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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

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14 APRIL 1987

WORLDWIDE REPORT
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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BRIEFS

TELEPHONE INSTALLATION--Vientiane, July 12 (KPL)--In the past six months, the communication enterprise of Vientiane has installed telephone sets in 7 districts in the province. In addition, a system of long distance telephone, a one hundred-line automatic switching system and 75 telephones were installed in Vientiane. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL NEWS BULLETIN in English 12 Jul 86 p 5] /6091

TV TRANSMITTER INSTALLED--A ceremony was recently held in Vientiane to turn the completely installed TV transmitter over to Laos. This project includes one 1 kilowatt transmitter and antenna which were imported by Vietnam for Laos. More than 10 Vietnamese cadres and specialists overcame difficulties in the transportation and installation of the transmitting equipment, especially the 15-meter long antenna. The project was completed in 5 days, 6 days ahead of schedule. The project has been put into operation to broadcast live the Fourth LPRP Congress. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Nov 86 BK] /6091

CSO: 5500/4313

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PRK TO JOIN SOVIET INTERSPUTNIK NETWORK

BK121414 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Nov (AFP)--Residents of Phnom Penh could soon be watching Soviet television and be able to make international telephone calls, according to press reports here.

The Soviet Union is currently building a satellite receiving station, on the site of an ancient cathedral razed by the Khmer Rouge, to link up with the East European Intersputnik Network, the reports said.

The station would establish telephone and telex connections between Phnom Penh and the rest of the world via Moscow. Until now, a single phone line has linked the capital to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) in southern Vietnam. There is no means of public communications between Phnom Penh and Hanoi.

The ground station would also permit Phnom Penh residents to directly receive Soviet network television beamed to central Asia. The network can already be seen in northern Vietnam, and is soon coming to southern Vietnam.

Currently there are hardly more than 1,000 TV sets in Phnom Penh, and national television--strapped for resources--broadcasts only five days a week between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m.

The satellite station, due to be operational by year's end, is expected to cost 45 million riel (U.S. \$1.5 million at the official rate). Just over half the cost is being financed by the Soviet Union, the reports said.

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CSO: 5500/4314

PROGRESS OF SATELLITE RELAY STATION REPORTED

BK031059 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Nov 86

[KAMPUCHEA article: "A New Scientific Achievement of PRK-USSR Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] A new achievement, which was started in January 1986, is cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cambodia in building a satellite relay station. This will be extremely useful and important in transmitting and receiving new through telegraph, telephone, and facsimile in a modern scientific way thus linking the PRK with the world's five continents.

This satellite relay station covers about 9,517 square meters in the Srah Chak Ward of Phnom Penh. There, Cambodian technicians and workers have been cooperating with many Soviet technicians in advancing the construction of this project to be completed in a very short time. By the second half of 1986, despite encountering serious difficulties and shortages of building materials, our patriotic workers have made efforts to learn, draw experience, and deepen their building techniques until various structures are finished, such as a protecting concrete wall, an administrative building, a technical building, and the antenna (?tower). Sixty percent of the installation of internal cables and drainage system has been completed. Furthermore, 90 percent of the satellite communications system has been completed. There are many other tasks which Soviet technicians together with Cambodian technicians and workers are still tackling and these are necessary requirements both at home and abroad.

This satellite relay station will start testing at the end of 1986 and will officially be put into service in 1987. After its completion, this station will have an official name to be listed in the international directory for use by consumers.

Under past regimes, Cambodia could only communicate, transmit, and receive information through telegraph, telephone, and facsimile from abroad and in the country through outdated shortwaves. This was done with many interruptions. With effective assistance from the Soviet Union, we are increasingly responsible for carrying out various tasks and advancing toward taking full control of this station in the future. For example, training specialists and experts is one of the most important aspects to which our party and state are attending. Currently, along with a number of our students training locally and abroad, the Posts and Telecommunications Department has dispatched Cambodian specialists to work with Soviet experts in various sectors from installing technical structures to handling electronic components.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

GROUND SATELLITE STATION TO BE COMPLETED IN MARCH

BK060518 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0453 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 6--The construction of the ground satellite station in Phnom Penh, the first of its kind ever built in Kampuchea, is scheduled to be completed at the end of March this year.

