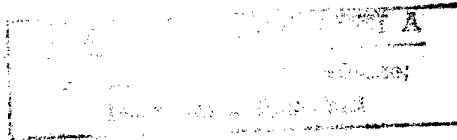


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25 August 1983



Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 284

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25 August 1983

WORLDWIDE REPORT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 284

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INTERNATIONAL LAW ON RADIO BROADCASTING SURVEYED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 18 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Galina Timofeyeva: "Radio Broadcasting Should Serve the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] Many letters from our readers express anger with hostile propaganda conducted by the West through its subversive radio stations. Our readers ask whether there exist international legal agreements limiting interference of foreign information media, including radio, in internal affairs of other countries. This article is an attempt to answer this question. [The Editorial Staff]

The question of regulating international information media became important during the postwar period in connection with dramatic development of communication means and their growing influence on relations between states. The UN and the UNESCO played an important role in developing standards of international information exchange. In 1947 the UN adopted the resolution condemning militaristic and subversive propaganda. Among the UN and UNESCO resolutions, pacts, and declarations containing statements forbidding war propaganda and slander, the 1978 UNESCO Declaration deserves special attention. It addresses the issue of the contribution information media make to strengthening peace and mutual understanding among nations. The 1972 UNESCO Declaration is another important document. It calls for respecting the sovereignty of states in radio broadcasts conducted using communication satellites. The Helsinki conference closing act also stipulates strict adherence to principles of the international law in the section concerning radio information exchange.

The League of Nations Convention is the document which most fully regulates radio broadcasting. All states should adhere to standards listed there. The document is concerned with using radio broadcasts in the interest of peace. This concern is a result of the wide use of radio broadcasts by Nazi Germany and Italy for the purpose of preparing the populations of those countries for war and demoralizing people in the countries they planned to invade, which, for example, forced Austria to jam Germany's subversive broadcasts.

At present the broadcasting convention retains its full importance as the basic document of the international law in this area and an effective instrument of the fight against militaristic, subversive, and slanderous radio propaganda.

It has acquired special significance since some Western countries, and particularly the U.S., FRG, and Great Britain, began to use their considerable technological and financial capacity in order to conduct flagrant subversive propaganda against socialist countries.

By announcing that the convention is "outdated", the West would like to exclude from the international law one of its most progressive documents in the area of radio broadcasting. However, the convention is an active document since the UN stated that it accepts this League of Nations' document and that it is the document's depositary. More and more countries are ratifying the convention. The convention's ratification by the Soviet Union in 1982 is the latest act of its acceptance. Our country actively participated in the preparation of the document. However, the beginning of the Second World War interfered with our full participation in accepting it. At present there are signatures of 26 states on the document.

Thus there is a basis for the international code defining "behavior" of information media, including radio. Considering the interest of the international community in further development of principles and standards it should be expected that the code will become even more universal in time. Efforts of the West to avoid, under various pretexts, fulfilling agreements concerning information exchange are strongly condemned by the international community which believes that in such an important area of human contacts as international information exchange there should be an especially strict adherence to principles of the international law.

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CSO: 1800/1446

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY MAY ACT IN KIEV TRANSMITTER CASE

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Rolf L. Larsen]

[Text] LO [Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions] is now asking its sister organization in the Soviet Union to assist in making the Kiev transmitter stop its interference. On Tuesday LO sent a letter to the Soviet Central Council for Union Organizations in Moscow (VZSPS) in which the Norwegian national organization referred to earlier requests in the matter in 1977 and 1979.

"After these contacts, the noise diminished, but it has now increased again. The Kiev transmitter is a military installation and regardless of its purpose, it must be stepped down. It represents both a health and a security risk for radio dispatchers on ships and airplanes," LO's international secretary, Kaare Sandegren, told AFTENPOSTEN.

In the letter to its Soviet counterpart, LO referred to the fact that the National Union of Telegraphers (TMLF) had asked the organization to take the matter up with the Soviet Union again. "In July we sent a letter to the Foreign Ministry in which we asked the ministry to take the matter up and now we have written to our sister organization in an effort to get rid of the interference," Sandegren said.

In the letter, LO pointed out that the transmitter has military purposes. "We do not rule out the possibility that the new activity may be connected with the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. Regardless of the reason for this, the interference must stop," said Sandegren.

He said that LO regards the matter as serious. This is also stressed in the letter, which refers to earlier requests.

It was also pointed out then that the Kiev transmitter presented a lot of major noise problems for LO members employed by Rogaland Radio. "It became almost impossible to work. In addition there was the big safety risk the transmitter created for airplanes and ships due to interrupted communications."

According to the letter, which is signed by Tom Halvorsen and Kaare Sandegren, the noise decreased after the contact between the Soviet and Norwegian national organizations. But now it is increasing again.

"So far we have not received a reply to the request we made to the Foreign Ministry on the matter, but we are expecting one shortly. If we do not get a satisfactory response from the Soviet Union, we are now in ongoing contact with our sister organizations in the Netherlands and Great Britain, among other countries. The matter was discussed at the congress of Free Unions International, held in Oslo at the end of June. There we discussed joint actions to bring the noise to an end, among other things. But now we are waiting first and foremost for a positive reply from the Soviet national organization," said Sandegren.

Foreign Ministry Gathering Information

The Foreign Ministry has asked the Telecommunications Directorate to gather all the information it can on the Kiev transmitter and the noise disturbances and problems it is creating for radio dispatchers. "We are now gathering this information and then we will decide what to do about the matter," said acting spokesman Steinar Sitter of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry to AFTENPOSTEN. AFTENPOSTEN has learned from both Rogaland Radio and the Telecommunications Agency's receiver and measurement station on Ski that the interference from the Kiev transmitter is very intense at the moment.

"Noise causes big mental problems for radio dispatchers," radio manager Gunnar Borvik of Rogaland Radio said. "The transmitter interferes with almost a tenth of the radio traffic over the short wave band in this country. This mainly involves radio traffic to and from ships, but it also affects NRK [Norwegian Broadcasting] programs, the so-called 'Short Wave,'" said radio manager Karl Drablos of the Telecommunications Agency's receiver and measurement station on Ski.

This station is a kind of "police watchdog of the ether" which makes sure that international and national stations abide by civil telecommunications agreements. It was this station that discovered the transmitter and reported its transmissions to the Norwegian authorities in 1976.

"We have never seen anything like it. It is true that we have experienced a number of 'encroachments' on the air waves in the 30 years in which the station has been operating, but things have never been as bad as they have been since the Soviet transmitter started up. Nor has it ever happened that a transmitter has affected such large parts of the short wave band at the same time," the staff at the station pointed out in 1976.

"It is just as bad now," the staff said. "The radio signals from the Soviet Union are inexorable when they come through the ether. They mess up a large part of the high-frequency bands on the short wave and when the

pulsing 'engine' noises start in, even the strongest short-wave stations have to give up for long periods of time. Because of its special 'pecking' sound, the Kiev transmitter was given the name of the 'woodpecker' as far back as 1977."

6578

CSO: 5500/2757

DOMESTIC SATELLITE WINS CABINET OK; OWNERSHIP UNDECIDED

Cabinet Action

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 14 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Ellen Peterson]

[Text]

THE multi-million-dollar domestic communications satellite AUSSAT will go ahead, but its ownership will remain in doubt for some weeks.

The controversial project, expected to cost approximately \$300 million, won federal Cabinet approval yesterday and will proceed on schedule, with the first of two satellites due to be launched in July 1985.

The Minister for Communications, Mr Duffy, said the decision was "splendid news for the whole of Australia".

But Cabinet did not decide the ownership of the system, the question of Telecom involvement, or the allocation of the 30-watt transponders on the second satellite.

Mr Duffy said a decision on these issues would be made soon.

"All Australians will benefit greatly from the new and enhanced broadcasting and communications services the satellite will provide," he said.

"The satellite will enable improved air navigation and voice/data communications with aircraft, thereby enhancing the safety of aircraft operations in Australia.

"In addition, development of the satellite is likely to provide a major stimulus to Australian industry, creating more employment opportunities and raising the technological base of many industry sectors."

Mr Duffy moved to reassure Telecom unions that the satellite system would not "seek to

engage in destructive and damaging competition with Telecom's terrestrial network services".

However, the federal president of the Australian Telecommunications Employees Association (ATEA), Mr Col Cooper, said the union's campaign against the project was not over.

The US space shuttle is due to launch the first Australian satellite in July 1985 and the second in October the same year. The first transmissions should begin in September 1985.

The Government has taken an "in principle" decision to sell 49 per cent of the satellite operating company, AUSSAT Pty Ltd, to private enterprise, but the federal Caucus has asked Cabinet to reconsider this.

The Caucus Infrastructure Committee, which has been investigating the satellite system, has urged that AUSSAT should not have independent control of the satellite, but that the system should pass to the control of Telecom.

Mr Duffy said the satellite system would generate more than 1000 jobs.

Mr Cooper said: "We believe the Government should abandon the whole idea of a domestic satellite because it is not required, will not provide many additional services and will confront the public with enormous bills."

Contending Issues

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 13 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Richard McGregor]

[Text]

The minister for Communications, Mr Duffy, is expected to have a submission before Cabinet today arguing for a quick decision to approve the project.

But the issues at the heart of the recent satellite debate in the Labor party — the cost, and the project's implications for a further concentration of private media interests — will not go away for some time.

The domestic satellite will go up in 1985, and promises to deliver radio, television and telephone services to remote communities in Australia where such facilities do not now exist, or are at best patchy.

But the satellite can and will do much more than that.

Politically, the satellite has been intensely exploited, as was the introduction of radio in the twenties and television in the fifties. It has been touted as overcoming the deprivations of people living in the Outback.

The benefits to the Outback are undeniable but the real significance of the satellite is its potential to reshape Australian broadcasting and communications.

How this is done will depend on the balance of public and private interests in the use and ownership of the satellite.

Mr Duffy has already said that he believes Telecom should have a substantial role in running it and it is expected soon to announce wholesale changes to the AUSSAT board.

AUSSAT was formed in 1981 to buy and manage a domestic satellite for Australia. It has ordered two satellites, one as a back-up, to be launched from the space shuttle in 1985.

Mr Duffy will get rid of most of the representatives of the big media groups. Their presence had always been regarded by opponents of the project as a clear indication of who the project was intended to benefit.

The vocal and effective cam-

paign against the satellite project was led by the Australian Telecommunications Employees Association, who focused the attention of the Labor Party on the ownership and control of the satellite.

The ATEA is essentially concerned that the project remains publicly owned, and that their members cover it — an issue which still has to be resolved by the Arbitration Commission.

The union also produced a 60-page document criticising AUSSAT's costings of the project. It claimed that the project would lose \$360 million by 1992, which would have to be picked up by the public sector.

The private sector would only invest in the project, the ATEA claimed, if the satellite was allowed to compete with Telecom, thus putting a further drain on that body's revenues.

Mr Duffy's response was to ask the Department of Finance to review AUSSAT's costings. But Finance is likely to advise against the project on economic grounds. Mr Duffy would then be under pressure to release the department's figures, and explain why the project should proceed.

The Department of Communications is resolutely supporting the project, and AUSSAT, but to lose a project as significant as the satellite would be a severe blow to the department's prestige and importance.

There is no secret about where the department's interests lie.

When the campaign against the satellite prompted attacks from politicians in remote areas about how the nasty Labor Party in Canberra was going to deny country folk its benefits, Mr Duffy felt compelled to say the project would proceed, providing it was economically viable and not a destructive competitor with Telecom.

However the usually reticent department telephoned journalists to point out that what the minister was really saying was contained in the last paragraph of his three-page statement — that the diffi-

culties would be overcome, and the satellite would go up.

The department, not surprisingly, is also opposed to any role in the project for Telecom. Whoever runs the satellite will be the dominant power in communications in Australia for some time to come.

Mr Duffy found himself in a difficult position as the new Minister for Communications.

On the one hand, he would be denying the country people the project's benefits if he stopped it. On the other, he and the Government could well be held responsible if the satellite was a flop.

Any role for Telecom in the running of the satellite was not possible when the Liberals were in government. With the Labor party it is likely.

Telecom's new-found enthusiasm for the project is based on corporate rather than commercial considerations. Telecom sees the satellite as enhancing its already dominant position in communications. It does, however, appear to have changed its view that the project is not profitable.

The question of profitability hinges on how soon the satellite's transponders are taken up for use.

It has eight high-powered transponders and 25 of low power.

Four high-powered transponders will go to the ABC for their home and community broadcasting satellite service while the competitors for the other four include the three city networks, various State-based consortiums, independent groups like Television Australia (TVA), and the ABC, who want to use them for a pay television service.

Of the low-powered ones, some have already been allocated to the ABC, the Special Broadcasting Service, the networks, Telecom and government departments.

The networks are keen to take a big role in the satellite because it offers them a chance to become truly national broadcasters without incurring much extra in programming costs.

Gains for Technical Personnel

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 14 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Wallace Brown]

[Excerpts]

CANBERRA.— Australia's proposed domestic Aussat satellite will help reverse the nation's "brain drain".

The Communications Minister, Mr Duffy, said this last night after Cabinet approved the national communications system.

The Cabinet decision followed Tuesday's caucus meeting at which the full parliamentary Labor Party approved the project.

Mr Duffy said the important issue of ownership of the system, including whether the Government would sell shares to private

enterprise, would be considered by Cabinet soon.

"Aussat's specialist staff are all Australians," he said.

"Many of them are highly qualified and experienced engineers and scientists who have been attracted back to Australia from North American and European organisations.

"Their contributions will continue to be important because the Government confidently believes the national communications satellite system will be an

integral part of the Australian telecommunications system well into the 21st century."

Mr Duffy said Aussat Pty Ltd, the owner and operator of the satellite system, was in the process of awarding earth station building contracts, which would directly employ 220 people.

Over the next few years, this number would rise above 1000, and other jobs would be created indirectly through offset agreements.

AUSSAT Coverage

Melbourne THE AGE in English 14 Jul 83 p 19

[Article by Barbara Fih]

[Text]

More than 300,000 people in remote parts of Australia would receive their first radio and television broadcasts when the new Aussat satellite became operational, the general manager of Aussat said yesterday.

