U.S. government will weigh the Japanese attitude on these matters before working out its counter proposals, indicating the termination of the procurement talks at least for the time being.

But the matter of NTT's procurement might be in sharp focus again depending on the results of a public hearing next month to discuss U.S. trade retaliatory measures against Japan.

CSO: 5500/4520

JAPAN

FRENCH MINISTER ON JAPANESE TELECOM MARKET

OW211321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 21 May (KYODO)--H. E. Louis Mexandeau, French minister of posts and telecommunications, Tuesday welcomed Japan's deregulation of its telecommunications business, but he foresaw many obstacles for his country in penetrating the Japanese market, particularly the pressures brought to bear on Japan by the United States.

"In order to reduce its huge trade deficit, the United States is urging Japan to make a move in different fields, especially in telecommunications and data-processing systems; we are worried," Mexandeau told those attending a professional luncheon at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

Mexandeau, who is currently visiting Japan to attend a Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) sponsored symposium, said he hopes "Europe and France won't be left aside for reasons other than technical--such as international political concerns."

He said France has a large variety of high-tech products to sell in the Japanese market like digital communications systems, teleprinters, satellites and rockets.

Mexandeau, who also gave a press conference at the Nippon Press Club Tuesday, said France and French business concerns have no special strategy to sell their products on the Japanese market.

"I do not want to blame French firms in Japan, but there aren't enough of us and we're not tenacious enough. Therefore, I do not think Japan's Government should be blamed unilaterally for the problem," he said.

Concerning joint ventures in the field of telecommunications, including satellites, Mexandeau said France is ready in many fields, but it is asking for the same rights and fair competition as in the case of the American companies in Japan.

He also said he believes the market opening measures for telecommunications in Japan will result in an intense and harsh competition.

CSO: 5500/4519

JAPAN

NTT PLANS TO EXPAND DIGITAL PHONE NETWORKS

OW220404 Tokyo THE JAPAN TIMES in English 21 May 85 p 6

[Text] President Hisashi Shinto of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp (NTT) said Monday that the immediate goal for the recently privatized telecommunications monopoly is to expand digitalized networks so that they may be made available to all interested communications businesses throughout Japan in three years.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting with journalists, Shinto, head of NTT--which became a private company on 1 April--said that as a stepping-stone, all prefectural capitals will be linked via a sophisticated digital telephone network by the end of next year.

The NTT president told the audience that the fruits of such communications networks will be offered to those firms following the lead of the Daini-Den-Den Kikaku group, led by Kyocera Corp. And several other groups interested in entering the domestic telecommunications market, now liberalized under the new government communications law, which went into effect last month.

On the new telecommunications laws which also allow private firms to conduct business on cables and facilities on lease from the new NTT, Shinto predicted that his firm will, sooner or later, be caught up in a research and development war with private businesses.

With the entry of private firms into the once-monopolized field, a highly sophisticated communications-oriented society will be speedily developed.

He compared the ongoing changes in telecommunications to the drastic turnaround in the early 1960's when electricity came to be used to run refrigerators and other motordriven home electrical appliances in a departure from the previous use of electricity, solely for illumination.

Based on electronic digital telephone exchange technology, the country's telecommunications will undergo unparalleled changes in 10 or so years, the results of which will best be served by rivalries between NTT and other telecommunications companies, Shinto said.

Shingo added, in connection with R&D and the market competition with private carriers: "However, we think it necessary for NTT to remain on cooperative terms with burgeoning private communications companies at the beginning."

"We are ready to pack up those would-be rival companies by providing our own engineers for the time being," he said, referring to the recent establishment of NTT Engineering Consulting, an affiliate.

Asked for comments on the government deregulation of standards on telephone terminals at the request of the U.S. Government, Shinto warned of the possibility that nonqualified foreign equipment may appear on the Japanese market as a result of deregulation being taken as part of the government's market liberalization efforts.

CSO: 5500/4519

JAPAN

TELECOM MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE VIA SATELLITE

OW221211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tsukuba, Ibaraki Pref., 22 May (KYODO)--The first telecom ministerial conference among the six advanced nations will be held Wednesday night (Japan time) linking a studio at the Tsukuba Expo '85 site with those in Washington and London under Japanese Government sponsorship.

Ministers concerned with telecommunications from Britain, Canada, France, Japan, the United States and West Germany will exchange views on the theme "21st Century Society and Telecommunications--broad prospects for mankind" while sitting at their respective places and watching TV screens, a government spokesman said.

The teleconference will be the first conference of its kind and is regarded as a major step toward commercialization of international teleconferences, according to the spokesman.

To be at a KDD studio in Tsukuba will be Megumu Sato, Japanese minister of posts and telecommunications; Christian Schwarz-Schilling, West German minister of posts and telecommunications; and Louis Mexandeau, French minister of posts, telecommunications and telediffusion.

Britain's Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology Geoffrey Pattie will be in a London studio and the U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Security, Assistance, Science and Technology William Schneider will participate from a studio in Washington.

Their Canadian counterpart Marcel Masse, who is not available for the live show, will send his videotaped message to the program.

The teleconference, linking the participants in the three locations, will be held for two hours starting at 10 p.m. Wednesday (Japan time).

CSO: 5500/4519

JAPAN

NTT, NEC, OTHERS AGREE TO START 'VAN' SERVICE

OW221203 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 22 May (KYODO)--Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp (NTT), NEC Corp, Hitachi Ltd, Fujitsu Ltd and Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc, publisher of a major economic daily, announced Wednesday their agreement to start a joint general-purpose VAN (value added network) telecommunications service.

A spokesman for the five companies said the planned service features the distribution of data bases and the linkup of different types of computers and networks. The planned service is the first of its kind to be launched in Japan, he said.

The spokesman said the five companies would establish a planning and research company, named Internetwork Planning Inc, in mid-June to prepare for the service. VAN is a data communications service using mainly leased communications circuits, enabling different types of computers to communicate with each other. It is equivalent to America's enhanced service.

The planned joint company will have an initial paid-up capital of 100 million yen, of which 25 percent will be put up by NTT, 18 percent each by the three major electrical manufacturers, NEC, Hitachi and Fujitsu, and 21 percent by Nihon Keizai.

The head office will be located at the head office of Nihon Keizai, and will be headed by Tsuyoshi Inoue, director of the right of representation. He is now managing director of Nihon Keizai.

The spokesman said the joint company will study possible connection of network architecture for different computers through the intermediary of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI).

CSO: 5500/4519

JAPAN

BRIEFS

DIGITAL DISC SYSTEM DEVELOPED--Tokyo, 29 May (JIJI PRESS)--Victor Company of Japan (JVC) Wednesday announced its joint development with Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) of what it claims is the world's first digital disc system for high-definition television. The system combines JVC's advanced high-density (AHD) digital still picture disc system and NHK's high-definition television. It reproduces images with digital sound for high-definition tv from digitalized still pictures stored on a disc, the company said. The disc is capable of 12 minutes of simultaneous reproduction of 480 high-definition digital still pictures with two-channel digital sound, it said. NHK's high-definition tv receiver will not be put to practical use until NHK launches the "b-3" broadcasting satellite in 1989. However, JVC intends to commercialize the system for educational use in two to three years. [Text] [Tokyo JIJI in English 1326 GMT 29 May 85]

JAPAN, FRG TELECOM OFFICIALS TALKS--Tokyo, 22 May (KYODO)--Top officials of the Japanese and West German posts and telecommunications ministries held talks here Wednesday for the first time to exchange opinions on their telecommunications policies. West Germany, whose telecommunications business is still under government control, is extremely interested in Japan's new telecom policies following privatization of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp on 1 April. The Japanese side was represented by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Megumu Sato and Vice Minister Moriya Koyama. Both sides agreed to continue to hold similar talks. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 22 May 85 OW]

CSO: 5500/4519

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CURRENT, PLANNED WEATHER COMMUNICATIONS IN CHINA

Shanghai XIANDAI TONGXIN [COMMUNICATIONS TODAY] in Chinese No 3, 8 Mar 85
pp 1-2, 18

[Article by Cai Daofa [5591 6670 3127] of the Telecommunications Station for the Beijing Meteorological Center: "Weather Communications"]

[Text] Developments in science and technology, and especially the developments in weather survey and observation technology like weather satellites, have allowed the rapid expansion of the origins, categories, and scope of weather information, and that information has been used more and more broadly. Be it satellite launching, guided missile testing, aviation navigation, agricultural, grazing, or fishing industries, off-shore drilling and exploration, military movements, or the ordinary lives of people, all need timely and accurate weather reports. An accurate weather forecast can bring a large area of bountiful harvest to the agriculture industry, so the value of weather information is immeasurable, and weather information has become an important component in today's information age.

I. Demands on Weather Information

Demands on weather information in the 1980's may be summed up in the following three points:

1. There is a strong need for real-time operations, that is, a need for rapid information. Only in this way can weather information have practical value. Because of this, world weather organizations have made strict regulations concerning the effective transmission time for all levels of weather information: weather information for a particular country should be transmitted to the national weather center within 20 minutes of its observation; weather information of a regional nature ought to be transmitted to regional communications hubs within 45 minutes of observation; world weather centers should have finished collecting global weather information within 1.5 hours of observation.

2. There should be high reliability, that is, there can be no errors or dropouts during the entire process of transmitting information. Only in this way can the accuracy and authenticity of weather information be ensured. Therefore, this requires high quality communications equipment and

transmission channels, back-up communications equipment, and alternate route transmission channels.

3. There should be a hierarchical, well organized weather communications network to ensure the orderly exchange of global weather information. Global weather communications networks are divided into three levels: the first level is the world weather trunk circuit and its branch circuits, used to connect the various world weather centers with regional communications hubs; the second level is a regional (for example, Europe, Asia, etc.) weather communications network, used to link all regional communications hubs with weather centers in all countries. The third level is the national weather communications network, which is like the human nervous system, linking a country's weather stations into one system.

It would be difficult to realize the requirements discussed above without advanced communications facilities, and it would be impossible to access global weather information. Therefore, some forms of old style weather communications, like short-wave radio broadcasts, facsimile broadcasts, and wired low speed telecommunications have already begun to be unsuitable. The weather departments of all countries take quite seriously the task of developing weather communications, and one after another are adopting new communications technology.

II. A Survey of Developments in Weather Communications.

1. The wide spread integration of computer technology with weather communications.

Currently, the weather departments of all countries in the world have universally established data communications systems or computer networks to better facilitate access to even more global weather information for use by respective countries. For example, the United State Weather Bureau uses a loop computer network, where rate of transmission within the loop is at 2400/4800 bits per second [baud], which replaces the former low speed telecommunications network and analog facsimile communications network. On that network more than 22,600 kinds of weather information are transmitted, and each forecasting station on the loop can select the data it needs when it wants to, which has allowed an outstanding advance in weather forecasting and service. The Japanese Weather Bureau has set up a radial computer network, where the central computer system is linked by 4,800 baud communications lines to 11 regional computer systems, which automates processing in the collection, transmission, and editing of weather information; regional computer systems are used to share the burden of some communications and processing functions of the central computer, and can also be used in case of temporary failure of the central computer system.

2. Diversification of transmission technology and modes.

International weather circuits largely use satellite channels, with undersea cables as a back-up method; among weather circuits within a country there are short-wave radio, microwave, wired, etc., or in other words, just about everything. This is because the scope of coverage of weather circuits is

broad, so it would be very difficult to form a network by rigidly adhering to one or two modes of transmission.

3. Universal use of facsimile communications.

The forms of weather information can be largely divided into the two categories of data and facsimile. Facsimile photographs are a product of processing weather information. They have already become the primary form of weather information exchange between weather departments of all countries because they are easily perceived, easily analyzed and used by the user, they have reduced the labor of repetitious charting, and their great ability to overcome interference. Weather stations in some countries almost completely rely upon receiving weather facsimile charts to make their forecasts. Facsimile information is a great proportion of all weather information, even several times that of the amount of data information. Each day weather centers will send out hundreds and thousands of facsimile charts. In the past weather facsimiles have used analog transmission methods, and transmission of one weather chart took 20 minutes; if the numeric transmission method is used it will take 4 megabits, and with a transmission rate of 50 bits per second, that would take a day to transmit. Even transmitting on 1200 baud circuits requires an hour. Therefore, neither of the two modes described above can satisfy real-time requirements. Many weather departments have begun to use redundant compression coded numeric facsimile technology to improve the rate of facsimile transmission. There are many schemes around, which have not been agreed upon. The current trend is to use a one-dimensional coding scheme suggested by the CCITT T.4 [Consultative Committee, International Telegraph and Telephone], which is an improved Huffman coding method. The basic principle of this method is to use statistical characteristics of the facsimile signal within a scan line, give a length code to black/white signals that appear connected together, and erase the degree of redundancy in the facsimile signal itself. This reduces the amount of information to be transmitted, consequently greatly shortening the time for transmitting a chart.

China's weather communications efforts have greatly improved in the past few years. In January 1980 the Beijing Meteorological Communications Hub (that is, the Asian Regional Communications Hub) formed and officially began professional operations, signifying a large step toward modernization in China's weather communications technology. This system constructs a dual on-line real-time system with a core of two M-160 II CPUs and two H-8622 communications control processors, which can link together nearly 100 low speed lines and more than 10 medium and high speed and facsimile lines, which operates continuously for 24 hours a day without stopping operations. At present we have already opened a 9600 baud high speed line with the West German Offenbach Weather Center. We are using the modem suggested by V.29 and the CCITT X.25 communications protocol. We plan to open high speed lines of similar standards to eight domestic regional communications centers like Shanghai, Wuhan, etc., and with the Japan Weather Bureau, which will form a centralized meteorological computer communications network.

4. Some new trends.

The weather departments of some countries have begun to stop using short-wave radio because its channels change parameters and it is hard to ensure the transmission quality of weather data.

When one thinks about the real-time nature of weather information, you realize that traditional weather circuits have always used leased-lines. The development of integrated data exchange networks has begun to attract the attention of and implementation by weather departments, as for example where Japan has begun to use the DDX network to transmit weather information.

At the same time that weather departments are primarily using circuits leased from posts and telecommunications departments, they have also set up some partial short range communications circuits to make up deficiencies. Besides using ultra-short wave communications modes when setting up these circuits, they have also used some advanced transmission technology. For example, optic fiber communications have begun to be used in weather applications. To guard against interference and strikes from lightning optic fiber transmission systems have been used with weather telemetry equipment installed on high iron towers, from which have been obtained very good results; using 2 gigahertz PCM communications equipment to form a numeric microwave circuit, it makes a transmission channel between a facsimile terminal and radio transmission station which improves the transmission quality of weather facsimiles.

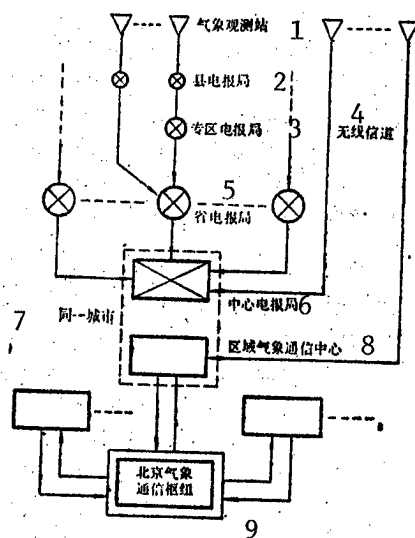


Diagram key:

1. Weather observation stations
2. County telegraph offices
3. Prefecture telegraph offices
4. Radio channels
5. Provincial telegraph offices
6. Central telegraph office
7. Same city
8. Regional weather communications center
9. Beijing Weather Communications Hub

III. Some Opinions on Developing China's Weather Communications.

The key to developing China's weather communications is to have a highly efficient weather communications network, which would allow observation data from weather stations scattered over the whole country to be sent to the Beijing Weather Communications Hub unobstructed. At present, the structure of this network is as in the following diagram, where about 90 percent of domestic weather data is transmitted by stages through posts and telecommunications sections. First, the observation data from weather stations is reported by telephone to the county telegraph office; the county telegraph offices write up a public telegram from the weather data (the phone reports), which is sent by stages to the prefectural telegraph office, the provincial telegraph office, and the central telegraph office (meaning, telegraph offices within the same city as the domestic regional weather communications centers); then, the central telegraph offices transform the public telegraph formats into weather telegraph formats and deliver them to the corresponding weather communications centers; only about 10 percent of weather station observation data is transmitted directly by radio to weather communications centers; data transfer between the eight weather communications centers and the Beijing Weather Communication Hub is on communication lines leased from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Below, I give a few opinions on organizing a weather communications network.

1. Use weather satellites to organize a domestic communications network because satellite circuits are relatively inexpensive, the channels are of high quality, and it is a reliable transmission system. Therefore, it would be completely realistic and ideal for weather communications to use satellite circuits. In the summer of 1982 we made a test of domestic weather facsimile broadcasts using the international communications satellite No 5 during which reception resolution of the chart images was one grade higher than with the short-wave radio method, which was a very good result.

2. Establish provincial and county level ground stations to facilitate weather departments in organizing weather communications networks below the provincial level. This would put into effect real-time weather conferencing and weather forecasting service throughout a province, and would realize the rapid collection and transmission of weather information.

3. Use the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Beijing central groundstation to broadcast weather facsimiles. Because there are many stations receiving these, in order to reach a greater audience we must reduce the requirements for receiving antennas (for example, 3 meters) to bring down the costs for the receiving groundstation. Therefore, since satellites can output with greater power, this will require that corresponding radiating groundstations radiate a greater power completely in line with effective supplemental output.

12586

CSO: 5500/4139

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FIRST PRC COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SUCCESSFUL

OW220135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 19 Apr 85

[By reporter Zhang Chunting]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- China's first experimental communications satellite has been operating normally, and various systems of the satellite have functioned smoothly since it has successfully placed in geostationary orbit on 16 April last year, as this reporter learned when visiting a department concerned recently.

During the past year, various military, television, radio, hydroelectric power, news, and other departments in our country have used the satellite to open digital telephone circuits, relay TV and radio programs and transmit photographs, literature, and other data with good results.

On the afternoon of 17 April, this reporter used a common telephone of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power to talk to the Chengdu satellite ground station, under the jurisdiction of the ministry, via the communications satellite. The call got through immediately. Lan Hongrong, engineer and head of the station's communications section, explained their use of the communications satellite in a Sichuan accent. His voice was as clear as if he were in the same room. Using any extension in the ministry, people can directly dial any extension in the Xinan Electric Power Administration thousands of li away. It was just like telephoning within the organization. It was very convenient and there was no noise or interference at all.

The two satellite ground stations of the ministry in Beijing's western suburbs and Chengdu's city district had rented the International Satellite Organization's telephone for experimental telephone communication after completion of the two stations in 1982. The operation was later stopped, due to difficult procedures and high cost.

Shortly after our country's experimental communications satellite was placed in geostationary orbit, the two satellite ground stations resumed operation. Telephone service was established between the office of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power and the Xinan Electric Power Administration. In addition, a hot line for adjusting the use of water resources and electric power was established. Adjustments to production can be made by using a telephone. The transmission of production data, pictures, literature, and other operations were also started.

Since April last year, the Communications Division of the General Staff Department has opened digital telephone circuits via the communications satellite from Beijing to Urumqi, Lhasa, and Kunming. Currently, in addition to the military system, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the office of Xizang Region in Beijing, and other units are also using such telephone communications via satellite. The telephone service can be operated in all weathers and its working efficiency has been significantly improved.

Through the communications satellite, radio broadcast and TV programs from the Central People's Broadcasting Station and the Central Television Station can be relayed to Xinjiang, Xizang, Yunnan, and other remote areas daily. Those places can receive the Central Television Station's programs of the same day with the same clarity as the capital.

China's astronautical technicians and scientists are watching the operation of the satellite daily, and adjusting its position periodically, in order to insure normal working.

According to the Ministry of Astronautics, certain functions of our country's first experimental communications satellite have not been used, because of the slow development of ground facilities for satellite communications in our country. This situation will be appropriately improved in the wake of the development of satellite communications.

CSO: 5500/4143

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE STATION IN XIZANG

HK270946 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the construction of the Qamdo ground satellite reception station, China's first prefectural level satellite reception station, began on (Xuewaka) mountain, 2 km away from the downtown area of Qamdo, on 20 April.

Last year, when a leading comrade of the State Council learned of the backward situation in the region's postal and telecommunication work, he gave the following instruction: In order to change the backward situation in telecommunication in border areas of minority nationalities and upgrade telecommunication services, the region may advance the building of the two ground satellite reception stations in Qamdo and Ngari prefectures, which were scheduled to be completed in 1986, and complete them before the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region.

The leading comrade's instruction was approved by the Xizang Autonomous Region and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The Shanghai No 1 research institute under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications undertook to design, manufacture, install, and debug all equipment for the project. After arriving in Qamdo, the institute's engineering and technological personnel concentrated their efforts on completing all work of the ground project between 8 and 14 March. The Qamdo Prefectural Administrative Office and Financial and Goods Departments also made arrangements to treat the project as a key project in the prefecture and support it with human, financial, and material resources. Some technological companies dispatched their best engineering and technological personnel and workers to the project site to firmly grasp solving the problem of pumping water in winter. Power supply departments have also created conditions to ensure the power supply to the project.

After completing its first phase at the end of August, the Qamdo ground satellite reception station can directly relay the programs of the central television station through a telecommunication satellite, and long-distance calls between Lhasa and the rest of the country can be made on four channels. After completion of its second phase projects, Qamdo will be able, through a relay station in Lhasa, to transmit radio facsimile, cables, documents and pictures to all parts of the country.

CSO: 5500/4143

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ERICSSON OPENS PEKING OFFICE IN HOPE OF SALES SUCCESS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 8 May 85 p 12

[Article by Goran Leijonhufvud]

[Text] Peking--Ericsson is now making a concentrated effort in China--the biggest future market for telephones. The firm opened its office in Peking with a big reception on Tuesday.

Both Swedish and Chinese government members attended.

"China is virgin territory when it comes to telephones. The country has half a telephone for every 100 inhabitants. In Sweden we have 70," said chief engineer Nils-Goran Englund.

China is scheduled to go from 5 million lines today to 35 million 15 years from now. Ericsson wants to be part of that. The firm's goal is to sell 1 million lines a year within 10 years.

Similar efforts will be made with respect to switching systems and telephones.

"The first telephone installed in China 90 years ago came from L. M. Ericsson," vice president Jan Stenberg said in his speech.

Ericsson has gradually rebuilt the China market. Today that country is 17th on the list of the company's customers.

Recently Ericsson lost out on a big deal in Peking. One problem is that the concern cannot offer the same credit terms as its competitors. But for the city of Dalian a combination of credit and assistance is being discussed. Business deals are under way in two other cities.

This week Ericsson is holding a seminar in Peking on telephony, mobile telephones and fiber optics. Over 130 people from all over China will take part.

Social Affairs Minister Sten Andersson was one of the speakers at the dedication on Tuesday. He is currently on a visit to China. Among the Chinese

participants were Ma Yi, vice chairman of the government's economic commission, and Jia Shi, deputy minister for telecommunications.

Ericsson is the latest of a number of big Swedish companies that have opened offices in Peking in the last 2 years.

The next Swedish company to locate in China will be the commercial firm of Elof Hansson which will open a branch office in Peking next week.

Elof Hansson, which has traded with China since the 1950's, exports such things as cellulose, paper and machinery and imports textiles and consumer items, among other things.

6578

CSO: 5500/2644

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ANHUI CONFERENCE URGES POSTAL DEVELOPMENT

OW111111 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] The provincial conference on postal and telecommunications work ended in Hefei on 7 May after a 3-day session. The conference pointed out that postal and telecommunications departments should do away with the conventional idea that the government monopolize postal and telecommunications services; but that Anhui's postal and telecommunications services should be developed at all levels, and by all avenues.

The meeting maintained that, following a 3-year readjustment and implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Anhui's telecommunications services have improved considerably in terms of capacity, quality, and profit. During the 6-year period from 1979 through 1984, the number of telephones in Anhui increased from 20,250 to 53,000 units, the number of long-distance telephone lines from 704 to 1,293, and the revenue from postal and telecommunications services kept increasing each year. The postal and telecommunications services today, however, are still unable to meet the needs of the people, as well as the needs of industrial and agricultural production. Contradictions between supply and demand are still highly conspicuous.

The meeting stressed: Instead of relying on the government to develop postal and telecommunications services, people should completely change their concept regarding how postal and telecommunications services should be operated. Exclusive operations by the state should be replaced by a joint operation, participated in by the state, localities, collectives, and individuals, so that the efforts of all social quarters can be mustered to expedite Anhui's postal and telecommunications development.

During the session, Lu Rongjing, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Yang Jike and Zhang Dawei, vice governors of Anhui; and Zhu Gaofeng, vice minister of posts and telecommunications, spoke and gave their guidance. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government pointed out that Anhui's economic development has been hindered by inadequate telecommunications services, and that, to enliven the economy, the province's postal and telecommunications services must be expedited, as are its communications and transport services, and the development of the province's energy resources. They said that postal and telecommunications departments must heed the enthusiasm of various localities and departments in operating postal and telecommunications services, and encourage various quarters to serve society by setting up agencies, or sponsoring various types of joint services.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

SHAANXI RADIO STATION--On 30 April, the Weinan People's Broadcasting Station began operations, becoming the province's first broadcasting station developed from a broadcasting center run by a city (or county). This broadcasting undertaking has developed rapidly in Weinan. This year, they have further perfected the responsibility system, have recruited six peasant reporters, and have established a part-time correspondent force of over 400 members. In addition, the station has set up reporters' centers in four districts, namely Gushi, Guandao, Yangbu, and Chongning. The number of self-produced special programs has also been increased from one to five. [Text] [Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 85 p 1 HK]

ZHU XUEFAN ON POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS--Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said today that posts and telecommunications departments must thoroughly do away with the monopolization mentality and bureaucratic attitude and accelerate postal and telecommunications construction through various channels, at various levels, and in a planned and selective manner. He made the above remark in a speech at a forum commemorating the 35th founding anniversary of RENMIN YOUDIAN [PEOPLE'S POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS]. He said: Recently the central authorities have adopted a series of preferential policies for posts and telecommunications. While invigorating the operations, posts and telecommunications departments should actively use modern communications science and technology in speeding up the remodeling of postal and telecommunications networks in order to be the precursor of the national economy. RENMIN YOUDIAN was one of the specialized newspapers founded shortly after the establishment of new China. At the present, it is also the publisher of ZHONGGUO BAOKAN [CHINESE NEWS-PAPERS AND PERIODICALS]. Posts and Telecommunications Minister Yang Taifang and responsible persons of press and publication circles in the capital also attended the commemorative meeting. [By reporter Li Anding] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

CHANGCHUN COUNTY-LEVEL TV STATION--Jilin Province's first county-level TV station--the Yushu TV station--began broadcasting on 20 April. Vice Governor Liu Yunzhao and responsible comrades of the relevant provincial and Changchun City departments attended the opening ceremony. This TV station broadcasts on channel 2 with a power of 1 kilowatt. It is receivable by people living within a diameter of 35 km of the TV station. In addition to relaying central and provincial services, it will also broadcast rural technical and social service programs. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Apr 85 SK]

NANCHANG TV STATION--The Nanchang Television Station will officially begin operations on 1 May 1985 to transmit programs twice a week on a temporary schedule. Its transmission equipment and antennas were installed, and a trial transmission was completed. Reception in Nanchang City and its suburbs, and in a number of its suburban counties, was reported to be good. [Summary] [Nanchang Jiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 85 OW]

SHANDONG ZIBO RADIO STATION--The Zibo People's Broadcasting Station and the Zibo Television Station will formally begin broadcasting service on 1 May. On the morning of 28 April, a ceremony was held to mark the beginning of broadcasting. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 85 SK]

DIGITAL RADIO LINKS FROM FINLAND--Telenokia, Inc. has received its first order for a digital radio link in China. The order consists of several different systems that will be delivered to Jinan in Shandong province. The order is worth around 5 million marks. "The order is important since we have won a new market," said Telenokia export chief Mikael von Hertzen. [Text] [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 19 Apr 85 p 18] 6578

CSO: 5500/2644

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE EXAMINES STRUCTURE OF PHILIPPINES COMMUNICATIONS

HK22154 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 85 p 5

[By Feliciano H. Magno]

[Text] Ongoing government efforts to rationalize the broadcasting industry offer an opportunity to recast the domestic communications structure into one that does not expose national security and sovereignty.