The station has been built under a cooperation agreement signed between the two governments of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union in Phnom Penh on July 15, 1982. Its construction started in February 1986 after a survey conducted in August 1983 by four Soviet experts and Kampuchean technicians who later chose the emplacement of an ancient French cathedral destroyed by Pol Pot regime during its rule from 1975 to 1979 as the site for the station.

It costs roughly riels 45 millions (Kampuchean currency), 25 millions of which was funded by Kampuchea itself. The Soviet side has supplied Kampuchea with a parabolic antenna system and all other technical equipment, 200 [metric] tonnes of cement and other materials. Eighteen Soviet engineers have been sent to help the construction.

When completed, the station will permit the telephone and telex linkage through Intersputnik network between Phnom Penh and Hanoi, Moscow and other capitals in the world.

Through this station the Kampuchean television (T.V.K.) will be able to receive directly the Soviet television network beamed to Central Asia, in addition to its own programme. At present, the Phnom Penh television viewers can watch beside T.V.K. programmes, Soviet T.V. programmes through a relay station at the Soviet embassy in Phnom Penh.

/6091

CSO: 5500/4313

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

TELEVISION TO BEGIN COLOR BROADCASTS

Kim Yin Statement

BK020614 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 1--The Kampuchean television station will soon begin its colour program in "O.I.R.T." system, says Kim Yin, director of the Kampuchea radio and television.

The station was built in 1968 at Tuol Kouk, in the western suburb of Phnom Penh, with its program telecast in black and white in accordance with the American technical system of "F.C.C.". After the downfall of the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime, Pol Pot abandoned the station, leaving all equipment rusty and forcing skilled workers and technicians to work on the field in remote areas, who were all later slaughtered.

In early 1980, just one year after the liberation, the Kampuchean television resumed its operation with the technical assistance from Vietnam and with a relaid [as received] program from the Vietnamese local station "Can Tho" of Hau Giang Province, South Vietnam.

In early December 1983, the Kampuchea TV station began its experimental black-and-white program in "F.C.C." system. By mid-1984, its telecast had increased from one to three times a week, each of which lasted two hours in the evening.

Up to late 1985, the station, then run by 110 newly-recruited workers including some trained in Vietnam, could increase its experimental transmissions to four times a week.

The workers have spared no efforts to repair equipment destroyed by the Polpotists thus helping the station transmit its programs to areas from 50 to 70 km around Phnom Penh.

Due to the fact that in 1981 the radio "Voice of the Kampuchean People" became a full member of the international organization of radio and television, the Kampuchean telecast was transferred from F.C.C. to O.I.R.T. system. It is estimated that there are now some 5,000 TV sets, black-and-white or colour, in Phnom Penh.

Asked about his impression on the new program Kim Yin said that with the great attention paid by the party and the state the Kampuchean television has been quickly restored and its program constantly improved.

Kim Yin, who is also member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, stressed that the program would concentrate on Kampuchea's efforts in national defence and construction as well as its peoples increasingly stable life.

Color Telecast Begins 19 July

BK221238 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 22--The Kampuchea T.V. station officially inaugurated its colour telecast on July 19 after a period of restoration with the help from Vietnamese technicians and workers.

Present at the inauguration ceremony were, among others, Khoy Khunhuor, member of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of its commission for propaganda and education; Kim Yin, member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and director of the Kampuchean radio and television; and Le Quy, vice president of the Vietnam radio and T.V. commission.

Speaking on the occasion, Kim Yin attributed the results to the great efforts of the Kampuchean T.V. technicians and workers in restoring the station and thanked the party and government of Vietnam for their valuable assistance.