"People in the city think that everyone in Australia can receive radio and television, but there are many people presently outside the normal transmitting limits," Mr Graham Gosewinckel said.

Three identical satellites are being built by the Hughes Aircraft Corporation in Los Angeles and will be launched separately by the NASA space shuttle in July and October 1985 and in 1988.

They will be controlled from Aussat control stations being built in Sydney and Perth, and will transmit and receive information to earth stations in all other capitals in Australia.

"The capital cost of the satellites, their launch and the accessing earth and control stations is \$300 million," Mr Gosewinckel said. People in remote areas will have to buy a small

dish antenna, costing about \$1000.

The solar powered satellites will:

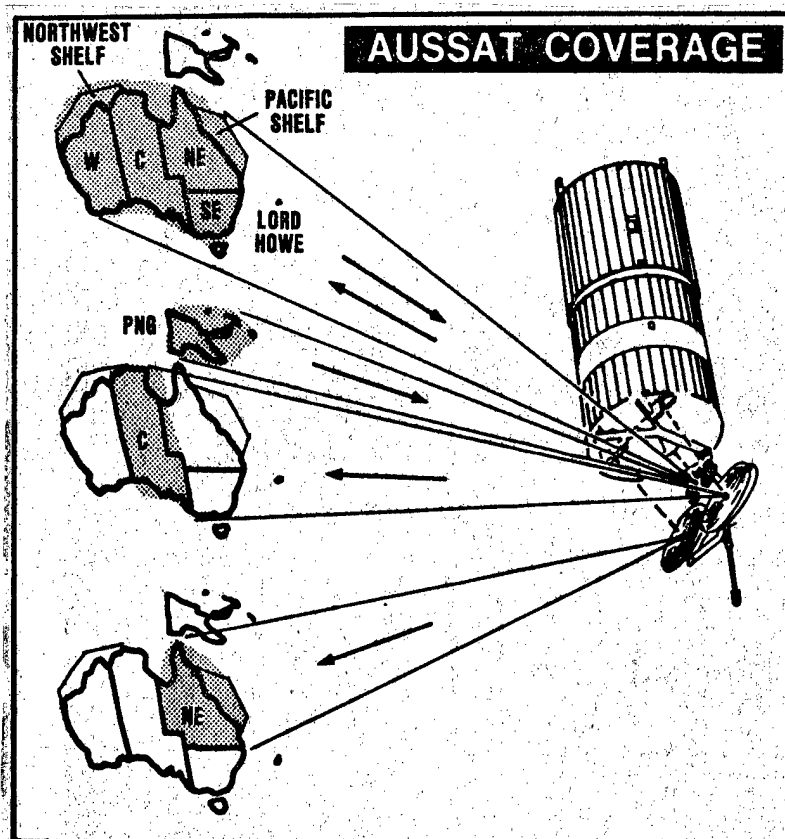
- Provide direct broadcasting of television and radio to all parts of Australia.
- Distribute signals from commercial and ABC television stations to stations in other locations.
- Be used by the Federal Department of Aviation to improve communications and navigation of commercial aircraft in Australia.

- Be used by Telecom to provide telephone services to people beyond present connections.
- Provide communication lines to remote mining operations and off-shore oil rigs.

- Carry special broadcasting provisions for Papua New Guinea similar to those for Australia.

Mr Gosewinckel said the satellite would have no defence capabilities. "It is purely a commercial satellite," he said.

An Australian communications satellite had been in the pipeline since a



public inquiry in 1978 recommended to the Government that telecommunications needed to be improved, strengthened and expanded. A further study by the Department of Communications in 1979 determined the project should proceed as early as possible.

It also recommended that it should be run by a small single-purpose operation. Aussat, a public company

owned by the Federal Government, was established in November 1981 to develop the satellite. The project received the go-ahead under the Fraser Government, which intended to sell 49 per cent of Aussat shares to private enterprise.

The Hawke Government chose to review the viability and proposed benefits of the program. It has yet to decide whether Aussat will remain completely Government owned.

Northern Territory Evaluation

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Jul 83 p 12

[Text]

THE Northern Territory's Minister for Primary Production, Mr Tuxworth, will convene a meeting in Alice Springs on Saturday to discuss the future of the Aussat telecommunications project.

Mr Tuxworth said the Australian Telecommunications Employees Association was pressing the Federal Government to abandon the project, claiming it was a waste of

money.

Aussat would provide much-needed communication to large areas of the Australian outback.

Not only would it provide telephone links to areas which were not served, or which were forced to use radio telephone, it would also bring television and radio services to remote areas, he said.

CSO: 5500/7590

VIDEOTEX INFORMATION ACCESS SYSTEMS GET LOCAL BOOST

Industry Prospects

Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Jul 83 Green Guide p 11

[Text] THE DEVELOPMENT of computer technology is proceeding at an astonishing pace, and nowhere is this pace more graphically illustrated than in the field of electronic communications. Perhaps the most dramatic example is the advent of Videotex, which has come to be known as the infant wonder of communication/information technologies.

Videotex is a unique two-way information system which uses the normal telephone line to gain access to huge data storage bases. Quite simply, it allows the retrieval AND transmission of information.

A subscriber may ask for and get a listing of airline schedules, for instance, and make a booking for plane seats--all at the touch of a button.

For the Australian business community, Videotex represents a tremendous and exciting potential that has come to the awareness of a growing number of companies. As a tool for business communications it has a dynamic future, and all indications are that it will continue to grow in this direction.

"From the first, Videotex in Australia has been aimed as an information retrieval system for use mainly by and within the business community," says David Peers, technical director of the video/communications rental company Visionhire.

The Australian introduction has gained from the system's experience some years ago in Britain, where it met with initial tepid response from the mass consumer market but is now well accepted in the business community. "The Videotex experience in the UK served as a valuable cue for the directions for Videotex in Australia," Mr. Peers said.

As a pioneer in the local introduction of Videotex, Visionhire has the established expertise in this new technology built up from its experience in the industry both here and abroad, and is now the market leader as termi-

The budding industry now has a consolidated voice: the newly formed Australian Videotex Industry Association, which counts as members the Victorian Department of Agriculture in Victoria, the World Trade Centre in Melbourne, International Computers Ltd, David Syme, Computer Power, Control Data and Visionhire.

As it is, the industry's development has been proceeding at an accelerated pace, with the increasing awareness of Videotex's potential among the country's major corporations. One of these is the automotive giant General Motors-Holden which recently concluded a major contract with Videotex system operator Control Data and with Visionhire for the supply of Videotex terminals to its dealers.

Videotex forms the backbone of GMH's stock locator system, enabling its dealers to find, and provide information on, any car model according to customer's exact specifications--right down to color and even upholstery trim. The service will eventually link about 300 GMH dealers throughout the country.

Signs of the industry's growth are also evident in the number of electronics manufacturing multinationals now setting their sights on the Australian Videotex market. The Japan-based firm Sony, for one, recently appointed Visionhire as official distributor of its complete line of Videotex equipment, including terminals, printers and adaptors.

An initial order for close to \$300,000 worth of Sony Videotex equipment has been placed.

nal supplier to the Australian Videotex industry.

"As it continues to gain wider acceptance, Videotex is certain to become an integral way of life in the business community, providing a means of instant and comprehensive access to all sorts of information vital to a company," David Peers says.

Industry Association Role

Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Jul 83 Green Guide pp 12-13

[Text] THE DEVELOPMENT of Videotex information access systems in Australia received a big boost recently with the formation of the Australian Videotex Industry Association (AVIA).

Members include information and database suppliers, system operators and hardware and software vendors, all directly involved in the industry.

AVIA's purpose is to promote the interests in the Videotex industry throughout Australia by collating and disseminating information on the technology. It also intends to monitor developments that will affect the industry, and represent the interests of Videotex before any government body or inquiry into the new technology.

Founding members of AVIA include the Department of Agriculture in Victoria; the World Trade Centre in Melbourne; International Computers Ltd (ICL); David Syme; Computer Power; Control Data Australia and Visionhire. Telecom Australia sits in as an observer.

Under AVIA, Videotex industry leaders hope to co-ordinate the development of the information access technology in Australia. A major objective will be to correct mis-impressions that may have been created by some erroneous observations in the media about the future of Videotex.

"Videotex has been buffeted by considerable argument in its short history (in Australia), and this has led to some confusion," Ian Gray, Chairman of AVIA, says. By co-ordinating their efforts, the member organisations intend to rectify this confusion. It is AVIA's goal to foster the development of Videotex, which is certain to alter and enhance the very concept of communications and information transference.

"Computers are no longer a thing of the future; they are here to stay, not only in business but in the home," David Peers, Technical Director for Visionhire, one of the founding members of AVIA says. Videotex offers a pathway into computers without massive expense, as it is designed around a domestic TV set without need for dedicated computer terminals. It represents a converging of technologies between computer-type business and domestic-type products.

"As such, it is probably the most significant development ever in the history of electronic communications," he says.

AVIA membership is available to any organisation that can demonstrate substantial direct participation in the Videotex industry in Australia. Joining fee is \$250 with an annual membership fee of \$250 due 1 June each year.

More information is available from Ian Gray, chairman, Australian Videotex Industry Association, PO Box 247 St Kilda West, Victoria, 3182.

CSO: 5500/7591

COMPUTER MICROWAVE LINKS MAY GO INTO PRODUCTION

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 9 Jul 83 p 12

[Text]

QUEENSLAND and Griffith University computers will be able to "talk" to each other soon through a new microwave radio system.

Negotiations are under way to have the system, developed by the Queensland University microwave technology development centre, manufactured in volume in Australia and marketed nationally and internationally.

The universities' microwave link will allow academics and researchers to exchange several thousand times the volume and variety of scientific and other information that can be channelled in a given time through present landline links between computers.

Griffith will also use the link to store a great deal more information in the larger Queensland University computer.

The development centre director, Professor Morris Gunn, said yesterday the computers' new

line-of-sight link — which would include repeater units to enable it to "see around corners" — would be operational in October.

The system, based on small transmission and receiving dishes, had a range of 10 km and operated on only eight volts of electricity which could be supplied by solar power cells.

It was portable, immediately operational in new locations, had almost no setting-up costs and could carry a wider variety and volume of high-quality signals than a conventional landline.

The system was designed to provide short-distance information transfers between offices, branches and headquarters, and between homesteads and outstations.

Professor Gunn said Australia had world-class microwave technology expertise but commercial development had not kept pace with the available knowledge.

CSO: 5500/7591

NEW MARKETS EXPECTED FROM HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY STUDY

Sydney THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 9-10 Jul 83 p 2

[Text]

NEW opportunities in key high technology industries will be investigated in a major study announced yesterday by the Minister for Science and Technology, Mr Jones.

The \$400,000 study, which is expected to take six months to complete, will focus on information technology products, services and software.

Mr Jones said the aim was to point to world and local market openings for Australia.

The Federal Government is believed to be looking at introducing new measures to foster local development of high technology industries in the 1983-84 Budget.

Mr Jones said the study would be undertaken by the Australian consultancy firm, W.D. Scott and Co Pty Ltd, in association with Arthur D. Little Inc, a US-based consultancy company specialising in information technology.

"Micro-electronics and information technology are exerting profound influences on the industrial, economic and social fabric of most coun-

tries," Mr Jones said.

"To date Australia has not capitalised on the opportunities they provide.

"By matching our capabilities to our opportunities we can gain a share of an international market that is worth around \$270 billion and growing rapidly.

"As a result of this study, Australian industry will have an up-to-date information base for commercial strategic planning.

"This is a departure from previous approaches. We are deliberately seeking our technology growth areas and we intend taking positive action to make sure conditions are right for their development."

Mr Jones said the quality of the study and the Government's capacity to assist industry would depend on the willingness of industry and the community to make vital information available to the consultants.

CSO: 5500/7590

TIGHTER LAWS ON RADIO SIGNAL 'EAVESDROPPING' WEIGHED

Melbourne THE AGE in English 13 Jul 83 p 10

[Text]

The Federal Government is considering legislation on eavesdropping of radio communications, according to the Department of Communications.

The head of the department's radio frequency management division, Mr Ross Ramsay, said this was being considered after approaches to the Government about scanner radios.

The radios, which sold for about \$300, could receive very high frequency (VHF) and ultra high frequency (UHF) bands used by two-way radio systems.

A boom in sales of scanner radios in Australia had resulted in renewed calls from police departments for their sale and use to be controlled.

Private industry also wanted action and Telecom had been concerned about eavesdropping on its public automatic telephone system.

The Age reported on Saturday the ease with which scanners could be bought and used to eavesdrop on police frequencies and Telecom car telephone conversations.

Mr Ramsay said it was illegal to intercept the mobile phone system under the Telecommunications Interceptions Act.

He said the radio communications bill due to be introduced into

Federal Parliament soon would not control the use of scanner radios.

The Government was very concerned about the use of the radios, and was considering separate radio interception legislation.

Mr Ramsay said intercepting any radio communication signal except the mobile phone system was not an offence. The problem in enforcing the Telecommunications Act was that there were so many scanners that could be used for legal activities as well as illegal activities.

He said mobile phone users mostly did not know that their conversations could be heard.

However, Mr Ramsay said, industrial and commercial users of two-way radio systems, separate from the mobile phone system, were very aware, and those with a security element in their operations were installing sophisticated scrambling devices.

Detective Inspector Frank Green, of the Victoria Police Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, said yesterday that retailers of scanners were promoting them as an exciting new hobby.

He said police were very concerned about the scanners because of the security and confidentiality of messages passing over police channels.