A study on the state of modern communications in the country by University of the Philippines social scientists and historian Renato Constantino said that this recasting will also help remove the lip service that has marked Philippine participation in the movement for a new International Information and Communications Order (NICCO) being waged in the United Nations by developing countries.

The study said the country's media, telecommunications, telephone system and other venues for relaying information are under foreign domination plus endangering national security and sovereignty.

The Constantino study is the latest development in a continuing but seldom publicized effort to various concerned citizens groups for a national communications policy that is truly Filipino and free from foreign domination or control.

The so-called rationalization of the broadcast industry is perceived as part of the government's response to the agitation of citizens groups. Announced last March, the rationalization moves have been described as mainly geared towards helping the industry achieve economic viability in its operations. However, political opposition sectors have denounced it as an attempt to reimpose tight government control on radio broadcasting as in the martial law years (1972-1981).

Drawing from various other expert studies on the structure of modern communications in the Philippines today, the Constantino paper said the following adequately reflects foreign domination if not control:

--Philippine newspapers, television and radio are dependent on press agencies operated by Western-based transnational corporations (TNCS) for the foreign news and entertainment contents of their daily offerings.

--The domestic satellite system has for its major supplier a Japanese conglomerate.

--Modernization and expansion of the nation's telephone monopoly is being undertaken by a West German conglomerate which also operates in 128 other countries, its Philippine operation calling for installation in Manila and major regional centers of "an all-digital telephone and switching system in 1986."

--The country's telecommunications system is virtually being run by Western-based international carriers one of which has been in operation as a "carrier's carrier" way back in 1967, the American military being its biggest customer.

Constantino stressed that such a situation poses "long-range implications on national security and sovereignty because foreigners can have unlimited access to the country's data, and even secrets."

He added that the situation calls for an intensive review of present national communications policy since foreigners' easy access to and knowledge of the "country's resources and even potentials can be used against it in any negotiation" and that the "close connection between the TNCS and the U.S. military apparatus makes this power doubly ominous."

The study likewise cited records which show that certain owners of media in the country were reportedly instrumental in effecting the linkups with TNCS in the satellite and telecommunications fields.

Foreign domination of the electronic media, particularly television, is amply demonstrated by TNCS' hogging three-fourths of air time for advertising aside from being major suppliers of prime time TV programs as in the case of American, British and Japanese game shows, animated cartoons: thrillers and situation comedies, the study said.

Proliferation of foreign-sourced programs in Philippine television is due to their being offered at bargain basement prices for purposes of "cultural penetration and influence, the lucrative export of the American lifestyle and consumption patterns," the study explained.

It added that a "more ominous motive" from such a cultural penetration stems from the "close interconnection between the U.S. Government and media: the expansion of U.S.-sponsored TV hookups facilitates global electronic surveillance through communications satellites."

Western-based TNCS domination of communications in Third World or developing countries is making progress for NIICO a painful one with the movement remaining "a hope, a long-term objective" but all the more worthwhile to pursue despite the formidable obstacles, the study said.

In the Philippines, the study said refashioning of the domestic communications system to primarily serve the real socioeconomic interests of Filipinos must solve two pressing problems.

It defined one as a vertical flow of information from the top with no flow back from the bottom while the other, ownership of vehicles of national information, is dominated by groups with tie-ups with foreign communications monopolies.

The study said support by the Philippine Government for the NIICO is an opportunity for organized citizens groups to keep pushing demands for a free and independent Filipino press.

While the working area for real reforms in media is indicated by the study as limited, still there is enough room for committed communicators to help bring about the needed changes, specially in airing on translating opinions of the "inarticulate mass" on pressing national issues.

The study stressed that while the communications revolution has also arrived in the Philippines, the "magic wrought by computers, telephones, telex machines, video recorders, etc., is monopolized by a narrow urban elite," a situation that must be corrected if communications in the country are to serve interests of the majority.

It warned against falling into the "error of thinking that reforms within media will solve the problems of freedom of expression. We must view communications as part and parcel of international and national structures. We cannot entertain the illusion that we can have a free media simply by a change of leadership without changing structures that cause oppression and encourage a popular consciousness that perpetuate an unjust system. Even if we change the ownership of present media, new interests intertwined with international monopolies would still constitute a restraining factor against democratic forces."

The study acknowledged that bringing about a communications system in the country is a truly responsive to the people's needs would be a complex job. However, it said the way is pointed to by the Macbridge report on the NIICO as submitted to the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

CSO: 5500/4332

17 June 1985

THAILAND

CONCERNS RAISED IN NAKHON PHANOM OVER LPDR RADIO

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 16 Feb 85 p 7

["Our Area" column by Somchit Sutsongwon: "Warning Signal"]

[Text] Our area. Today let me speak of the area of the province of Nakhon Phanom, the border city on Siamese territory in northern Isan, where the tributaries of the Mekong of various countries are the lines dividing their borders. The villagers of the area are suffering economic "oppression" in agricultural production and in terms of food because of the order from "above" to stop moving products before permission is received, claiming it is for national "security." This order only applies to one province in Thailand.

In addition to economic oppression, villagers in this area are being mentally oppressed as well, many nearly having "nervous disorders" because of the mental disturbances to the Thais of Lao People's Democratic Radio broadcasts that are now being tested on the air....

Nakhon Phanom Province has a radio station that receives government news reports from three places. The Voice of Thailand has the power to broadcast for a distance of 10 km. The radio station of Army Region 2, Phrayot Muang Khwang Camp, has the power to broadcast 10 km, and the radio station of Naval Station 7 general headquarters, Mekong River Operations Unit, has the power to broadcast 20 km. All three of these stations broadcast from 6:00 until 23:00 hours. These stations broadcast on AM. Whether the villagers can hear them or not, they have to endure them because they cannot hear broadcasts from the many stations in Bangkok, as it is almost 1,000 km away.

But now the villagers of this region do not have to endure our radio stations in the area any more because the Lao Democratic People's Republic has set up a transmitter in Vientiane that can broadcast for a distance of 150 km and is now experimenting on the air. It will definitely open it officially in December 1985.

Director of Public Relations, however you are going to improve the quality of the radio stations in your purview, do it fast because now the area of Nakhon Phanom can barely hear the various radio stations at all. Or do you want the villagers to receive the worthless news from the Lao radio station, because that is a "warning signal" that we must find a solution quickly.

17 June 1985

THAILAND

SATELLITE USE IN GROUND SURVEY SUCCEEDS

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 15 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Article" Thailand Able To Use Satellites To Find Salty Land"]

[Excerpts] Thai scientists have experienced another success in being able to use satellite pictures to survey salty areas in the earth. This is the first time in Asia that up-to-date technology has been widely applied to benefit the people, because it will help the populace to know whether the land on which they make a living is in a salty or non-salty area and will help the government to find solutions.

Dr Chumphon Sawatdiyakon, secretary of the national research committee, in his capacity as chairman of the committee for resource survey by satellite, revealed that Thai scientists have had the first success in Asia in using satellite pictures in surveying for salty areas in the earth, widely applying up-to-date technology to the benefit of the people. Scientists he mentioned included Sr Somsiri Arunin, a scientist from the Department of Earth Development, and Associate Professor Dr Prasit Praphinmongthonkan from Chulalongkon University. This survey will help the government identify salty areas in the Northeast and will be used in prevention and solution.

Dr Chumphon further revealed that both scientists were funded by the national research council to carry out research using computers to analyze data from satellite surveys of resources to identify salt in the earth in the northeast of Thailand. The survey resulted in calculations that are 90 percent correct. The data is ready for use in plans for developing salty areas in the Northeast and will be of great benefit in helping the farmers who will cultivate this area, advised by the government based on these data to prevent failures.

The chairman of the committee for resource survey by satellite revealed that the studies found that salty earth in the Northeast covers 17.8 million rai, with varying levels of salt. That is, 1.47 million rai are strongly salted, 3.69 million are moderately salty, and 12.64 million rai are slightly salty; and another 19.4 million rai are potentially salty. This gives farmers a lot of trouble, because it seems some farmers have unknowingly borrowed money from the bank to plant these areas without success.

Dr Chumphon also revealed that earlier surveys of the land in this area used large amounts of manpower, money, and time without results, but that the

research of the two Thai scientists will give immediate results, allowing the people to know whether they are in salty areas or not and helping government units to carry out proper solutions. For example, in potentially salty areas we must protect the balance in the natural environment, prevent destruction of forests, and dig ditches for the flow of water to cut the flow of water beneath the salty land toward natural water sources, which destroys the state of the environment.

Finally, Dr Chumphon maintained that the government's allowing the national research council to set up stations to receive satellite pictures is very beneficial to national development because it allows us to know about the state of natural resources like water sources, land conditions, and forests, as well as chemical ores, etc. That our scientists have been able to study and use new technology which should bring benefits to farmers and development in the remote countryside is truly using scientific technology in national development.

99371

CSO: 5500/4328

CANADA

PARTICIPATION IN U.S. SPACE STATION PROJECT ANNOUNCED

Memorandum of Understanding

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 17 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

OTTAWA (CP) — A memorandum of understanding on Canadian participation in the U.S. space station project should eventually be worth more than \$2-billion to Canada's economy and should generate about 9,000 jobs, Minister of State for Science and Technology Thomas Siddon said yesterday.

Canada will join Japan and several European countries in the so-called definition phase of the program, to develop specific proposals for the space station.

After signing the memorandum with NASA administrator James Beggs, Mr. Siddon said Canada's participation makes it "a partner in one of the most complex and visible technological achievements in history."

Canadian participation has been criticized by some who fear the station could be used by the U.S. military and who fear its possible role in development of U.S. Star Wars technology as part of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative.

But Mr. Beggs told reporters the station is intended solely for peaceful commercial and scientific purposes, and the U.S. military has indicated it has no plan to participate in the program.

"That indeed is the way it is being designed, and that is the way the program is being pursued," Mr. Beggs said.

"It is conceivable that at some time in the future the military may want to go into space, obviously with the SDI they may want to go into

space. I expect if they do they will go themselves, on their own."

Mr. Siddon said Canada is convinced the program will lead to international "co-operation in the development, operation and utilization of the space station for peaceful purposes consistent with international treaty obligations."

He predicted Canadian involvement will produce economic benefits exceeding \$2-billion by the end of this century.

Canada can already look back at its own satellite investments and find both economic and social benefits, Mr. Siddon said.

"Through the development of remote-sensing technologies, we are beginning to see a flow of information which is of widespread value in areas of mining and forest management, in search and rescue, in reconnaissance for ice, which is important in regard to the offshore drilling initiatives — so we can make estimates of not only the direct employment to be created by Canada's contribution to this project, but (also) the indirect spin-off."

Under the agreement signed yesterday, Canada will identify by early 1986 exactly which elements of the program it wishes to develop, and what use it would like to make of the station once it is launched.

Ottawa has already allocated \$195-million to Canadian space technology spending for 1985-86, including \$8.8-million from the National Research Council's budget for this fiscal year. The council will serve as program manager for Canadian activities in the program.

Radar System Proposal

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 5 Apr 85 p B12

[Article by Lawrence Surtees]

[Text]

Two Canadian aerospace companies have presented a proposal to build a radar system for the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration to detect orbiting space junk.

The unique surveillance radar is envisaged for use on the \$8-billion manned space station, planned for launch in 1992, and could be used aboard NASA's space shuttle fleet.

Canadian Astronautics Ltd. of Ottawa has teamed with Com Dev Ltd. of Cambridge, Ont., to prepare the proposal and would jointly develop the system. The companies presented the plan to NASA officials at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston, Tex., last month and to the federal Government, which may finance development of the system as part of Canada's contribution to the space station.

Thomas Siddon, federal Science and Technology Minister, announced last month that Ottawa has accepted NASA's invitation to participate on the space station project. The level of financing has yet to be determined and domestic projects will be approved by the National Research Council.

"NASA is very interested in our proposal because they see space junk as one of the key problems associated with placing such a large structure into permanent orbit," said Keith

Ainsworth, vice-president of satellite communications at Com Dev.

The space station would be placed in orbit about 200 to 500 kilometres above the Earth. But that is the band in which virtually all space debris is located or trapped, including spent fuel boosters, old rocket motors, wires, explosive bolts, defunct spy satellites and — a new source of junk — fragments from Russian anti-satellite weapons tests.

The North American Air Defence Command, which tries to keep track of it all, conservatively estimates there are more than 10,000 pieces of debris currently in orbit.

Because of a natural decay of orbit speed, these objects slowly "rain down" to the space shuttle's and station's orbiting altitudes. With velocities 10 times faster than a bullet, even the smallest piece of junk poses a serious hazard for these structures because it can pierce a shuttle's hull, Mr. Ainsworth said.

The new radar system, if built, would use advanced microwave and signal processing technology under development by Com Dev and lead to the development of a more sophisticated radar tracking system than currently used on ground-based radars.

"Such a system would have to

detect and lock on to very small particles over large distances travelling at very high speeds," Mr. Ainsworth said, to allow crews to take evasive action.

The radar would have to operate at very high frequency and power levels. It would work in the Q-band frequency range, which is between 30 Gigahertz and 40 Gigahertz, and higher than space communication frequencies so that the radar pulses would not interfere with communications channels. The radar would also use pulse compression techniques to increase its effective power.

"There is a tremendous potential of downstream business for space-based radar such as rendezvous radars on future satellites," said James Taylor, CAL president.

The companies do not have a development cost estimate for the system, but it would be a multi-million-dollar project.

CAL and Com Dev would each bring their own expertise to the project. CAL's strength is in developing radar antennas, airborne radar systems and testing entire radar systems. Com Dev specializes in communications satellite microwave technology. Microwave devices are at the heart of most radar systems.

The proposal is being evaluated by the NRC space station project office.

CSO: 5520/38

CANADA

MITEL SWITCHING COMPUTER PHONE PRODUCTS IN U.S. MARKET

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 85 p E6

[Text]

Mitel Corp. is withdrawing its Kontakt computer and telephone work station from the United States market in favor of a new product from a major manufacturer of personal computers.

The company confirmed Monday that it will sell and service in the United States, under its own label, the six models of "computer-phones" to be produced by Compaq Computer Corp., a successful personal computer manufacturer. "We will be supporting the Kontakts already out there," said spokesman Mary Murphy, "but will not sell them into the market."

Mitel will continue to sell Kontakts in Canada and the rest of the world, she said.

The product combines a personal computer, a keyboard and a telephone, and allows the integrated use of word processing, spread sheet analysis, electronic mail, database access and time management. One of the pioneers, along with Kontakt, was Northern Telecom's Displayphone.

But Displayphone was relatively inflexible, whereas Kontakt could perform several functions simultaneously, including serving as a normal telephone.

However, Kontakt never identified a market niche and the product never met its promise. One thousand units were sold by early 1984 and the forecast at that time was for sales of another 1,500 units by the end of the 1985 fiscal year in February.

Murphy said Kontakt sales have been "good", but would not release actual figures. She said Mitel was phasing out Kontakt in the U.S. because it is not IBM-compatible in terms of software, which is the major requirement of the U.S. market. The Compaq product is IBM-compatible.

The U.S. market for machines integrating voice and data communications is expected to grow in future as voice and electronic mail and word processing become more common.

Mitel will sell the Compaq products through its SX-2000 dealer network.

CSO: 5520/37

CANADA

SPAR AEROSPACE SATELLITE EQUIPMENT SALES DISCUSSED

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 5 Apr 85 p B3

[Article by Robert Gibbens]

[Text]

MONTREAL — Spar Aerospace Ltd. expects its sluggish satellite communications equipment business to surge in the next few years, says chairman Larry Clarke.

The strength will be based on both domestic and export markets, better technology, deregulation of state communications monopolies, the transfer of major volumes of business data, defence needs and the sheer necessity of developing countries to adopt satellite systems as the only practical way to knit their societies together, he told Le Cercle Finance et Placement du Quebec.

Toronto-based Spar's initial order of 35 satellite earth stations, worth about \$20-million, for China has been increased significantly and more opportunities there are expected.

The company has made an initial \$2-million sale to Indonesia and expects major followup orders as that country struggles to

handle communications for a large population spread over 3,000 islands.

Strength in this sector, plus defence products, aircraft transmissions and gears and aviation services, indicate sales should reach about \$250-million this year. Profit last year was \$15.9-million or \$1.88 a share, compared with \$12.7-million or \$1.73 a share in 1983, before special charges for discontinued operations in both periods.

Spar is confident it can score average annual sales growth of about 20 per cent in the next few years, and it has now achieved a satisfactory diversity of activities, Mr. Clarke said.

The communications equipment market will probably triple in size in the next five years, and a subsidiary in California is working with the parent on ground stations needed for large-volume data and voice transmission

by satellite for banks and other corporations.

Defence applications, such as remote sensing satellites and building of the new North Warning System, will require a great deal of ground equipment, and Spar is hoping its earth stations will be accepted for the NWS.

More commercial satellite communications equipment sales are likely in Latin America, after the company's breakthrough in Brazil, and a major system sale to Nigeria remains a possibility.

After a temporary slowdown in Canadarm space arm work, he said, Spar expects more orders as the technology is improved and adapted to a number of industrial uses.

Spar is also launching research and development of three engineering development models of a infrared search-and-target designation system for both Canada and the United States, with a

federal Government contribution of nearly \$10-million. The work is expected to lead to integration and testing contracts later. Similar contracts will follow if Canada accepts a European-developed, anti-missile system.

The transmission and gear business is running at about \$40-million in sales a year and is profitable, Mr. Clarke said. Steady, if modest, growth can be expected in this sector over the long haul.

In the next few years, Spar will be increasing its penetration of some specialized aerospace markets and may do preliminary design work on a servicing module for the proposed U.S. space station.

Spar has ample financial resources to finance the growth and heavy investment of the next two or three years, he said. Any future acquisitions would have to meet the basic criterion of adding to the company's technical and marketing skills.

CANADA

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CONSIDERING SURVEILLANCE SATELLITE

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 85 p A3

[Text]

The Defence Department should know within five years whether Canada can afford and produce a "space-based surveillance fence" that will guard the country's borders and warn of unfriendly intrusions, a top defence planner said Tuesday.

LeRoy Nelms, the department's associate chief for research and development, told a conference of astronautics specialists that by the late 1990s Canada will need a satellite system that can track interlopers.

The satellite, using high-powered radars and jam-proof telecommunications, would track low-flying missiles and aircraft and pinpoint the location of intruding ships. Studies now under way and scheduled for completion within five years will determine the system's needs and feasibility, Nelms said.

Nelms's remarks to the Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute followed comments by L. D. (Larry) Clarke, chairman of Spar Aerospace Ltd. of Toronto, who said his company has determined that a high-technology "peace-keeping satellite" is technically feasible.

"There is a need...to examine those objects in space whose role is uncertain and to determine whether they are capable of committing a hostile act," Clarke told reporters. Spar analysts have determined that the need can be met by a new kind of satellite.

The so-called Paxsat A, which could be built in Canada using existing technology, would be a mobile satellite that could spot suspicious objects, move in for a closer look and determine from their configuration whether they are capable of being used as weapons.

Clarke suggested Paxsat could be opened to use by all countries under an international pact to ensure adherence to space-weapons treaties and to the peaceful use of space.

The \$278,000 Spar study, funded by the External Affairs Department, determined merely that such a system is possible using state-of-the-art technology. Clarke said such a surveillance capability may already exist in super-power arsenals, but that to his knowledge there is nothing like it in the sky today.

CSO: 5520/37

CANADA

TRILLIUM TELEPHONE SYSTEM FUTURE PLANS DISCUSSED

Electronic Key Telephone

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 8 Apr 85 p B9

[Article by Lawrence Surtees]

[Excerpts]

The growth of Trillium Telephone Systems Inc. is reminiscent of the early days of Mitel Corp., market analysts say. In fact, Trillium was created by Mitel and then spun off in August, 1983. Both companies are based in Kanata, Ont.

Trillium, which makes consumer and small business key telephone products, is still 70 per cent owned by Mitel, but it functions independently. Its shares closed trading at \$12.12 on the Toronto Stock Exchange last week.

"Of all the subsidiaries and spin-offs of Mitel, Trillium is the fastest growing," said Avner Mandelman, executive vice-president of Brown Baldwin Nisker Ltd. of Toronto. "Trillium has the best of all worlds: Mitel technology, Hong Kong and Japanese manufacturing, and strong North American sales forces."

Trillium's specialty is electronic key telephones, suited for small businesses that need between five and 15 telephone sets hooked up to one or two lines. It is a high growth market because the new sets have more features and cost less than the old black rotary dial key sets they replace.

Graham Neathway, president of Trillium, estimates that more than two million of the old sets will be scrapped in North America in the next five years. "Our goal is to get

as much of this new business as possible," he said. The business is worth \$2-billion, based on a replacement price of \$1,000 for an electronic key system.

Trillium is developing a new product that, when ready in two years, is expected to sell for 40 per cent less than current electronic telephones, Mr. Neathway said. Trillium recently received \$1.7-million in federal assistance for the project. The money is repayable in three years and only if the product sells.

Meanwhile, higher sales are expected from a North American dealer network now in place, from recent international business and from a new push into Asian markets.

In the year ahead, Trillium is expected to gain revenue from a new distribution agreement with a Japanese dealer. The dealer obtained certification of Trillium's products from Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. earlier this year.

"We also expect to enter a joint venture with a Chinese manufacturer in the next six months," Mr. Neathway said last week after his return from Hong Kong and discussions with interested Chinese companies. With only three million telephones for one billion people, China is the largest untapped market for any telecommunications manufacturer.

Business Product Line

Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 85 p E3

[Text]

After a slow start, Trillium Telephone Systems Inc. is beginning to rack up fat sales and healthy profits.

The company announced Monday that sales in the last quarter of its 1985 fiscal year, ending Feb. 28, reached \$7.9 million and profit was \$1.4 million, thanks to demand for two business systems introduced last fall.

Trillium manufactures telephones and telephone systems for the consumer and small business markets. It offers telephones with a wide array of user features ranging from one to six outside lines and up to 16 extensions.

The successful fourth quarter did not offset slow sales early in the fiscal year of its first and smallest system, aimed at the home market. For the year, sales of \$14.8 million produced a loss of \$743,000 or 22 cents a share. It earned \$138,000 on sales of \$5.4 million in the third quarter.

Trillium is 70 per cent owned by Mitel Corp., on whose technology the company's products are based, and 30 per cent owned by public shareholders. The company was formed in mid-1983.

Executive vice-president Paul Wilker said the company will round out its business product line this year with systems based on two outside lines, a full-featured stand-alone telephone, and a system serving at least six lines, that the company will not discuss.

Its research and development costs will be about \$4 million, about the same as in fiscal 1985.

Its current products are the 109 (the home product, with one phone line and up five extensions and four intercom units) and the two business systems the 308 (three outside lines and up to eight extensions) and 616 (six outside lines

and 16 extensions).

Wilker said the company hopes to increase sales by about \$2-million each quarter and is hoping for total sales in fiscal 1986, ending next February, of \$50 million.

(This time last year, however, the company was forecasting sales for the year just ended of \$22.5 million and profit of \$1.6 million. Even last September, the company was forecasting sales of \$18 million in the six months from September to February, when in fact 13.3 million was sold.)

Wilker said the company should report steady profits in the next year, although he would not make a forecast. The company's rosy forecasts are predicated on millions of old-style electromechanical systems, known technically as the 1A2 but identifiable to outsiders as telephones with a row of pushbuttons along the base, wearing out in the next five years, to be replaced by the electronic systems.

The new systems cost no more, Wilker said, but provide single button access to frequently called numbers, paging, intercom, internal calling and last-number redial and controls over long distance calling that provide productivity and cost savings.

this lucrative market.

The company has an order backlog of about \$2 million, including a \$1.1 million order from Alberta Government Telephones. The 109 home system, although selling slowly in North America, has found markets in Sweden, Japan and Pakistan, and the firm is investigating the potential of the Chinese market, where the priority need is effective use of single telephones serving an entire enterprise.

CSO: 5520/37

CANADA

PLANS FOR TWO LARGE FIBER OPTICS NETWORKS REPORTED

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 12 Apr 85 p B15

[Article by Lawrence Surtees]

[Text]

Domestic fibre-optic manufacturers and suppliers received a major boost this week with announcements that construction of two separate fibre telecommunication networks worth a total of \$300-million will begin this year.

Telecom Canada, a consortium of nine major telephone companies and Telesat Canada, said it will begin construction this year on a coast-to-coast fibre-optic network that will be in place by the end of the decade.

Canadian National Railways and CNCP Telecommunications of Toronto said they will construct a fibre-optic line between Vancouver and Edmonton, and officially announced construction plans for a line linking Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

Fibre optics use laser beams to transmit voice and data signals through hair-thin strands of glass.

John Farrell, president of Telecom Canada, said construction of the 7,000-kilometre line will start in the summer and will cost at least \$200-million.

"Telecom Canada will develop the specifications of the network, which will be constructed by the member telephone companies."

The telephone companies will be responsible for the portion of the line in their operating territory, as well as procuring the equipment from suppliers, he said.

"Such a network will be able to serve demand for interprovincial long-distance facilities, data communications and other network services at more affordable costs well into the end of the century."

Many member telephone companies have been constructing fibre-optic trunk lines since 1980 within their territory. Saskatchewan Telecommunications has the most extensive fibre-optic network, which is also used to distribute cable television signals throughout the province. Bell Canada is no longer using copper wires for its long-distance trunk lines and has more than 16,000 kilometres of fibre-optic line in place. British Columbia Telephone Co. Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C., has started construction of several networks and New Brunswick Telephone Co. Ltd. of Saint John is building a \$22-million, 1,050 kilometre fibre-optic system.

The two CN Rail-CNCP lines, totalling 1,958 kilometres, will cost \$100-million and be completed by 1987.

ed by 1987.

Installation of fibre-optic cable, supplied by Canstar Communications of Winnipeg, began recently near Toronto. The subsidiary of Canada Wire and Cable Co. Ltd. of Toronto will also begin delivery of cable in September for the Vancouver-to-Edmonton line. The Toronto-to-Montreal link should be completed this year.