In early 1980, just one year after the liberation, the Kampuchean television resumed its operation with the technical assistance from Vietnam and with a relayed program from the Vietnamese local station "Can Tho" of Hau Giang Province, southern Vietnam.

In early December 1983, the Kampuchean T.V. station began its experimental black-and-white program in "F.C.C." system. By mid-1984, its telecast had increased from one to three times a week, each of which lasted two hours in the evening. The station, then run by 110 newly-recruited workers, including some trained in Vietnam, could increase its experimental transmissions to four times a week.

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CSO: 5500/4313

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

MOSCOW-PHNOM PENH SATELLITE LINK--Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 January 1987 in its Morning Edition carries on pages 1 and 4 under the headline "Phnom Penh's Mirror in Space" a 1,000-word dispatch by own correspondent V. Vinogradov. The report is carried under the general heading "Reports From Abroad" and comprises the first reportage relayed to Moscow from the PRK capital via a direct space link from the "Intersputnik" space communications station. Vinogradov reports that with the completion of the station Cambodia now has a direct link with Moscow, Kabul, Hanoi, Vientiane, and Paris and will soon add Berlin to that list. Cambodia has joined the international space communications organization "Intersputnik" and is linked to Asia by a Statsionar-13 satellite which will be operated "initially" by Soviet specialists under contract, who will then train Cambodian technicians to operate the station themselves. [Editorial Report] /6091

SPECIALISTS AIDING IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS--Cambodia--a country in which 90 percent of the population are peasants, a country that lived through a terrible tragedy in which more than one-third of the total population perished--is entering the era of space communication. It took only a few months to erect an Intersputnik station here. The construction of auxiliary buildings is still in progress. A group of Soviet specialists is setting up the equipment. Cambodian television is already receiving a steady signal from the Orbita program from Moscow. This ensures reliable, bilateral contact with the outside world--in the first place, telephone contact. Soon the station will be officially opened. [By Yuriy Kochanov] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 0610 GMT 7 Jan 87 OW] /6091

CSO: 5500/4313

JAPAN TO HELP BUILD NEW TELEVISION STATION

BK270159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Jan 87 p 11

[Text] The Japanese Government will provide about 2,060 million yen (about 348 million baht) in assistance to the Thai Government to help set up the planned Channel 11 television station.

The agreement was recently signed in Bangkok by Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Akitane Kiuchi and Technical Cooperation Department Director General Wanchai Siriratna.

Pramot Rattawinit, TV Channel 11 news chief, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that under the assistance agreement, the Japanese Government will be responsible for the construction of the station, and also supply television broadcasting equipment and other related facilities.

The planned TV station will be located on a 11-rai plot of land belonging to the Public Relations Department on New Phetchaburi Road. The construction of the new station is expected to start in March this year and will take about a year to complete.

The station, which will be the fifth TV station in the country, will operate non-commercially and will be a non-profitable organization.

The 2,060-million-yen aid, apart from the equipment to be supplied by the Japanese Government, will include a self-supported transmission tower about 180 meters in height, two 20-kilowatt television transmitters, a complete set of transmitting studio equipment, a complete set of newsroom equipment, a mobile TV transmitter, and a two-story building.

Moreover, Mr Pramot said that the Japanese Government also agreed to provide training courses for the personnel of Channel 11.

The Cabinet had approved the Public Relations Department's proposal to set up its own TV station with the objective of broadcasting news and information to the public. The station will also broadcast educational courses from Sukhothai Thammathirat and Ramkhamhaeng universities.

Mr Pramot added that Channel 11 will also serve as the main TV broadcasting station for the Public Relations Department's provincial stations and sub-stations.

Currently, the Public Relations Department's TV network covers almost the entire country with its 34 sub-stations in the provinces and four provincial main stations in all regions.