CSO: 5500/7590

BRIEFS

JAPANESE COMPUTER AID--THE WA Government and Japanese technologists will begin negotiations in Perth later this month on developing WA's computer industry. The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation offered its assistance while the Premier, Mr Burke, was in Japan in May. The Minister for Economic Development, Mr Bryce, said from Tokyo yesterday that a technology transfer agreement would benefit WA because of Japan's lead in electronics, information systems, personal computers and bio-technology. Technology developed in Japan would be applied and used in WA. "Nippon is at the forefront of Japan's electronics industry and its advice would be of great benefit," Mr Bryce said. "The company is linking computers into telecommunications systems which would revolutionise information systems. The development of information systems in Australia is of special interest to us, particularly in the fields of geology, commerce and business law and in land use. In addition, there are 19 science and technology parks in Japan and Nippon has had a great deal of experience with them." Mr Burke said that negotiations on the technology transfer agreement were expected to take 18 months to complete. [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Jul 83 p 4]

TELECOM DIGITAL NET--STANDARD Telephones and Cables Pty Ltd has won a \$4 million contract to supply a complete range of Pulse Code Modulation equipment for Telecom's rapidly-expanding digital telephone network. The contract was awarded against competition from Japan and West Germany, after 18 months of exhaustive research and testing by STC engineers. The PCM equipment, comprising 7000 repeaters and 500 terminals, will be supplied to Telecom in the 1983-84 financial year. The Australian-designed and manufactured equipment will be progressively installed in major capital cities, boosting the capacity of existing telephone networks. It will also be used in Telecom's planned integrated digital network where the same cables are used for telephone and computer communications. The range of equipment includes multiplex and line terminals, which are installed in telephone exchanges, with repeaters in cable manholes at regular intervals to boost or regenerate the digital signals. Terminals translate the signals in digital pulses, suitable for transmission over the Telecom cables. STC, a member of the Australian Electronics Industry Association, has also developed a type of multiplex terminal which provides a microprocessor-controlled interface compatible with a wide range of existing Telecom exchanges. [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Jul 83 p 12]

AUSTPAC GUIDE--A USER guide to digital data and Austpac services, standards and manufacturer support, has just been published by Logica Pty Ltd. The guide, the Logica X-Series Report, is the outcome of a survey commissioned by Telecom Australia which assessed the availability of X-series interfaces in Australia from suppliers of computer systems and data communications equipment. The report focuses on the recommendations of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) as they affect interfacing to Australia's public data transmission network. According to the CCITT X-series recommendations, three different types of service are essential, each to suit a particular environment and usage profile: leased circuit data transmission; circuit switched data transmission; and a packet-switched data transmission. Logica says the most important CCITT recommendation in terms of access to new Telecom facilities is X.25, which describes a standard interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) operating in a packet mode, such as Telecom's Austpac service, on the public data networks. The Logica X-Series Report costs \$215 and is obtainable from Logica Pty Ltd, 157 Walker St, North Sydney. [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 11 Jul 83 p 12]

NORTHERN MICROWAVE LINK--HALLS Creek and Fitzroy Crossing were the latest centres to be linked up to the \$20 million Kimberley microwave communications system on Monday. The system is the longest solar-powered telecommunications link in the world, extending from Port Hedland to Broome, Derby, Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek and to Wyndham and Kununurra. Telecom is progressively opening the link as various stages are completed. The State manager for Telecom, Mr Len Caudle, said the new system provided a cyclone-proof national and international link, giving phone users STD, ISD, data and telex facilities. Its construction began in 1980, extending to Broome and Derby in November last year. It will be completed to Wyndham and Kununurra in September. MLA for the Kimberleys, Mr Bridge, said that as a long-term resident of the area nothing has caused greater frustration than the problems of the old telephone system. [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Jul 83 News of the North p 1]

CSO: 5500/7591

INDONESIA

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE TRANSFER BEGINS 30 JULY

OW292348 Hong Kong AFP in English 2322 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 (AFP) -- All communication in Indonesia will be minimised early tomorrow when operations begin to transfer communication from the old satellite Palapa A-1 to the new generation Palapa B-1 launched last June 18 by the American Challenger space shuttle. [words indistinct] which all the 122 land stations in Indonesia will reposition their antennas is estimated to take nine hours.

Not all stations however need nine hours to reposition their antennas, as repositioning depends on the angle of the land stations position in relation to the satellite. The further west the land station is situated the longer it takes to reposition the antennas. Some problems had to be faced at the main station in Cibinong south of Jakarta as many of the antennas masts had become so rusty that they would be difficult to operate.

The transfer of operations does not mean that all subscribers will start using the new satellite immediately. Other regional subscribers, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore, and also the Indonesian Departments of Defense and Security will at this stage not be affected by the transfers as they are tuned into Palapa A-2 satellite. They will be transferred to Palapa B-2 towards the end of January next year.

Exact figures of the cost of Palapa B-1 and B-2 have so far not been announced, but they are likely to be higher than the 1975 price for Palapa A, which cost 57 million U.S. dollars. The launching costs alone of Palapa B-1 which has 24 transponders versus Palapa A-1's 12, was 11,619,858 U.S. dollars.

CSO: 5500/4359

INDONESIA

PALAPA-B SATELLITE IN POSITION

BK301555 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 1200 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The position at 108 degrees east longitude above Pontianak City in West Kalimantan, where the Palapa-B satellite is positioned, is the Indonesian spot in outer space. All future generations of Palapa satellites will be positioned there. Today the direction of all antennae of the satellite ground stations throughout Indonesia was simultaneously changed from 85 degrees to 108 degrees east longitude. According to (Bukhari), head of the Medan major satellite ground station, during the reposition of the antennae throughout Indonesia, all kinds of communications using the Palapa satellite were completely stopped.

CSO: 5500/4359

INDONESIA

HARMOKO DISCUSSES RADIO, TV IMPROVEMENT PLAN

BK181643 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The Information Department will further improve the broadcasting quality of the electronic media of Radio Republik Indonesia [RRI] and Televisi Republik Indonesia [TVRI] so the public throughout Indonesia can be reached as quickly as possible. Information Minister Harmoko said this to newsmen after reporting to President Suharto at Bina Graha building this afternoon. He said President Suharto considers it necessary to intensify this undertaking further, especially concerning program content. The capacity of the transmitter at Cimanggis will also be increased to 250 kilowatts, the construction of which will be completed at the end of this year. Besides, a 250-kilowatt transmitter will be installed at Medan station in order to expand the target and upgrade the quality of radio broadcasts for rural areas.

The minister also reported on the existence of some 569 non-RRI radio stations as compared with 49 RRI stations. The regulations governing the non-RRI stations will be strictly enforced, especially the obligation to relay RRI news broadcasts. He also elaborated on the development of the rural area listeners' group, now totaling some 39,000.

On TVRI, Minister Harmoko reiterated that no commercials will be allowed during television broadcasts. He also reported that a conference of nonaligned countries' information ministers will be held in Jakarta at the end of January 1984.

CSO: 5500/4358

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TO BE MODERNIZED

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 4 Jul 83 p 15

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sun:—A masterplan for the modernization of the Department of Civil Aviation's (DCA) air traffic control system will be prepared soon by consultants, Transport Ministry sources said today.

They told Bernama today that the masterplan would ensure the efficiency of the air traffic control and the air space management systems in

Malaysia for the next 15 to 20 years.

The core of the plan would be provision of sophisticated navigational and communications aid and the training of manpower, both operational and technical, much needed to cater for the expected increase in air traffic within the Kuala Lumpur and Kota Kinabalu Flight Information Regions (FIR).

The other aspects of the masterplan, according to the sources, included operational, managerial and technical personnel, air space management, communications requirements, additional radar requirements and automatic exchange of air traffic data with neighbouring air traffic control centres.

Several foreign aviation consultants, it is learnt, had submitted proposals to the Transport Ministry to vie for the contract for the preparation of the masterplan.

The latest to do so was a French corporation, Aeroport De Paris which submitted theirs last month.

The sources said a decision was expected to be made soon.

It was understood that the successful consultant would, after the study, draw up recommendations that would put the country's air traffic control system requirements on par with the rest of the world.

The sources said the need for an updated system of air traffic control was long 'overdue.'

Since taking over the FIR from Singapore 1976, air traffic movements had increase considerably, thus putting a strain on air traffic controllers.

The sources said that last year the Kuala Lumpur International Airport at Subang handled 49,796 aircraft movements, Bayan Lepas 23,994 and Kota Kinabalu 22,116.

Kuala Lumpur experienced an increase of 9,024 aircraft movements over the last five years, Bayan Lepas 8,965 and Kota Kinabalu 7,655.

The sources said three radar systems to enable controllers to direct air traffic were being used at the air traffic control centre at the Subang Kuala Lumpur International Airport which was responsible for the Kuala Lumpur FIR.

These radars consist of a long-range radar at Genting Highlands, a medium-range radar near Johor Baharu and a short-range radar at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport for controlling aircraft in the vicinity of the airport.

Known as primary radars, they only provide range and bearing information. Controllers, therefore, have to identify each aircraft and memorize their identity.

gress strip.

This had resulted in controllers being overtaxed and airlines suffering delays, the sources added.

Other control information pertaining to aircraft call sign, type, flight level, cruising speed, of departure and destination and expected time of arrival are written on strips of paper known as flight progress strip.

"The number of strips used would depend on the number of times the pilot has to call to report over reporting points," the sources said.

The present set-up at both the Kota Kinabalu and Kuching control centres had been in use for the past 30 years and since no radar was available at the two centres, controllers are relying solely on the procedural method - that is, making use of flight pro-

The sources said that the traffic bound for Bayan Lepas Airport during the day time were now under military radar control but reverted to procedural method for the rest of the day since civil air traffic control radar were available at the airport.

The implementation of a Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR) in Peninsular Malaysia, said the sources, would be given priority in the masterplan as it would greatly reduce the workload of air traffic controllers at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport.

The SSR system, added the sources, could automatically process and display an aircraft's

call sign and altitude and in addition, other control information could also be automatically processed.

"Most air traffic control units use SSR as a standard control tool because of its significant advantages over primary radars. Furthermore most aircraft are already fitted with transponders - an equipment which transmit signals to the ground," said the sources.

These transponders could only function where air traffic control units are equipped with the SSR.

With the exception of the Subang Kuala Lumpur International Airport, all air traffic control units at major airports in Asean capitals are using the SSR.

The SSR system was expected to be implemented by mid - 1986, said the sources.

PACIFIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL MEETS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 27 Jul 83 p 25

[Text]

Telecommunications needs and developments in the Pacific region were the topic of the first Pacific Telecommunications Council seminar to be held in New Zealand at Wellington's Overseas Passenger Terminal.

About 200 delegates representing government and private organisations from countries around the rim of the Pacific and Asia attended.

Though many developing Pacific nations had made great strides in telecommunications, difficulties still had to be overcome, said the assistant director-general of the New Zealand Post Office, Mr Derek Rose.

"The fact of the matter is that despite the advances by Pacific Island nations in the last 10 years most of their domestic communications do not match their international facilities," said Mr Rose.

This point was further borne out by the deputy executive director of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity, Mr Takeo Hayashi, who said the Asia-Pacific region had 60 percent of the world population, yet only 15 percent of

the world's telephones.

Piecemeal

Rural areas were far more acutely affected by such shortages. This was a greater problem in the South Pacific by its large number of widely dispersed islands, said Mr Hayashi.

Another speaker at the seminar, the project engineer for the telecommunity, Mr Shabbir Ahmad, said rural areas had received only piecemeal planning and the majority were without any facilities.

Speakers stressed the advances that could be made by using satellite technology and low cost, small capacity fibre-optic cable links between islands. Calls were also made for increased aid and technical assistance for developing countries.

But proposals to date did not go far enough, said Mr Rose.

Directing his remarks to member countries of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, Mr Rose said an attempt should be made to measure the effects and capitalise to the maximum extent possible on telecommunication development in the Pacific.

Effects

Upgrading communications would have an effect on business, social life, employment opportunities, health and welfare, he said. And because of this member countries should consider adding a social scientist to their team of experts.

"Here today we have many hard-nosed technocrats who may scoff at such an idea."

"But communications are for people and the impact of communications technology on the people it serves has not, in my view, been given the consideration it should have in the past," said Mr Rose.

Finance

Mr Rose said New Zealand would be prepared to help financially with such a proposal which would justify, direct and influence further telecommunication developments.

The Pacific Telecommunications Council was established in January 1980, and has a membership of 88 organisations and 65 individuals from a total of 16 countries.

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SICHUAN CONVENES RADIO, TELEVISION WORK CONFERENCE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Hai Ning [3189 1337]: "Persist in Restructuring, Upgrading and Developing Through Reform, Initiate A New Situation in Sichuan's Radio and Television Business; Sichuan's Radio and Television Work Conference Defines Future Tasks and End of the Century Goals."

[Text] Sichuan's radio and television work conference was convened in Chengdu from 11-17 June. At the conference, the spirit of the 11th National Radio and Television Work Conference was related. Combining this and Sichuan province's actual conditions, the new task of creating a new situation in Sichuan province's radio and television business and the end of the century goals were defined.

During the conference, responsible comrades from the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and provincial government, such as Tan Qilong [6223 0796 7893] Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486] and Liu Chunfu [0491 4783 1133], visited the conference and all the attending comrades. Responsible comrades from the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee also gave speeches during the conference.

Attending representatives launched fervent discussions on how to use propaganda as the focus and news reform as a breakthrough point to propel radio and television to promote reform, and how to reform the radio and television front, to upgrade the quality and to perfect service standards. Everyone unanimously agreed that reform of the radio and television front is imperative. Through reform, radio and television can keep pace with Sichuan's continuous political, economic and cultural development, and become the most powerful modern instrument in educating and encouraging the broad masses of people in building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. To fulfill the above-mentioned demand, it was urged at the conference that staff and workers of the province's radio and television system must cooperate and double their efforts to restructure, upgrade and develop the radio and television business through reform, so that by the end of the century a modernized radio and television network will emerge. It will integrate the province with cities and counties, the wired service with the wireless service, and pay equal efforts and attention to radio and television and to cities and villages. It will also have high quality, wide program variety, advanced

techniques and means, and perfect equipment to fit the actual conditions and the two civilizations of Sichuan. Apart from remote and sparsely populated areas, this network must provide every county, every commune and every brigade with radio service in 3 to 5 years, so that every household and every person can listen to radio. It must also provide most counties with television service. In the early stage of the seventh 5-year-plan, after the launch of a communications satellite and by the end of the century, this network will, step by step, enable every household and every person to watch good television programming.

Attending personnel, more than 400 total, included responsible comrades from radio bureaus from various cities, prefectures, districts and counties, and advanced collectives and advanced individual representatives of the province's radio and television system.

At the conference, the Radio and Television Department of Sichuan Province recommended 132 advanced collectives and 317 advanced individuals of the entire province's radio system in 1982.