To lay the cable, CN Rail has developed a special cable plow mounted on a flatcar, pulled by a locomotive and followed by gondola cars holding reels of cable. The hydraulic blade makes a trench along CN's right-of-way and the cable is fed into it.

The Vancouver-Edmonton line results from CN Rail's need for telecommunication services along the new double track and the eastern line results from CNCP's need for new network capability. CNCP intends also to build a cross-Canada fibre-optics system along CN Rail's right-of-way.

Northern Telecom Canada Ltd. of Mississauga, Ont., will provide the electronic equipment for CN Rail's use in the West.

CSQ: 5520/37

CANADA

NORTHERN TELECOM ANNOUNCES DIGITAL SWITCH SALE TO JAPAN

Toronto THE GLOBE AND MAIL in English 2 Apr 85 p B21

[Article by Lawrence Surtees]

[Text]

Coincident with a visit by top company officials to Japan this week, Northern Telecom Ltd. of Mississauga, Ont., announced its first sale of a digital telephone switch to a Japanese customer.

The sale of an SL-1 business private branch exchange (PBX) to the Hanamaki Hotel complex in Hanamaki, Japan, follows an agreement with Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. of Tokyo, — which, with \$46.8-billion (U.S.) in assets, ranks as the world's largest telephone company and is about to go public, shedding its status as a government monopoly.

Northern Telecom's SL-1 sale is also believed to be the first sale of a digital switch to NTT by a foreign

telecommunications manufacturer.

NTT won the contract to modernize the Hanamaki Hotel's telephone system, and in turn selected Northern Telecom's switch, awarding the \$375,000 (Canadian) contract to Northern Telecom Japan Inc. of Toronto, the recently formed subsidiary of Northern Telecom International Ltd.

A spokesman for Northern Telecom International said the Hanamaki contract is "the first of a series of similar contracts with NTT," and Northern Telecom has also won a contract to provide an SL-1 switch that will be installed in the Chikaku Hotel that was completed last month.

Last April, Northern Telecom Inc. of Nashville won the first contract by a U.S. company to sell telephone

sets to NTT under a \$2-million (U.S.) contract to provide 60,000 electronic Harmony telephones to the utility.

With only 9.5 per cent of 1984 revenues of \$4.37-billion (Canadian) coming from sales off North America's shores, Northern Telecom has embarked on a push into Asian markets.

Edmund Fitzgerald, president of Northern Telecom; A. Jean de Grandpré, chairman of parent company Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. of Montreal; and Robert Richardson, BCE president, are in Japan this week for discussions with NTT and Japanese officials to explore further opportunities. Through BCE's international contract arm, Northern Telecom is also hoping to win a major telephone system contract in Thailand.

CSO: 5520/37

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DAILY ELABORATES ON RADIO MARTI ACTIVITIES

AU231055 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 May 85 p 7

[Boris Latta commentary in the "On the Margin" column: "Tool of Subversion Against Cuba"]

[Text] The Radio Marti broadcasting station began its "activities" 20 May in Florida. Its name could perhaps suggest that this broadcasting station has a progressive orientation. However, the very fact that it is located in Florida and that its sponsors sit in Washington disproves this impression, which at the first glance could seem possible. And its name? It merely rounds off the heckling nature of the broadcasting station, which was provocatively named by its spiritual fathers after the Cuban national hero Jose Marti. With the setting up of the broadcasting station, the American continent received its Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. This time the aim is to disseminate among the Cuban population distrust in their government and in the socialist system Cuba has been building for 25 years. Cuba has become the target of increased ideological subversion, subversion similar to that which the United States has been carrying out for decades against the European socialist countries. However, Mr Speakes, White House press secretary, calls the spouting of lies and semitruths "objective, balanced reports," in keeping with the vocabulary used by his bread-givers.

The existence of Radio Marti affirms the fact that the White House always has a destructive element at hand whenever even the smallest prospects of a solution crop up on the horizon (in this instance we have in mind issues of a bilateral U.S.-Cuba character). Naturally, nobody is claiming that Cuban-American relations have been good in the past. Despite this, the two sides recently achieved several bilateral agreements, above all thanks to Cuba's initiative. The setting up of the heckling broadcasting station has, deplorably, turned these agreements into valueless pieces of paper.

In the recent period the setting up of Radio Marti was yet another step undertaken by Washington on the path of attempts to blunt the effort of the people on the Latin American continent to hold on to their own political orientation and to decide on their own fate without interference from abroad.

The United States announced 3 weeks ago its discriminatory measures against Nicaragua, aimed at destroying the Sandinist revolution. As the course of events later showed, it has remained isolated in its activities. It can be presumed that, as in the past, in this instance, too, the U.S. plans against Cuba will miss their target: Radio Marti broadcasting station will not break the Cuban people.

CSO: 5500/3023

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS CONDEMN RADIO MARTI--The General Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists has resolutely condemned the activity of the so-called Radio Jose Marti station broadcasting from U.S. territory. A statement issued in Prague today notes that its broadcasts exacerbate tension in an already explosive region of Latin America and the Caribbean. This propaganda aggression amounts to interfering in Cuban internal affairs and violating its sovereignty. The democratic journalists of the world therefore appeal to the United Nations Organization, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Organization of American States to condemn the activity of this inflammatory station as an act of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 May 85]

CSO: 5500/3023

JPRS-TTP-85-016
17 June 1985

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

POSTAL ACCORD WITH PRC--On Friday [26 April], an agreement was signed in Beijing between the Ministries of Posts and Telecommunications of the GDR and the PRC on scientific-technical cooperation. The delegation led by Rudolph Schultze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of posts and telecommunications, had earlier discussed perspective development lines for cooperation in this field with Yang Taifang, PRC minister of posts and telecommunications. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Apr 85 p 7 AU]

CSO: 5500/3028

YUGOSLAVIA

TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PRESENT STATUS

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 27-29 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by R. Krcunovic: "Needs Argue for More Dynamic Development"]

[Text] In the context of modern business operation good communications are one of the basic prerequisites for economic efficiency, which depends in large part on rapid and quality transmission of information and data. The principal task of our PTT [postal, telegraph and telephone] service, then, is with a network consisting of modern equipment and an up-to-date organization of work to guarantee faster and better-quality satisfaction of the needs of the economy and society for its services, as has been envisaged by the proposal of specific tasks of the Yugoslav PTT enterprises in carrying out the Economic Stabilization Program.

Judging by the figures which the Community of Yugoslav PTT Enterprises has, the present functioning and quality of telecommunications is characterized by a tendency toward definite decline--and that in the lower levels of the network and between central transit offices because the number of cables is below the minimum prescribed. This is because of the lag in building trunk and intercity facilities, resulting from the shortage of funds to purchase equipment. In general the situation is certainly most serious in the underdeveloped hill-and-mountain areas, island towns and the tourist region of the Adriatic during the season. It is well known, however, that the solution to this problem should be sought in pooling the resources of the JPTT [PTT enterprises of Yugoslavia] with sociopolitical communities interested in improving the functioning of this type of transportation.

Program and Prospects

According to the conception for the development of transportation and communications, and in conformity with the commitments of the stabilization program and the Social Compact on Transportation Policy, when a certain number of facilities are completed in telecommunications, there will be a considerable improvement in the situation in this activity at the very outset of the next medium-term period. By the end of 1986, for example, construction of the "central" coaxial cable will be completed, which incidentally has particular importance from the standpoint of expanding capacity and improving the quality of telegraph-telephone service and transit traffic. Construction will also

continue on the trunk and international telegraph-telephone facilities linking 17 existing central transit offices with the "central" cable, and then on international transmission systems in conformity with intergovernmental obligations assumed with neighboring countries.

So that harmony will be guaranteed between the existing transmission systems and the capacities of central telegraph-telephone offices there are also plans to expand the network for inclusion of about 400,000 unused telephone connections built in the current planning period as well as about 2 million new connections. Expansion of existing facilities of transmission systems is supposed to increase the number of telephone connections from 2.2 million in 1984 to about 4.5 million toward the end of this decade, which would also afford more efficient domestic, international and transit service.

Provision has also been made to build a unified public Yugoslav data transmission network--JUPAK, as the basis for faster and better-quality flow of information, but also for creating the conditions for introduction of new services to meet the requirements of a modern economy and society.

One of the most extensive investment undertakings in the coming period is certainly construction of the third satellite station in Ivanjica, which will serve the purpose of diversification, that is, as an alternative transmission system for quite distant countries. The program also called for construction of a Yugoslav public radio network which would link up two-way radios in vehicles over the entire country and make it part of the telecommunication system of the Yugoslav PTT.

In any case the guidelines for development in the coming medium-term period have as a whole relied on greater representation of telecommunication and information systems in development plans in all branches of transportation and communication, especially rail transportation, but in those of other activities in the economy as well.

Achieving a More Functional System

The Yugoslav PTT network is organized today on the principle of division of traffic which flows from lower to higher levels. The master plan divides the telephone network into 27 transit areas which have central transit offices, which are also connected to one another by large-capacity transmission systems. The transit areas are further divided into 87 network groups whose main central offices are linked to the central transit offices and to the transmission system. The transit and main central offices and networks of connecting lines which link them constitute the trunk facilities of the Yugoslav PTT network. In an area of network groups telephone traffic flows through 374 junction offices and 2,393 terminal offices, and international traffic through 4 international exchanges and networks of transmission systems, while intercontinental traffic emanates from the two ground stations by means of satellite.

Work done in 1984 to carry out the "central" cable program included laying 72.2 percent of its total length, and the commitment has been made to complete the entire project within the period stipulated in the contract. The work

covers four intercity exchanges--Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Sarajevo, and the two ground satellite stations for intercontinental traffic in the INTEL-SALT system--"Yugoslavia 1" and "Yugoslavia 2," with a total of 148 telephone channels for communications with the Near East, Middle East and Far East, and the countries of America, Africa and Australia.

The present international facilities are not completely meeting the need for this type of traffic, especially international transit, and certain measures are being taken to provide an optimum solution to this problem as soon as possible. The construction of intercity exchanges and trunk and international transmission systems in the current medium-term period has been running behind, which has resulted in obstructed traffic between certain transit exchanges.

In domestic service, in view of the needs of the economy and society, building a system of communications in rural areas cannot be a task confined exclusively to the Community of Yugoslav PTT enterprises, but must involve all interested entities. Moreover, the production of devices and equipment should be entrusted to the domestic industry, which must equip itself to make delivery as early as possible. In spite of the efforts of PTT organizations, however, the needs of users have not been satisfied in all areas.

7045

CSO: 5500/3021

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

COLOMBIA PROPOSES REGIONAL DEFENSE OF GEOSTATIONARY ORBIT

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 7 May 85 p B-5

[Text] With a view toward the first session of the World Radiocommunications Administrative Conference, to be held this August in Geneva, Switzerland, Colombia will propose the formation of a Latin American united front to reject the prevailing method of "first come, first served" in the geostationary field, to defend the right that should include all the nations of the world.

According to the report, the international conference will be devoted particularly to the planning of space telecommunications services in the geostationary orbit.

During the third meeting of the advisory commission to analyze the proposal of a satellite for Colombia, which took place yesterday, the communications minister, Noemi Sanin Posada, remarked that, about a year ago, a preparatory group had been established for the purpose of conveying a report containing grounds, on our country's behalf, the text of which will be submitted in advance to the equatorial nations and to the Latin American group in order to seek their support.

An analysis of the contents of the bloc proposals will be made at the Third Andean Preparatory Meeting, to be held in Bogota at the end of the month.

The advisory commission also discussed legal, technical and economic aspects of the offer that the Pan Am Sat firm has made to the Colombian Government, consisting of the formation of an association to utilize the satellite Wesar VI, recently recovered by the shuttle "Discovery."

2909
CSO: 5500/2075

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM---The pilot plan for a rural telephone system will be dedicated in Cochabamba on 11 October. It will link the interior of the country with direct dialing systems to cities and communities of the zone and abroad. This system has reportedly been duely texted and is in good condition to be put into operation on 11 May. According to the contract, Bolivia will not pay anything for 2 years for the service of this system to the Brazilian company, because this is a test period, but that based on the results, contracts will be signed to extend the system throughout the country. [Summary] [La Paz CADENA PANAMERICANA in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 85 PY]

CSO: 5500/2077

CUBA

INITIAL REACTION TO RADIO MARTI BROADCASTS

Ties With U.S. Affected

PA201432 Paris AFP in Spanish 1258 GMT 20 May 85

[By Andre Birukoff]

[Excerpts] Havana, 20 May (AFP)--Observers estimated today that relations between Cuba and the United States will begin a new period of grave tension following the Cuban Government's suspension of immigration agreements between the two countries signed in December. According to the same observers, this highly significant measure was prompted by the U.S. decision to finally implement a project that had been delayed for more than 3 years: the creation of Radio Marti, an anti-Castro station.

A few hours before the transmission scheduled for 0930 GMT today began, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon, who signed the immigration agreements with the United States on 14 December, announced the decision of his government to James Todd, an official of the U.S. Interests section in Cuba. Questioned by newsmen after the meeting, Todd, who was visibly uneasy because of the meeting, refused to make any statements.

In fact, at first glance the Cuban response seems to be unusually severe and even out of proportion. A radio station which, up to now, the Cubans themselves had not taken too seriously, has caused an almost total break in the immigration flow between the two countries that had been restored only last year through four sessions of difficult negotiations.

A small group of former political prisoners accompanied by their families, 28 in all, left Havana this week at the same moment the government was announcing its decision and it seems that they will be the last group to leave the country for a long time.

However, the Cuban response to Radio Marti does not only involve the immigration agreements. In fact, according to observers, what is really being questioned now is the possibility of a dialogue between Cuba and the United States. The communique issued by the Cuban Government

and delivered to the foreign press states that Havana also suspends "every type of trip to Cuba by Cuban-born individuals residing in the United States, except for cases which are strictly humanitarian."

According to today's official communique, Havana could take "additional measures" concerning "communications" between Cuba and the United States. This point was not explained any further, but it could involve the total banning of trips by U.S. citizens--trips which are already very unusual because U.S. laws only allow trips for study purposes or trips by newsmen.

The Cuban Government decided to put an end to its "unilateral collaboration" with the United States. This refers to "illegal exits" from Cuba and also, it seems, to the hijacking of planes or even the drug trafficking--referred to, apparently, as "other activities" in the official communique. The Cuban Government had been applying very severe measures to hijackers and easily granted the extradition of drug traffickers. According to observers, things could be very different now.

In conclusion, the communique states that the Cuban Government reserves the right to also air medium wave transmissions to the United States. This had been tried in 1982 and the Cuban transmissions had created interference for many U.S. stations.

Government Issues Declarations

PA202343 Havana International Service in Spanish 2308 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] A declaration issued by the Cuban Government in the wake of the initial broadcasts of the so-called Radio Marti in the United States has been distributed as an official document of the UN General Assembly. Oscar Oramas Oliva, the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, had requested such an action in a letter to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of that international organization. For several years Cuba has been denouncing official U.S. plans to meddle in Cuban affairs through broadcasts of that radio station before the UN Information Committee and the General Assembly's Special Policy Commission.

Commentary Scores Broadcasts

FL210235 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 85

[NTV commentary on Radio Marti entitled "When Cuba Speaks," by unidentified author; read by announcer Manolo Ortega]

[Text] When Cuba speaks everyone listens, the well-known U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES said recently. The U.S. Administration is obviously trying to silence such an assertion.

Just when the U.S. press is releasing objective articles on Cuban relations with the rest of Latin American countries, Washington goes against every line of reason and makes new attacks. This is the only way one can refer to the beginning of operations of the insulting broadcast station which offends the national dignity.

Ronald Reagan's government leaves behind the rhetoric used in the past and reverts to propagandist measures which remind us of the ones used in the 60's with the creation of Radio Swan, Free Cuba, and others, all paid for and directed by the CIA. History shows that the United States has a lot of experience with this tactic. In 1950 it founded Radio Freedom against the USSR and later Free Europe for the entire socialist community. When the U.S. press says that if Cuba speaks it is heard, it only means that Cuba, together with the rest of the continent's countries, seeks a fair solution to the foreign debt problem which is choking most of those nations.

Washington's reaction, although it was part of an old plan, shows very clearly the weak point in its economic relations with Latin America and when it attacks Cuba, it is also indirectly doing the same to other Latin American countries.

Nicaragua's Ramirez Comments

FL210124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] During a brief stopover at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport en route to Europe, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez commented on the counterrevolutionary radio station beginning its broadcasting today.

[Begin Ramirez recording] We believe that this is a time when the U.S. Administration is logically attempting to create tension, unnecessary tension, after such a difficult accord had been reached, so laboriously negotiated between Cuba and the United States, on immigration matters.

This is a very unpremeditated way of risking, as they have, this kind of accord which showed the relaxing of Cuban-U.S. relations. Now this unpremeditated U.S. resolution has provoked an understandable reaction by the Cuban Government which revoked the effects of that accord. Maybe this will make the U.S. Administration realize that it is not taking the right path.

However, it is of concern that the U.S. Administration does not react within the context of these attitudes but on an impulse, without rationally studying the situation but acting on what this impulse itself represents. This is the same attitude we have observed in U.S. relations with Nicaragua. [end of recording]

Argentina's Perez Esquivel Comments

PA201337 Havana International Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 May 85

[Telephone interview with Argentine Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel from Buenos Aires by unidentified reporter--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Perez Esquivel] The decision to install Radio Marti is yet another phase of U.S. aggression against Latin American peoples. It is regrettable that these developments should take place, causing even greater discomfort and concern among the peoples. I think this should be denounced and rejected by the entire world. A request that this measure be reviewed should be made; specifically, the U.S. Congress and people in general should be addressed so they will prevent the continued aggression of peoples in this manner. I think this makes detente and the achievement of hemispheric peace more difficult.

[Reporter] Perez Esquivel, I would like to hear your view on the Cuban Government's stance on U.S. aggression and on the defense of our America's interests.

[Perez Esquivel] I agree with the declaration issued [by Cuba] because the Latin American countries are truly unable to pay this foreign debt. One must try to denounce these actions, which hurt all Latin American peoples. I think that at this stage, when we must seek the paths of peace and detente, reach agreements and a new international economic order, and seek to solve our hemisphere's hunger and poverty problems, it is both immoral and illegal to act in this manner. Therefore I wish to say that we are seriously concerned over this new stage of aggression.

[Reporter] Finally, Perez Esquivel, I would like to know if you find it logical that the name, thoughts, and image of Jose Marti might be used against the peoples of our America?

[Perez Esquivel] Not at all. Marti's memory and spirit were always on the side of the people, not on the side of aggression. Therefore, the use of Marti's name to attack the people is out of the question. Marti's ideas are a totally different thing and they have always been on the side of the people.

Former Dominican President Remarks

PA201723 Havana International Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 20 May 85

[Telephone interview with former Dominican President Juan Bosch by unidentified questioner; date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of the U.S. decision to install the radio station that has offensively been named Radio Marti? What does this mean in the U.S. escalation against the peoples of our America?

[Bosch] It means that the U.S. Government considers as part of its territory all the Latin American states, especially those of the Caribbean. Therefore, it thinks that Washington's authority should prevail in those Latin American countries, in the English-speaking, French-speaking, or Dutch-speaking states in the Caribbean. It is a view that is totally opposed to the principles of international law and the functions of the United States as a forum in which all the states legally recognized by it are equally represented.

[Question] Since we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, we would also like your opinion on the following: The Cuban Government's statement indicates that the transmissions of this subversive station against Cuba are being carried out in a strange, surprising, and devious manner, without a previous warning to the U.S. press except for a terse, hypocritical, and justifying message issued 12 hours ago by the U.S. Interests Section and that this action occurs at a time when various types of constructive steps had been taken to ease the existent tensions between Cuba and the United States.

[Bosch] The United States is not interested in easing tensions. The United States creates tensions and wants to maintain them so as to make itself felt as the supreme authority in all our countries.

[Question] You know the Cuban people and Cuban independence leader Jose Marti. Do you think that the United States can divert the Cuban people's strong support for their revolution on the one hand and on the other hand change Jose Marti's anti-imperialist legacy?

[Bosch] No, they will not be able to achieve this. They should know that they cannot change the Cuban people's way of thinking.

[Question] What do you think of the Cuban affirmation that this is a reprisal for Cuba's policy which, in union with the nations of our America, is struggling for a new international economic order?

[Bosch] That has an important part in the decision, but we must recall that this station could have been put into operation over 2 years ago. I think this is an old plan that is now being implemented. They had not been able to implement it as planned until now, beginning today.

Haitian Leader on Broadcasts

PA210034 Havana International Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 May 85

[Statement by Haitian political leader Gerard Pierre-Charles on the U.S. Government decision to begin Radio Marti broadcasts--recorded]

[Text] The decision by the U.S. Government to begin broadcasting over the inappropriately named Radio Jose Marti constitutes repression. This aggressive policy by Reagan seeks to recover the hegemony of the United States at any cost and does not forgive Cuba or any other Latin

American country for having wanted or still wanting to rid themselves of U.S. domination. We also note an attitude and expression of intervention in the internal affairs of other countries ranging from a covert war against the people of Nicaragua and the economic boycott of this sister nation, the interference that we have always experienced in the affairs of our countries, to the beginning of broadcasts by this station.

This is the most absolute disregard for what can be [word indistinct] in relations between states. Naturally, it is also the pressure of desperation because for 25 years the United States has attempted every maneuver against Cuba and has said that there would be no [words indistinct] the revolution.

It was that of Cuba, and Cuba [words indistinct]. The Sandinist revolution has [word indistinct]. Throughout the continent peoples are beginning to express their discontent and the Latin American governments themselves are adopting more realistic attitudes.

Recently these governments have established diplomatic or economic relations with Cuba. Therefore, the blockade of Cuba has been broken by the strength of the Cuban people and today [words indistinct] again to cause problems in Cuba. However, it is basically expressing its desperation over its impotence because history marches on and regardless of what Reagan does he cannot rewrite history.

Costa Rican Deputy Views Issue

PA201741 Havana International Service in Spanish 1628 GMT 20 May 85

[Telephone interview with Sergio Erick Ardon, Costa Rican deputy, from San Jose--live or recorded]

[Text] In regard to the beginning of transmissions by Radio Jose Marti, I'd like to make the following comment. The truth is that the U.S. Government has not given careful thought to its escalation of aggression against our Latin American peoples. Here in Costa Rica they have installed repeater stations of the Voice of America, which they have named Voice of Costa Rica. The guideline seems to be to launch a kind of a radio war against our peoples, especially in the case of Cuba with the ill-named Radio Jose Marti, and in the case of Nicaragua with the ill-named Voice of Costa Rica. It seems to me that this is one more expression of the aggressive, hostile, and arrogant attitude of the Reagan administration against our peoples. But this is doomed to fail, just as its entire policy of aggression against Nicaragua is doomed to fail.

To give the name of Jose Marti to a station that promotes the domination and subjection of our peoples is a tremendous contradiction. Jose Marti was one of the forefathers of our America, the America that knew and faced the imperialist domination promoted very aggressively by the U.S. Government. Therefore, to name that station after Jose Marti is truly an insult to all of Latin America.

I believe that sooner or later, this station will cease to operate and, in any case, the Cuban people will know how to respond as they have always done, vigorously and with dignity in the face of this new aggression.

The Cuban statement said that the beginning of the transmissions of the ill-named Radio Jose Marti has no other explanation than the clear intention to respond, however clumsily, to the firm and indisputable charges and statements by the Cuban Government concerning the critical situation in Latin America and the Third World, the immoral and unpayable foreign debt, and the cruel economic plundering which the unjust system of international relations has imposed on this country. I also learned of the statement of Commander Fidel Castro, which we feel is very pertinent. It expresses in a very just and specific manner a sentiment that is gaining force throughout Latin America, that the unjust trade terms have led our countries to an unpayable foreign debt. This is a foreign debt that not only affects the current economy but the future development of our peoples as well.

The continent is becoming increasingly aware of the need to face, united, this overwhelming and huge foreign debt imposed on us. I believe that in regard to this, it is evident that Cuba's statements concerning this problem, which I repeat are gaining more support in Latin America, surely bothers the U.S. Government very much.

The U.S. Government is responsible for this situation and would be the one mainly affected when the Latin American peoples unite and respond, as one, to this yoke imposed on us.

I believe that this is probably a measure to strike at or once more seek, but always failing at this, to make Cuba step back in the face of this overall situation. It seems to me that the statement of the Cuban Government is aimed in a just direction.

Panamanian PRD President Comments

PA210339 Havana International Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 20 May 85

[Interview with Berta Torrijos, president of Panama's Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD; questioner not identified, data, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Torrijos] I am very concerned over this lack of communications between the two peoples and governments, especially over the misuse of the information media in order to repress the people. We, as good Panamanians, are very concerned that the best use be made of the communications media to promote the best understanding among all Latin American peoples. Therefore, we oppose the arrogance of any government over another, more so in the case of a people and government that have always struggled for dignity in our countries. We will always side with the people who are waging a just liberation struggle.

As good Cubans you always demonstrated concern for the liberation of Panama and we, under the leadership and political direction of Panama and we, under the leadership and political direction of General [Omar] Torrijos, carried out a policy for better understanding, better communication, and better coordination with every country in the world. Therefore, we will never agree with this kind of subjugation and arrogance of one power over another. With this concern in mind, we will more carefully observe what is happening to you, taking into consideration the repercussions that it has for the rest of the Latin American countries.

[Question] Berta, the Cuban Government's declaration states that this occurs at a time when constructive steps were being taken to lessen tensions between Cuba and the United States. Therefore, the declaration states that these broadcasts are being made in a strange manner, insinuatingly, surprisingly, and without prior notice, giving the impression that it is being done to punish Cuba for the struggle it is waging to unite the rest of our America in defense of a new international economic order. What is your opinion of the struggle being waged by all of the countries of our America, which interests Cuba, Panama, and every Latin America country?

[Torrijos] As Panamanians, we are continuously concerned over this reorganization of the economic, political, and social order. We are always on the side of the peoples who are waging a struggle for normality. We believe that in this reorganization we must all do our share. Nevertheless, some persons misinterpret this. Therefore, we see, with great concern and at a time when our countries are experiencing their greatest economic problems, a reversal of the agreements and steps we took as dignified countries to try to achieve complete liberation and independence. We are worried about the fact that after significant steps were taken for these agreements, the process is actually going backward. Why?

We believe that misunderstandings or misinterpretations are not going to lead to a positive agreement. Our countries are very dignified. We believe that we should not take a step backward on any previous agreement. We must go forward, especially now that we are involved in these great political, economic, and social problems that are convulsing Latin America.

Therefore, the Cuban people should know the great concern of the Panamanian people and mine as president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party. We will closely follow the responsibilities that we attach to political activities. We believe that every country must solve its internal problems, but with the solidarity of other countries with similar problems.

I am quite annoyed that the great North American country should try to resolve its internal differences by immobilizing or disrupting the peace and tranquility of [word indistinct]. In this respect, I believe

that all our governments should be concerned over any action that is taken unilaterally. I want to tell the Cuban people to maintain their dignity and the other countries will understand. Our countries (?should make themselves heard). What is happening to Cuba could happen to any country in Latin America or the world. Let us remain united and uphold our homelands and America. This is why we wish to express our solidarity with the ideas of the Cuban people. No process of good or bad--I mean bad information--should be used to the detriment of the basic interests of the people.