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CSO: 5500/4310

RELAY STATIONS TO IMPROVE PROVINCE TV RECEPTION

BK180144 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] By the end of this year people living in the areas around Lampang in the north and Yala in the south, will have a clear and disturbance-free reception of Channel 7 television programs.

Television Channel 7 officials gave this assurance yesterday, saying that they are speeding up installation of a relay station in each of the two provinces, and both are expected to be completed before the end of the year.

He said that the installation of these two relay stations is part of Channel 7's expansion project, started in 1978 to expand and improve television reception in rural areas.

Through modern telecommunications technology, Channel 7 is bringing rural folk closer to Bangkok, helping to promote national unity and improve security.

So far, Channel 7 has established 16 relay stations in various parts of the country, but not in Lampang and Yala. Transmission of Channel 7 programs will be beamed via satellite through Channel 12 in Lampang and Channel 7 in Yala.

It is expected that the four southern provinces and the Malaysian border areas will benefit from a clearer reception as a result of the opening of the Yala relay station.

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CSO: 5500/4310

HOUSE AGREES ON MOTION TO SET UP RADIO STATION

BK030119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] The House of Representatives voted unanimously yesterday to accept an urgent motion that Parliament set up a radio station of its own.

The motion, sponsored by MP Anan Suksan (Chat Thai/Chai Nat), said Parliament must have its own radio station to promote its activities and democracy. The cost of setting up a radio station is estimated at 12 million baht.

Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet said there should be no problem in setting up another radio station because there were still several frequencies available.

But House Speaker Chuan Likhai warned that financing the project might pose a problem. The government might reject it due to lack of funds, he said.

He said the actual cost of setting up such a station might be higher than the 12-million-baht estimate because many relay stations would also be needed in different parts of the country.

Mr Chawarin Latthasaksiri (Chat Thai/Ratchaburi) suggested a cutback of 40,000 baht from 2.5-million-baht for each MP. The amount saved would then be used to fund the station, he said.

After the vote, the House agreed to send the motion to the House Parliamentary Affairs Committee and the Budget Scrutiny Committee.

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CSO: 5500/4310

LOCAL INSTITUTE BUILDS SATELLITE RECEIVER EQUIPMENT

BK010959 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 1 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Thongthot Wanitsi, an instructor in telecommunications at Lat Krabang Technologic Al Institute, infomred MATICHON that the Manomai Krairoek, Somphon Kosanwat, and Wiwat Kiranon--all fellow instructors at the institute-- have been given a 50,000-baht grant by the National Research Council to conduct research on equipment for receiving satellite signals. The project will finance construction of a small satellite signal receiving station for educational purpose. The station will receive signals from communications or television relay satellites. It will include a 4-meter antenna dish, signal amplifier, high frequency to normal frequency converter, signal filter, filtered signal amplifier, and converter to process the signal to video or audio information.

Thongthot said: "We have been making antenna dishes for 8 years. It is not an easy task because it requires knowledge in many fields, but we have long term goals in mind." He said all components in the project are produced locally by his colleagues and himself. The finished product can receive satellite signals fairly well.

Thongthot said his group will next conduct research on military hardware, such as radar mechanisms to guide weapons at targets like tanks. This research will follow completion of the satellite receiving station.

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CSO: 5500/4310

BRIEFS

CHANNEL 3 RELAY STATIONS--The cabinet on 16 September approved in principle a proposal for the Bangkok Entertainment Company [BEC], operator of TV Channel 3, to construct 22 TV relay stations nationwide for the state-owned Mass Communications Organization of Thailand [MCOT]. Minister attached to the prime minister's office Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya reported. The cabinet laid down certain conditions for the MCOT before signing the agreement. Under the deal, the BEC will be allowed to extend the lease contract for operation of TV Channel 3 for another 20-year period. It will transfer the ownership of the total investment in the properties of the 22 stations to the MCOT and will have to pay no less than 1,205,000,000 baht in benefits to the MCOT. About 83 percent of the total population will be able to receive such transmissions when the project is completed, which is expected to take about 3 years. [Summary] [Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Sep 86 BK] /9738