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5500/4174

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SICHUAN EDITORIAL URGES EMPHASIS ON RADIO, TELEVISION REFORM

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Emphasize Radio and Television, Initiate A New Situation"]

[Text] Following the Central Committee and the Provincial CPC Committee's guidance and implementing the guiding principle of the 11th National Radio and Television Work Conference, Sichuan Province's radio and television work conference formulated their radio and television business' goals for the end of the century and their current task. They defined using news reform as a breakthrough point to propagate reform, and devised the principles and measures to enable the four levels, i.e., the central authorities, the province, the cities and the counties, to join efforts in radio work, television work, program production and program exchange. They emphasized the tasks of speeding up the building of staff, depending on scientific and technological improvement and promoting the modernization of radio and television. A large number of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in the province's radio and television departments were recommended at the conference, encouraging people to study the advanced and struggle to be the pioneer. This work conference was the largest, the richest in content, and the most influential work conference in Sichuan province's radio and television system since the founding of the PRC. It also was an oath-taking rally for the whole province's radio and television staff and workers, who insisted on reform, struggle, and on initiating a new situation in the radio and television business.

To fulfill the goal and the reform task, the very first job is to raise knowledge, unify ideology and assign radio and television a correct role in the new period. Radio and television broadcasts are important components of our party's propaganda front. They are a very important cause in the socialist motherland. They are a propaganda and an educational instrument equipped with modern advanced techniques. Their characteristics of fast propagation, extensive service, excellent voices and pictures, strong influence and diversified function render them exclusive advantages. The Central Committee has pointed out that radio and television broadcasting is the strongest modernized instrument for educating and encouraging the party, the army and various nationalities of the state in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. It urged party committees and government

organizations at all levels to emphasize radio and television broadcasting, and to place its construction and development in an important position. Radio and television organizations can be strengthened, but never weakened. We must obey the instruction of the Central Committee and the State Council, and have a good grip on the radio and television broadcasting business. Under the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government's leadership and guidance, we must promote the experiences of Shifang County, Qu County and Pengan County, conscientiously paying close attention to the radio and television broadcasting business.

The strength of radio and television in struggling against difficulties and in developing and marching forward lies in depending upon the broad masses and in drawing support from society. Radio and television broadcasting is the party's cause, as well as the masses' cause. Radio and television have already infiltrated the entire society's political, economic and cultural lives. Especially after the introduction of the individual household responsibility system in rural areas, the broad masses of farmers find it more necessary to listen to radio and to watch television. Grassroots party organizations depend on radio and television even more, especially rural wired radio which connects and is closely associated with hundreds of thousands of families. The people's great, urgent demand for radio and television is the most dependable foundation for doing a good job in radio and television. It also is the most abundant, inexhaustible power resource. Therefore, positive factors of various aspects must be mobilized to the greatest extent, the principles of people's radio and television managed by the people, and the state (region), collectives and individuals sharing the responsibility must be upheld.

At present, Sichuan province's radio and television business is in a very good situation. It has heavy responsibility, but also many difficulties. The major contradictions are: the present propaganda quality and quantity, the construction dimension and speed and the management's scientific standard and low result do not meet the increasing demand of the Party and the people under the new prospect. Therefore, the staff and workers of the province's radio and television front are faced with a heavy, difficult, but also glorious task. What is the way out? We must persist in reforming various fronts of the radio and television business, and restructure, upgrade and develop through reform. At present, the reform of the entire province's radio and television system has a clear direction and a grand objective. With more than 30 years of business foundation, positive and negative experiences, a group of well-trained staff, and with a large number of advanced collectives and advanced individuals as examples, and especially with the close attention of the Party and state organs at all levels and the support of the broad masses, as long as the entire province's 20,000 radio and television staff and workers enhance their enthusiasm, work hard, persist in reform and are resolute and determined, the entire province's radio and television front will surely open a new situation.

12365

CSO: 5500/4174

BACKWARDNESS OF SICHUAN POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE DISCUSSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 83 p 2

[Article by Fan Kuide [2868 1145 1795]: "Attention Must Be Paid to Resolving the Problem of the Backwardness of Postal and Telecommunications Service in Sichuan Province"]

[Text] Postal and telecommunications service is very important in man's social life. People usually liken it to the nervous system of man's body. Chairman Mao likened it to a scientifically far-sighted and well-informed person. Passing through it, the party and the state can promptly know well the important situation of and achievements made in various kinds of work carried out in all places throughout the country. By utilizing it, entrepreneurs can timely and promptly keep abreast of information both on domestic and foreign markets, on the needs of consumers, on marketing of products, and on the price of raw materials, and so forth. Communications penetrates into all fields of national economy. All walks of life cannot work without communications. The more the communication network is developed, the more the convenience people will enjoy, and the economic benefits it will bring to society will become increasingly significant. As for the value it has brought to us in developing education and exploiting man's intelligence, it is really not possible to estimate. Therefore, postal and telecommunications service is an organizational part of the economy of our country and one of the forerunners in our national economy.

Owing to the fact that postal and telecommunications service occupies an important place in our national economy, we have made considerable progress in communication construction in our province since the founding of the People's Republic. We have basically completed the postal and telecommunications network connecting cities with rural areas. At present, we have such modernized communication means as microwave communication, figure and picture facsimiles, automatic transmission and handling of remittance by electronic computers, and so forth. After the completion of the 1,800 lines of underground electric cable which is now under construction, automatic or semi-automatic dialing between our province and many big cities throughout our country will be realized. The development of communication service in our province has made it possible to guarantee the party, the government and the military to have communication priority and to guarantee communications for civil use, to expand international contacts, to ensure competent leadership

in earthquake relief and flood control, in dealing with emergencies and in providing disaster relief, and to promote both industrial and agricultural production. It has also laid a certain foundation both materially and technically for the continuous progress of postal and telecommunications service.

However, compared with other sectors in our national economy, postal and telecommunications service appears to be lagging far behind, which is absolutely not suited to the present needs. Over the past 30 years or more, the total value of industrial output throughout our province increased more than 34 times, while the volume of postal and telecommunications service increased only 11 times and the communication capacity increased only just over 4 times. Because communication facilities are running overloaded, there has always been a shortage of supply. In Chengdu Municipality, according to the statistical figure published at the end of 1980, the total value of industrial output increased 53.8 times, city public utilities such as water increased 1,209 times, electricity 192 times, mass transportation 23 times, but city telephones in the same period increased only 4.4 times. Over a period of more than 20 years, the number of 7,000 automatic telephone sets remains unchanged. Calculating on the basis of telephone popularity, the number of telephone sets per 100 people is only 0.44 sets in our country. It is even worse in Sichuang, where there are only 0.105 sets. The ability of the postal department and its affiliated organizations in handling mail is also very poor, which results in the piling up and delay of mail or it even directly leads to a loss in our economy. A sharp contradiction between what all sectors in our national economy demand from postal and telecommunications service and the poor quality of the communications facilities has thus taken shape. This has indicated the fact that postal and telecommunications service has indeed become a weak link in the economic development of our province. As long as this problem remains unsolved, it will seriously impede both industrial and agricultural production.

There are many causes for the backwardness of postal and telecommunications service. First, the longterm influence of the "Leftist" erroneous ideology and certain mistakes made in our work makes us out of proportion internally. For a considerable period of time, we have been impatient for success, impetuous to make a premature advance, and talking only about demand without mentioning possibility. We have unilaterally been in pursuance of expanding communication capacity without considering the basic need of floor space which is required for communication production. Production sites have become very congested and it is impossible to expand. Many buildings in use for production seem to be seriously out of repair and are thereby becoming too old to resist natural disasters. The development of communications is thus jeopardized. Second, although investment made in postal and telecommunications service by the state has been increased year after year, yet it still cannot meet the needs in the construction of communication facilities. Third, people in society do not pay enough attention to the importance of communications. This is because communications itself cannot directly produce material products. What it can do is to provide conditions for other sectors to raise working efficiency and create more wealth by way of putting people into contact. Yet, economic efficacy of this kind is often neglected by people. Of course, there are more reasons, such as misconduct in management and administration and the fact that equipment becomes obsolete.

The party and the state are paying a good deal of attention to the situation in which the postal and telecommunications service is extremely inadequate for the development of our national economy. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress: "The capacity of communications and transportation is seriously unable to suit the needs of the growing freight volume. Postal and telecommunications facilities also lag far behind. In order to assure that the national economy can make further development at a given rate, it is necessary to intensify energy exploitation and to devote major efforts to conserving energy, and at the same time to vigorously strengthen the construction of communication and transportation facilities and improve postal and telecommunications service." This report has profoundly indicated that communications, energy, and postal and telecommunications service are considered an important factor which presently restricts the economic development of our country. Under the present circumstances, improvement of postal and telecommunications service is limited by our national strength. If we wish to do so, we must first proceed from actual conditions, have our feet firmly planted on the existing foundation, continue to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, and do a good job in digging, innovation and reform so that we can concentrate our energy and put together our investment to eliminate the existing weak link (for instance, city telephone) in the communication field. Second, in the course of construction, priority must be given to construction projects which require less investment but will produce quick effects and earn high return. At the same time, we must correct some of the irrational postage and telecommunication charge policies in order to expand the accumulation of postal and telecommunications service itself step by step. Third, it is necessary to give full play to the initiative of both central and local authorities. Besides that the state must increase its investment in the capital construction of postal and telecommunications facilities, measures such as raising local funds and entering into joint investment projects must also be adopted in order to resolve the problem of capital shortage in postal and telecommunication construction. Fourth, under the circumstances that improvement by a big margin is impossible for buildings used for communication production in a short period of time, local authorities must provide foreign exchange to appropriately introduce programmed exchange equipment which has a bigger capacity but occupies less space, so that the situation of city telephone shortage may be eased. Fifth, it is necessary to include matters regarding buildings, lines, and tubes needed for communication construction in the city construction plan. Sixth, all sectors of society and the masses of people must be aroused to pay attention to communications and help the communication department assure the safety of communication equipment and lines so that communications will definitely not be impeded. The postal and telecommunications department must conscientiously strengthen scientific management, raise the cultural and technical quality of its staff members and workers and improve their attitude in attending to customers so as to do its best to meet subscribers' demands.

9560

CSO: 5500/4168

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG TV CHANNEL SCHEDULES TEST--The Guangdong television station will start test transmissions on Channel 14 in the last 10 days of August. After this test transmission, Channel 8 will be completely devoted to relaying the central television station. Channel 2 will retain the call-sign "Guangdong No 1 Television Station." Its transmission time will be changed to 1900 to midnight daily [1100-1600 GMT]. Its programs will be mainly in Putonghua, and it will carry extra news programs. The curriculum of the television university and other educational programs will still be broadcast on this channel. Channel 14's call-sign will be "Guangdong No 2 Television Station," and it will carry two transmissions a day: from 1130 to 1630 [0330-0830 GMT], and from 1830 to midnight [1030-1600 GMT]. There will be four or five newscasts a day. This station will produce and transmit programs with local Guangdong characteristics. It will also appropriately cater to the masses in areas where Cantonese is commonly used. Programs of this type will be broadcast each evening to suit the leisure hours of working cadres and staff and workers. At present the departments concerned are gradually implementing mapping out the arrangements for relaying Channel 14 throughout the province. [Text] [HK050224 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Aug 83]

SHAOGUAN BROADCASTING STATION INAUGURATED--The Shaoguan People's Broadcasting Station will officially start transmitting on 1 August, broadcasting 14 and 1/2 hours a day. The station's programs will include its own news, literature and art, weather forecasts and so on. It will also relay relevant programs of the central and provincial stations. The station's own programs will be broadcast in Hakka and Putonghua. The opening of this station will play a positive role in enlivening the cultural and political life of over 4 million people in northern Guangdong and promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization in the urban and rural areas. [Text] [HK310214 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jul 83]

'MAJOR BOOST' IN COMMUNICATIONS PLANNED--China's "backward" communications system will receive a major boost over the next seven years and aim for modernization by the year 2000. The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Wen Minsheng, told China Daily yesterday that plans have been drawn up to quadruple both the number of telephones and the handling capacity of the postal service. Before launching its own communications satellite, China will lease the INTELSAT channel to facilitate communications in its distant and border areas, the minister said. Work will begin on four satellite ground stations this year. The minister visited France and Belgium last month to strengthen links with countries with advanced communications. "We hope to cooperate with those countries in transforming our microwave equipment plants, jointly producing electronic teleprinters, and we want to buy some pieces of digital packed switching equipment," Wen said. [Excerpt] [Beijing ZHONGGUO RIBAO [CHINA DAILY] in English 29 Jun 83 p 1]

SATELLITE GROUND STATION CONSTRUCTION BEGINS--Beijing, 12 August (XINHUA)--Construction of a meteorological satellite ground receiving station began here today. The station, which is part of a system for receiving and processing data transmitted by meteorological satellites, is scheduled for completion by 1985. The whole project consists of a data processing center and several ground stations, covering a total floor space of over 50,000 square meters. The project will provide advanced means for collecting and processing meteorological data and weather forecasting. With the help of cloud-chart receiving facilities, it monitors and processes data released by meteorological satellites and relays it through a microwave communications system to the data processing center's computers. The project will provide comprehensive meteorological data and increase the accuracy and speed of weather forecasts. Work on the data processing center began in January in Beijing's western suburbs. The project includes a 12-story main building equipped with computer rooms and a 500-seat meeting hall. The data center is expected to be completed by August, 1985. Other ground stations for the project are also under construction. [Text] [OW121722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 12 Aug 83]

CSO: 5500/4183

THAILAND

BRIEFS

KPNLF RADIO STATION--The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) of Prime Minister Son Sann has begun to expand its resistance to the Vietnamese in Kampuchea with the opening of the "Voice of the KPNLF" radio station. The station is operating on 800 Khz. It transmits at low-power from a mobile vehicle in territory held by the KPNLF. This brings to three the number of anti-Vietnamese radio stations. The first two are those of the Khmer Rouge which include the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea and the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. The Son Sann group's broadcasts are broken up into three periods: 0600-0700 hours, 1100 hours and 1800-1900 hours. However, the broadcasts cannot be heard in Phnom Penh but can be received in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas. [Text] [Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 17-23 Jul 83 p 33]