[Question] Berta, do you know Jose Marti, our independence fighter?

[Torrijos] Yes.

[Question] Do you believe that he could truly become a symbol to oppress other peoples, or is he a symbol of the struggle for the liberation of our America?

[Torrijos] Look, Pedro, when someone wants to humiliate a nation, they try to remove its heroes from their pedestals. Jose Marti is the symbol of a great liberation struggle. His name can never be humiliated, he can never be removed from his pedestal and the liberation ideas that he produced can never be erased. That is why we worry about the symbolism of using Marti's name in any struggle against the Cuban people. We oppose the misuse of symbols and the destruction and distortion of ideas through any type of aggression or misinterpretation of agreements.

This could happen not only to the Cubans and Jose Marti, with his great ideas and the struggles he waged beside his people, but could also be transferred to other symbols in Latin America. They may try to destroy other ideas that the people have adopted. What is happening to you could happen to us. We must be aware that when struggles are shared they are strengthened and end in victory. We will never agree with the destruction of the image or ideas of Jose Marti and the worthy Cuban people.

Former Colombian Senator Remarks

PA201452 Havana International Service in Spanish 1306 GMT 20 May 85

[Telephone interview with Apolinar Diaz Callejas, prominent attorney and former Colombian Senator and deputy minister of agriculture, by Pedro Martinez from Colombia--live or recorded]

[Text] [Diaz Callejas] This news is no surprise to us. President Reagan has demonstrated from the beginning of his administration that he does not care about going against international law and UN decisions. Even the OAS sometime ago approved some rules on nonintervention and meddling in the affairs of other countries.

President Reagan could not care less about the law. This is why he practices terrorism against Nicaragua and now has implemented a radio broadcast system aimed at insulting the Cuban people, at distorting terrorist and counterrevolutionary activities against the Cuban regime.

So this is no surprise to me, since President Reagan constantly violates the law. He has mined Nicaragua's ports. He has organized this radio station. He sponsors the counterrevolutionaries acting against the Nicaraguan people. President Reagan is the worst violator of international law in the world. He ignores The Hague International Court of Justice, of which the United States is a member.

We have reached the point at which world public opinion has realized that the Government of the United States, of Mr Reagan, does not respect any international law. This has been the effect produced by this U.S. decision, which is a provocation, a new defiance, and a new offense to the Cuban people.

But I want to tell you, my dear Pedro Martinez, that Latin America as a whole, and Colombia specifically, I guarantee you, rejects this decision by the Reagan government, this new action of the Reagan government against the Cuban revolutionary government.

You can be sure that the Latin American people will continue rejecting this policy of the Reagan government. Furthermore, and this is important, within the United States, attorneys, religious groups, common citizens, and congressmen are opposed to this wild action by a president who, supposedly acting on behalf of Western civilization and Christianity, every day violates international law and places himself outside the law. The Reagan government is outside international law and acts against international law. Someday it will have to face judgment because of these violations.

[Martinez] Apolinar, do you believe that Jose Marti, who masterminded the historic attack on the Moncada barracks, should be used by the United States against the Cuban people and the people of our America?

[Diaz Callejas] Such a use is not only an act of infamy and intellectual knavery, it is also an insult to the history of America. This man is a pathological case. U.S. imperialism chose a sick man, Mr Reagan, to direct its aggressive actions. This man had the nerve to compare the criminals who form part of the mercenary groups that attack Nicaragua as children of Bolivar, as followers of Bolivar. This man does not have any moral, intellectual, or ethical limits to prevent him from giving to that radio station the name of Marti, one of the greatest contributors to the development of independence ideology of Latin America, who has contributed the most to create a Latin American anti-imperialist awareness. This idea of using the name of Jose Marti for the purpose of implementing a policy of aggression against Cuba and to promote terrorism would only fit in the mind of a sick man. We must admit that U.S. imperialism unfortunately chose a sick man as its leader.

[Pedro Martinez] Thank you, Apolinar Diaz Callejas, an important Colombian, for this telephone statement made to Radio Havana.

Portugal's Goncalves on Broadcasts

FL210634 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0555 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Former Portuguese Prime Minister General Vascos Goncalves said the beginning of broadcasts by a U.S. radio station against Cuba was vulgar. The Portuguese politician said: This is a new provocation and an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of a country. He added that the broadcasts of the new U.S. station demonstrate the interventionist policy of President Ronald Reagan.

TANA President Criticizes Operation

PA202049 Havana International Service in Spanish 1745 GMT 20 May 85

[Telephone interview with Guillermo Toriello, former Guatemalan foreign minister and president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, from Mexico City by unidentified questioner--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your opinion of the brazen and provocative decision of the U.S. Government to begin subversive transmissions against Cuba on 20 May through the offensively-named Radio Marti?

[Toriello] I must tell you that yesterday I heard with great indignation the 24 Hours newscast of Televisa indicating that the announced Radio Marti would begin transmissions from the United States as part of the Voice of America. Just the use of that name for the station is an insult to the Cuban people because it is named after their national hero, the great and eminent revolutionary and literary man, Jose Marti. It is also an insult to all the Latin American peoples because of the respect we have for the memory of the great anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist fighter of our America.

That Radio Marti, as they have offensively called it, is parallel to Radio Liberty in Europe, which is also managed by the CIA and the U.S. Government to try to confuse the people. In the case of Cuba, it will be a total failure because in Latin America, the Cuban people are the most politicized people, aware that their revolution has, in addition to providing them with well-being and dignity, given them a great deal of material and spiritual satisfaction. That is why the Cuban people are willing to defend their revolution to the end, to the last drop of their blood.

Now then, this new provocation against Cuba, which had already been announced some time ago in the Santa Fe document of 1980, is an instrument of the hegemonist policy against our America. It has been launched at this time as a reprisal against the Cuban Government because of its worldwide denunciation of the unjust capitalist system. It has been

laid bare by Cuban President Fidel Castro when he demonstrated with figures that the debt and unfair interests demanded by the banks and the IMF cannot be paid by the Third World countries. They cannot pay [number indistinct] in debt and usurer's interest [words indistinct]. Therefore, it is revenge against Cuba because of its firm vanguard position in the defense of the legitimate interests of all Latin American and Caribbean peoples, its firm support for the Contadora Group, its solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle against the imperialist aggression and the Salvadoran people's struggle to throw off the yoke of Durate's tyranny, its solidarity with the Guatemalan people's struggle against the gorillas who are in power and above all against the U.S. efforts for hegemony in the continent.

Cuba's solidarity with the just causes in the world has led the industrial-military complex headed by Ronald Reagan, who is carrying out a neofascist policy, as has unquestionably been revealed by his visit to the Bitburg Cemetery of the assassins and storm troops of Hitler, during which he offended 50 million people who died to eradicate fascism from the world; it shows that this neofascist and racist policy of the Reagan administration seeks with the station to convince not the Cuban people, but the international public about what the Cuban revolution truly means for all the world's revolutionaries.

As a Latin American and as president of the TANA, I condemn that offense against the Cuban people and their distinguished government as a result of the use of the sacred name of Jose Marti, national hero of Cuba.

On expressing this condemnation, I issue a call to all the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces of Latin America and the world to protest this new aggression against Cuba. In addition to arbitrarily usurping the territory of Guantanamo and maintaining a more than 23-year-old blockade that is unjustifiable and that violates all international norms, the United States with this new provocation shows its obstinacy in provoking and attacking one of the most noble peoples of this continent who are carrying out an exemplary revolution.

This vile provocation by the Yankee neofascists against Cuba will only result in a greater unity of the Cuban people in defense of their revolution and their great economic, political, social, and cultural achievements and a strengthening of their clear anti-imperialist conscience. Therefore, I think that far from achieving the objectives that Washington planned, this vile act of offensive transmissions against Cuba will result in a worldwide rejection of this new aggression against Cuba and a more extensive, combative solidarity with the great Cuban people and their illustrious government.

Cpustal Leader Comments

PA210343 Havana International Service in Spanish 2256 GMT 20 May 85

[Telephone interview with Roberto Prieto, permanent secretary of the Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity, Cpustal, from Mexico City by unidentified questioner--live or recorded]

[Text] [Prieto] I, and the Cpustal as well, cannot help but voice strong and total outrage at the new criminal, provocative, aggressive, and utterly senseless action adopted by a leader such as Mr Reagan. Moreover, this is a crime, inasmuch as the Reagan administration's foreign policy regarding Latin America and especially regarding the glorious Cuban revolution and the Sandinist people's revolution is a means to curb our peoples' heroic struggles to overthrow dictatorial regimes and recover liberty and democracy on the continent.

Naturally, it is most outrageous that the name used for this station, a station of slanders, provocations, lies, and aggression, is that of the great Jose Marti. Naturally, Mr Reagan does not stop to consider this. We believe that our people--the workers, the democratic forces--have risen and are rising and to unite and seek joint solutions to our peoples' dramatic situation, and to face the imperialists' warmongering policies; likewise we believe that all our peoples will rightly react to Mr Reagan's cowardly, cynical, and threatening attitude toward Cuba and Latin America.

Thus, the Cpustal is calling on all its affiliated and friendly labor unions to close ranks, to condemn, as they should, to issue statements, and to rally to face the imperialist Yankees' tremendous aggression.

[Question] Mr Prieto, the statement by the Cuban Government on 20 May states that with this measure, the U.S. Government is undoubtedly attempting to create tension and conflict concerning Cuba, conflict that will distract world opinion from the serious foreign debt problems, change the course of Cuban efforts to find an adequate solution to this critical and explosive situation, and squelch Cuban initiative. Do you think the United States will achieve this objective?

[Prieto] Indeed not. The Cpustal has reaffirmed and adopted as its own the very clear and profound statement by Commander Fidel Castro to the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR. Undoubtedly, that is the idea. Yet, undoubtedly we will learn to overcome all these aspects to become even more united; to convey to Cuba our unflinching solidarity; and to tell Cuban workers, people, the glorious Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, and the revolutionary government that once again we will support them in a worthy, strong, and heroic stance.

[Question] Mr Prieto, the objective is to undermine Cuba's domestic order. Knowing the Cuban people, do you think that this imperialist objective will be successful?

[Prieto] The answer will be the same as always: united to defend the revolution; united to move ahead in the revolutionary process, to defend the economy, and to make production more efficient; and most of all to be more effective in protecting the glorious revolution. We do not doubt this, and therefore we will always stand beside the Cuban workers, people, and revolutionary government.

[Question] Before ending, Mr Prieto, how are the preparations for the Latin American trade unions' continental meeting progressing?

[Prieto] We are trying out best to promote this trade unions meeting to give a united reply to the serious foreign debt problem and the IMF policy. We also know that that is one of the aspects annoying the imperialist Reagan administration, but whether they like it or not we workers will learn to join efforts and reach an agreement, to fight together to end the terrible situation we are experiencing. This situation is shameful and is one of exploitation, poverty, hunger, and unemployment caused by the imperialist policy.

Camaguey Workers Denounce Station

FL210522 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0455 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The U.S. Government's decision to begin broadcasts by an anti-Cuba station was repudiated by workers and students at work centers in Camaguey Province. Workers of the collective of the Retangle Company in Guaimaro, in a called meeting, expressed their condemnation of these counterrevolutionary broadcasts and called the U.S. Administration's decision to call the new station Radio Marti ridiculous.

Uruguayan Legislator Comments

FL210330 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The president of the Uruguayan House of Representatives Antonio Marquesano this afternoon arrived in our country invited by the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by ANPP President Flavio Bravo.

[Begin Marquesano recording] We feel that the foreign debt is an unbearable burden for our Republic and, I think, it is the same for all Latin America because I have just come from Venezuela. I have talked with several important Venezuelan leaders and the same concern is present.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of the beginning of operations in the United States of the subversive radio station directed against the Cuban people?

[Marquesano] This is part of a general campaign which naturally will have to be defeated with persistence, with determination, by raising our ideals, remembering the principles of our heroes in their struggle for independence, and mainly, obtaining now an independence that Latin American countries have not yet obtained, which is economic independence.
[end recording]

Background on Station

FL210733 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0708 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] U.S. Attorney General Edwin Baker [as heard] has tried to reduce the importance of his government's decision to begin radio transmission against Cuba but some sources have indicated that the damage has already been done and it will be difficult to repair it.

Since 1981, Reagan and the ultraconservative wing of the Republican Party have pushed plans for the station, which some U.S. senators have called a propaganda medium for Cuban counterrevolutionaries in exile.

The new facility is equipped with repeaters in the Florida Keys and is operated by Cuban counterrevolutionaries who follow the Voice of America's [VOA] editorial policy. The counterrevolutionary radio station has been criticized by many U.S. legislators and its budget was only approved in 1983 under the condition that it be under the control of the VOA.

Brazilian Writer Comments

FL211934 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1222 GMT 21 May 85

[Interview with (Freddy Beto), Brazilian theologian and writer, by Lisa Bustamante; date and place unknown--recorded]

[Text] [Bustamante] We will interview (Freddy Beto), Brazilian theologian and writer and consultant of the grassroots ecclesiastical communities of Brazil, who has also served on the jury for the House of Americas prize.

[(Beto)] I think that with undertakings like this one and with the Nicaraguan blockade too, the United States confirms the declaration [letra] of the Sandinist Front and makes itself more and more the enemy of humanity. From what I know of the revolution of the Cuban people, I am sure that this radio, which unhappily bears the name of Jose Marti, will not reach the conscience of the Cuban people, so there is nothing to fear.

[Bustamante] Why?

[(Beto)] Because I know that the Cuban people have consolidated their revolution, achieved social justice, and have a standard of living that no other Latin American country has achieved. The Cuban people appreciate their achievements, struggle for their achievements, and fight for their achievements. Just as the Bay of Pigs invasion was a failure, this radio will also be a failure, of this I am sure.

[Bustamante] What influence do you think it will have on the Central American situation?

[(Beto)] Well, this radio is another means by which the United States spreads its imperialist propaganda, while the Latin American people continue to struggle for their freedom. It is normal for the United States, isolated, charged with all the responsibility for the growing foreign debts of Third World countries, faced with its isolation, faced with the discontent of our peoples, to move toward military aggressions, as it did with Cuba and is doing with Nicaragua, and also toward ideological aggression with Radio Marti. It is these aggressions that in some way are going to become beneficial for the liberation of our peoples. I am sure that that lack of respect for Cuban sovereignty is not going to find any echo in the conscience of the Cuban people, just as the blockade of Nicaragua is not finding any echo in other countries of the world. And this acts to isolate the U.S. Government even more.

Cpustal Denounces Broadcasts

FL211749 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1101 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity [Cpustal] has condemned the subversive U.S. broadcasts against Cuba. Cpustal supported the Cuban declaration on this matter. The document issued in Mexico City says these transmissions attempt to distort the reality of economic, political, social, and labor union advances made by the Cuban revolution, which have been achieved despite a permanent economic blockade and constant U.S. military threats.

The statement also says that the Reagan administration's decision is one more aggression due to its criticism of the stand taken by Cuban President Fidel Castro's government in connection with the grave economic situation in Latin America and the Third World. It mentions that the Cuban leader clearly explained that the foreign debt is unpayable and demonstrated that it could be canceled with only 10 or 12 percent of the military budget of the United States and other industrialized countries.

Politburo Members at Havana Event

FL211757 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto and Central Committee alternate member and Basic Industry Minister Marcos Ceda Portal [as heard]

presided over an event held in Havana in support of the Cuban position in response to the U.S. Administration's decision to initiate the anti-Cuban broadcast unjustly named Radio Marti.

Organizations Condemn Station

PA211248 Havana International Service in Spanish 1223 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Cuban labor, social, and cultural organizations have been condemning in Havana the U.S. decision to initiate transmissions of the provocative radio station named after Jose Marti. Doctors, nurses, and employees of the modern Hermanos Almejeira Hospital yesterday held a combative meeting in Havana during which they expressed their support for measures adopted by the Cuban Government in view of the flagrant U.S. action.

Production and service sector workers have told the media that they are upset with and reject this attack by the Washington government. Cuban workers have stated that the ideas of Marti are alive and that they will back all the measures the revolution may adopt in response to the insolent U.S. provocation.

Trade Unions React

FL220712 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0655 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Workers, peasants, students, members of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, and the general public continued Tuesday to express their determined support for the Cuban Government's statement, which repudiates the broadcasts by the anti-Cuban radio station and cancels the immigration agreement which was recently made with the United States.

Manuel Martinez Guemes, secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions in Camaguey, said that more than 80,000 members of 17 trade unions in that province will expand additional effort to complete their production plans in response to this new Yankee provocation.

Radio, TV Reports

FL220512 [Editorial Report] All Cuban radio and television programs monitored from 1000 GMT on 21 May through 0000 GMT on 22 May have carried items on reaction to the initiation of broadcasts by the U.S. station Radio Marti on 20 May. All the items reported individuals or groups in Cuba or abroad that either repudiated Radio Marti or expressed support for Cuba's announced reaction to the U.S. decision to begin broadcasting.

International support reported was widespread. Among the reports carried on Havana Domestic Service at 1045 was one which said that TASS had said Radio Marti was "one more link in the long chain of U.S. provocations against Cuba."

Domestic expressions of support for Cuba's position were also widely reported. Numerous meetings of workers and students were reported in which Radio Marti was criticized. Interviews with a broad spectrum of Cuban society reiterated the theme of outrage at the U.S. broadcasts and support for the Cuban Government in the face of this action. Havana Domestic Service at 1400 GMT reported receiving many messages on the Radio Marti issue. The station heard from hospitals, schools, transportation workers, research laboratories and a telephone exchange. Television stations also reported receiving messages. The "Morning Magazine" newscast at 1101 GMT reported that the station had received thousands of telegrams from workers and students supporting Cuba's position. The major daytime television news broadcast at 1700 GMT reported that the station had received letters and telegrams repudiating the anti-Cuban broadcasts manipulated "by the dirty politics of the Yankee imperialists." The announcer read telegrams from several businesses and individuals.

Also on the 1700 television newscast, workers were interviewed at various work centers. Throughout the broadcast, the announcer referred to Radio Marti as "that broadcast that unjustly uses the name of our national hero," thereby avoiding using the name Radio Marti. Students and journalists were also interviewed.

The major television evening news program at 0000 GMT reported on rallies and called meetings at various work centers throughout the country to denounce Radio Marti and express support for the Cuban Government.

AFP Reports Reaction

PA220001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 21 May 85

[Article by Andre Birukoff]

[Excerpts] Havana, 21 May (AFP)--The decision of the government of Fidel Castro to suspend the immigration agreements with the United States came as a surprise to Western diplomatic circles, which commented widely on the news today. At the same time, the decision raises various questions among some sectors of the Cuban population.

Most of the many Cubans who have been listening to Radio Marti since Monday on the medium wave band had the same reaction: The programs are not very interesting and differ very little from earlier programs broadcast by the Voice of America. So, even though the headlines in Today's Cuban newspapers stress the "people's firm support of the worthy Cuban statement" and carry a number of interviews with workers who are indignant over this "new attempt by the Reagan administration to humiliate our people," there is a certain lack of understanding of the government measure.

Why did the opening of the radio station prompt the Cuban Government to terminate its agreements with Washington? According to some Cubans, who had expected Havana merely to show contempt for the station, the government overreacted. In any event, official Cuban sources tried to tone down the impact of Havana's decision. Some of them said that the agreements were merely being suspended and not broken altogether.

The Cuban Government, they continued, merely "reserves the right" to transmit to the United States on medium wave. In practice, however, the "war of the airwaves" has not yet begun.

Radio Marti continues to be perfectly audible in Havana, and apparently Cuba is not preparing to "flood" U.S. airwaves.

FAR Meeting

FL221426 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The people have continued to reiterate their total support of the honorable statement of the Cuban Government in response to the cynical and provocative decision of the U.S. Administration to initiate radio broadcasts against our country.

At FAR Universal Hall, a condemnation meeting was held yesterday with the attendance of the generals, officials, sergeants, soldiers, and civilian employees who work at the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [Minfar]. Brigade General Juan Pujol, a director within the FAR [director of the General Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces Academy], spoke of the extraordinary indignation of all Cubans at the use of the name of our national hero for such a contemptible purpose. With this act, the speaker said, the only thing they will achieve is to motivate us to prepare ourselves better and strengthen ourselves more in every field.

The participants in the meeting agreed to send a letter to our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, expressing the opinion of all the persons working at the Minfar regarding this cynical provocation by the U.S. Government.

Artists, Intellectuals Meeting

FL230648 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0554 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] With Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos in attendance, Cuban artists and intellectuals have signed a draft document in response to the U.S. anti-Cuban radio station inappropriately named Radio Marti. Meeting at the Marti Studies Center on 8th Street in Vedada, distinguished and well-known national cultural figures unanimously approved the declaration, the major points of which are:

Complete support for the Cuban Government's statement to the U.S. Government. To identify as their own the statements by our commander in chief on the criminal and unpayable foreign debt of Latin America and the Third World.

The document repudiates the use of the name of Jose Marti, the highest exponent of our revolutionary culture and the father of anti-U.S. imperialist sentiment, and reaffirms the decision to defend our future with daily intellectual and artistic labor and if necessary, with weapons in hand as did the greatest of our number, Jose Marti.

The document concludes by urging U.S. artists and intellectuals to study and spread Marti's works, through which they can understand even better the ignorance that characterizes the acts of the U.S. Government.

Congressman Leland on Consequences of Radio Marti

FL221846 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Alberto Rabilotta, PRELA correspondent in Canada, transmits an interview with U.S. Democratic Congressman Mickey Leland.

The U.S. Congress may call for a public hearing to evaluate the impact of the reactions caused by the initiation of broadcasting by Radio Marti, Democratic Congressman Mike Leland has stated to PRELA.

[Begin Leland recording in English] I'm very much appalled that in fact the United States would pursue this policy of transmitting propaganda into Cuba. I think that... [voice fades] [end recording]

Leland said he and other legislators that opposed the creation of that anti-Cuban propaganda apparatus had warned about the possible reprisals the Cuban Government might take, not only at the level of radio broadcasts but also in other areas of bilateral relations, affecting negatively U.S. interests, as has been the case.

Cuba's suspension of the 1984 immigration agreement is one of those consequences, the congressman added. He said: I continue to oppose the U.S. government's continuing its policy of transmitting anti-Cuban propaganda. It is absolutely ridiculous and contradicts any kind of move we might have in a foreign policy to improve relations between us and Cuba.

Congressman Leland added that the impact that the suspension of the agreement on immigration will have on the Cuban community residing in the United States will be very great because, if Cubans living here cannot visit their families in Cuba due to ridiculous propaganda transmissions, then our notion of what is important in foreign policy is very confused. He then said that the agreement with Cuba on immigration is more important than the propaganda broadcast by Radio Marti.

With regard to private radio broadcasting and the speculation as to what Congress may do if Cuba decides to transmit on radio frequencies used commercially in the United States, Democratic Congressman Mike Leland said these pressures will exist because, if Cuba decides to adopt that policy, the consequences will be devastating. Both the immigration and the radio frequencies questions are very important, and this will revive the needed debate on Radio Marti in Congress. He also expressed the opinion that, in permitting the functioning of that radio that transmits anti-Cuban propaganda, the United States has isolated itself even more in Latin America. Some of us legislators warned the Congress that if we continued to seek absolutes like Radio Marti in our Latin American foreign policy, such ridiculous actions will make the countries of Latin America look upon us with disfavor.

Hundreds Stranded in Cuba, U.S.

FL221500 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Cuban restrictions on travel to and from the United States have stranded hundreds of holiday makers in Cuba and in Miami, Florida. The restrictions were imposed when the United States began special transmissions to Cuba broadcast by Radio Marti. Radio engineers said that Cuba had started to jam these broadcasts.

NEW YORK TIMES Article

FL230157 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] U.S. experts on Cuban affairs have questioned the need of the recently-created anti-Cuban radio station and its effectively potential.

A NEW YORK TIMES article adds that since the radio station began its broadcasts last Monday, the United States has paid a high price and has increased tensions with Cuba, in addition to the suspension of the measures in effect on immigration agreement signed between Washington and Havana.

FELAP Denounces Station

FL210329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The beginning of broadcasting by the misnamed U.S. radio station Radio Marti is additional proof of President Reagan's disregard for international law, according to a statement in Mexico City by the Latin American Journalists Federation [FELAP]. FELAP Secretary General Hernan Uribe said the sanctions against Cuba are an open violation of its sovereignty and a crude and irrational attempt to introduce lies and subversion into Cuba.

Mexican Senator Speaks Out

FL221608 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1154 GMT 22 May 85

[Interview with Mexican Senator Martinez Corbala in Mexico City by PRELA correspondent Juan Roberto Laforte--recorded]

[Text] [Laforte] The Mexican Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala has condemned the start of broadcasts of the subversive, anti-Cuban radio station Radio Marti, a deed that he called lamentable.

[Corbala] It is very lamentable that the U.S. Government, headed by President Reagan, has decided to air the so-called Radio Marti broadcasts. In a way it is violating the territorial sovereignty of the Cuban people. The act of naming it after Jose Marti, the liberator of Cuba, is insulting and once again lamentable because it is not a way to achieve the understanding needed to guarantee peace and international cooperation in Latin America and, especially, in the Caribbean, where the situation is already tense and dangerous to regional and world peace.

French-Cuban Association Leader

PA221454 Havana International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Radio Marti is the expression of one more aggressive act by the United States against Cuba, Paul (Strabas), president of the France-Cuba Friendship Association has told this station over the telephone in a direct call from Paris. He added that Jose Marti, the national Cuban hero, always denounced U.S. imperialism and thus it is offensive for Washington to use his name to call a station that airs lies and slanderous statements. He explained that the measures taken by the Cuban Government in view of the provocative U.S. action are truly legitimate.

International Journalists Group

FL230328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Prague--The International Organization of Journalists today condemned the subversive broadcasts against the Cuban Government and people through the anti-Cuban radio station financed by the U.S. Administration and originating from U.S. territory. (Don Rojas), on behalf of the IOJ general secretariat, said that this provocative action using Nazi-type psychological warfare techniques will increase tension and Cold War hysteria in the already explosive Latin American and Caribbean region.

Overview of Reaction

FL230542 [Editorial Report] Cuban radio and television news programs monitored from 1000 GMT on 22 May through 0000 GMT on 23 May carried fewer items on Radio Marti than did programs monitored on 21 and early 22 May. Items about Radio Marti were interspersed with other items in most of the programs rather than being bunched at the beginning of the newscasts as they were during the earlier period. The items dealt with international and Cuban repudiation of Radio Marti and support for the Cuban Government.

Reports on international support for Cuba centered on negative comments by U.S. congressmen about Radio Marti. Havana Television Service's 1700 GMT newscast carried a report on a telephone interview with California Congressman Mervyn Dymally in which he said, "I think it [Radio Marti] is unnecessary and aggravates relations."

Cuban television reportage indicated that Cubans continued to be indignant over Radio Marti. The "Morning Magazine" news program said the people "continue to support the dignified Cuban response to the cynical and provocative U.S. Administration decision to initiate broadcasts against Cuba." The program reported having received hundreds more supportive telegrams from Cubans from all walks of life. The same program carried video interviews with people on the street.

Havana Television's 0000 GMT newscast on 23 May carried as its second item video interviews with Cubans on Radio Marti. These interviews took place on the street or in workplaces.