NEW TV RELAY STATIONS--The Post and Telegraph Department has completed the construction of two television relay stations at Pai and Khun Yuam Districts of Mae Hong Son Province. The facilities will enable the people in the province to receive programs from the Army Television channels 5 and 7 in Bangkok. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 15 Feb 87 BK] /9738

MORE POLICE RADIO STATIONS--Police Special Branch Commander Police Major General Wichian Saengkaeo disclosed that the Radio and Television Administrative Board has given the green light to Police Special Branch to operate four new radio stations in Rayong, Chumphon, Nakon Rathcasima, and Lamphun provinces. The construction of the new stations will be completed in the next 5-6 months. [Summary] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Feb 87 p 2 BK] /9738

NEW RADIO STATION OPENS--Minister attached to the prime minister's office Police Lieutenant Chan Manutham today officiated at the opening of a Radio Thailand station in Mukdahan Province. Chamnong Kumanwisai, director general of the Public Relations Department, reported to the minister that construction of the radio station had started on 9 September 1983. The station is located

at kilometer 3 on the Mudahan-Kham Cha-i Road and trial broadcasts were made for the first time in December 1983 on the frequency of 519 kilohertz with 10-kilowatt transmission power. [Excerpt] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Jun 86 BK] /9738

SATELLITE STATION MEMORANDUM--Thailand and Japan on 15 December signed a memorandum to built and manage an earth station in Bangkok to receive data from a maritime observation satellite. The president of Japan's National Space Development Agency and the director of Thailand's National Research Council of the Ministry of Science signed the memorandum on behalf of their respective governments. The station, to be built at an estimated cost of \$4.9 million, will receive data from the MOS-1 satellite to be launched by Japan in January. The data will be used to develop agriculture and fishery in Southeast Asia. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 16 Dec 87 BK] /12232

PRC WILL SELL SATELLITES--China has offered to sell two satellites at a cost of \$110 million to Thailand, Deputy Communications Minister Suraphan Chinnawat said yesterday. Chinese Deputy Minister of Space Administration, Sun Jiadong, [name and title as received] recently called on him to offer the satellite sale. The cost covers their launching into orbit. Mr Suraphan said he asked the minister to submit a detailed report on the quality and operations of the satellites. A committee comprising armed forces representatives will be assigned to study the report and Thailand's need for satellites. The cabinet earlier approved a Siam Satellite Company proposal to launch a 26,000-million-baht 24-channel communications satellite for the country. The company, however, failed to pay 100 million baht fee and 1,300 million baht deposit to the government after the cabinet approval. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Mar 87 p 3 BK] /12232

CSO: 5500/4310

GOVERNMENT TO STUDY DIGITAL NETWORK FEASIBILITY

PA162215 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Mar 87 p 20-d

[Text] The National Telecommunications Enterprise, Telecom, was tasked by the government to determine the level of technology and equipment needed to establish a digital network in Colombia costing 330 million pesos (\$1.5 million).

The study will be financed by the OAS and the U.S. commerce and development program and it will also include Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Venezuela.

An OAS mission and Colombian experts, headed by Engineer Carlos Fernandez, are discussing aspects of the study that will allow the modernization of telecommunication systems in the country.

Telecom President Emilio Saravia Bravo established a commission of experts who will brief the government on the scope of the project.

Meanwhile, Communications Minister Edmundo Lopez Gomez announced the replacement of obsolete equipment used by radio monitoring stations. This will afford accurate control over all radio frequencies on all bands.

Within this year's investments, the Communications Ministry targeted 428 million pesos to replace and purchase all the equipment needed to ensure an appropriate operation in stations currently lacking adequate instruments to operate efficiently.

One of the main projects involves the purchase of equipment to detect the occupation of the spectrum of radio frequencies by authorized telecommunication stations as well as by clandestine stations; 160 million pesos will be spent in the purchase of equipment to analyze the spectrum, field intensity meters, and frequency meters.