CSO: 5500/4361

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

FOREIGN COMMUNICATIONS VISITOR WELCOMED--Sofia, 28 Jul (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Richard Buttler, secretary general of the International Distance Communications Union, who is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications. Exchanged were views on the ways of raising Bulgaria's part as an important distance communications centre connecting the Middle and the Far East with Europe. Outlined were the trends for the country's ever more active participation in the planning of the international communications traffic. The guest was also received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and chairman of the organizational committee for celebrating in Bulgaria the International Year of Communications. Mr Pencho Kubadinski made Richard Buttler familiar with the events carried out in this country in connection with the world year of communications. He dwelt on the successes made by Bulgaria in different spheres of economy. Discussed were some initiatives for starting the work of the regional communication network "Medarabtel" which includes 36 countries of the Arab Peninsula and the Mediterranean. A part of the telephone, telex and radio TV exchange of the Arab countries with Europe will pass through Bulgaria. [Text] [AU282008 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 28 Jul 83]

CSO: 2200

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL DATA SERVICE--Bermuda's rapidly-developing communications technology received a long-awaited boost this week when dial-up access to a Cable & Wireless' international data service became available for the first time. The system, known as the International Database Access Service (IDAS) was launched in July 1980. It allows Bermuda-based subscribers to use large data-bases overseas through international communications networks, but was formerly available only to users with private "dedicated" telephone lines connected to a C&W control centre. The new dial-up access does away with the need for the dedicated line and increases the number of potential IDAS users. From now on, any business or private individual with their own computer can use the public telephone service to get into IDAS. All they need is an accoustic coupler--a device which translates computer output into an audio signal suitable for telephone transmission--and the permission of the supplier whose data-base they intend to use. [Excerpt] [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 2 Jun 83 p 15]

CSO: 5500/7589

FIRST DOMESTIC SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED WITHIN 4 YEARS

São Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] Rio--The first Brazilian satellite will be launched within 4 years, at the maximum, according to the Brazilian Complete Space Mission program recently approved by the government. The satellite, which is already being developed by the National Space Research Institute (NPE) in Sao Jose dos Campos, an agency connected with the National Scientific and Technological Development Council (CNPq), will be utilized for meteorological and communications services: at an orbit of 800 kilometers, it will be able to forecast floods and droughts, among other things.

That information was revealed in Rio yesterday afternoon by the president of the Brazilian Cartographic Society (SBC), Claudio Ivanoff Lucarevski, who declared that that is one of the most important topics to be discussed at the 11th Brazilian Cartographic Congress, which will be held from the 24th to the 29th of this month at the State University of Rio de Janeiro.

"During the congress, in addition to a broad discussion of the Brazilian Complete Space Mission which should be fully completed by the end of the eighties, there will be a scientific display of services, equipment and material--the Exposicarta--that can be visited by students and anyone interested in the subject."

Claudio Lucarevski revealed that at the present time, Brazil is one of the few countries that have satellites for domestic application, thanks to the recent approval given by the federal government for the design, construction, certification, launching and operations in orbit of the first Brazilian artificial satellites. "The Brazilian Complete Space Mission envisages the launching of four satellites built in Brazil by Brazilian technicians and with national technology by the end of the eighties, according to the following program: the first two of meteorological and communications services; and the latter two for remote sensing to detect environmental problems, such as pollution, and mineral and hydrological resources."

In addition, the president of the SBC stressed the fact that, despite the economic crisis, Brazil is the country that has the most experience in the use of radar for peaceful purposes and is in a position to export technology. "For some time now, we have been working on the mapping of Libya through aerial photos transformed into photogrammetric topographic maps." On the other hand, he revealed that cartographic technology has also rendered important services to the nation, such as the discovery of deposits made by aerophysics.

SATELLITE ORBIT ASSIGNMENTS BY ITU PROTESTED

PA270415 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Jul 83 pp 1-A, 14-A

[Excerpt] The International Telecommunications Union, ITU, assigned orbital positions within the Colombian geostationary orbit to Brazil, Uruguay, and Canada, which prompted an immediate protest from the Colombian delegation to the Conference on Radiocommunications in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Colombian delegation, headed by Hector Charry Samper, our ambassador to the United Nations, made it clear that "Colombia will not accept any document, agreement, or resolution in which other countries are assigned positions in the orbit that belongs to Colombia," and that any such assignment "would require Colombia's previous expressed authorization, in accordance with our rights."

The ITU Radiocommunications Administrative Conference was held to organize radiobroadcasting service by satellite on the American continent. Delegates from 30 countries participated in the conference, which lasted 20 days. Colombia was assigned 16 radio-broadcasting channels covering the entire country, including San Andres and Providencia. On behalf of Colombia, 16 other channels were assigned to 5 Andean countries, to be used in the project for the installation of an Andean satellite.

According to a telex message from Geneva, the Colombian delegation conducted "the difficult negotiations" and finally decided, together with Ecuador, not to participate in the assignment plan in which three countries were assigned positions in the Colombian geostationary orbit.

CSO: 5500/2089

MEXICO

BRIEFS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS--Mexico City, 28 Jul (NOTIMEX)--Mexico has acquired four orbital slots to develop its satellite communications, which will facilitate the broadcast of commercial and educational television programs to the most remote corners of the republic. The Secretariat of Communications and Transport said it acquired the four slots during the last International Telecommunications Union's conference on satellite broadcasting held in Geneva, Switzerland. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1810 GMT 28 Jul 83 FL]

CSO: 5500/2091

CABINET APPROVES PLAN FOR TELEVISION EXPANSION

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, July 6.

The Union Cabinet has approved a special plan for the expansion of the television network, envisaging installation of 112 low-power and 13 high-power additional transmitters by the end of next year. The Rs. 68-crore programme is over and above the expansion provided for in the Sixth Plan, and the two sets of projects together will bring 70 per cent of the population under the coverage of television as against 25 per cent now.

This was stated by the Union Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat, while briefing correspondents on the conclusions of today's meeting of the State Information Ministers. The participants, he said, were unanimous in expressing the desire for the expansion of television network and promised full cooperation of their respective governments.

Implementation cell: An implementation cell was being set up in his Ministry to take care of the 300 per cent expansion. There were 13 high-power transmitters in operation now, and the number would go up with the addition of 13 under the special programme and another 13 under the Sixth Plan. The number of low-power transmitters (of 100 watts, with a range of 60 to 70 km) would increase to 132.

The details, like the location of the new transmitter, had yet to be worked out, but special attention was proposed to be given to border areas, hilly and tribal regions, he said.

The one-day conference dealt with questions relating to films, radio, press, publications, advertising and visual publicity, training and coordination, besides television. As expected, the contents of the national programme evoked lively discussion, with the representatives of the Southern States and West Bengal reiterating their demand for greater regional content and stressing the need for retaining prime viewing hours for regional programmes.

The reservations were based on the line taken by the Chief Ministers of these States in their letters to the Information and Broadcasting Minister. According to Mr. Bhagat, "we will take care of their suggestions. I agree with their arguments. We do not want to impose anything and want to carry all with us. Today's national programme is not the last word. The question is not closed. We want to have more pro-

grammes from the States".

The Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, and the West Bengal Information Minister, Mr. Prabhakar Phodkar, charged the radio and television network with partisanship in the day-to-day functioning.

Dr. Abdullah recalled the boycott by him of the two official media during the recent Assembly elections on that score, while the West Bengal Minister wanted greater participation of the State Government in the functioning of radio and television. He, as well as the representatives of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Tripura suggested formation of programme advisory committees.

Charges denied: Mr. Bhagat denied the charge, saying that there were clear guidelines on the treatment of political matters. Complaints had been received, he said, not only from non-Congress (I) parties but also from the leaders of the ruling party but were not supported by facts. According to Mr. Bhagat, this point did not generate any controversy during the discussions which remained constructive and positive.

Dealing with the press, the participants agreed that vigorous efforts needed to be made to ensure action on the Palekar award. Mr. Bhagat referred to the freedom of the press and its role before and after independence, but regretted that a small section tended to project communal tension to the detriment of the national interest. He suggested voluntary acceptance of a code of conduct — to be formulated either by press organisations or the Press Council — as a way out.

A reference to the press was also contained in Mrs. Gandhi's message to the conference. She said: "In our country, the press and cinema are largely in private hands. Freedom of the press is intrinsic to our system. But the preoccupation of the press with politics neglects certain aspects of its educative function. The audio-visual media, which also have a larger reach and can leap over the wall of illiteracy, have to make up for this".

Other points made by Mrs. Gandhi were:

Radio and television are in a phase of rapid expansion. Economically and technologically, a radio in every home is now feasible. Every home may not be able to own a TV set;

yet all families can have access to television through development of community viewing. We are launching our own satellite and developing our television network to enable people of all regions to take advantage of the capacity of TV to entertain and enlarge awareness.

Radio and television are both ideal media to reinforce national integration. At the same time, they have immense potential to put new life into regional art forms. Communication poses a major challenge and opportunity to us. We need people of imagination to take them up.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the departments of information and publicity in the States must tap and foster talent so that our programmes promote national development and strengthen the inner capacities of citizens.

Inaugurating the conference, Mr. Bhagat sought the active cooperation of the States in achieving the objective of covering 70 per cent of the population by the TV network during the Sixth Plan. The help would be needed initially in the allotment of sites for installing transmission towers, ready accommodation for low-power transmitters and similar other facilities. "Needless to say that the States which make these facilities available earlier will also get the television stations earlier", he said.

He asked the State Governments to arrange for a large number of community viewing sets. The rural population had to be enabled to have an access to television otherwise it would continue to be a toy for city dwellers.

He wanted the State Governments to assume a more active and enlightened role for producing television programmes which have immediate relevance to the cultural, social and economic needs of the people. The production centres were being asked to establish closer liaison with the State agencies concerned so that the programmes were firmly rooted in the social and cultural milieu, he said.

There was a great future for open-air cinemas, he said while dealing with films and the role of the State Governments. He urged them to make use of the offers of private entrepreneurs to operate a chain of mobile cinema vans.

CSO: 5500/7164

ITALIAN OFFER FOR NEW MODEL TELEPHONE ACCEPTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 7 Jul 83 p 7

[Text] NEW DELHI, July 6--The Government has accepted the offer from Face Standard of Italy, for the manufacture of a new model telephone by the State-owned Indian Telephone Industries Limited. The offer from Siemens of West Germany, which was under consideration, has been rejected.

The capital cost for setting up manufacturing capacity for five-lakh telephone instruments each at Naini and Bangalore a year is Rs. 17.54 crores including foreign exchange of Rs. 10 crores. In addition, there will be a feeder unit in Bangalore for making 15-lakh sub-assemblies like dials, receivers and capsules.

The manpower at the ITI units in Bangalore and Naini will be utilised for the new project, which is expected to be commissioned in 48 months, while full capacity utilisation for the production of 10-lakh instruments in the two units is expected to be achieved in 54 months. Out of the total investment, a provision for Rs. 15.85 crores has been made in the 1980-85 expenditure plan of the ITI and this has been approved by the Government. The capital investment will be met by budgetary support in the form of equity and long-term loans.

The two units are now producing conventional instruments for licensed capacities of three lakhs and 5.5 lakhs respectively a year. Though the present model broadly meets the needs of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the cost of production has risen and the long-term performance and reliability of the various components are becoming inadequate. It is for this reason that a decision was taken to make telephones of modern design and new production processes.

A technical coordination committee consisting of engineers from the P and T and the ITI examined the offers received from foreign manufacturers and short-listed four firms--Siemens, Face Standard, Western Electric of U.S. and Nippon Electric Company of Japan. The choice later narrowed down to Siemens and Face Standard. The decision to accept the Italian offer was taken nearly four years after a technical team submitted its report. However, a number of reservations were expressed earlier by technical experts about the adequacy of Italian technology which made it difficult for the Communications Ministry to make up its mind and also for the Government to take a decision.

The ITI, meanwhile, acquired knowhow from Tomura Electric Works of Tokyo for manufacture of a low-cost plastic dial suitable for being fitted on the existing telephone instruments. These Tomura dials will be manufactured by the ITI until the new telephone units to be set up in collaboration with Face Standards go into full production.

CSO: 5500/7164

MORE TELEVISION RELAY STATIONS PLANNED FOR BIHAR

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] PATNA, July 12--Eight more TV relay stations will be set up in Bihar by 1985 in addition to the existing one at Muzaffarpur, according to an official spokesman.

These relay stations will be set up at Jamshedpur, Bokaro Steel City, Gaya, Munger, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Bettiah and Darbhanga.

The State Government had also urged the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for opening TV relay stations at Dumka, Hazaribagh, Cahpra and Saharsa, the spokesman said.

He also said that by 1985 both Patna and Ranchi would have a television station of 10 KW each with a reception range of 75 to 100 kms. Each of these television centres would have studio facility also, he added.

The State Government had already provided 6.30 acres of land for Patna television centre and 2.70 acres for Ranchi TV centre.

Besides, the Union Information and Broadcasting Ministry has agreed to upgrade Patna and Ranchi stations of All India Radio to 100/200 KW by 1985. By this time a new station of All India Radio at Jamshedpur is also expected to come up. The State Government has already provided 7.50 acres of land at Dityapur, near Jamshedpur, for setting up this radio station.

During the Information Ministers' and Directors' conference recently held at New Delhi, it has been agreed to broadcast a five-minute local news bulletin in Nagpuria for the benefit of tribal population of Chhotanagpur. A similar five-minute duration local news bulletin in Santhali dialect is also expected to be broadcast from the Bhagalpur station of All India Radio. The State Government has also urged the Centre to broadcast a five-minute local news bulletin in Urdu from Patna since Urdu is the second official language of Bihar.

CSO: 5500/7166

DIRECT DIALLING IMPROVES COMMUNICATIONS WITH INDIA

Doha WEEKLY GULF TIMES in English 30 Jun-1 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by K N Sharma]

[Text]

THE COMMISSIONING of an International direct dialling service between Qatar and 64 Indian cities tomorrow is just the small beginning of an ambitious Indo-Qatar plan to boost communications between the two developing countries and the area.

From tomorrow, cities like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Ernakulam, Madras, Nadiad, Poona, Rajkot, Surat and Trivandrum whose area exchange codes begin with digits 2, 3 and 4 will be just some of the places tele-linked with Qatar.