Radio reportage was similar. The first item in the Havana Domestic Service 1000 GMT cast stated that the Cuban people continued to support the government's position, giving no further details. Havana Domestic at 1400 GMT included two items on Radio Marti, both well into the cast, noting worker support for the government. Havana Domestic at 2130 GMT contained a single item stating that the station was still receiving messages criticizing Radio Marti. Havana Domestic at 2300 GMT ended its cast with a similar item.

Castro Letter to UN

FL232246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] United Nations--Cuban Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas today conveyed a message from his country's President Fidel Castro to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. During the meeting, the two officials discussed Perez de Cuellar's next trip to Cuba and the region's most recent events.

The meeting coincided with the circulation at the UN General Assembly, as an official document, a letter calling United States' decision to begin the anti-Cuban radio station broadcasts cynical and provocative.

Broadcasters 'Fear' Radio Disruption

FL232128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] In Washington, private U.S. radio broadcasters fear the consequences of a possible Cuban reaction [to Radio Marti], especially interference on radio frequencies. The U.S. National Broadcasting Association believes the \$5-million-dollar fund established by Reagan to compensate for radio interference is insufficient to palliate damages to their interests. They said they hope Washington will negotiate with Cuba.

U.S. Citizens

FL231646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Executive Director of the U.S. Peace Council Michael (Nielsen) said yesterday in New York that the launching of a U.S. radio station against Cuba is another step in the undeclared 20-year war that Washington is waging against Cuba. He said that radio station's activity is blatant interference in Cuban affairs and its name is another Ronald Reagan monstrosity, like calling the MX missile "the peacemaker" or calling the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries "freedom fighters." (Nielsen) said that for the peace movement in the United States to succeed, it is of the utmost importance to double the struggle against the anti-Cuban factions in the Reagan administration. He added that the United States should be forced to develop normal relations with the isle of freedom.

The director of the Cuban-U.S. Social Committee, Manuel Gomez, said the United States' decision to emit anti-Cuban broadcasts reflects the arrogant behavior of the Washington government towards Latin American countries. He also referred to this as evidence of weakness in the Reagan administration's policy, not only in the case of Cuba, but also toward Latin America in general. Instead of airing subversive broadcasts against Cuba, the U.S. Government should develop trade relations with the Caribbean nation, Gomez added.

Sandra Levinson, director of the Center of Cuban Studies in New York, said the airing of an anti-Cuban broadcast by the United States only damages the prospect of improving bilateral relations. The objective of undermining the Cuban people's support for the Cuban Government is not attainable, she concluded.

Foreign Labor Groups, Media

Pa231515 Havana International Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The powerful Bolivian Labor Federation warned that with the launching of Radio Marti the United States is attempting to create conditions to attack Cuba, and is hinting at hostile intentions toward

all Latin American peoples. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Confederation of Workers stated that the subversive U.S. station is the best evidence of President Ronald Reagan's aggressive policy and the leaders of Bolivia's journalists association said that it is an instrument of the United States to influence, misinform, and manipulate the Cuban people by conveying to them false symbols of democracy and freedom.

In Buenos Aires, Argentine artist and novelist (Fontanarosa) described the Yankee government's move as a new step in the aggression against Cuba, while in Lima, Carlos Roca, legislator and leader of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance Party, criticized this new brainchild of imperialism. In Venezuela, the dailies ULTIMAS NOTICIAS and EL NACIONAL highlighted the Cuban people's rejection of the U.S. decision to transmit anti-Cuban propaganda through Radio Marti.

Mexican Deputy Comments

FL231818 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 85

[Interview with Jose Carreno Carlon, Institutional Revolutionary Party deputy, by Juan La Forte; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [La Forte] Mexican deputy Jose Carreno Carlon on the government Institutional Revolutionary Party, has severely criticized the initiation of broadcasting by the subversive anti-Cuban radio financed by the Reagan administration. Carreno Carlon, legislator and political analyst, said he thought the new U.S. radio is also an aggression against Latin America. Deputy Jose Carreno Carlon:

[Carreno Carlon] The operation of Radio Marti confirms the U.S. problem [words indistinct] willing to go ahead with a dangerously regressive undertaking in international relations and, in particular, in relations with Latin America.

Bulgaria, Poland Condemn Broadcasts

FL231830 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpt] Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Petur Marinkov has held a press conference in which he said that this anti-Cuban hostility shows that both Cuba and Bulgaria are the objects of very special attention by Western intelligence agencies.

Poland has also energetically condemned Washington's decision to begin the anti-Cuban radio broadcasts, and supported the position taken by the Cuban authorities.

'Our America' Commentary

PA240245 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 May 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The initiation of broadcasts by an anti-Cuban radio station--an ideological war plan against Cuba long cherished by the U.S. Government--has elicited almost unanimous rejection, despite the clumsy U.S. propaganda to try to justify this shameless aggression against our country's sovereignty.

Paradoxically, the radio station has been named after Cuban national hero Jose Marti, one of the leading critics of U.S. foreign policy in the latter part of the past century. This demonstrates a complete lack of knowledge of the illustrious Cuban citizen on the part of those who sponsored this initiative, the most important of whom is President Ronald Reagan.

The rejection of this anti-Cuban measure initiated by the White House points out, on the one hand, the U.S. Government's absolute lack of moral principles and, on the other, Washington's willingness to continue poisoning the political climate in Central America and the Caribbean. Regarding this, Danilo Aguirre, secretary general of the Federation of Latin American Journalists, said in Managua that the Cuban people will not be changed by what the offensively named Radio Marti will say. The station's broadcasts from the United States are part of the international criminal escalation that the White House and the Pentagon foster. Aguirre stressed: We cannot remain silent or fail to encourage continental journalists to condemn this new aggression against Cuban sovereignty.

A similar opinion was expressed by Roberto Prieto, executive secretary of the Permanent Congress for Latin American Workers Trade Union Unity, who said he was sure that the Cuban people's firmness and ideological strength will cut this new imperialist aggression to shreds.

In addition, Mexican Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala has described as insulting the use of Jose Marti's name to denote this radio station whose payroll include more than 180 Cuban counterrevolutionaries. Also, intellectuals Juan Bosch of the Dominican Republic and Gerard Pierre-Charles from Haiti have repudiated the inauguration of the ill-named Radio Marti station and both asserted that actions like this, in addition to staining the name of Cuba's national hero, demonstrate the U.S. Government's desperation, which has not been able to overcome the Cuban revolution in 26 years.

Similarly, news media from the FRG, Portugal, the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Bulgaria, and SFRY have mentioned the inauguration of the anti-Cuban radio station and described the action as a U.S. provocation against Cuba, which has worsened tensions between the two countries even further. The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES stressed also that the radio station does not enjoy the support of important U.S. political sectors, which consider it as an unnecessary aggressive move. Regarding this, U.S. Democratic Congressmen Mickey Leland and Edward Markey have described the subversive broadcasts of the so-called Radio Marti as a serious mistake, demanded the station be closed, and said that this radio station will only serve to affect U.S. interests negatively. Leland said that the U.S. Congress might call for hearings to evaluate the impact and consequences of the radio station's broadcasts.

As a result of these broadcasts, the Cuban Government has suspended the immigration agreement signed by the two countries in December. Manuel Gomez, executive director of the Cuban-U.S. committee, whose offices are in Washington, has said that the so-called Radio Marti reflects the arrogance manner in which the United States deals with Latin American nations and the White House's weak policy toward Cuba.

Similarly, U.S. Professor William Leogrand and the LOS ANGELES TIMES said that the anti-Cuban radio station is another fateful idea of President Ronald Reagan. This idea will even further isolate the United States from Latin America where Cuba, on the contrary, is expanding its relations.

It is also worth pointing out that the Cuban people, at whom the broadcasts of this imperialist brainchild are aimed, have unanimously and forcefully expressed their scorn and indignation for the gross and reactionary propaganda broadcast by this station. In mass meetings and assemblies in labor and study centers, the Cuban people have reiterated that they will be more firmly united around Fidel and the revolution in view of this new U.S. aggression.

Researcher Comments

PA270917 Havana International Service in English 0330 GMT 27 May 85

["From Cuban Profiles" program]

[Text] The United States has just launched a new act of aggression against Cuba. It has once again turned to the air waves to slander the revolution and to try to turn the people against its government. We think it reflects a pretty arrogant attitude and also a pretty unrealistic one. (Carmen Gonzalez), a researcher at the Havana Center for African and Middle Eastern Studies, told us:

[Begin recording] [(Gonzalez)] [Words indistinct] our people and our government and they are trying to [words indistinct] the Third World. It is quite terrible that one day after we commemorated the death of our national hero this anti-Cuban radio broadcasting station went to the air, but I think that on the other hand that it is quite adequate for them, in their own perspectives, because that is the day the domination of our [word indistinct] period begin. So I think that for them it is adequate but for us [words indistinct].

[Reporter] How do you feel about thier using the name of our national hero to name their station?

[(Gonzalez)] I think that it is a name that is very respected by everybody who has read Cuban authors, Cuban political authors, sociological authors, historians, journalists, [words indistinct] all of which Jose Marti was and a very good one at that. His name is widely known and we think that they have tried to get for them some of the prestige Marti's name encompasses.

[Reporter] The Reagan administration says that the purpose of their broadcast is to inform the people of the truth about their own country and the world. Do you feel that we have had some difficulty after listening to their own country and the world in general?

[(Gonzalez)] No, I don't feel that. On the contrary, we get very clear and good emissions of North American radio stations and of stations around the world just by turning on the dial in the [word indistinct]. But what's more, and I think this is something very serious, peculiar. The people who have some relatives away from the country, and I speak of those so-called Cubans who are working at that radio station, have been away from the country for so many years and some who are not Cubans and have never been to our country now say that they are going to tell the truth about us. Sometimes, speaking with the friends of other countries, even North Americans, we have found that news that is given about Cuba and certain situations, or some [word indistinct] happenings of the past is distorted in the international press or [word indistinct]. So, if they have [words indistinct] what truth are they speaking about? [end recording]

University Representative

PA270752 Havana International Service in English 0100 GMT 27 May 85

[Statement by (Domingo Amachastegui) of the University of Havana; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] This question of this anti-Cuban radio station has two angles, to which I would like to refer. First is the radio station as such. I think it is a very special aggressive move on the side of the Reagan administration, but it is not an isolated move. I think that very

recently they have increased their aggressive movements, not only concerning Cuba, but the whole area as a whole, specially Nicaragua and El Salvador. This action, a move against Cuba, is a part of this policy which is a very serious danger to peace, to Contadora's efforts in the whole region, and to the latest developments in Cuban-American contacts concerning the prisoners, concerning immigration movements, and so on.

The second angle to which I would like to refer is the name of this radio station: Jose Marti. Don Jose Marti is our national hero in the first place; our national hero, not their national hero. The whole work of Jose Marti is critical of American society, of American's political way of being in so many ways that it's hard to understand how they are going to use, how they are going to justify using Marti's name. In the words of Jose Marti you will find an amount of critics and revelations concerning the internal nature of American society, and American politics, and especially American expansionist aims concerning Latin America that it is practically impossible to understand how they are going to use his name and his work in this radio station and this campaign against the Cuban revolution, because in fact Jose Marti is a permanent banner against American imperialism, against the internal nature of that society in many ways.

There is another question concerning this new aggressive act. The American policy toward our country is not new at all. In fact, it is in the very foundation of the imperialist expansionist politics of that country. We must remember that our independence, our true independence, was frustrated completely due to American intervention. Thanks to American intervention, the most negative, corrupt, and negative [as heard] elements coming from the Cuban society were imposed as our future government during the coming independence in 1902. We must remember that it was thanks to this neocolonial scheme imposed by American imperialism that we had to suffer for more than 52 years as incredible degree of exploitation, humiliation, and all along, special filiations in the cultural, ideological, and political field in our national life coming permanently from the United States. The true fact is that American foreign policy concerning Cuba has been all along humiliating, exploitive, and anti-Cuban. Ever since they came to our country as allies, and still what they did truly was to steal away our independence and impose neocolonial rule up to the victory of the Cuban revolution.

This radio station uses a musical theme which is this song that says that Marti no debio de morir [preceding phrase in Spanish], Marti shouldn't have died. I would like to recall that this song was especially made during the neocolonial republic precisely to criticize, to denounce, to attack what was left to us thanks to American intervention, and nothing else.

There is another question that I would like to raise concerning this more aggressive move by Reagan's administration. Our government, our party, they have made a public statement announcing five points against this aggressive move. These five points are not in any way an aggressive move against the United States, against Cuban-American relations, against the American people, or anything like it. They are a response to an aggressive move, unjustified, irrational, outdated, against peace developments in the whole area, and it is entirely founded on our sovereign right to give a solid and energetic response to such an aggressive move.

There is a last question I would like to underline. The establishment of this radio station has received and is receiving throughout the world, I would say a unanimously negative response from all sections of people--I am not referring to communist, revolutionary people--all kinds of people from all sorts of ideologies, political parties, governments, because nobody can understand, or share, or tolerate that in the middle of a peace process, such as Contadora, in the middle of a peace process, such aggressive move, such aggressive actions are taken without any kind of justification of any sort.

Cuban Economists Group

FL241150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Joining in the Cuban people's unanimous clamor, the National Association of Cuban Economists [ANEC] has condemned the Yankee government's provocative and ignominious decision to make anti-Cuban propaganda. Analyzing the U.S. regime's actions, the ANEC message says they were really caused by Fidel's unmasking of the origin of the Latin American countries' foreign debt and the support that his ideas have found everywhere.

Latin American Journalists Declaration

PA271321 Havana International Service in Spanish 1228 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] The beginning of subversive radio broadcasts against Cuba by the U.S. Government constitutes a cynical provocation and is another example of the lack of scruples and the ignorance of the U.S. President and the group of fanatics that support him.

This was expressed in a statement issued in Havana by the organizing commission of the fourth congress of Latin American journalists on the occasion of the airing of the ill-named Radio Marti station. The document states that the Reagan radio, which is what the so-called radio station should have been named, underestimates the Cuban people, considering them an easy target of programs similar to those broadcast long ago by radio stations at the service of the dictator at that time, who was indignantly subjected to the interests of U.S. imperialism. The

declaration condemns this aggressive and domineering brainchild of the U.S. Government and states that it will only serve to strengthen the solidarity of the journalists of Latin America and the Caribbean with the Cuban revolution.

Ambassador to UN

FL251314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Cuba has denounced to the UN Economic and Social Council Washington's interference in its internal affairs by setting up an anti-Cuban radio station. The complaint was registered by Cuban Ambassador to the UN Oscar Oramas Oliva in a speech to the organization on the subject of human rights. The Cuban diplomat said the U.S. measure demonstrates the imperialist arrogance of those who cynically deride the people's desires for peace and who cannot conceive of any order other than dictatorship. Oramas Oliva referred to the violation of human rights of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the apartheid regime. He also stated that the persistent violation of human rights in Chile by Augusto Pinochet's regime is outrageous.

Comments of Bulgarian Envoy

PA240406 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Petor Ivanov Marinkov has stated here in Havana that there is no evidence implicating Bulgarian citizens Sergei Antonov, Todor Aivazov, and Zhelyo Vasilive in the attack against Pope John Paul II. The ambassador said that the charges against those Bulgarian citizens is a clumsy act of provocation aimed at tarnishing Bulgaria's international standing as well as that of the socialist community in general.

Marinkov added that the facts show that the U.S. Government is particularly interested in misrepresenting Bulgaria's and Cuba's public image. Those intentions are apparent in the so-called Antonov case, and in the start of subversive and anti-Cuban Radio Marti's broadcasting.

Dominican Friendship Committee

PA241928 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 85

[Report by correspondent Orlando Contreras from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, date not given--live or recorded]

[Text] I can inform you that the Dominican Committee of Friendship with Cuba has just issued a press statement strongly censoring the initiation of the transmissions of the so-called Radio Jose Marti.

According to the committee's statement, this radio station is an insult to the memory of a distinguished patriot who, at the end of the past century, warned the peoples of our America of the danger that U.S. imperialism posed for them. The document added that the character of these radio transmissions is contained in secret documents prepared by the Santa Fe Committee, a group made up of large multinationals that advised Reagan during his electoral campaign prior to his first presidential term, from where the idea to create the so-called Radio Jose Marti emerged. The committee added that the document recommended the use of every possible means against Cuba, particularly psychological war, and stressed that the first steps should be frankly punitive.

I can add that private radio stations here in Santo Domingo have also expressed their opposition to these transmissions. Some have stated that the counterrevolutionary station's signal is affecting their own transmissions. One of these stations is Radio Mil, one of the most popular radio stations here in Santo Domingo.

Mexican Journalist

FL271512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] President of the Democratic Mexican Journalists Union Elia Chavez called the airing of the anti-Cuban station a manifestation of the Reagan administration's state terrorism.

Costa Rican TANA Chapter

PA240359 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Arnoldo Mora, president of Costa Rica's chapter of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America has said that Cuba vindicates the dignity of all Latin American peoples when it vindicates its own dignity as a free and independent nation. Mora was commenting on the statement issued by the Cuban Government at the start of subversive station Radio Marti's transmissions.

In an interview with this radio station, Arnoldo Mora stated that actions such as this one show that the U.S. Government has little respect for international public opinion and for the people's right to self-determination. He said that since the fascist era no other government has trampled so often on these rights, as has the Ronald Reagan government. As for the use of the name Jose Marti, Mora stated that it constitutes an insult to the Cuban people and to all progressive and honest men in Latin America who view Cuba's national hero as one of the leaders who most vigorously condemned imperialism.

CSO: 5500/2082

ECUADOR

SUSPENSION OF TELEVISION CHANNEL TESTS PROTESTED

PA292104 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1918 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Quito, 29 Apr (DPA)--The Ecuadoran Government's decision to prevent the test transmissions of a new television channel through an operation carried out by political security agents backed by troops has been described as "a new attempt against freedom of expression."

Quito's Channel 5, promoted by a group of independent journalists, was taken over shortly after its test transmissions, were initiated, on the eve of its inauguration.

The new channel's promoters charged today that the takeover, ordered by President Leon Febres Cordero's government, included the retention of equipment.

They also demanded effective respect for the freedoms of press and expression and for the constitutional rights.

The government has merely explained the takeover by asserting that Channel 5 "has begun operating without meeting all the requirements." However, the unfulfilled requirements have not been specified.

Meanwhile, various political sectors today criticized the government's takeover, describing it as "arbitrary and abusive." They also claimed that "its political motives are evident."

President Febres Cordero's government has been repeatedly accused of violating the freedom of expression, even by the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA).

CSO: 5500/2072

VENEZUELA

FRANCE OFFERS SARSAT-COSPAS SATELLITE SERVICE TO VENEZUELA

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 26 Apr 85 p 7

[Text] In June an agreement between Venezuela and the French space agency for the use of Sarsat-Cospas search and rescue services may be concluded. This program includes training technicians to operate the station, which would be located in either Caracas or Maiquetia.

The air transport office of the ministry of transport and communications is to study the French proposal to install a Sarsat-Cospas station in Venezuela. With this station, Venezuela would join the worldwide satellite-based search and rescue system.

This offer was made to Venezuela by the CNES [National Center for Space Research] of France, which functions as the French space agency.

Information on the details of the program and the benefits that Venezuela would derive from it have been provided since Monday, in a program concluding today [Friday], at the Franco-Venezuelan Space Conference on the civilian use of satellites, sponsored by the National Waterways Institute and the Embassy of France.

The Sarsat system, which means lifesaving, or search and rescue satellites, was begun in June 1982 with the launch of the Cospas I satellite. To date five satellites have been placed in orbit: three of the Cospas series and two Sarsat satellites. For this reason, the program is named "Sarsat-Cospas."

These satellites transmit signals to ten receiving stations located in France, the United States, Canada, and the Soviet Union, which are members of the program. Since the start of the program, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, Finland, and Bulgaria have also joined.

Michel Frochotz, industrial representative of the CNES, spoke of the benefits that Venezuela's acceptance of this proposal would entail. He said that since the start of the program, over 350 people have been aided in search and rescue operations.

In addition to the stations, Frochot explained that the program has further expanded its coverage, by the use of maritime, aeronautic, and ground transmitters (buoys or beacons), which increase the possibility of spotting a ship in distress.

The Sarsat-Cospas satellites can pick up emergency signals in under 3 hours.

In Venezuela the station, whose cost is estimated at about 20 million bolivars, would probably be located in either Caracas or Maiquetia, as the major search and rescue services are located there.

Frochot indicated that Venezuela was chosen as the first Latin American country to be invited to join the system, as in addition to having the largest fleet of civil aircraft (over 3,500), "it is located on the edge of the continent."

The Venezuelan station would have a radio range of over 2,500 square kilometers. Considering its location, the CNES felt that Venezuela might be able to "sublease" this service to countries coming into the area of signal coverage, as in northern Brazil, the Amazon area, Peru, Ecuador, and the West Indies.

After the analysis made by the French, Venezuela will give its final answer in June. If the agreement is approved, a Sarsat-Cospas station will be operating in Venezuela within 12 or 18 months.

Organizations such as the National Waterways Institute, which is responsible for navigable river and maritime waterways, would benefit from this agreement, as the satellite service can help to locate ships and to analyze the physical conditions of the waterways.

Oil companies and research organizations could also use information from this program, as it can collect meteorological, oceanographic, volcanic, and seismic data, as well as information on the migratory behavior of animals.

7679

CSO: 5500/2073

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

ARABSAT FACES 'SEVERE TECHNICAL PROBLEMS'

JN160652 Amman JERUSALEM STAR in English 16-22 May 85 pp 1, 24

[Text] Amman — After more than three months since the launching of the first Arab communication satellite into space, a number of unexpected problems and faulty equipment have thus far prevented the Arab financiers from using the satellite. The Arabsat I dilemma has forced the Arabsat Corp. to review its decision to launch Arabsat II next month.

A defect in the southwing, a guiding and controlling equipment that would not function, and faults in two of the liner channels in the Arabsat are factors that account for the inefficient performance of the first Arab Satellite launched 97 days ago. Reportedly launched successfully from French Guyana on an Ariane rocket under the supervision of the European Space Agency, the communication satellite faces severe technical problems that are proving very difficult to rectify. And these problems have delayed the launching of the second satellite for six months, so a thorough examination of all parts could be made.

The Director General of the Telecommunications Corporation Mr Mohammed Shaid Ismail in a lecture at the Yarmouk University on Tuesday lay bare the deficiencies in the Arabsat. The first technical problem of the satellite, he said, was with its southwing. Originally, the north and south wings should have opened simultaneously after 112 hours and seven minutes of the blastoff. These wings carry thousands of cells that change the solar thermal energy into electricity. Contrary to expectation, only the northwing opened easily in orbit.

Nevertheless, the defect has since been corrected and the south wing is now open, thanks to the efforts of Aerospatial, the company that built the satellite. But when everyone thought all was well with Arabsat, there was yet another problem. A special apparatus which guides and controls the satellite to its geo-stationary position in orbit, which is 19 degrees east of the

Greenwich line and 36,000 kilometres above the equator, also developed faults. The apparatus, known as the "dira," transmits the movement of the satellite to the earth control station.

When the Arabsat reached near its geo-stationary position, all apparatus were put off because they were not needed. but later, when the control station sent directions, they did not respond. Then an earth control tried to communicate with the reserve apparatus, which also developed faults.

The third defect involved two of the 25 liner channels, which became inoperative as a result of the satellite's exposure to severe cold (about minus 160 degrees centigrade) when control over its direction was lost. The remote control and guiding system in the satellite were supposed to safeguard it from excessive solar heat and cold, and to act against the earth's gravitational power. The "dira" functions on electricity, while the remote control and guiding system operates on oil. Therefore it is suspected that fuel exhaustion could be the reason for the failure of the systems.

According to Mr Islamil, Aerospatial is trying to reprogramme the additional systems to compensate for the loss of the dira box this month, and they are optimistic that they will succeed. In Jordan, the earth satellite station at Baq'a is in contact with the Arabsat and operators there are aware of the Arabsat's unbalanced state. A report issued by the chairman of Aierospacial said it is very unusual for two apparatus to be defective on a satellite.

"The crucial decision that may be taken by the Arabsat Corporation in the next few days is whether it goes on to launch the second satellite on 12 June on the U.S. space shuttle or it waits for Aierospacial to identify the causes of the defects," said Mr Ismail. In the event of that, the Arabsat Coporation may be liable to pay fines for the delay to the tune of \$25 million.

CSO: 5500/4510

BANGLADESH

INFORMATION MINISTER TELLS IMPORTANCE OF BROADCASTING

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 26 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Information and Broadcasting Minister A.R. Yusuf on Thursday inaugurated a three-day workshop on radio news underlining the importance of radio as a powerful mass medium that can positively contribute toward nation-building activities, reports BSS.

He said that role of radio news in a developing country like Bangladesh was wide and significant.

Inaugurating the workshop at the Jatiyo Betar Bhaban in Dhaka on Thursday morning, the Information Minister also underscored the important role the radio could play in objectively reporting of different nation-building activities accelerating the pace of development.

He said that radio newsmen were thus playing a vital role in informing people and enlightening them about what were going on around the country.

The inaugural session of the workshop being participated by radio reporters and newsmen from all over the country was presided over by Mr Saiful Bari, Chairman of National Broadcasting Authority, while Mr Obaidul Huq, Editor of the Daily News, was the special guest.

Mr Yusuf said that the news network of Bangladesh Radio was not only confined to the cities but also expanded and spread in the rural areas to facilitate reporting of events and activities from the far-flung places.

The Information Minister said that the government wanted to develop radio as a modern and effective mass communication media.

He said that there might be many problems "but each of them should be sorted out and solved." He assured all his cooperation in solving any problems of the broadcasting sector.

Mr Obaidul Huq, in his address stressed the need for creating the conditions and ensuring freedom for collection and dissemination of objective news.

The three-day workshop on radio news is being held under the joint auspices of the National Broadcasting Authority and Dalco Group, a consulting firm.

Voice of People

Earlier message adds: The government wants to see radio and television as peoples' organisation and as the voice of the people, information Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister Mr A.R. Yusuf said.

Addressing as the chief guest at the concluding function of a workshop of news readers of radio and television organised by National Institute of Mass Communication at Dhaka Club on Wednesday night, he said that the radio and television programmes had been recast to reflect the hopes and aspirations of the rural masses living in 68 thousand villages.

Among others, information Secretary Mr Manzoor-Ul-Karim, Chairman of National Broadcasting Authority, Mr Saiful Bari and Director General of National Institute of Mass Communication Mr Jamil Chowdhury, spoke on the occasion.

The Minister distributed certificates among the participants.

CSO: 5550/0091

BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

NORWAY TO AID RAILWAY TELECOM--An agreement for financing the project "establishment of telecommunication system for Bangladesh Railway" was signed on Tuesday between Bangladesh and Norway, reports BSS. Mr M.A. Jabbar, Deputy Secretary ERD and Mr O.A. Luder, Resident Representative Norad, Dhaka, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective Government. Norway will give a grant of NOR 150 million (approx Tk 50 crore) over a period of five years beginning this year. The objective of the project is to assist Bangladesh Railway to establish its own independent telecommunication network along the main railway lines for improving operational efficiency and security. The project is part of development programme supported by the Asian Development Bank for improving the facilities and services of Bangladesh Railway. Under the project the telecommunication network would provide the facilities for telephone communication between railway administrative centres and main stations, teleprinter communication between selected centres and stations, and omnibus telephone line for wayside stations. Facilities would also be provided for train control circuit for supervision of train traffic and block circuit to prevent trains from entering the same sections of the line. Besides, microwave radio link will be utilised for crossing the Jamuna river. The project will comprise the construction of an approximately 1,700 km long cable system with 10-12 small automatic telephone exchanges and 15 train control panels. The lines to existing PABX will be included. [Text] [Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 17 Apr 85 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 5550/0090

INDIA

BRIEFS

MADRAS TELEPHONES EXPANSION--Madras, April 14--Madras telephones has plans for expansion of Kellys, Kodambakkam, Adyar and Harbour exchanges during 1985-86. Work is in progress in respect of a new 10,000 line digital electronic exchange at Flower Bazaar and a 4,000 lines cross bar exchange at Chromepet, which will help to decrease the waiting list of Chromepet and Tambaram exchanges by the end of next year. Madras Telephones hq provided 9,277 additional connections during the year ending March 31, 1985. It was the highest so far in any year. In respect of telex also, considerable progress had been made with the addition of 473 new connections, according to a press release. The new connections were made possible, it said, because of the commissioning of a new electronic at Nungambakkam as also expansion of Kalmandapam, Adyar and Ambattur exchanges. The waiting list as on March 31, 1984 was 30,029 while on March 31, 1985 it was 33,725. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Apr 85 p 12]

KRISHNAGAR TELEGRAPH OFFICE--Krishnagar, April 15--Mr H.L. Mukherjee, general manager, Telecom West Bengal Telecommunications circle, yesterday gave the assurance that "quicker" telecommunication services would be available from Krishnagar. Mr Mukherjee was speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of a departmental telegraph office here yesterday. Mr Mukherjee said a scheme for installing an automatic telephone exchange at Ranaghat sub-divisional town had been sanctioned and a 300-line automatic exchange would be commissioned by 1986-87. The town would be provided with a microwave circuit facility. Mr Mukherjee said the Nabadwip and Santipur stations of the district were being connected to Krishnagar with better trunk services. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Apr 85 p 3]

CSO: 5550/0083

PAKISTAN

COMMENTARY ON CREDIBILITY, PROPAGANDA ROLE OF RADIO PAKISTAN

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 3 May 85 p 5

[Text] President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, in his address at the inaugural ceremony of newly-constructed Broadcasting House of Radio Pakistan, Peshawar, suggested a four-point charter for Radio Pakistan to make its programmes meaningful and useful not only for the people within but also for the overseas Pakistanis. These points are: all broadcasts should revolve around Islam; comprehensive scientific survey be carried out to ensure balancing the programmes with the national aspirations; credibility of news; and effective broadcasting arrangements for overseas Pakistanis to keep them informed about country's situation. These points are all viable and not difficult to implement. Ours is an ideological country having Islamic moorings. Islamisation of every walk of life must be our hallmark. Since Radio is a very vital media, therefore its programme should be Islamic in nature. The objective can be achieved if all our Radio programmes revolve around Islam. In this context, the president rightly stressed that Radio programmes should be not less than early days of the establishment of Pakistan when Islam was the base of all programmes. Though television has assumed tremendous importance yet the vitality of Radio has not been diminished. While there is no scarcity of television sets in the cities and more than 50 percent of the urban population possesses TV sets, the ratio of Radio set holders is far more. People can easily afford to have radio sets because of their comparative low purchase prices. In view of this very factor the range of Radio network is more wider than that of the television network. The people would, therefore, benefit from the Islam-oriented programmes broadcast by the Radio. Such programmes disseminated by Radio Pakistan would also speed up the tempo of enforcement of Islamic system in the country.

Carrying out scientific survey as to whether the Radio programmes fulfill the demands of the people and come to their aspirations, forms an essential ingredient in the context of enhancing Radio's credibility and planning such programmes which gain popularity among the masses. This point of the charter suggested by the president also of cardinal importance. Such surveys should be conducted on regular intervals to analyze and assess the credibility of the programmes and the popularity these enjoy among the people. This process carries additional benefits with it in the light of such periodic surveys proper measures can be taken to improve the efficacy of the existing programmes, plan new programmes and to fix priorities on certain matters.

So far as the third point viz credibility of news is concerned, enhanced emphasis is needed to be placed on it. Currently, protagonistic propaganda is being carried out and baseless, malicious and concocted reports about Pakistan are being disseminated from certain foreign Radio stations. Establishment of credibility of news has become the need of the hour to counter such false propaganda against Pakistan. Authenticated coverage of happenings inside the country would efface the bad impact of mutilated and wrong coverage of events in Pakistan as in that case people would not quench their thirst for information by tuning foreign stations. Even otherwise true projection of news and views would enhance the prestige of our broadcast media and its effectiveness.

A substantially large number of overseas are working abroad. They must be kept abreast of the situation obtaining within the country so that they do not fall prey to the poisonous propaganda by foreign media and form a wrong plea about the events in their own country. Effective arrangements for broadcasting aimed at keeping the overseas Pakistanis fully informed of the country's situation would meet this need.

We expect of the broadcasting planners to examine the four-point charter as spelled out by the president in his inaugural speech at the new broadcasting house of Radio Pakistan, Peshawar, in its true perspective and take them as guiding principles to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our Radio network which in many cases is not less efficacious than many foreign broadcasting stations. The implementation of this four-point charter would convert the PBC into a really Islam-oriented media and enable it to run it on even more efficient basis than ever before.

CSO: 5500/4736

PAKISTAN

COMMENTARY VIEWS MICROWAVE LINK WITH EUROPE

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 3 May 85 p 5

[Text] The general manager, Western Telecommunications, Mr Mohammad Sardar, divulged in Quetta recently, that Pakistan would have a microwave link with the Middle East and European countries with the completion of Quetta-Taftan Section of micro-wave at a cost of Rs. 120 million in the near future. This disclosure can be described as a welcome move as it is testimony to the fact that Pakistan too is desirous of moving ahead in this particular field.

In real terms, the scientific and technological development made by various countries particularly the advanced nations, is so stupendously marvellous that development is visible in all spheres of life and even the world has strunk [as printed] to an incredible extent. Now distance and time space pose no problem to the people to come to each other. But the improvement in the telecommunication has brought the people living in different and even in far off places of the world more closer to each other than what one could envisage. The importance of telecommunication is visible from the fact that every country which is determined to march with the time and to take proper strides in the development sector is under dire compulsion to effect proper improvement in this field without which, it is quite understandable, its contact with the developed as well as other countries would be subject to various impediments.

The Quetta-Taftan section of the micro-wave project would initially connect Pakistan with Iran and would later be extended to the Middle East and European countries already on the international microwave network. This means that after the telecommunication link with Iran, the micro-wave system of the country would cover almost the entire West including the Muslim and friendly Middle Eastern countries. The completion of this project would have multifarious advantages. Close links would be maintained with these countries which would provide a proper impetus to speed up the tempo of development in the country in cooperation with the friendly developed nations of course, among other things, through the rapid telecommunication links.

The General Manager Western Telecommunications also made mention of an alternative micro-wave line linking Karachi with Peshawar via Bela, Khuzdar, Qalat, Quetta, Muslim Bagh, Loralai and Dera Ghazi Khan. The project would cost an amount of RS. 3.20 million and would complete in about one and a half years time. The

alternative microwave link would have various advantages and would provide more telecommunication facilities to the intermediary cities and towns of this province. Anyhow, this project must be undertaken and complete within the stipulated period. An alternative micro-wave link between Peshawar and Karachi would enable the telecommunication authorities to keep the micro-wave contact between the two cities operative under all circumstances. Dependence on only one micro-wave line would thus automatically be terminated.

Pakistan would take another important step in the telecommunication sector when as disclosed by Mr Mohammad Sardar, its first domestic satellite would be launched by 1988 under an agreement signed between the United States of America and SUPARCO. Launching of domestic satellite is must for proper and unhindered development of the telecommunication sector. Hence, this vital task must be accomplished by 1988 or even before that. It would enable this country to improve its telecommunication system as well as to maintain even more close contacts with the other countries. Availability of domestic satellite would help this country to bring the entire area under its telecommunication system enabling the people to have telephone, telecommunication lines all over the country. Another advantage of the domestic satellite would be that PTV's range of visibility would sprawl throughout the country and that would be a splendid achievement in the telecommunication sector.

CSO: 5500/4736

17 June 1985

PAKISTAN

ZIA SPELLS OUT CHARTER FOR RADIO PAKISTAN

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 29 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Text]

PESHAWAR, April 28: President Ziaul Haq has emphasised that the media must establish its credibility and make no attempt to hide the truth so that the people do not prefer to listen to the foreign news bulletins.

Speaking at the formal inauguration of the Rs. 31.64 million new building of the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation here this morning he said it was unfortunate that because of the lack of confidence in their own media the general tendency was to believe whatever was broadcast by the foreign radio stations. He added that any matter that was newsworthy must not be withheld but passed on to the people. In this connection he said Radio Pakistan and the Pakistan Television had a vital role to play so that the people were not misled by the poisonous broadcasts of foreign media. The President on this occasion suggested a four-point charter for Radio Pakistan to make its programmes meaningful and useful not only for the people within but also for the overseas Pakistanis. The Islamic ideology, he said, should be given the top priority. Secondly, the programmes should be balanced in accordance with the national requirements. Thirdly the broadcasts should be made credible, and fourthly the Pakistanis working abroad should be kept informed about the situation in the country.

Basically, he said, radio had three main functions to perform and these were to educate the people, keep them informed and provide entertainment, but entertainment, he pointed out, was the

last priority. He said he was prepared to face the criticism for converting the Radio and TV into a Deeni Madaris but he could not let its other important functions suffer because of any emphasis on entertainment.

AGENCIES ADD:

The President particularly lauded the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation's efficiency during the December Referendum and the February general elections in the country and stressed that this level of efficiency should not only be maintained but also be improved upon. He had received thousands of letters from abroad, eulogising the services of Radio Pakistan in keeping the Pakistanis abroad well informed about the Referendum and general election results.

He lauded the External Service of Radio Pakistan and extended his greetings to the staff involved in its preparation and broadcast.

He also appreciated Radio Pakistan's contribution in the ideological sphere.

Referring to the entertainment aspect of Radio, the President noted that entertainment was its third priority after education and information. It had remained a consistent effort of his government during the last eight years to see that the powerful media like Radio should not be turned into a mere entertainment institution. He made it clear that he could not see dissipation of the resources of Radio and Television on unnecessary, un-

called for and unjustified entertainment.

The President highlighted the importance of the Peshawar station of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation and said that no other station had so much importance than that of Peshawar as it had to bear the brunt of external propaganda against Pakistan. Besides effectively countering the negative propaganda of foreign countries, it was also supposed to project objective conditions within and outside the country's borders. He was confident that the staff of the PBC Peshawar would always remain prepared to meet every new challenge.

After his address, the President unveiled the plaque to mark the inauguration of the building. He also went round its different sections including studios.

Earlier, in his address of welcome the Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Hamid Nasir Chatta, said that Radio Pakistan had always played a vital role in combating the external propaganda against Pakistan.

The Minister said that Radio Pakistan had always taken notice of the concocted propaganda of foreign countries about the internal situation of the country. Radio Pakistan, he added, fulfilled its prime responsibility to inform the nation about the developments taking place on the global level. For this purpose it had the cooperation of national and international news agencies besides its representatives on the divisional level.

He said that Radio Pakistan was playing its due role in the 'Jehad' initiated on the directives of President Ziaul Haq, against illiteracy.

The Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, he said, held its historic role in the two history making turnings one on the occasion of Referendum-1984 and the other on the occasion of election-1985.

The transmission of the radio continued for 48 hours on these occasions and more than 2000 workers were engaged. He said that the work of the employees of PBC was appreciated by the President which gave them a new vigour and zeal. He said that 80 per cent of the equipment utilised by the PBC were manufactured by its own equipment manufacturing section

which had resulted in saving 50 per cent of foreign exchange. He said that seven new stations were established during the last eight years. The building of national broadcasting house at Islamabad, two transmitting stations at Muzaffarabad and Khairpur and a 10 kilowatt transmitter was established at Skardu during this period.

The Minister assured that the healthy recreational programmes would be improved and made effective along with informative programmes in the future.—APP

CSO: 5500/4736

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CIVIL AVIATION COMMUNICATIONS CENTER OPENED

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 3 May 85 p 2

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday
A newly constructed civil aviation communications centre that will link the Indian Ocean littoral countries of Somali, Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Seychelles, the Comoros and Mauritius was opened here Wednesday by the permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Air and Land Transport, Jaalle Mohamed Sheikh Osman Jawari. The Centre was built at a cost of 12 million French franc and was financed by the European Economic Community and built by a French company.

The Permanent Secretary, who cut the tape and declared the station officially opened, said in a brief opening speech that this project was of great service to So-

malia because it gave better aviation communication link and the other countries served by the station. He also revealed that the Ministry of Air and Land Transport intended to modernise internal and external aviation communications.

Jaalle Jawari thanked the European Economic Community (EEC) for its assistance in the development of communications in Somalia and for undertaking the construction of this centre.

Present at the opening ceremony were the representatives in Somalia of the EEC and Foreign Airlines that have flying rights in Somalia.

CSO: 5500/149

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PANA OFFICIAL ON EFFECTIVE USE OF AGENCY

AB050844 Lagos NAN in English 0836 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Apr (PANA/NAN)--Dr Nathaniel Shamuyarira, the newly elected chairman of PANA's Inter-Government Council (IGC), has urged African countries to make effective use of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), as a vital medium for projecting the correct image of the continent to the outside world.

Dr Shamuyarira, who is Zimbabwe's minister of information, posts and telecommunications, said at Addis Ababa's Bole International Airport on his way home after attending the third conference of African ministers of information, "enough is enough, Africa can no longer afford to live with misinterpretation and vilification characteristic of Western media coverage of events and developments in the continent." He said that OAU member-states must commit themselves to strengthening PANA and "strive in unison" to promote the establishment of an African information order.

The IGC chairman forecast that PANA would make progress in the immediate future in transmission and training and he called on all OAU member-states to pay their dues to the agency adding, "information must serve as a tool in the process of liberation and development." The Zimbabwean minister stressed the role PANA could play in "promoting the welfare of our peoples and help in removing the status of under-development and inter-African cooperation."

Similar views expressed by Mrs Anne Makinda, Tanzania's minister of state responsible for information and broadcasting, and Mr Lehraitani Lashsen, SDAR secretary-general of the Ministry of Information, who are also leaving for their respective countries. Mrs Makinda said that "a strong PANA can effectively enhance socioeconomic development in Africa and become a potent force in promoting the total liberation of our continent. Africa can no longer endure further exploitation and blackmail." The Tanzanian minister stressed the need for concerted efforts to "decolonize information" by setting up an African information order than enhances liberation and progress in the continent.

CS0: 5500/142

INTER AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PANA REPORTS ON REGIONAL RADIO-TV MEETING IN ZAMBIA

AB171646 Dakar PANA in English 1440 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Livingstone (ZAMBIA), 17 May (ZANA/PANA) -- The Eastern, Central and Southern Africa Regional Commonwealth Broadcasting Association conference has rejected a suggestion to set up a general exchange programme for radio and television productions.

According to a "record of proceedings" released yesterday, delegates meeting in the southern Zambian town of Livingstone argued that such an arrangement would duplicate the already existing general exchange machinery of the Union of Radio and Television Organisations of Africa (URTNA).

Summarizing the proceedings after three days of discussions, Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA) Secretary General Mr Alva Clarke said it was agreed that the URTNA mechanism was working well and needed no duplication. He said a lot of ground work has been covered in discussions of regional cooperation including programme exchange, exchange of personnel on attachment and possible standardization of equipment. Mr. Clarke said CBA has agreed in principle to finance the exchange of personnel for three-month periods as suggested by Voice of Kenya Deputy Director Mr Levinson Nguru.

Mr Nguru said exchange of personnel was a practical area of cooperation with CBA Secretariat providing financing for a realistic scheme.

Meanwhile, the United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund (UNICEF) plans to produce a series of programmes on child survival to make various nations aware of the need to provide for their offspring. This was disclosed to the CBA conference by UNICEF head of communications and information services for eastern and southern Africa, Mr L.A. Demmer, who is based at Nairobi. With the general consent of delegates from Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, Mr Demmer said programmes would be circulated to interested organisations in due course.

The CBA Secretariat agreed that if the master tapes were sent to them, copies would be made and circulated instantly.

CSO: 5500/145

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PANA REVIEWS SERVICE, FUTURE PLANS

AB221640 Dakar PANA in English 1145 GMT 22 May 85

[Article: "PANA Second Anniversary"]

[Text] Dakar, 22 May (PANA)--On Saturday, the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY [PANA] celebrates two years of news operations.

The launching of PANA, on 25 May 1983, coincided, appropriately enough, with the 20th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The agency is a child of the OAU, indeed, the idea of a continental news agency was first raised at the OAU's founding session in Addis Ababa in 1963.

At the launch two years ago, the message of goodwill from the then OAU chairman, Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, described PANA as "an agency that would voice African intents and aspirations, and correct the distorted image of Africa, its countries and peoples resulting from partial and negative information published by foreign news agencies.

Two years and ten million words later, it is clear that PANA is making a significant contribution to the development of information flow in Africa. In the past, Africans saw each other through the eyes of the foreign news agencies. Today they possess an agency that allows them to see each other directly without extra-continental intervention. This in itself is a considerable achievement.

The beginnings were small. On the first day five national news agencies contributed stories. In all, that day's output consisted of 25 news items totaling 5,460 words. Since then the number of participating agencies has risen. Now some 15 of the continent's news agencies participate regularly, and at some time or another PANA has received news items from 38 African agencies. On average, some 50 news items totaling 20,000 words are transmitted daily.

In addition, news items have been contributed by the information departments of the southern African liberation movements (SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC of South Africa), as well as UN General Secretariat and the specialised agencies of the United Nations (such as UNESCO and the FAO). PANA is also using material from sources, such as THE POOL OF NON-ALIGNED NEWS AGENCIES, or the OPEC NEWS AGENCY.

PANA functions both as a pool of African news agencies, and as a news agency in its own right, sending its journalists to cover events of importance to Africa, and producing a regular stream of feature articles and special reports. During the first quarter of this year, for instance, a regular weekly series of reports on the problems of drought and desertification in the Sahel were produced. Features, except for the initial three months of operations, have been transmitted at the rate of at least one a week. Recently, at least three a week have been transmitted, normally on Saturdays and Sundays when the flow of news traffic is less than on weekdays. On Mondays PANA transmits a regular economic news bulletin, a science news bulletin on Tuesday, and an African press review on Fridays.

An ambitious five-year development plan for the period 1986-1990 has been drafted. It envisages not only training programmes for staff from PANA and from the national news agencies, but also technological changes, most notably computerisation, that will speed up PANA's work and allow it to compete on a more equal footing with media organizations in the developed world. Later, access to a satellite network is projected, which should still further enhance the speed and reliability of PANA transmissions.

However, news agencies do not have their own publications. Their usefulness can only be measured on how much of their material is eventually reproduced by newspapers, magazines and broadcast stations. PANA is proud of the fact that many African and non-African news organisations regularly use PANA material. Some of the media habitually use PANA news items but do not even bother to give credit to PANA. Others credit PANA for the PANA stories that they use. Newspapers in Kenya, Zambia and Mozambique use PANA material regularly and credit PANA for it.

When PANA started operations some believed that it would not succeed. PANA has been fighting against this colonised mentality by demonstrating that it is an authoritative and important source of African news. PANA does not yet cover the entire continent (some countries do not have their own agencies yet, others are very weak, and still others, perhaps for financial reasons, simply do not send stories to PANA yet). Problems remain with some of the material that PANA receives from the national news agencies, which does not measure up to professional standards, is poorly written, or arrives late, and sometimes is of no interest outside its country of origin. To overcome some of these problems, PANA has produced a style book that is now used by the national news agencies to ensure not only high professional standards but also uniformity of style and presentation of news items. PANA has also organized workshops for news agency journalists on such specialized areas of reporting as science news and feature writing.

There are also technical problems confronting PANA. Its service, transmitted by short wave radio teletype is received by 20 African countries including Nigeria, Zambia, Sudan and Zaire which host the headquarters of the regional pools of PANA. Studies are underway to provide the development of an adequate telecommunications network covering the whole continent. This is one of the priorities in the plans for the next five years.

PANA also hopes to commercialise its services, seeking out markets for its material. This is necessary to supplement contributions from member states. Certainly a demand exists for a reliable continental service. The foreign radio-stations, for instance, find it worthwhile to pluck PANA out of the airwaves, and PANA items regularly occur in their monitoring services. Various organisations outside Africa have expressed interest in receiving the PANA productions, and a working group has produced a preliminary report on a possible marketing strategy for PANA. But in the highly competitive world of news agency journalism, PANA's products will only sell if they are of high quality. That is now the challenge facing PANA--to ensure that the media, inside and outside Africa, look to it as a reliable, authoritative and credible source, a source that they would like to quote on most African affairs.

Given that most of Africa's national news agencies are relatively young, and are short of equipment, finance and training opportunities, this is no easy task. Yet it is one that cannot be delayed if the PANA project is to be carried through to its logical conclusion and break the virtual monopoly currently exercised by the major international news agencies.

CSO: 5500/147

17 June 1985

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SUMBE MICROWAVE SYSTEM--The construction of the microwave communications system initiated a year ago in Sumbe could be completed within 2 months. The line, which will permit telephonic links between Sumbe, Gabela, Porto Amboim, Luanda, and outside countries, is being constructed by a team of Portuguese technicians from Portugal's automatic telephone exchange center, assisted by 10 Angolan technicians. Gabela Sumbe and Porto Amboim stations have been already constructed, the (Chio) station in Sumbe is being completed, and the conclusion of all work is expected very shortly. According to ANGOP, links between Sumbe and Porto Amboim would not be possible in this first phase. These links can only be achieved with the construction of an automatic telephone exchange center and with the enlargement of the modern internal telephone network, which do not need the services of telephone operators. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 May 85 MB]

CSO: 5500/141

GUINEA

GUINEA TO UNDERTAKE VAST TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

AB191340 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 17 May 85

[Statement by Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications Herve Vincent Bangoura in Conakry on 17 May to mark World Telecommunications Day]

[Excerpts] Today, 17 May, the international community is celebrating World Telecommunications Day. Telecommunications in our country, in order to respond to the ever increasing demands of our people, in the first place envisages the preservation and rational exploitation of our equipment. Very shortly, our country will inaugurate some important transmitting projects by radio-delay system realized in collaboration with (?MIC) [expansion unknown] ensuring telephone, telegraph and telex links between Conakry, Koya, [name indistinct] Kindia, Mamou, Dalaba, Kita, Labe, Maadou, Tougue, Faranah, Dabola, (Dengirae), Kouroussa, and Kankan. The civil engineering aspect of the projects is entrusted to the (?Intercommical) Company.

The provinces of Faranah, Nzerekore, and Kankan will be linked with telephone, telex and television networks. The [words indistinct] of which the financing is not complete, will serve the prefectures of Conakry, Boffa, Fria, Boke, Gaoual, and Koundara with telephone, telegraph, telex, and television links. It is worth announcing that Conakry, Kankan, Kindia, Mamou, Labe, Faranah, Boke, Fria, and Nzerekore have started testing their automatic telephone system [word indistinct] as well as urban cable networks.

The installation of a national and international exchange network will follow up later to complete the development of transmission and will ensure the direct link with neighboring countries Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. The second phase of this development project envisages the extension of the Conakry and Kankan exchange centers and networks, the installation of medium wave radio transmitters at Kankan, Nzerekore, Boke, and Faranah and a shortwave transmitter at (Sonfrania), the expansion of the central telex exchange center in Conakry, the realization of maintenance project in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program, the expansion of the (Bankoussan) earth station, and the establishment of a new Standard A station which is under study. Also envisaged is procuring equipment for the coastal station in Conakry, the installation of automatic telephone exchange centers and networks in other towns in the country, the construction of a technical center, the rehabilitation of the air

conditioning system, and the relaying of Guinean submarine cables between Morocco, Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria. In the execution of this vast program, international cooperation and professional training will be given priority. Already, we can count on the understanding and solicitude of all citizens for the maintenance of the equipment put at their disposition to ensure their good working order as well as their readiness to pay their dues regularly.

CSO: 5600/2012

NIGERIA

RADIO STATIONS HANDED OVER TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

Bendel State

AB061410 Lagos NAN in English 1300 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Benin, 6 Apr (NAN)--The former Radio Nigeria, Benin has been taken over by the Bendel Government and handed over to the state-owned Radio Bendel.

A government statement issued in Benin yesterday advised all the retrenched staff of the station to report on Tuesday to the general manager of Radio Bendel for screening.

The former Radio Nigeria, Benin, which was established by the defunct Shagari administration, was closed down last year by the Federal Military Government.

Cross River

AB101737 Lagos NAN in English 1635 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Calabar, 9 Apr (NAN)--Transmitters and studio equipment of the former Radio Nigeria, Calabar, established by the defunct civilian administration in 1982, were today in Calabar handed over to the state-owned broadcasting corporation by its last general manager, Mr David Bassey.

Receiving the keys, the acting general manager of the Cross River Radio, Mr Uyai Ekaette said the acquisition of the equipment would enhance the station's ability in the dissemination of information. As a result of the acquisition, the Cross River Radio would now transmit on an additional frequency of 558 kilohertz, 538 metres in the medium-wave band.

An announcement on the radio today called for applications from interested technical staff of Radio Nigeria, Calabar, who were laid off at its closure in January this year.

Borno State

AB100808 Lagos NAN in English 0742 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Maiduguri, 9 Apr (NAN)--The military governor of Borno, Maj Gen Abubakar Waziri, today in Maiduguri directed the management of the state-owned radio and television corporation to prepare an inventory of the equipment it inherited from the former FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] station in the state.

Taking over the station on behalf of the state government, Maj Gen Waziri also instructed the management to resuscitate the station which had been idle for the past eight months to prevent further damage to the equipment. The governor said that some of the equipment would be handed over to the Mass Communication Department of the University of Maiduguri.

The acting general manager of the state radio and television corporation, Mr Baba Mallum, who conducted the governor round the station, said that the two 50 kilowatts transmitters which the station had broken down. [sentence as received]

Sokoto State

AB100813 Lagos NAN in English 0748 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Sokoto, 9 Apr (NAN)--The Sokoto Government has taken over the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria [FRCN] station in Sokoto, a government statement said today in Sokoto.

According to the statement, a six-man committee has been set up to effect the take-over. The statement, issued by Mr Yusuf Wara, the state commissioner for information, social development, sports and culture, said that the committee was headed by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information, Mr Yahaya Maigari. Other members of the committee are the acting general manager, Rima Radio, chief electrical engineer of the state Ministry of Works, the chief information officer of the Ministry of Information and a representative of the Ministry of Finance.

The statement said that as the result of the take-over, all retrenched FRCN staff before the closure, had been asked to report to the committee for screening with a view to absorbing suitable ones.