Previously only Bombay could be dialled direct: otherwise calls have to be booked, potentially a longer operation.

The IDD access programme is being implemented in three phases. If the service in the first phase proves efficient and effective, work on the second phase involving cities with exchange codes beginning with digit 8 will begin. In that list will be included cities like Mangalore (824), Mysore (821), Macchilipattam (8672), Rajamundry (883), Panjim (832), Udipi (8252), Vijayawada (866) and Visakhapatnam (891).

IDD may be extended to these cities "in about a year."

New Delhi area, beginning with code digit 1, may also get

the facility within a year. But at present there is not much telephone traffic between Qatar and New Delhi.

Official data available in Doha indicates 53% of the total Indian telephone traffic is routed through Bombay, 43% through Madras and only 4% through New Delhi.

Since the first IDD link was opened between Doha and Bombay on March 1, traffic volume has increased enormously. In 1980, the traffic occupied the circuit for 30,000 minutes a month. Now it is 90,000 — 100,000 minutes a month.

The service operates through satellite link-up between the two countries over the Indian Ocean. Qatar telecommunication engineers feel that initially the service may not be as good as between Qatar and the United Kingdom, but that it will gradually improve as India strengthens its satellite link.

At present Qatar has 11 direct circuits to Bombay and three to Madras. Efforts are underway to arrange more circuits to extend the service to other Indian cities. The Government of India has given a list of 122 towns to be tele-linked with Qatar.

Qatar's telecommunications capability is strong enough to extend IDD service to any country in the world. "But we do not open circuits to a country where

the service is poor," said an engineer.

To dial India, a caller has to first dial Qatar's international code '0', then India's international code '91', then the area code, and finally the number of the subscriber at the other end.

The Indian community in Qatar has warmly welcomed the introduction of the facility.

"It brings us much closer to our kin and families back home. The pang of separation for those who do not have their families here will now be less biting", said one Indian expatriate.

"It is rather sad that the Indian Government entered into an agreement of this kind so late. It should have come five years back when the economy of this region was booming and thousands of Indian workers were pouring into this region daily."

Following is the full list of Indian cities that can now be dialled direct, together with area codes:

Ahmedabad 272; Asansol

341; Alleppey 477; Baroda 265; Bombay 22; Bahula 3442; Barakar 3446; Bardwan 342; Burnpur 3448; Bhadravathy 81828; Bhavanagar 283; Cannanore 497; Chengannur 47812; Chidambaram 4144; Chingelput 4114; Coimbatore 422; Calcutta 33; Calicut 495; Dhanbad 326; Durgapur 343; Ernakulam 484; Erode 424; Gangtok 359; Gauhati 361; Gandhi Nagar 271; Jamuria 3443; Kodaikanaal 4542; Koilpatti 4632; Kottayam 481; Kharagpur 322; Kohima 386; Madurai 452; Madras 44; Nagapattinam 4365; Narakkal 4852; Nasik 253; Neamatpur 3445; Namakkal 4052; Nadiad 268; Ootty 423; Palghat 491; Pondichery 413; Poona 212; Quilon 474; Rajapalayam 4563; Roop Narainpur 3444; Ranigunj 3447; Rajkot 281; Surat 261; Shillong 364; Salem 427; Theni 4546; Tirupur 421; Tiruvarur 4366; Tiruvella 47811; Trichur 487; Trichy 431; Trivandrum 471; Tuticorin 461; Udumalpet 4252; Vellore 416; Villupuram 4146; Virudhunagar 4562.

CSO: 5500/4538

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BOTSWANA, ZAMBIA, MOZAMBIQUE REACT TO MEDIA BAN

MB021744 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Botswana has decided not to join the other so-called Frontline States in banning South African-based correspondents. The permanent secretary to the Botswanan president, Mr (Mogai), told our Africa desk this afternoon that no newsman from any country including South Africa will be banned from Botswana. He said that the meeting at which the decision had been taken had been attended by an official of the Botswana Information Department and that such a civil servant could not make a decision of that nature for the government. Mr (Mogai) said that the question of any such ban had not been formally discussed in Gaborone and that he did not think such a ban would be necessary.

In Lusaka, the Zambian minister of information, Mr Tambatamba, has said that any of the Frontline States is free to impose the ban if and when it sees fit. He said that the ban was in principle only and that a final decision had yet to be taken. He said Zambia still had to study the do's and don'ts of the ban before implementing it. Other reports from Lusaka quoting political observers say that, since it was a collective decision, Zambia will have to go along with it, and this is unfortunate because Zambia is opposed to the banning of any journalist.

In Maputo the MOZAMBIKAN NEWS AGENCY has confirmed that the ban will apply to foreign correspondents only and not to South African newsmen. It also told our Africa desk that the decision was going to cause problems with communications, with direct television and telephone feeds, but that it was hoped that this aspect could be sorted out as soon as possible.

CSO: 5500/193

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MEDIA BANNING PART OF NEW WORLD ORDER

MB021704 Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "The Banning of Foreign Correspondents from Frontline States"]

[Text] The decision by six Southern African States--Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Botswana, and Tanzania--not to allow South African-based journalists from abroad into their countries, has been enforced almost immediately by Zimbabwe. It is perhaps significant that the ban coincided with an international news agency report of a number of mass graves having been discovered in Matabeleland in Zimbabwe. The report quotes people and tribal leaders in the province as saying the mass graves are the secret burial places of scores of victims of the 5th Brigade of the Zimbabwean Army.

The agency was told by a representative of the Zimbabwe Justice and Peace Commission that members of the 5th Brigade had taken villagers to secret sites and had made them dig their own graves so that no witnesses would survive.

To try and hide this sort of thing from the outside world would smack of the new world information and communications order advocated by UNESCO and supported by most African states. In other words, the journalists would report only what their governments dictated.

Western commentators have already issued a warning that the principle of the new world information order is to restrict and control the flow of news and ideas, and commentators show particular concern over the position of black Africa. The influential British newspaper, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, recently commented: It is not only becoming increasingly difficult to obtain information and report freely from African countries, but in a growing number of cases it is impossible for reporters to enter them. The descending Black Curtain threatens to be considerably more opaque than its iron and bamboo equivalents.

Most of the countries concerned are still anxious to attract foreign investment. They should be warned, says THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, that the businessman or banker who is invited to put his money in a country is unlikely to be satisfied if the information on which he is to base his decision comes exclusively from state-controlled sources.

CS0: 5500/193

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS CAN STAY IN ZIMBABWE--Three journalists reporting for South African news media have been invited to stay in Zimbabwe despite the ban imposed by six Southern African States on South Africa-based foreign correspondents. They are Robin Drew of the Argus Foreign News Service, Andre Viljoen of South African Associated Newspapers, and Ken Mobbs of the Pace News Agency. A spokesman for the Zimbabwean Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications has said that exception to the ban will be considered on an individual basis. Spokesman for international news agencies say they do not believe that the ban will affect their activities. [Text] [MB041306 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Aug 83]

CSO: 5500/193

BRIEFS

COMPUTER DETECTS THEFT-ATTEMPT--Windhoek--A former employee of the CDM diamond mine at Oranjemund Willipard Iyambo was sentenced in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday to a fine of R20 000 or ten years' jail and a further eight years of which three years' were conditionally suspended. Iyambo (29) pleaded guilty to possession of uncut diamonds but was convicted of stealing 1 758 rough stones valued at R394 680 from the mine. The court heard that Iyambo had concealed 63 packets of diamonds on his body and tried to leave the mine through a control post on April 7. A security guard, Mr Johan Kotze, said Iyambo had appeared nervous and a card containing personal details of Iyambo was fed into a computer. The computer showed that Iyambo's pulse rate was higher than usual. He was searched and the diamonds totalling 1 655 carats were found on him.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Aug 83 p 14]

CSO: 5500/195

FREIGHT SERVICES COMPANY COMMISSIONS STAND-ALONE COMPUTER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 83 p 11

[Text]

AS THE next phase of its recently-introduced Freight-speed cargo control system, Freight Services Forwarding has commissioned a R200 000 stand-alone computer which will be dedicated entirely to the revolutionary new system.

Introduced in February this year, Freight-speed is, in essence, a complete cargo management service for importers which also gives them better protection than they could get from the widest all-risks cover available.

Freight Services Forwarding's new computer will incorporate a sophisticated cargo tracking system and an indent monitoring facility.

The system also makes use of the latest high-speed docu-

ment transmission technology.

The computer has a memory and storage capable of handling up to 100 000 shipments at one time.

There are three data capture screens and for added flexibility the system uses plain style language.

This enables Freight Services immediately to alter and customise existing systems to a customer's requirements.

The end product of the cargo tracking system is a computerised cargo status report which regularly updates the client on the status of his indents from time of planning to final delivery at his premises.

The new computer is also compatible with Freight Ser-

vices' already computerised customs entry system, and is capable of linking up with the Department of Customs system when it introduces computerisation.

The sophisticated internal cargo and document tracking system of the new computer forms part of Freight-speed's full door-to-door shipping service which uses a specially developed and copyrighted full liability combined transport document and a network of Freight Services offices and agents.

In terms of the Freight-speed combined transport bill of lading, Freight Services takes on the responsibility of the carrier but, unlike other carriers, accepts full responsibility for the cargo throughout the entire transport chain.

This means the users of the service do not need insurance cover of their own, and will not have to get involved in the cumbersome and complex processes surrounding marine insurance. Instead, they simply bring any loss or

damage to the notice of Freight Services, who will pay them the full delivered cost of the goods in question almost immediately.

Freight-speed was developed after nearly 10 years of research and development by Freight Services. As a simple, trouble-free method of transporting goods without risk it is supported by the following factors:

- As the largest forwarding group in Africa, and one of the largest in the world, Freight Services has a substantial presence on all the major trade routes.

- Its complete cargo control system keeps it closely involved with the goods at every step along the way.

- Its long-established marine insurance division has given it a great deal of experience in and understanding of insurance, loss prevention and risk management in shipping.

- Freight Services has highly developed, computer-based document and cargo tracking systems.

CSO: 5500/194

UGANDA

BRIEFS

ELECTRONIC AID FROM JAPAN--Nairobi--Technicians from a Japanese electronics firm have arrived in Uganda to look at the country's radio and TV transmission facilities, as a preliminary step to updating them. Uganda radio said yesterday the Japanese would conduct a 10-day countrywide survey of the equipment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jul 83 p 26]

CSO: 5500/190

KAUNDA COMMISSIONS LUSAKA-MONGU MICROWAVE LINK

'Counteract Propaganda'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 83 pp 1, 5

[Text]

THE installation of a microwave link in Mongu will counteract unfriendly propaganda from South Africa to the Western Province, President Kaunda said yesterday.

Commissioning Lusaka-Mongu microwave link, associated exchanges and regional radio and television transmitters, the President urged engineers in the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation and Zambia Broadcasting Services to look after the equipment.

The Party was determined to have an effective communications system for people to be knowledgeable and to withstand propaganda and machinations of Zambia's enemies, especially the "die-hard racists to the south."

Accurate information

"This is particularly so this year when Zambia is holding general elections and when the enemy will step up destabilisation against us," he said.

He urged journalists to redouble their efforts in educating the masses about the policies of the Party and its Government in providing accurate information on why stern measures were taken to improve Zambia's economy.

The measures would be easily understood. "It is incumbent upon you to inform the masses what the correct line is in all situations.

"We should watch out against open and veiled enemy tactics. The Party will continue to provide you with necessary equipment to wage the war," he said.

President Kaunda said ZBS and the PTC should plan and work in conjunction with each other to ensure the smooth and speedy realisation of the Party programme of establishing other links.

The President said communication was a vital tool in the development of any country.

Often good communication was taken for granted and only a crisis caused by its absence reminded people of its importance.

"Imagine the situation without telephones, radio or postal services. There would be no news and the effective administration of the country and coordination of national defence and security would be impossible," the President said.

The Organisation of African Unity had been concerned with the development of telecommunications since its inception.

He urged "young militants" in the PTC and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to move on to the North-Western and Luapula provinces to provide microwave links and television services there.

"As the programme of expansion of these services continues Zambia Broadcasting Services and the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation must plan and work in conjunction with each other in order to ensure the smooth and speedy realisation of this vital Party programme," he said.

Propaganda

Good communication would help the nation to improve marketing of agricultural produce and industrial output as well as distribution of essential goods everywhere.

"The facilities must operate effectively as the Party's first line of defence against malicious propaganda from our internal and external enemies."

The Party and its Government aimed at implementing the slogan of the International Communication Union (ITU): "a telephone for every village."

Zambian high commissioner to London Lieutenant General Peter Zuze sent a congratulatory message to President Kaunda from a London studio.

He was seen on Television Zambia as he talked to President Kaunda. He remembered being in Mongu eight years ago when he flew a jet there.

Dr Kaunda joked with Party Secretary-General Mulemba in Lusaka on the telephone be-

fore talking serious business. Mr Mulemba congratulated the President on the achievement of the Party.

The President also spoke to Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi in Kitwe and in Kasama with Member of Central Committee for Northern Province Mr Joseph Mutale.

And Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Mark Tambatamba said the revolution in Zambia could only succeed with the improvement of communications.

Speaking at the same ceremony the minister said the Party and its Government attached great importance to the development of telecommunications and there was need to improve this service.

The ceremony was attended by Western Province Member of Central Committee Mr Felix Luputa, the Litunga and other Party and Government officials.

Mr Tambatamba said for a long time the province had been a target of South Africa which jammed Radio Zambia's transmissions with propaganda broadcasts in Lozi.

In improving radio and television facilities to remote areas of Zambia, the Government was expecting a 500 kilowatt medium-wave transmitter for the Lusaka station from France. He hoped this would be installed together with a 250 kilowatt short-wave transmitter which would boost radio transmissions to the entire country.

The investment the Party and its Government was putting into these projects would not be in vain but would act as an effective instrument of self-defence against internal and external aggression and contribute towards the preservation of unity, peace and international understanding.

And Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli assured the people in North-Western and Luapula provinces the PTC was doing everything possible to introduce telecommunications facilities in the areas.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

MASS communication is a vital tool for national development, in fact in a country like ours which is man (not money) centred it must be an essential item in development planning.

A government can only neglect mass communication at its own peril. The plans it works out are supposed to benefit the people but if the beneficiaries are not educated or at least informed about the schemes how can they support what they don't know?

We are fortunate in Zambia that we have a Party and its Government which puts mass communication as a high priority aspect of national development.

For yesterday President Kaunda once again opened a project that adds to the nation's programme for improved communications.

The Mongu micro-wave link, radio and television transmitters, like those in other provinces, are certainly a booster in bringing Zambia closer together and therefore the rural districts nearer to Lusaka.

When President Kaunda opened the Chipata-Lusaka link-up on October 23, 1981, he said

through the mass media the Party and its Government should be able to explain the benefits of the programmes it had embarked upon and arouse the supportive response of the masses.

Yesterday Dr Kaunda still underscored this that a strong mass communication system is a pillar to defend the nation against both internal and external enemies.

The rural districts have been grumbling for long about poor reception from Radio Zambia and the excuse was often that equipment was old. But now that the Mass Media Complex in Lusaka is open and there are brand-new transmitters in the regions, people expect perfect service.

The regional transmitters have been opened and Radio Zambia must now use them to the maximum to counter and blunt effectively the propaganda that is being beamed to Zambia from South Africa.

Radio Zambia can do that if, with the improved reception, it changes most of its present dull programmes on both home and general services which, we understand, make listeners to

tune in to outside stations.

Its personnel should go out to the districts and record programmes of development in agriculture, roads, schools, music, dances and every facet of Zambian life today.

Secondly, Radio Zambia should carry out a survey to find the best listening time for Zambians not only in urban centres but more so in the villages. In this way it will be able to determine when to put on a development or entertainment programme.

On the other hand we hope that measures have been taken to ensure that South Africa does not "jam" the regional transmitters to make them ineffective.

There is also a noted improvement in telecommunications by the installation of micro-wave links by the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation.

Today one merely lifts a receiver and dials Mansa, Kasama, Chipata, Mongu or Kalabo from Lusaka or Kitwe on a standard code. That is development for which the PTC must be congratulated.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK TO REDUCE DEPENDENCY--The Pan African Telecommunications Network, PANAFTTEL, is aimed at correcting the legacy of colonialism with those systems that were linked to colonizing countries. Speaking in Harare today the chairman of the 17th Annual Regional Telecommunications Conference, Mr (Mazu Dandake), also said that PANAFTTEL will link African countries with their neighbors and beyond. He said this will reduce dependency on the equipment of countries like Britain and the United States. Mr (Dandake) said work commenced last year on the construction of full microwave radio systems, one between Zimbabwe and Botswana and another between Zimbabwe and Zambia. [Text] [MB041843 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 4 Aug 83]

CSO: 5500/192

USSR

BRIEFS

MARINE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION--The first station of the International Marine Satellite Communication system in the Soviet Union has been commissioned near Odessa. This station will be connected with reception centers in Italy and Austria via Satellites. The Soviet Union was among the organizers of the inter-marine satellite system, which incorporates 38 countries. The main objective is to unite efforts in using space technology for the needs of navigation and ensuring radio communication between ships and land stations, as well as carrying out rescue operations. [Summary] [Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 17 Jul 83 LD]

CSO: 5500/1027

DENMARK

BRIEFS

DANISH FIBER-OPTIC NET--Copenhagen--A nationwide network of fiber-optic cables will be connected to the local copper-cable networks. Together, these systems will form a hybrid network for TV, radio, telephones, and data transmission--if the Danish parliament approves the plan. This project could make reality of the Danish electronics industry's desire to make Denmark a world leader. Parliament is expected to make a decision in October, but Christian Buhl, chairman of the Danish electronics industry's association, is optimistic. "This is an interesting project and an example of cooperation between the state and industry," he said. Over a 5-year period, the Association of Electronics Manufacturers wants to triple sales and increase the number of employees by 50 percent. In its new 5-year plan, the association hopes to attract American and Japanese semiconductor manufacturers to Denmark. The pattern is similar to that found in Ireland and Scotland. "Swedish companies should not see our plans as a threat. After all, electronics companies in Sweden have a completely different size structure. It is more reasonable to say that we are competing with Norwegian instrumentation manufacturers," Christian Buhl said. Danish electronics firms have 20,000 employees. If the hybrid network becomes reality, an additional 2,000 jobs are expected. It is estimated that components for the network will cost 1 billion Danish kroner. [By Staffan Dahllof] [Text] [Stockholm NY TEKNIK in Swedish 16 Jun 83 p 2] 9336

CSO: 5500/2755

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BUNDESPOST PLANS SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 12 Jul 83
p 5

[Text] Siemens AG, Munich/Berlin. The German Bundespost intends to supplement the existing cable and radio-link networks in the Federal Republic of Germany including West Berlin by a telecommunications satellite system, as reported by Siemens. The project has the name "German telecommunications satellite system" (DFS). It is supposed to offer fast transmission services for data, text, and video. The satellite system will furthermore be used in addition to existing cable networks, for telephone traffic, and for distributing video and audio programs. The concept anticipates an operational and a reserve satellite in space; a spare satellite will be stored on the ground. Distributed over the Federal Republic, 30 ground radio stations with a frequency range 12/15 gigahertz will be built as a first stage. Two more ground radio stations for the new 20/30 gigahertz range will first be used for the experimental transmission of television news. Both should later be used in communications from and to Berlin.

The concept for the telecommunications satellite system was worked out by the German Telepostal Consulting GmbH, the German Research and Experimental Institute for Air and Space Travel eV (A Registered Association), and by a consortium of businesses of German industry. This consortium was formed under the leadership of Siemens AG, and included the enterprises ANT Communications Technology GmbH, Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG (SEL), and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH/ERNO Space Travel Engineering GmbH. Other German and foreign companies function as subcontractors. Through a declaration to purchase, the Bundespost has now authorized the consortium to begin work, so Siemens reports. The total value of the consortium is 815 million DM. During the course of 1987, the satellite system is supposed to start operation.

8348

CSO: 5500/2754

CHOICE BETWEEN COPPER, GLASS FIBER CABLES DEBATED

Dusseldorf WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE in German 10 Jun 83 p 84-86

/Article: "Network Development. Glass or Copper"/

/Text/ The cable policy of the Germany Federal Postal Service is in dispute. Critics fear that it will hinder the development of promising glass fibers and thus diminish the competitiveness of the German telephone and telegraph industry.

When communications technologists speak of the hair-thin, barely visible glass fibers, they grow enthusiastic. Hans Schuessler, deputy director of the AEG-Telefunken Kabelwerke AG in Rheydt, says: "A gram of glass replaces a kilogram of copper. Glass today can do about a hundred times as much as copper; later it'll be able to do a thousand times as much."

"Later" means when the ultimate goal of an integrated broadband network has been reached: telephone, telex, data transmission, radio, television, and picture phone will all come to the subscriber over one line. That goal will make the Federal Republic a "Mecca of telecommunication," hopes Roland Mecklinger, director of Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG (SEL).

But Federal Post Minister Christian Schwarz-Schilling doesn't want to wait for the grand integration of all communication services, including television and radio; immediately after taking office last October he fired the starting gun for one of the most spectacular technology projects of this decade: "For the distribution of radio and television we are building copper coaxial networks." The CDU minister raised the cable budget of his Social Democratic predecessor from 410 million to a billion marks a year. Private firms are to accelerate the development of the network. But not only that--within the framework of the cooperation agreement, which leaves the telecommunication monopoly rights of the postal service untouched, private firms can also build and operate radio networks.

The cable decision earned the minister sharp criticism. Especially Social Democratic media politicians fear the Schwarz-Schilling is concerned less with promoting a promising technology than with promoting private television, with all its familiar social shortcomings. But there are also other criticized points, besides the presently possible program offerings. Klaus Krone, head

of a middle-sized communications concern in Berlin, and a participant in the Postal Service's 'Bigfon' experiments to test an integrated glass fiber network, says, "Technologically, copper coaxial networks are a step backward." Krone bases his objection very convincingly on the fact that the copper coaxial cable "can't do as much" as the celebrated glass fiber.

For Hans Schuessler, who is responsible for the AEG information technology including cable development, this objection does not count: coaxial technology will still make sense into the 1990's, for example for radio distribution, and glass fibers will only come in after that. Schuessler says, "The question of amortization is decisive." And there is no reason for economic pessimism: "Broad band distribution by coaxial cable will then certainly continue to be operated beyond the depreciation time of 15 years until about 2010."

Even if there are differences of opinion in estimating the longer range future of communications, industry and the Postal Service are nevertheless agreed that radio distribution at present is economically feasible only with copper coaxial cable. According to calculations by AEG-Kabel--in 1980 prices--with a coaxial network, because of the simple tree network, the connection cost works out to 875 marks per household. For a telephone network, which is laid out star-shaped for individual interconnections of the subscribers, it will be 5,000 marks per household.

So anyone who wants to produce the technical prerequisites for cable television as quickly as possible has no choice. Elmar Kaiser, business manager of the Trade Association for Cable and Isolated Wires of the Central Association of the Electrotechnical Industry, defends Schwarz-Schilling's plans: "You can't accuse the Postal Service of betting on the wrong horse. It has no other horse to bet on."

After all, the Postal Service has to modernize its telephone network for individual communications in stages, in order to be able to integrate radio later. Here the first stage is digitalization. With that the information is analyzed--as in a computer--into yes and no impulses, and transmitted faster, and in a way safer from interference. The copper double artery, tested by the decades, suffices for digitalization: an office communication with simultaneous transmission of speech, text, and pictures is feasible. This narrow band ISDN-service--the abbreviation stands for Integrated Service Digital Network--is to be introduced from 1986 on.

Parallel with that the glass fiber is taking hold. From 1985 on about 100,000 km will be laid yearly, up to whole local networks. In about 8 years the cable industry plans to sell a million kilometers of fiber a year to the Postal Service. "Then it will cost only about 20 to 30 pfennig a meter," estimates Business Manager Kaiser.

Even if Minister Schwarz-Schilling announces that the installation of a cost efficient reliable glass fiber network could be started "tomorrow," one competent pro bristles at such visions: Franz Arnold, formerly department head in the Federal Postal Ministry, and now with the business consultants SCS /Scientific Control Systems GmbH/, has nothing against coaxial cable for radio service, so

long as it remains limited to isolated networks. But he warns against setting up a regional network: "If a city like Cologne has a regional coaxial network and on top of that a digitalized telephone network, then it is clear that the glass fibers will be introduced last of all." These two networks could then, according to Arnold, do just as much as a glass fiber network--apart from teleconferences and picture phones.

SEL's Mecklinger is completely confident in the innovative power of the glass fibers. He is counting firmly on their beginning to take over in 2 years, and also on their becoming interesting for radio distribution. At the Hannover Fair SEL already demonstrated that it is technically possible to transmit up to 12 television programs by glass fiber, instead of the previously assumed 3 to 5. Mecklinger sees no obstacle in the copper coaxial networks: "With about 20 million households, the 2 million connected to such networks in 2 years will scarcely count." The billion mark investment volume of the Postal Service leaves him indifferent. At any rate, there is the question of whether the Postal Service couldn't invest this billion better, and whether the coaxial networks really will amortize themselves in 10 to 15 years. At present the Postal Service people demand 400 marks connection fee and 5 marks a month for each delivery point. The Postal Service does not deny that this does not cover costs, and it has already taken the precaution of announcing an increase of fees.

But Franz Arnold--who says of himself, "Nobody knows the cost calculations of the Postal Service as well as I do"--doubts whether this calculation will ever work out: "When the Postal Service does something, there's never any proving whether it pays or not."

Arnold, a vehement defender of the network monopoly of the Postal Service during his time in office, confesses to having invented the model of cooperation now practiced and shows himself surprisingly liberal. He wants to have the installation of cable and managing of networks carried out exclusively by private firms, for, so he is convinced, "If it pays, the private firms will do it, and if not, it's a mistake for the Postal Service to do it."

12428

CSO: 5500/2733

BRIEFS

CURBS ON FOREIGN-SATELLITE TV REJECTED--Justice Minister Christoffer Taxell will not approve regulations that would prevent home reception of foreign television programs. Speaking in Siipyy on Sunday, Taxell said that the speeches of opponents of such telecasts with regard to the protection of Finnish culture through restrictions reflect their weak faith in Finns' ability to think for themselves and in the ability of Finnish culture to resist. Taxell feels that it is obvious that the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation will in the future as well occupy a leading position among electronic news media. He, however, also laid emphasis on the potential of cable television as a transmitter of local news. According to Taxell, the owner of a cable television company does not have to have a monopoly on telecasts; rather others too could make use of the potential of the new medium. [Text] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 18 Jul 83 p 12] 11466

STATISTICS ON TELEPHONES REPORTED--Finns have 2.7 million telephones in operation, 2 million of which are operated through regional telephone companies. The rest are in nationally administered areas. Finland is at present one of the 10 most highly developed telephone countries. The million-telephone mark was reached in the regional telephone company networks in 1961 and the 1.5-million mark in 1977. The Telephone Company Association predicts that the number of telephones will grow at the present rate for still a long time to come. This growth will not stop even when every household has a telephone because many acquire a second or even a third telephone. At the present time there are 60 telephones per 100 residents in the regional telephone company network. [Excerpt] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 23 Jul 83 p 21] 11466

CSO: 5500/2752

ALCATEL PROJECTS ITS WORLD TELEPHONE MARKET

Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 24 Jun 83 pp 1, 9

[Article by D. Levi: "CIT-Alcatel's Ambitions in the Telephone Market"]

[Text] From 3 to 9 percent of the World Market between now and 1987.

CIT-Alcatel is getting ready to take a new leap forward. During a press conference held last June 15 in Paris, its president, Mr. Pebereau, outlined the intermediate-term plan that forecasts an average growth rate of 20 percent per year, for the period from 1983 to 1987, resulting in revenue on the order of 30 billion francs (as compared to 12.4 billion in 1982), of which 40 percent will be export (as compared to 30 percent at present) and a staff of 42,000 (+5000). To achieve these objectives, CIT-Alcatel will implement a 5 billion francs investment program (over 5 years), of which 1.5 billion will go for the purchase of companies. More than ever the group's strategy rests on the telecommunications market with its extensions (company communications and professional electronics). In particular, CIT-Alcatel plans to move its share of the world telephone market from 3 to 9 percent.