Gongola Government Plans

AB130755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] In Gongola State, the government has set up a committee to study the possibility of taking over the former FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] complex in Yola. The committee will advise the government on the state of some of the equipment of the station. The commissioner for information

and social welfare (Filebus Kakah), said that the report of the committee will be made available to federal authorities in Lagos. He explained that a take-over of the former FRCN station would depend on due consideration to the financial resources of the state.

FRCN Equipment for Benue

AB151110 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Radio Benue has been asked to use its service to unite the people of the state. Governor Atom Kpera made the plea in Makurdi during the launching of the station's new equipment. Brigadier Kpera also advised the corporation to evolve programs that would promote the social and economic well-being of the state. The equipment belonged to the defunct FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] station in Makurdi, which has acquired by the state governor.

Ondo State

AB200920 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The transmitters and other property of the defunct Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria [FRCN] in Akure were yesterday handed over to the Ondo state government. Speaking at the ceremony, Governor Otiko said that the decision to close down some radio stations was to reduce government's expenditure to the barest minimum. He added that with the acquisition of the transmitters, the state radio would not only reach all parts of the state but many other states. It will also enable the commercial section of the corporation to increase its revenues.

Plateau State

AB231507 Lagos NAN in English 1423 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Jos, 23 Apr (NAN)--The Plateau Government has set up a committee to work out new operations for the FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] which has just been taken over by the state government, the state commissioner for information, Mrs Mary Galadina said in Jos today.

She told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the committee, which is headed by the permanent secretary in her ministry, Mr I. D. Gyang, would submit its report early next month. She said that negotiation was still on between the state and the federal authorities over the assets of the radio station. Mrs Galadima said that test transmission would start very soon.

CSO: 5500/142

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

NEW OGUN RADIO STATION--Ogun State Government is to establish a new radio station. When established, the station will be called OGBE II or Gateway Radio. A major priority of the proposed radio station will be to educate and inform the masses on government programs and activities as well as entertain listeners with a variety of music. A reliable source at the governor's office in Abeokuta revealed that the state governor, Brigadier Oladapo Diya, had directed relevant officers to commence work on the proposed radio station. The source confirmed that the former OGBC [Ogun Broadcasting Corporation] premises along Aiyetoro Road vacated last week would be converted and used as the station for the proposed second radio station. It will be recalled that OGBC changed its premises and location of transmission last week. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Mar 85 p 13 AB]

CSO: 5500/142

SOUTH AFRICA

AUDIENCE PREFERENCE FOR TV4 REPORTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR [Finance] in English 12 May 85 p 7

[Text]

TELEVISION viewers of all races have expressed a significant preference for TV 4 over TV 1. And black viewers prefer Bop TV to TV 4.

This has emerged from a study conducted for Young and Rubicam South Africa.

The company says the advent of TV 4 has made major changes to viewing patterns in South Africa. The study found 69 percent of black viewers and 67 percent of their white counterparts claimed they were now staying up later at night.

Half of the white sample and 62 percent of blacks claimed they were also watching more television than they had before.

However, 75 percent of whites claimed TV 4 had not changed their entertainment pattern and they went out at night as often now as before TV 4's advent.

"This raises the issue of changes in patterns of video usage, particularly among white viewers and of possible consequences for TV advertisers," the company says.

The study indicated there was a high degree of channel-switching, particularly among blacks who had watched TV 4, TV 1 and Bop TV in the week preceding the survey.

Black viewers' likes centred around the TV 4 mix,

which drew favourable comment. Sport, music, comedy and films were singled out for special mention.

However, 39 percent of blacks felt TV 4 started too late at night and 20 percent found the material boring because it had already been screened on Bop TV and because they could not understand Afrikaans programmes.

"The appeal of TV 4 to black viewers, if sustained, offers significant opportunities to those marketing to blacks," Young and Rubicam suggest.

"This potential opportunity has to be tempered with two notes of caution. The first is that by definition TV 4 is limited to about 60 percent of urban blacks. The other is that we do not know yet how persuasive English-language commercials are to the black audience in the long term. This point needs to be carefully monitored.

"TV 4 has predictably impacted on the video rental business — 47 percent of whites claimed to be watching videos less often than they did before the inception of TV 4 and only 39 percent of whites who owned a video recorder had watched a rented video in the week preceding the interview.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SECOND LATE-NIGHT RADIO SERVICE--The SABC is to introduce a second all-night radio service which will be called Radio Allegro. The new service, which will be in addition to Radio Orion, will begin broadcasting on 1 September. It will broadcast serious, light, and classical music exclusively. Radio Allegro will carry no advertisements. Continuity announcements will be alternatively in English and Afrikaans. Radio Allegro will be broadcast on the transmitters carrying the English Radio Service after that service closes down at night until it reopens the following morning. The new service is also part of the rationalization process of the SABC in terms of which a look is being taken at all services. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 May 85 MB]

CSO: 5500/141

ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE PLANS ANTI-RSA RADIO STATION

MB201738 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 20 May 85

[By Peter Wilson]

[Text] London, 20 May (SAPA)--Within 12 months, the Zimbabwe Government plans to open a propaganda radio channel beamed at South Africa carrying programmes prepared by "liberation movements."

This was stated in London today by Zimbabwe's information minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira.

"We have warned the South Africans that we are going to reply positively to their information aggression. We plan to establish an external service of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation in the next financial year," he told a conference organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

"It will be beamed to the broad masses of South Africa and Namibia, and provide a link between them and the progressive peoples and organizations who support them. The broadcasts will be prepared by the liberation movements in South Africa."

Mr Shamuyarira was one of the opening speakers at the 3-day conference, aimed at finding ways to counter "South African apartheid propaganda."

He accused South Africa of broadcasting "highly inflammatory information" on radio programmes beamed at a tribal section of the Zimbabwe population, and said the SABC had an extensive external broadcasting service that "distorts and slants news about Africa, and especially the OAU and the front-line states."

The objective of the conference is to further a mandate delivered by Commonwealth heads of state at New Delhi in 1983 to combat what was termed "disinformation" about the situation inside South Africa.

Attending today's opening were the Commonwealth high commissioners, representatives of the UN Committee Against Apartheid and senior Fleet Street journalists.

Mr Donald Trelford, editor of the OBSERVER newspaper, told delegates: "The politics of South Africa are a mass of lies, evasions, folly, hatred and schizophrenia."

He said that too often the media "tamely take their cue from the South African authorities and fail to translate their evasive circumlocutions into the language of everyday life."

He said Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was now "supreme" of the SABC, and that the two papers which exposed the information scandal had both been closed down.

"As a result of these changes, the SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, the only domestic news agency, has lost its biggest single news contributor, the RAND DAILY MAIL. Its main contributors now are the CITIZEN, a pro-government Afrikaans paper in Johannesburg called BEELD, and Pik Botha's SABC," he said.

"This has changed the whole complexion of the news flow within South Africa, making it much more of a conduit for the Botha government's propaganda."

The conference was opened by Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, who said its aims were to persuade the international media to consider the objectivity of its reporting on South Africa, to question the "credibility given to the professional handouts and studied distortions of the government," and to "explore the degree to which the media contributes to the pretence that South Africa is a normal country--like all others, but with some flaws."

CSO: 5500/150

USSR

CUBA TERMS RADIO MARTI 'UNSAVORY PROVOCATION'

Protests To UN

LD201511 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Havana May 20 TASS -- In its statement the Cuban Government assesses as cynical and provocative the decision of the United States Government to start as of today subversive broadcasts beamed on Cuba. The Cuban people regard as a gross insult the fact that the new U.S. radio station uses the glorious name of fighter for Cuba's freedom and independence Jose Marti.

The statement of the Cuban Government was handed over today to acting head of the department representing U.S. interests in Havana. It is stressed in the statement that an unsavory provocation of the United States was staged at a time when Cuba was taking constructive steps in various spheres to ease tension between the two countries.

The broadcasts of programmes of the anti-Cuban radio station, the statement says, show the obvious intention of the USA to answer rudely the justifiable statements of the Cuban Government about a critical economic position of countries of Latin America and the Third World, about a huge foreign debt which cannot be repaid and about the plundering of the economy of those countries which is made possible by the inequitable system of international relations. There is no doubt that by that step the U.S. Government is striving to create around Cuba an atmosphere of tension and conflicts which would distract the attention of the world public from this serious problem.

Assessing the action of the U.S. Government as perfidy, the Cuban Government announced countermeasures envisaging the revision of the existing agreements between the two countries on a number of questions.

The Cuban Government declares that Cuba will continue developing relations with countries of Latin America and the Third World, will continue the struggle to ensure that the practice of protectionism, destructive dumping against many of their most important export articles be abandoned, the struggle against high bank rates, against arbitrary appreciation of the dollar rate, against other methods of merciless exploitation and plundering of those countries, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

For 25 years the Cuban people have been opposing the great power policy of the United States, its economic blockade and all forms of aggressive actions. The present U.S. Administration should not have the slightest doubt that the Cuban people will continue opposing them as long as necessary, the statement of the Cuban Government stresses.

Cuban Mission Issues Strong Protest

LD201858 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] New York, 20 May (TASS)--Cuba's permanent mission to the United Nations has declared a strong protest over the U.S. continuing psychological warfare against that country. In a letter to the UN secretary-general in connection with the started broadcasting of a subversive radio service, which will beam programs to Cuba for 14 hours a day. It said that the move aimed to cultivate an atmosphere of tension and conflict around Cuba.

CSO: 5500/1020

USSR

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM' IN UNESCO POLICY

Moscow INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS in English No 3, Mar 85 pp 114-118

[Text]

For some time Washington has been pursuing a policy of outright obstructionism with respect to the United Nations and some other international organizations. Among the latter which have become subject to the American blackmail and pressure is the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The destructive nature of the US stand manifests itself in America's approach to the establishment of a new international information order. Two basic trends are visible across the board in UNESCO's discussions on the role and tasks of mass media in international relations. The first trend implies the use of information in the interest of peace and understanding among nations, of the struggle against the arms race and for the equal and mutually beneficial cooperation among all states. This is the stand of the socialist and developing countries.

The second trend, whose proponents are the United States and its Western allies, calls for a "free exchange of information", absolute "independence" of the press from governments, "pluralism" of information, and for the use of advertising as an important means of the press' financial independence. The most detailed and consistent picture of these demands was presented in what became known as the Talloires Declaration which was adopted by the meeting of representatives of mass media from mostly capitalist states held in the French town of Talloires in May, 1981.

The Talloires Declaration is based on the rejection of all the initiatives aimed at regulating the content and activities of the mass media, including those of UNESCO and other intergovernmental bodies. The authors of the declaration are in general against any UNESCO role in the struggle for a new international information order (NIIO) and reject the necessity of establishing such an order. Supporting the concept of a "free information flow", representatives of Western news monopolies and transnational corporations turned against any regulation of international information exchanges based on the recognition of the national sovereignty in the field of information and culture.

In lieu of a new international information order the Talloires Declaration calls for the establishment of a "global information order" that would give Western media owners a possibility to misappropriate the right to freely disseminate information of their own across the national borders and without taking into account legitimate interests of other states. The main objective of this concept's proponents is to consolidate and further promote imperialism in the field of information and propaganda, and perpetuate cultural colonialism.

If UNESCO and the socialist and developing countries which support it interfere with the interests and aims of Western news agencies, so much the worse for them, reason the today's "cultural crusaders". In this

case UNESCO can be blamed for "politization", developing nations can be threatened with the prospects of reduced aid, and the socialist states can be labelled the "suppressors of the freedom of the press". Or the question can be raised whether the United States should retain its membership in UNESCO, thus turning the American contribution to this organization into a means of barefaced blackmail. It is precisely along these lines that one should understand Washington's decision to withdraw from this organization.

UNESCO's support for the idea of a new international information order is not the sole reason for US attacks on this organization. Washington charges UNESCO with "ineffective management", "politization" or even "Sovietization". The idea of a new international economic order, for the establishment of which UNESCO spares no effort, is met with unconcealed hostility. UNESCO's measures aimed at educating people in the spirit of peace and cooperation, as well as its concept of linkages between the human rights and the rights of nations constitute a source of constant irritation for American representatives. In short, the American side rejects anything that UNESCO does in these spheres.

UNESCO is not the first among the UN specialized agencies which the White House attempts to place under its diktat. The United States has drastically reduced its contribution to the International Development Association, which is one of the major international bodies granting easy-term loans to developing nations. It was also reported that the United States was considering repressive financial measures against UNCTAD—the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Some zealous Washington leaders even tried to scare the United Nations by threatening to remove it from American soil.

The White House decision to withdraw from UNESCO, which was made public in the end of 1983, was not an unexpected move for those who keep an eye on American policies in the field of international information exchanges. Back in 1981 the House of Representatives of the US Congress called for "discontinuing the financial backing of UNESCO, should any steps be taken to execute the plans related to controlling and administering the dissemination of information and ideas". Washington is exerting outright pressure on its allies. It is forcing them to pursue the same obstructionist course vis-à-vis UNESCO, which, among other things, has been reflected in the declaration of the British government about leaving the organization.

What are the reasons that compel the United States and some other Western countries to zealously defend the concept of a "free information flow" and oppose any regulation and control in this sphere? At first glance it may seem that the US stand is based on a noble desire to ensure everybody's right to "seek, obtain and disseminate" information virtually without any restrictions. However, it is obvious that under the prevailing conditions such a "right" will yield worldwide benefits only for the largest news agencies and transnational corporations of the West, US in the first place.

The extent of Western transnationals' domination in the sphere of information and the media is seen from the fact that today they produce 80 per cent of news reports printed and transmitted over the air in the capitalist world. The production and marketing of communication technology is largely controlled by 15 international corporations, 10 of which are located in the United States. Western information and propaganda centres flood the developing countries with their information: radio and TV programmes, tapes, printed matter, and films. Annually, Western, mainly American, television companies sell or disseminate in other countries their programmes, the combined duration of which amounts to 300,000 hours of air time. Export earnings of US private television net-

works alone constitute some \$100 million per annum, although sometimes their products are sold at token prices in view of the fact that most of the consumers cannot pay much. Some reports indicate that American publishers' profits from the sale of books in Asia and Africa run to the tune of \$300 million per annum. Western mass media satiate other countries, particularly the developing nations, with their versions of facts and events.

Obviously, the developing nations are attempting to somehow counteract the Western communication and ideological expansion by setting up and consolidating to the best of their abilities national and regional information networks and seeking at least minimal control over the content of the avalanche of information and propaganda that reaches them from the West. The people of developing countries which constitute a majority in UNESCO, as a rule, are aware of the harmful nature of the imperialist propaganda; however, their possibilities to combat it are rather limited.

As the President of the International Organization of Journalists Kaarle Nordenstreng has pointed out, the information flow that reaches the developing countries from capitalist states exceeds 100-fold the news transmitted in the opposite direction. According to UNESCO Director-General Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, "a few powerful transnational companies dominate the information market to an extent that borders on cultural aggression". One cannot escape the conclusion that Western slogans about a "free information flow" and an "unimpeded exchange of ideas" are a kind of a smokescreen that camouflages the imperialist ideological expansion to the developing countries.

Taking all these factors into account, the developing nations, which seek to consolidate their sovereignty, attach high priority to the task of reducing the dependence of their national mass media on the West. In the solution of this vexing question they can rightly rely on the support of the United Nations, UNESCO and other international organizations. The young states need help in setting up mass media of their own, and training personnel capable of managing communication networks. Therefore, it is only natural that international organizations, UNESCO included, cannot ignore the requirements of the developing nations.

By effecting information expansion to the developing countries, increasing the power of their radio transmitters, increasing the volume of broadcasts to all the regions of the world, and developing means for direct telecasts to other countries via satellite, the United States and its allies give the priority to the praising of the Western way of life and bourgeois values, on the one hand, and to the struggle against the growing influence of socialist ideas and the fanning up of anti-Sovietism, on the other. In fact, they persistently brainwash the international public opinion along anti-Soviet and anticommunist lines. To this end, they employ various indoctrination means and techniques: misinformation, lies, slander, appeals to all kinds of political prejudices and ignorance. The imperialists are waging systematic "ideological warfare" against patriotic and democratic movements in a bid to discredit or, at least, to hinder the progressive development of states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to isolate the developing nations from the socialist world, and thus to weaken the forces which form the united front in the anti-imperialist struggle against neocolonialism, racism, and for genuine independence.

The mass media of the United States, in particular the United States Information Agency (USIA), which is an official governmental body, play a leading role in subversive propagandistic actions against the world of socialism and progress. The USIA has 206 branches in 126 countries, and gigantic funds are made available to it annually. In 1984, it was given \$700 million, and in 1985 the USIA's budget will

exceed \$800 million. Expenditures on propaganda in the United States are growing at even a greater pace than defence allocations. For example, in 1985 the military appropriations will increase by 13 per cent, while USIA's budget, by 28 per cent.

The Agency has some 9,000 employees on its payroll. Some 1,700 TV films, including newsreels and documentaries, are produced annually on the Agency's orders. The programmes are dubbed into 62 languages and sent to television centres of many countries. The Voice of America, which broadcasts 145 hours a day in 42 languages, carries out intensive propaganda. In 1983 the radio station was allotted more than \$100 million, and in 1984 its budget increased by another 30 per cent.

The USIA's Worldnet television network is growing in scope. This is a propagandistic venture that provides for direct telecasts to different countries via satellite. The African portion of the network, AFNET, became operational last April. It is characteristic that the highlight of the first programme telecasted to Africa was the speech by the Director of the US International Development Cooperation Agency Peter McPherson who slandered the Soviet Union and its policy towards African developing countries. At the same time the UN policy in Africa was presented in the best possible manner.

The AFNET programmes, according to the designs of their authors, must make the African TV viewers believe that the United States is the best friend of developing nations, ever ready to lend a helping hand. With certain strings attached, naturally. One of the strings was mentioned by McPherson in his speech. He said that many African states would have to "change their course" in order to obtain American aid. No more and no less. In other words, obey US diktat, and America will aid you.

Thus, the slogan about a "free information flow" is used by the imperialists in order to cover up their barefaced lies, hypocrisy, demagoguery, and brainwashing of the masses. The US Administration attempts to disrupt the elaboration of just principles of a new international information order, to keep a free hand for ideological subversion and psychological warfare against the forces of peace and progress. These goals largely explain the attempts by the White House to blackmail UNESCO and the attacks on the socialist and developing countries, the non-aligned movement, and democratic organizations of journalists. American delegates invite the "industrially underdeveloped nations" to turn to the United States, rather than to UNESCO.

Nevertheless, there are very few countries willing to follow Washington's advice. It can be seen from the fact that the overwhelming majority of UNESCO's member states are in favour of the establishment of a new international information order and the elimination of the Western monopoly over mass media. At the end of 1983 the Conference of Journalists from the Non-Aligned Countries was held in Delhi, and was followed by a conference of the information ministers from these countries held in Jakarta in January 1984. The conferences mapped out specific ways to oppose Western informational and ideological expansion. The participants pointed out, in particular, to the necessity of establishing direct information links between African, Asian and Latin American states as one of the means to fight this expansion.

There are good prospects for regional cooperation among the developing countries' journalists: they have set up the Pool of Information Agencies of the Non-Aligned Countries, Pan-African News Agency (PANA), Latin American Information Agency and the Organization of Press Agencies of Asian and Pacific States. The participants in the Delhi and Jakarta meetings believe that the expansion of cooperation with the socialist countries, which are reliable allies of the young developing na-

tions, offers considerable opportunities in thwarting the imperialist ideological aggression.

What are the UNESCO's prospects in the light of the USA's and subsequently Britain's walkout from this organization? Addressing this issue UNESCO Deputy Director-General Honri Lopes said: "As far as the decision to withdraw from UNESCO is concerned, it is the right of any of its 161 member states. The General Directorship believes that this decision undermines the principle of universality of the planet's largest international organization. However, UNESCO will continue its activities according to its decision and financial means which will be provided by the remaining 160 member states."

There will be a long and difficult struggle so as to fully translate into life the ideas UNESCO stands for, including that of a new international information order. Efforts to establish it are not limited to UN or UNESCO resolutions and decisions. It is life itself that creates a new order: the alignment of the world's forces shifts in favour of socialism, and the peoples' aspiration towards peace, detente, friendship and cooperation becomes more pronounced. Likewise, a new order is established by the developing countries which enjoy the consistent support of the socialist states. The policy of blackmail and diktat with respect to UNESCO and, consequently, all the sovereign member states of this organization, is unacceptable, and, therefore, is rejected by the world public opinion.

V. SHILOV

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CSO: 1812/229

USSR

AZERBAIJAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TELEPHONE SERVICES

GF091634 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] During January 1985, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Minister's Presidium adopted a decision aimed at consolidating measures related to improving the material and technical framework of the telephone exchange network, which is [words indistinct] and upgrading the services made available in that field. The decision in question was upheld by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government. Much work has been carried out with a view to realizing this decision.

Our correspondent, Hidayet Seferalikov, interviewed (?Vagi) Akhmedov, deputy minister of communications of the Azerbaijan SSR, on the matter. We now present this interview in part:

[Begin recording] [Seferalikov] There is no doubt that the great effort being made by our party contributes toward meeting the people's demand for telephones and toward further upgrading telephone services. Nevertheless, although a lot has been done to improve these services, statistics indicate that [words indistinct] and that the number of telephones in the cities and towns is less than the required amount.

[Akhmedov] It is certain that the (?ministries) and administrations will try to remove such shortcomings and improve the services. The republic's communications ministry has established concrete and complex measures in that direction. We have wide-ranging measures and the scope of the work which we are going to carry out is considerable. I would like to brief our listeners on a number of work items.

During the 12th 5-Year Plan period, our republic contemplates increasing the length of the links between our cities by 350,000 km and the number of telephones by 270,000. Currently, over 75 percent of the number of telephones has been allocated to subscribers. The (?number of) telephone networks [telefon sebekeleri] throughout the republic will be increased by 10 million during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. This will greatly improve the situation regarding the people's demand for communications.

[Seferalikov] Obviously, all this work is closely related to the work of construction organizations.

[Akhmedov] Yes, it is. Consolidating the material and technical framework of the construction organizations at the very beginning is a very important requirement. [Words indistinct] of the (?Azerbaijan) construction products trust will be completed in Baku in 1987. The republic's [word indistinct] union, the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Railway Administration, the Caspian Oil Union, and the local soviet executive committees have to construct buildings for automatic telephone exchanges. The construction of 170 buildings must be completed between 1990 and the year 2000.

[Seferalikov] Comrade, both union level and republic level decisions have particularly emphasized the need for improving telephone services to the people. What measures will be taken in that direction?

[Akhundov] The question of improving the quality of services constitutes one of the most important issues. The people are frequently complaining about services concerning telephone links between cities and rural regions and within the cities themselves. The complaints are justified. The Ministry of Communications has taken into consideration a number of measures aimed at improving telephone services and their quality. The realization of the measures we discussed earlier in our talk will help improve telephone communications.

Meanwhile, I would like to draw the attention of the listeners to the fact that this is not only [words indistinct]. Administrations and organizations are carrying out excavation work in the cities and towns. They are disrupting the cable lines. For example, in 1984, these organizations disrupted the cable lines connecting the cities 47 times, and those within the cities (?102) times. Customers in various cities and regions and in homes and administrations are waiting for their means of communications. However, the telephone communications network is not [word indistinct]. The question now, however, is what is being thought about the supply of the telephones and about the communications workers? First of all, this causes justified discontent among the people. In turn, this results in considerable deterioration in the communications situation.

Nevertheless, in conclusion I would like to say that the republic's communications workers will do everything within their power to improve the situation of telephone services to the people and to realize the decisions of our party and government concerning the upgrading of the current material and technical framework of the telephone communications network.

[Seferalikov] Thank you for the interview. [end recording]

CSO: 5500/1021

DENMARK

MINISTER WANTS COMMUNICATIONS NETS PUT UNDER AGENCY

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 May 85 p 11

[Article by Helle Ravn Larsen and Henrik Damm]

[Text] The Danish telecommunications service will be given a new structure. The minister of transport, apparently, recommends the so-called "Model 1" which will enable the Postal and Telegraph Service to determine the future policy in relation to charges.

In the midst of the expansion of the Danish telecommunications network--including the hybrid network--which is also undertaken by the concessionary telephone companies, Minister of Transport Arne Melchior now recommends that all telecommunications in Denmark be put under the director-general, Hans Wurtzen, the Postal and Telegraph Service.

The modernization of the Danish telecommunications service has been studied by the Bernstein committee, which gave its report in the spring on the possibilities of organization of the telecommunications service. Both the state and the "private" section of the telecommunications companies have agreed on the need for a structural change.

However, it has caused some concern that the minister of transport apparently wants to recommend the so-called "Model 1," which enables the Postal and Telegraph Service to determine the future policy with regard to charges.

Today, JTAS [the Jutland Telephone Company], FKT [the Funen Telephone Company] and KTAS [the Copenhagen Telephone Company] belong under a department of the ministry. Under "Model 1" the departmental responsibility will be transferred to the Postal and Telegraph Service. And two additional so-called Section 2 companies will be set up--Statstelefonsekselskabet Sønderjylland [the State-owned Telephone Company North Schleswig] and Statens Teletjeneste [the State-owned Telecommunications Service], which will cover domestic as well as foreign long-distance calls. It is true that they will have their own management, but they will be accountable to, and will have to negotiate their policy with regard to charges with, the Postal and Telegraph Service.

Deputy Director of the Jutland Telephone Company, Kaj Broen, says that the model is unfortunate, and he fears that increased bureaucracy may bring about higher charges for the consumers. Kaj Broen goes on to say that the investments by, for example, the Jutland Telephone Company in the concessionary commitments for expansion of the telephone network--the lighting cables--will mean that "the Postal and Telegraph Service will reap the fruits of the work of the telephone companies."

Rationalization

Minister of Transport Arne Melchior recommends "Model 1" without hesitation.

"There will be no changes in ownership, management or sphere of authority," says the minister.

The state owns the majority of shares in the Jutland Telephone Company and the Copenhagen Telephone Company, whereas the Funen Municipal Telephone Company is owned for 100 percent by Funen municipalities.

7262

CSO: 5500/2646

DENMARK

DANGER OF 'CHAOS' FORESEEN DUE TO POOR HYBRID NET PLANNING

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 May 85 p 11

[Article by Michael Rastrup Smith]

[Text] The municipalities will have to plan the local ramifications of the hybrid network, says KTAS [Copenhagen Telephone Company.]

The hybrid network will end up in a mess and anarchy will result lest the municipalities of the country participate actively in the planning of the network.

The above statement was made by J. Allesen-Holm, senior engineer of the cable-TV department of KTAS.

It is expected within KTAS that the legislation governing the hybrid network will be passed soon, and shortly afterwards they will start providing the first interested building societies and individual persons with sixteen TV channels and a number of FM radio stations. The network may, furthermore, become expanded to comprise the industries.

The cable-TV department of KTAS, however, is worried about the accidental nature of the connections to the hybrid network which may result from failure on the part of the municipalities to participate in the overall planning of the network.

"Unless we start such planning soon, we may risk that cables will be criss-crossing one another, with the result of unnecessary costs for the project and a lot of extra digging," says J. Allesen-Holm.