For Mr Pebereau, the world telecommunications market, which was estimated at 40 billion dollars in 1980, increases 8 percent per year, and this rate of growth should continue for the next 10 years, carrying the market to close to 90 billion dollars in 1990. This is the area in which CIT-Alcatel intends to continue its development. Thanks to the "E-10" time-division switching system (its factories produce four exchanges weekly), the group has already developed an international dimension during the last six years: the system has been adopted by 33 countries and overseas industrial facilities are developing (in 1983, more than 400,000 "E-10" lines will be manufactured outside of France).

In spite of these results, CIT-Alcatel is a lightweight in comparison with the giants--ATT, ITT, LME and Siemens--installing only 3 percent of telephone lines worldwide. It is in order to lift itself to their level that the French manufacturer intends to shift to a higher speed in the conquest of new markets.

Getting Stronger in the U.S.

In this perspective, CIT-Alcatel has established as its goal the tripling of its share of the world telephone market between now and 1987 (i.e., from 3 percent

to 9 percent of the market). The United States constitutes a privileged axis of development since, according to Mr Pebereau, sales in the world market will be, in 1987, over half again those in France. The first two "E-10" exchanges following American standards have been put into service and CIT-Alcatel, through its three branches in the U.S. will direct its offensive toward independent companies but also probably toward companies split from ATT.

Another area of development in telephone sales will be the conquest of new markets requiring establishment of industrial facilities: four or five important deals are currently under discussion, one of which is a Norwegian bid (on the order of 2 billion francs) on which a decision is expected before the end of the year. CIT-Alcatel, which was selected with the two local branches of ITT and LM Ericsson, is ready to offer all possible options regarding industrialization of the "E-10" in Norway, including manufacture of the system in the two existing factories (Norway plans to adopt only one system). What an effect this will have if the "E-10" is successful!

Alliances

Together with the strengthening of its international positions, CIT-Alcatel is thinking about coming generations of equipment which will lead to the RNIS (numerical service integration network), a first stage of which should see the light of day in 1986-1987. "There will be no gap like the one which characterized the transition from electromechanics to electronics," Mr. Pebereau indicated, "but rather, a progressive development of which the "E-10" will be the building block." "We see optical switching as the next break."

To define new product lines Mr Pebereau calculates that investments required per year for switching and transmission will be from 150 to 200 million dollars. "Should we be the only ones to do this? Yes, in order to stay the only ones," Mr Pebereau stated, while indicating his preference for cooperation with partners "but without giving up our technological leadership: in an alliance of the ATT-Philips type, we would be (another) ATT," he predicted.

The president of CIT-Alcatel does not have a particular partner in mind ("at the moment everybody is talking with everybody else"), even if the profile he outlines ("a complementary partner to balance out our weaknesses in radio and integrated circuits") closely resembles...Philips.

12344

CSO: 5500/2745

AGENCY SEEKING GOVERNMENT TO COMPETE WITH PRIVATE FIRMS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] The Telecommunications Board is continuing to seek a political go-ahead signal so the state can compete in a businesslike manner in the domestic communications market, even if there was thumbs down on the plans for a production corporation in cooperation with Norwegian industry. A large project group is active in investigating other aspects for the participation of the Communications Board in the future in the rapidly growing market, and the investigation will be ready towards autumn. Among other things, the possibilities for establishing a subsidiary company for marketing, selling and servicing of products which Norwegian firms are producing on the basis of development contracts, are being looked into.

The model which the Telecommunications Board most strongly favored a few months ago; namely, the establishment of a Norwegian Business Communications Inc in cooperation with a number of private firms, was not accepted by the previous political leadership in the Department of Transportation. The cabinet minister at that time, Inger Koppernaes, was skeptical about the Communications Board's participating with privately-owned interests in a production and marketing firm in competition with other private business. The cabinet minister believed that the Telecommunications Board should rather put its offering effectively on the market eventually through its own marketing company, and competence would be maintained by giving development grants to concerns in different sectors. The Telecommunications Board was advised meanwhile to investigate other solutions.

"We did not succeed in selling our idea sufficiently well to the authorities that time," Research Chief Jan E. Engebretsen informs AFTENPOSTEN. With permission from the research institute of the Telecommunications Board, he is in charge of the task of clarifying the conditions for a business model in which the development and production of domestic business communications equipment is separated from marketing, sales and service.

"But it was difficult to have a debate on competition-based conditions because we were in danger the whole time of disclosing information from which competitors could profit. Now we are in another situation in that we do more

planning on our own. We maintain, however, close contact with the firms which previously participated in the plans for a Norwegian Business Communications Inc. and which can become in the future potential equipment suppliers to an eventual marketing and sales corporation under the aegis of the Telecommunications Board."

The domestic business communications market is in a state of intense development, and on a worldwide basis there is talk about of growth of up to 40 percent a year. The increase here at home is also great, and little by little the multinational telecommunications and computer companies are eyeing the Norwegian market. The Telecommunications Board, which is in the position of finding its monopoly position being steadily weakened, wants to continue to be able to supply the Norwegian business community with up-to-date informational tools but requires freer reins to meet the competition.

"One can't both eliminate the telecommunications monopoly and at the same time keep the Telecommunications Board from competing in the business interests' communications market," Engebretsen maintains.

In the course of the fall the report of the Telecommunication's project group will be ready to be presented for political consideration. It will contain, in addition to the subsidiary model, other alternatives for the Telecommunications Board's participating in domestic business market, but according to Research Chief Engebretsen himself not in the direction of establishing subsidiary companies in areas subject to competition. Setting up such businesses should be based on other ties to the administration, so that the work can be done on a businesslike basis.

6893

CSO: 5500/2756

TELE-X SATELLITE PROJECT EXPECTED TO STIMULATE INDUSTRY

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 21 Jul 83 p 9

[Article by Brit Myhrvold: "Tele-X Project--Great Opportunities for Norwegian Industry"]

[Text] "The Tele-X project can provide big opportunities for Norwegian industry both in the form of contracts and later access to a market with great growth possibilities. The Norwegian Technical Natural Science Research Council (NTNF) will grant money to concerns who will do research and development for the Tele-X. During the fall 40 to 50 Norwegian firms which can be important will receive thorough information regarding Tele-X from NTNF."

"For the time being I believe there are relatively few who have knowledge of the project and one of my important objectives will be to give information to Norwegian industry," says newly appointed NTNF Board of Directors Chairman Director Knut Trovaag (49) to AFTENPOSTEN.

The Tele-X project is being led by a consortium board of directors which is identical to the board of directors of a purchasing company which has been established, and the Norwegian with a background both from Norwegian and Swedish industry is the chairman the first year.

The chairmanship is rotating between Norway and Sweden. Sweden has four members on the board of directors, while Norway has two. The other Norwegian board of directors representative is General Director Kjell Holler of the Telecommunications Agency. Tele-X, which is to be launched in the first half of 1986, is an experimental satellite and Norway will pay for 15 percent of it, or about 200 million kroner.

There is no doubt that intersecting interests exist both between Norway's and Sweden's industry and the two countries' authorities in this project, and Director Trovaag says that he as the chairman of the board of directors sees it as his job to achieve good cooperation. That there can be a certain tug-of-war between the two countries in connection with contracts there is also no doubt of, but this is a usual industrial problem, Trovaag stresses. The contracts should go to the firm which has the best solution, both pricewise and technically and as far as the delivery date is concerned. Other countries' industries can also join the competition. It is also obvious that the Swedes are better prepared for Tele-X than

Norway, The initiative was Swedish. Therefore, Norwegian firms have a relatively short time for themselves if they are to participate.

The biggest Norwegian assignment will go to Elektrisk Bureau [Electrical Bureau]. Among the other Norwegian firms included in the picture are the AME electronics firm in Horten and the Kongsberg Weapons Factory. Ticon Plast has withdrawn and there is also doubt whether the Raufoss Ammunition Plants will take part as planned. "It is obvious that those who contract for Tele-X must closely assess the costs involved in research and development in comparison with marketing opportunities in the future," Trovaag says. The biggest contracts for Tele-X involve the ground equipment. A number of contracts have already been entered into for the satellite itself and in the immediate future contracts will be entered into for a couple of hundred million kroner. NTNF has applications from Norwegian firms for support for research and development to the tune of an estimated 4 to 5 million kroner.

Trovaag, who has worked both in the Swedish petrochemical industry and in Norwegian industry, including at Norcem and Slemmestad, thinks that a number of Norwegian industrial firms have a good knowledge level and good qualifications for holding their ground. This is true of, among others, many concerns in the electronics industry. But the Swedes are still more clever than us in preparing marketing strategies for advanced products. Firms like ASEA, Atlas Copco and SKF have the strategy of having to beat the Japanese and "attacking" Japan's weak points.

For example, SKF sells its ball bearings in Japan, while Ola the Norwegian travels to Japan and comes back with tears in his eyes and thinks that everything is so fine there. It is a lack of aggressiveness and systematism which characterizes parts of Norwegian industry, the NTNF director believes.

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CSO: 5500/2753

NORWAY

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY'S CABLE-TV STARTS--The Telecommunications Agency has opened its first facility for cable television--in Langangen in Telemark. For the time being 150 private subscribers are connected to it. In addition to the facility in Langangen, which was put into service on Thursday, the Telecommunications Agency is working on projects in Trondheim with cable TV tests in densely populated areas and in Jevnaker with experiments in the use of fiber-optic cables. The facility in Langangen has cost almost 800,000 kroner. Subscribers must pay a connection fee of 3600 kroner and then 150 kroner per year for maintenance. [NTB [Norwegian Wire Service]] [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jul 83 p 4] 8985

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BRIEFS

LONG-DISTANCE NETWORK IMPROVED--The startup of the largest Portuguese long-distance telephone exchange, a part of the Picoas complex, which occurred last Saturday morning, caused some disturbances in communications, particularly between the continent and the self-governing areas and between Lisbon and the northern part of the country. This situation was brought about by the transfer to Picoas of more than 20,000 circuits [voice lines] which were formerly routed by way of the old Praca Dom Luis exchange. During this operation, which occurred without interruption and used the services of hundreds of technicians throughout the country, it was necessary to make momentary reductions in the number of circuits in service, an unavoidable circumstance which affected the normal flow of communications. Once this critical phase is completed, we shall gradually begin to reap the benefits of the effort to modernize the Portuguese long-distance network, the objective desired by all those who took part in this undertaking of national importance. It should be mentioned that the areas of the country most affected by the disturbances which occurred during this startup phase are precisely the ones which, in a short time, will benefit the most from the improvement in long-distance telephone communications. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 8 Jul 83 p 12] 8568

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PAPER SEES ADVANTAGE FOR SWEDEN IN TELE-X SATELLITE SYSTEM

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "TV From the Sky"]

[Text] The Tele-X project is now all sewn up and the practical work can soon begin. If the timetable can be adhered to, the Tele-X experimental satellite will be launched and could start operations in 1986.

There are many advantages to the satellite. It will facilitate international data transmission. Here Swedish industry has a chance to open up a world market for Swedish inventions. Via the satellite, pictures, text, newspaper pages, etc. can be transmitted for printing in other places. Direct TV transmissions will be greatly facilitated. Last but not least, Tele-X will also be used to directly transmit TV programs between Sweden, Norway and Finland.

What is now being carried out is a small piece of the original Nordsat idea. But even with Tele-X, we will be far from the goal of total mutual Nordic TV coverage, i.e. the day when Nordic residents can sit at home with their TV sets and choose between all the TV channels in the Nordic region.

Tele-X will cost quite a bit of money. Sweden will be paying for most of it, quite a bit more of the cost than was originally intended, incidentally. This will involve roughly 1 billion kronor in Swedish money.

It is hard for a layman to determine whether it is worth this much money--not just in advance but even after the project has begun to work. For the Tele-X investment is based to a large extent on expectations of future export possibilities for Swedish industry. And of course it will not be easy several years from now to separate out the effects of this particular communications satellite. The value of being able to see Norwegian TV programs in Sweden and vice versa is even harder to measure in terms of money.

It is obvious that it is worth striving for an increased selection of TV programs for our citizens.

It is no obstacle that the project has its opponents. These can primarily be found in two groups. There are ideological critics, who think it is best for the people to get the TV service the state selects for them and nothing else. VPK [Left Party Communists], for example, is critical of any opportunity for individuals to see other TV programs than those provided by Swedish Radio. Thus the party is opposed to anything in the way of parabolic antennas, cable TV, and so forth. Yes, the communists are skeptical of even the relatively harmless new offerings that Tele-X would provide.

Unfortunately it is not just the communists who have this ideological administrative mentality. For example, think of the philosophizing of Social Democratic cultural workers concerning the need to ban parabolic antennas. But with regard to Tele-X, the Social Democratic government has acted positively and actively. The Social Democrats were considerably more skeptical of Nordsat, however. This difference in attitude may be due to the fact that in the case of Tele-X there is a limited number of available channels, making a selection necessary before distribution, whereas with Nordsat, there really would have been a free choice.

The other group that shrinks from this development are those who fear the comparison possibilities that will be offered, in other words, many of those now working for the Swedish TV monopoly. This is nothing but an expression of the old and well-known phenomenon of those who have a monopoly wanting to retain it and avoid competition.

Tele-X is a small step on the way. On the international level, developments are going at lightning speed. It is already possible to see foreign TV programs in Sweden with the help of parabolic antennas. There will be more. This means better conditions for regular TV consumers. Freedom of choice for adult consumers is always an advantage.

There are those who see the increased possibilities as a threat. People will choose to watch only trash, it is said. The objection is wrong in three ways. For one thing it is hard to defend the principle that people should not be allowed to make their own choices. (a standpoint that may not be worth anything to a socialist).

For another, it is not so certain that viewers of foreign "trash" will be stealing time from viewers of Swedish "quality," whatever that may be.

And finally the objection is untrue. Many people will use the opportunity to acquire a better cultural insight and better information about what is happening in the world. Sweden is far from being the best in the world in this respect.

The enemies of enlightenment have always been afraid that people will be able to see across the border.

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END