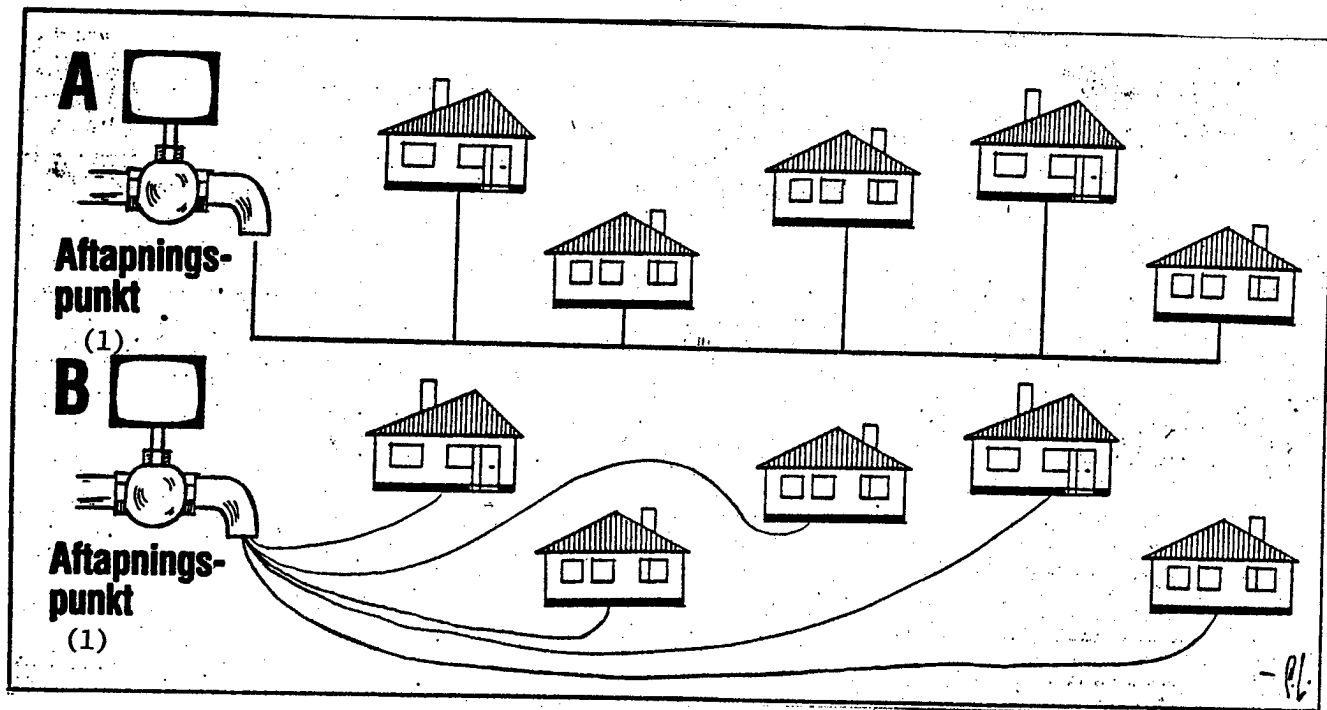
According to the plans, KTAS will run the cables of the hybrid network to all of the municipalities of the country over a 6-year period. Each municipality will, on the average, receive equipment for outlets for the hybrid network for six different spots in the municipality. These spots will be called "distribution points." It is exclusively the task of KTAS to construct and run the cables of the network to these distribution points.

The section of the hybrid network leading from the distribution points to the individual households will, however, be subject to open competition. This section of the network may, therefore, become built by KTAS as well as by private enterprises.

It is this aspect which worries KTAS. They simply fear that the hybrid network may become a chaos of criss-crossing cables from the distribution points to the individual households if too many become involved in the task without any overall planning.

"If the municipalities do not find that they themselves have the capacity to plan the laying of the cables, we shall offer to do it. The open competition will not be affected by it as we shall still be willing to compete on an equal footing with private enterprises on the final section of the hybrid network," says J. Allesen-Holm, senior engineer.

A study undertaken recently by BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in 97 municipalities within the area of KTAS showed that many municipalities have not yet taken a position on joining the hybrid network. Only 4 out of the 97 municipalities had decided to become connected to the network.



KTAS prefers situation "A" where no more cables are run than necessary. In situation "B" the connections to the distribution point of the hybrid network have taken place without planning, and the cable consumption has, therefore, been very large.

7262
CSO: 5500/2636

FRANCE

CNRS OPENS NEW REMOTE SENSING RESEARCH LAB

Paris AFP SCIENCES in French 31 Jan 85 pp 30-31

[Text] On 29 January in Toulouse Mr Pierre Papon, director general of CNRS, inaugurated the Remote Sensing Research Laboratory [LERTS] whose mission is to draw up and implement research programs of earth observation from space.

Subordinate to the CNRS "Earth-ocean-atmosphere-space" department, this joint unit, set up at the Toulouse Space Center, is the outgrowth of an agreement signed at the beginning of the year between CNRS [National Center for Scientific Research] and CNES [National Center for Space Studies].

At the conclusion of his visit, Mr Papon announced the creation in Toulouse in 1985 of a space-based oceanography laboratory within the framework of the Observatory and the Institute of the physical world. The formation of a "scientific group" bringing together the many laboratories involved in remote sensing will also be implemented within the same timeframe.

"Remote sensing is one of the CNRS strategic themes for which an 'integrated research activity' has been set up," Mr Papon stated.

CNRS in fact hopes to increase the capability of French scientists on the one hand to understand the physical processes of radiance-matter interactions and on the other to interpret in all areas concerned (earth, ocean, atmosphere, land use) those data supplied by earth observation satellites such as those acquired by the "Spot" satellite which is supposed to be placed in orbit next October.

LERTS currently consists of 7 researchers (2 from CNRS and 5 from CNES) and one grant holder. It is headed by Mr Gilbert Saint of CNES (chief) and Mr Pierre Deschamps, in charge of CNRS research (deputy chief).

Among the research themes which will be undertaken at LERTS and are of mutual interest to CNES and CNRS are:

- the physical makeup of phenomena of electromagnetic radiation interaction with the earth, ocean and atmosphere.

- drawing up and implementing space data analysis methods (correction of disturbances in a propagation environment, inversion methods, new experimental digital simulations, visualization and image processing).

The purpose of this research is:

- development and utilization of space systems (in particular the Spot program).
- identification of future space systems and preparations for their use.

LERTS activities will be targeted toward:

- research by remote sensing of parameters which may affect climate.
- energy balance sheet of earth-atmosphere and sea-atmosphere interfaces.
- water balance sheet.
- analysis of the evolution of vegetation in order to identify its behavior and tie it in to the evolution of the environment or estimate its production.
- research and formalization of methodologies adapted to the interpretation of remote sensing data.

All these activities will be conducted in collaboration with other laboratories specializing in the themes undertaken (climatology, biology, agronomy, ecology, etc.).

The main programs are:

- research into vegetation-climate interaction within the framework of the "international Satellite Land Surface Climatology Program;"
- Water balance sheet in one area of Senegal;
- estimate of the different elements making up the energy balance sheet at the ground-atmosphere interface over Africa;
- preparation and utilization of Spot 1 over vegetation in temperate and tropical zones;
- identification of future systems launched aboard Spot 3 (main HRV [High Resolution Visible] and transmission instrument for global monitoring of environmental parameters.)

9436

CSO: 550/2637

FRANCE

NEW TYPE OF PACKET SWITCHING FOR TRANSPAC DATA NETWORK

Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 1 Mar 85 pp 1, 13

[Article by D. Levy: "Conversation with Mr Fortin: 'Transpac' Tackling Second-Generation Switches"]

[Text] The strong growth experienced by the "Transpac" public network since it was opened has brought its capacity to 21,650 hookups at the beginning of 1985, making it the world champion for all classes as far as packet-switched data transmission is concerned. This growth will continue at the rate of 50 percent per year, leading to the goal of 31,000 hookups by the end of the year, with a projection for over 40,000 subscribers by the end of 1986. To sustain this expansion, Transpac--the company operating the network--will invest FF 450 million in 1985; as we were told during our conversation with Mr Fortin, Transpac chief-executive officer, this year will be marked by the introduction of second-generation switches (consisting in the "DPS 25" of SESA [Automation Systems Study Company]) and by the extension of the line of services offered to subscribers.

During the 6 years of its existence, "Transpac" has experienced a growth unparalleled by other packet-switched data-transmission networks, as it rose from 640 subscribers in 1979 to 21,650 by the end of 1984. This growth has been accompanied by an improvement in service quality, a reduction of hookup waiting times of about 40 percent (from 24 weeks in 1984 to 17 weeks on the average), and a traffic increase slightly greater than that of the number of lines. The good health of the network is also reflected in an increase in Transpac's receipts (from FF 280 million in 1983 to a little over FF 500 million in 1984, with receipts in excess of FF 900 million expected for this year) and personnel (over 500 people some time this year, i.e. 20 percent more than last year).

New Services

As the network is growing, the line of services offered to subscribers is expanding: in addition to direct hookups, it is now possible to access "Transpac" through the telephone network, using an asynchronous procedure at 300-1,200 bits/s, or a synchronous procedure at 2,400 and 4,800 bits/s. The latter type of access, which is currently reserved to teletex, will be extended to all remote data-processing applications. It can also be of interest to small users of microcomputers wishing to dialogue with a server via "Transpac" (a market in full growth).

"Transpac," the skeletal structure of French data communications, is also used as a support for videotex, whose traffic is increasing strongly: in 1984, the number of simultaneous videotex communications via "Transpac" reached 2,000 per peak-hour, i.e. 3 times as many as at the beginning of that year. In 1985, this traffic is expected to triple again so that, by the end of the year, it will account for 8-9 percent of the total "Transpac" traffic, compared with 5-6 percent at present.

Among other current developments, Mr Fortin disclosed that a concentrator service would soon become available--Transpac is putting the finishing touch to tariffs; it is geared to large subscribers which will thus have several "concentrated" terminals on "Transpac."

Mr Fortin also mentioned the study undertaken jointly with the DGT [General Directorate of Telecommunications] concerning the opening of a public messaging service on "Transpac," which should lead to the creation of a first system in 1986. This is a service designed for professional users and accessible via "Transpac" or the telex or telephone networks.

However, the big innovation that will mark 1985 for Transpac will be the introduction of second-generation switches. "The hardware is currently undergoing acceptance tests at our technical department in Rennes," Mr Fortin indicated, adding that "the first switch should be placed in service in the network during the second quarter of this year."

The product, "Transpac 2G," is organized around the "DPS-25" Mark II (i.e. an advanced version of the system sold by SESA in many countries, including Australia, Brazil and, quite recently, China) and it reflects the need to use small--but more numerous--switches located closer to users, so as to reduce the cost of network hookup lines. In addition, these devices include the most recent technological advances and could also be used to equip small provincial towns.

30 Towns Equipped With "Transpac 2G"

These second-generation switches (with an 80-access capacity expandable to 1,500 through modules) could be installed in some 30 towns (whose list was just drawn up) in addition to the 19 towns currently served by first-generation systems. Already by the end of the year, about 10 or so "DPS-25" could be placed in service.

However, the multiplication of the number of switches implies the introduction of transit exchanges, which will also increase organizational flexibility, due to the hierarchization of the network. We know that the Thomtit department of Thomson-CSF was selected to supply these transit switches, with a system organized around the "X-83." Five initial facilities should be installed starting in 1986, and about 12 transit exchanges should be operating in 3 years from now in a network that would then be equipped with about 100 switches.

The introduction of second-generation switches will however not put an end to deliveries of present switches ("CP-50" supplied by SESA and TRT [Radio-electric and Telephone Communications]). But Mr Fortin expects that "CP-50" deliveries will be phased out starting in 1986 and discontinued around 1988. In the meanwhile, Transpac is implementing a program to improve "CP-50" performance, especially with respect to software and the replacement of "Mitra 125" by "Mitra 625" computers.

The future of "Transpac"? Mr Fortin believes that his company "will seize the opportunities offered by value-added services (protocol conversion, etc.) jointly with the DGT," while considering that the vocation of Transpac is data transport. As for any possible competition between "Transpac" and "Telecom-1," Mr Fortin rules it out, pointing out that "Transpac" is not designed to carry a heavy traffic at high speeds, a niche that should be exploited by "Telecom-1." "On the other hand, the flexibility of 'Transpac,' its line of services and speeds are interesting for many average users (we have 4,000 clients)."

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FRANCE

BRIEFS

ERS-1 PLATFORM AT MATRA--MATRA [Mechanics, Aviation and Traction Company] will integrate and supply the platform of the ERS-1 satellite [Earth Resources Satellite] of the European Space Agency, whose mission it will be to observe oceans and ice on the earth surface. The satellite platform is directly derived from the multimission platform developed on behalf of the CNES [National Center for Space Studies] under the SPOT [Earth Observation Satellite] program. The payload will include a microwave instrument (SAR [Synthetic Aperture Radar]) to measure winds and waves and to take weather photographs of the coasts and ice zones; an altimeter radar to analyze wave heights and ice movements; and an infrared radiometer to measure temperatures at the surface of the sea. The program started early last December and will extend over 54 months; the launching is scheduled for June 1989. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 22 Feb 85 p 14] 9294

SPOT IMAGE PROCESSING FACILITY--The space image processing center (CRIS) is in the process of being set up at the Toulouse space center (CST), according to the "CNES information bulletin." This center, under the management of the European Propulsion Company (SEP), is one of the elements in the Spot project ground-image area; Spot is the earth observation satellite whose launching is scheduled for next October. The CRIS receives space images from the space image reception station (SRIS) at Aussaguel, located in the southeastern suburb of Toulouse, the data recorded on magnetic tapes. From these data the CRIS will carry out several operations whose systematic filing system consisting of localizing the image data and cutting up the approximately 60-km-long tape swept by the satellite cameras into "scenes," allowing for the working up of a data processing catalog (700 "scenes" are filed away daily), and preprocessings according to requests made by the Spot Image Company (CRIS already has available a map library of more than 100,000 maps. For these operations CRIS has available 8 "Solar" minicomputers equipped with standard or specialized peripheral equipment. The quantity of software represents more than 300,000 statements). The National Space Study Center (CNES) and the National Geographic Institute (IGN) are cooperating in carrying out image data exploitation operations and develop the means needed. The CRIS staff, now 23 agents (13 IGN, 10 CNES), will be brought up to more than 50 2 months after the satellite launch. [Text] [Paris AFP SCIENCES in French 21 Feb 85 p 27] 9436

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NORWAY

AGENCY TO INVEST HEAVILY IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS NET

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 May 85 p 3

[Article by Morten Malmo: "Twenty Billion to Provide a Better Telecommunications Network"]

[Text] Televerket [National Telephone and Communications Company] will now speculate on the future, and Parliament gave the green light for it today. By 1990 more than twenty billion kroner will be used for the further expansion of the telecommunications network. The expansion will make it possible to provide services such as telephone, data or telex at the same time in one and the same network. "This will be one of the most important growth areas in the Norwegian society," said Minister for Communications Johan H. Jakobsen during yesterday's parliamentary debate.

The cabinet minister however, did not stop at mentioning the 20 billion kroner which will be invested in the so-called digitalizing of the telecommunications network. He also pointed out that the conversion of the telecommunications and data equipment adapted to teleservices has long ago passed five billion Norwegian kroner per year.

Tele-Revolution

That cabinet minister Jacobsen is right in saying that tele-services "will be one of the most important growth areas" as shown by the following forecasts for the different tele-services:

--In 1983 Norway had 1,584,000 telephone subscribers. Expected increase: 80,000 - 85,000 subscribers per year.

--The number of mobile telephone subscribers will triple by the year 2000.

--Datel and datex services will quadruple by the year 2000.

--Demand for telex will decrease, but the number of telefax subscribers will double by 1993. There will probably be 9,100 telex subscribers by that date.

--This year there are 5,000 personal information subscribers. By 1993 this number is expected to increase to 61,400.

--This year Televerket has about 1,200 subscribers for the teledata-service, but it is expected that it will have 40,000 subscribers by 1993.

More Competition

Competition in this almost "exploding" tele-market will be increased now, something for which the Parliament also gave a green light today. Not only does Televerket get competition in areas where it has a monopoly now, but Televerket will also be free to enter areas to which it does not have access today. Thus, in the future Televerket will have access to a 5 billion market--including data--in which currently it is not allowed to compete. Parliament gave its approval to the government's proposal to reorganize Televerket. The administrative tasks will be separated out and assigned to a separate agency under the Department of Communications. A separate competing organization will be established through a Televerket-owned corporation, while the basic organization itself will be set up as an administrative entity. The competing organization will be operated according to customary business principles.

"The Peg in the Wall"

Where will Televerket's monopoly with regard to individual telephone subscribers come to an end? "At the foundation wall," responded the government parties in the debate. "At the peg in the wall," thought the Labor Party, the Socialist Left Party and the Liberal Party. The Department of Communications will now continue to work to find the most appropriate "dividing cut," and Minister for Communications Johan H. Jakobsen said that one should try to find a practical solution. Petter Thomassen, deputy chairman of the Conservatives' parliamentary group called this difference in views "hairsplitting." This subject, however, brought great problems for Per Aas (Christian People's Party), and Harald Synnes, parliamentary leader of the Christian People's Party had to explain in a round of clarifications that the parliamentary group of the Christian People's Party also supported the government's point of view, i.e. the foundation wall as a "dividing cut," because Aas had disassociated himself from this view in his contribution to the debate.

Labor Party's Karl Ingebrigtsen, telecommunications review chairman, felt that Televerket should have the ultimate responsibility for all cable extensions. The Labor Party and the Socialist Left Party want a plan for a nationwide cable TV expansion. Conservative Borre Rognlien and also Cabinet Minister Jakobsen felt it was not clear what the two parties wanted: should the so-called telematic network be expanded now, or should Televerket have a monopoly for two networks, a teleservice network and a cable-TV network? Conservative Lars Lefdal on the other hand, thought that Televerket should become increasingly involved in the cable expansion for TV only if this can be combined with the institution's primary responsibilities.

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NORWAY

AGENCY TO START VIDEO PHONE TESTING

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Liv Hegna: "Televerket Testing Video Phone: Soon We Will See by Phone"]

[Text] Are you longing to see your sweetheart, not just talk with him? The video phone can be the solution. If not today, then in the near future. Televerket's Research Institute is currently starting tests with two devices in the new "experimental building" in Jevnaker. During the summer they will purchase an additional dozen, and large companies in the area and health institutions will be offered video telephone services on a trial basis.

Researcher Birger J. Nymo at Televerket's Research Institute told AFTENPOSTEN that for the time being he cannot suggest what the purchase of such a device will cost for the ordinary consumer. Further, Nymo would rather not give the impression that the video telephone will be an off-the-shelf item in the immediate future. But during the nineties it can be offered to large companies and institutions, particularly in the health field.

"Will it be possible to use it to check offices and private homes? Will it be so that a jealous husband can check who is with his wife at home together in one room?" Birger Nymo steps back: This way of looking at it is foreign to him. "This is a political issue, and things like this are under strong political control in Norway." He emphasizes that the person answering the phone must lift the receiver before the video transmission can start. Further, the camera will have limited movement.

"But deaf people. They must get great use out of the video telephone." "Yes," says Nymo but points out that the deaf already have available a text telephone via the usual telephone network. "But if the deaf would rather use sign language, the video telephone is the answer," says Nymo.

Abroad, the video telephone has been considered a further development of the customary voice telephone so that you can see the person you are talking with. Among researchers in Norway one speculates on being able to demonstrate objects and processes, and it is particularly for this reason that the health field is believed to be a potential large customer. "Instead of centralizing

the physicians one can probably equip district physicians with video telephone contact with the National Hospital," says Nymo.

"The development of equipment in cooperation with the users will be an important part of the experiments with video telephoning. For the time being it is assumed that the subscribers will be limited to about a dozen within the fiber optics network which is used by industry in the Jevnaker and Jevnaker community." However, Birger J. Nymo thinks that it will also be possible to include a few households via the return channel in the coaxial network: "A current application for this could be educational tele-courses," he told AFTENPOSTEN.

PHOTO CAPTION [photo not reproduced]

It is entirely possible to see yourself in a video telephone. Here is photographer Rolf Ohman "via air" while researcher Birger Nymo is talking with the cable TV studio.

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SWEDEN

VIKING SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED BY ARIANE IN OCTOBER 1985

Stockholm NY TEKNIK in Swedish 7 Feb 85 p 30

[Article by Lotta Lothberg]

[Text] It stands in a clinically clean room and is looked after by gloved and white-clad instrumentation technicians. The slightest fingerprint or other dirt can have a devastating effect on the hypersensitive instruments.

It is Viking--the first Swedish satellite.

Viking is currently at the Esrange rocket base outside Kiruna to be tested under realistic conditions.

In the photo [not reproduced], Inge Anderfjord and Claes Martensson are shown getting the satellite ready for testing.

It is from Esrange that the satellite will be monitored and controlled. It is also here that all of the 7,000 measurement readings per second to be transmitted from Viking will be received.

Kiruna--On 3 October this year, the first Swedish satellite, Viking, will lift off from Kourou in French Guiana.

The idea for a completely Swedish satellite took shape as far back as 8 years ago.

It was Prof Bengt Hultqvist, head of the Kiruna Geophysical Institute, who came up with the idea. Three years later, in 1980, the government decided to approve startup of the Viking satellite project at a cost of 106 million kronor. Saab Space in Linkoping was commissioned by the Swedish Space Corporation to develop the satellite.

And 1985 will be the year in which Sweden can start writing its own space history.

Per Zetterqvist, manager of the Space Corporation's head office in Solna, says: "There are several objectives with the Viking project."

Explorer

He says: "The satellite will take unique scientific measurements at points in space never before visited by satellites, and the competence of Swedish space research will reach a considerably higher level."

"But at the same time, the project will provide a real impetus for Swedish industry. Thanks to Viking, Saab Space has gotten new contracts for other space projects--and Viking has not even been launched yet."

Examples of such contracts are the Tele-X satellite project and Cluster (the pilot study).

The scientific experiments to be carried out by Viking are also Swedish to a large extent. What they all have in common is that they will attempt to explain the processes in the ionosphere and magnetosphere that are behind the aurora borealis phenomenon.

Viking is a basic research satellite, since it will be the first in the world to take this type of measurement of the magnetosphere.

Viking's instrumentation is designed for five main experiments.

The Department of Plasma Physics at the Stockholm Institute of Technology has prime responsibility for the first experiment, which is aimed at measuring the electrical fields in space three dimensionally. For that purpose, Viking has been equipped with four radially positioned 40-meter wire arms, each with a sensor at its tip. There are also two rigid 4-meter axial arms with sensors.

Experiment number 2 is being handled by the Applied Physics Laboratory at Johns Hopkins University in the United States. This involves measuring the magnetic fields in space. Viking has a magnetometer mounted on a rigid 2-meter arm for that purpose.

The Kiruna Geophysical Institute has prime responsibility for the third experiment, which calls for measuring particle energy and the distribution of charged particles in the plasma. Seven small "cans" with openings in all directions will capture the particles and take measurements of them.

The fourth experiment is a wave experiment in which the waves in the electrical and magnetic fields will be measured. This experiment will use the same sensors as those employed in the first experiment, but a separate electronic component will be used. The Uppsala Ionosphere Observatory and the Danish Space Research Institute are responsible for this experiment.

The final experiment involves photographing the aurora borealis using two cameras that will take pictures of the aurora borealis in the ultraviolet waveband.

The point of this experiment is that scientists will be able to see the entire aurora borealis zone even in full daylight.

Prime responsibility for this experiment is in the hands of Calgary University in Canada.

Hitching a Ride

The Swedish Viking satellite will be launched at the same time as the French SPOT, which is a remote sensing satellite. This means that Viking will ride cheaply by "hitching a ride" on the French Ariane launch rocket.

What this means for Viking is that the costs will be kept down, but it also means that Saab Space, in its development work, has had to remain within the limits imposed by the additional capacity available on Ariane.

Viking weighs 550 kilograms. It has a diameter of 2 meters and is 0.5 meter high. Solar panels around the eight-sided satellite will supply the satellite's equipment with energy. To enable Viking to enter its final orbit after separation from Ariane, it has its own rocket stage.

Viking's orbit will be polar, meaning that it will fly over the North and South Poles. Its maximum altitude will be approximately 14,000 kilometers, and its lowest will be about 800 kilometers.

Viking will complete one orbit in just over 4 hours, and it will be observable for over 3 hours during each orbit from the ground station in Esrange, from where it will be controlled and monitored.

Viking's transmission speed will be very high--an anticipated 55 kb/s, or, putting it more simply, 7,000 readings per second.

At the ground station, all the readings will be received by a main computer. Another computer will process and separate the data for recording on different magnetic tapes. This means that the groups of scientists involved in the various experiments and permanently stationed at Esrange will be able to start processing "their own" data immediately.

After the launching in October, Viking will spend 8 months in an orbit making it visible from Esrange during each trip around the earth. After those 8 months are up, the orbit will be shifted so that at its highest point, it will be observable only in the Southern Hemisphere.

Not until 1.5 years later will it again be possible to conduct research work from Kiruna.

"It has not yet been decided whether we will resume our observations when Viking again comes within our field of vision. For the time being, we will concentrate on the first 8 months," says Baard Eilertsen, Viking project manager at the Space Corporation in Kiruna.

The question is: what makes study of the aurora borealis phenomenon so important?

"Since Viking will be the first satellite to make systematic measurements in an area (the magnetosphere) where ionized particles are excited and accelerated to high energy levels, it will help us learn more about the propagation of radio waves, the influence of the magnetosphere on the earth's climate, and the connection between the magnetosphere and the biosphere," says Ingrid Sandahl, one of the scientists at the Kiruna Geophysical Institute.

Cheap

Although the Viking project has cost nearly 110 million kronor, it is considered cheap in terms of space work. The fact that Viking is being launched at the same time as the SPOT satellite has held costs down considerably.

Moreover, only one Viking satellite is being built. Normally, a "reserve satellite" is produced in case a hitch occurs with the original satellite.

Oh yes, a hitch. What will happen if something goes wrong with Viking?

"We have carried out careful tests with Viking, and all we can find is that everything is working as it should. So in any case, we must assume that everything will go well," says Per Wetterqvist [name variation as published].

"But of course, there are certain risky phases, especially at the moment of launching, when we must rely on Viking's own automatic system and cannot influence it from the ground station."

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UNITED KINGDOM

AEROSPACE CONSORTIUM TO BUILD NINE MARINE SATELLITES

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 16 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] A BRITISH Aerospace led consortium yesterday signed a contract which could be worth up to \$400 million (£320 million) to build nine shipping communication satellites.

The contract, placed by Inmarsat, the international maritime satellite organisation, involves a firm order for three second-generation space satellites worth \$150 million (£120 million) and an option on six others.

British Aerospace will handle 34 per cent. of the contract work.

The remainder will go to Hughes Aircraft of the United States, Matra of France and other companies in West Germany, Holland and Italy.

The order for the British-based organisation was won in competition against another consortium headed by Marconi, part of General Electric.

Shares Sale

The deal provides important encouragement in the run-up to the Government sale of its remaining 48 per cent, holding in British Aerospace next month.

The existing ship communication system operated by Inmarsat includes British Aerospace satellites operating in the busy Atlantic and Pacific regions. The first of the second generation units should be placed in orbit in 1988.

The British Aerospace contribution to the new orders will be handled by its space and communications division

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- END -