Also, 20 million pesos were targeted for a telecommunication network to link monitoring stations to the headquarters at the Communications Ministry. Portable monitoring equipment (scanners) will also be purchased at a cost of 10 million pesos to facilitate the study of frequencies that are ready to be assigned.

A laboratory to maintain the equipment of monitoring stations will be purchased for 50 million pesos, because at present, damaged equipment is repaired by private companies hired for that purpose or sent to the monitoring station of "El Cerrito," which lacks the adequate work resources.

A laboratory to upkeep equipment for technical control and programming of radiobroadcasting stations will also be purchased for 51 million pesos.

The process to replace equipment includes the purchase of machines to reproduce magnetic tapes in high-speed cassettes (15 million pesos); mobile units to control station programming, particularly for those stations in far away municipalities (40 million pesos); construction and endowment of the new headquarters of the monitoring station and programming control group in Cali (20 million pesos), and mobile radio-monitoring units (50 million pesos).

Finally, 12 million pesos were targeted for the replacement of the auto fleet at the headquarters in the ministry, because deterioration is evident and repairs are too expensive as a result of the extensive use given those vehicles.

/6662
CSO: 5500/2029

SATELLITE ACCESS TO FOREIGN DATA BASES ATTAINED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Orfilio Pelaez]

[Text] The Teleaccess Service was inaugurated yesterday at the National Center for Scientific Research (CENIC) of the Ministry of Higher Education. That institution has a terminal which is now able to provide access via satellite to the International Data Base Systems of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Switzerland, France, and other countries for the search for scientific-technical information.

During the demonstration, the terminal located in the CENIC Information Office contacted data bases in Switzerland and Luxembourg and asked them for information on several subjects.

This service is provided in conjunction with the Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information Institute (IDICT) of the Cuban Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Automated Applied Systems (VNIIPAS) of Moscow.

The use of this modern information resource enables the researchers and technicians of the CENIC to find out about the latest advances in science and technology in a short time. This is of great use for the development of our research programs on the basis of this knowledge, which in turn makes possible the optimum utilization of resources and a more rapid incorporation of the results of research in the development of the economy.

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CSO: 3248/230

CHARIKOV VIEWS U.S. 'PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE'

LD111928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] The LOS ANGELES TIMES carries an article about U.S. policy in the sphere of radio broadcasting. The author of the article points out that with the coming to power of Reagan's administration, the propaganda apparatus of the United States has sharply intensified the psychological war on the radio airwaves against the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries. A news commentary with Igor Charikov follows:

[Charikov]: The scale of the propaganda offensive, of which the article speaks, can be seen at least from such a fact as the budget of the USIA, and which international radio broadcasting comes under, including the Voice of America. Since 1980, its budget has been growing at a greater rate in percentage terms than allocations for the needs of the military department. These enormous funds go toward increasing the volume of broadcasting, and toward the building and modernization of transmitters. At the same time, the United States obstructs in every possible way the establishing of a parity in international broadcasting by refusing to grant an opportunity for Soviet programs to be heard by an American audience.

At the meeting in Reykjavik, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made a proposal to President Reagan to change such an unequal situation: We, he said, are halting the jamming of Voice of America, and you give us the opportunity to arrange, on your territory or somewhere nearby, radio broadcasts beamed to the United States. This was stated to the U.S. side in Reykjavik. What is its answer? So far, essentially nothing. It was only said that allegedly in the United States, home radio broadcasting is in private hands and that it is commercial. True, it is known that Charles Wick, director of USIA, seems to be trying to persuade some commercial stations to allot time for Soviet programs.

But the author of the LOS ANGELES TIMES article writes that the result of this attempt, if such there is, will simply be a symbolic one and that parity, taking into account the volume of broadcasting from Voice of America to the Soviet Union, will not happen.

Well, what will happen then? Again, the double standard of U.S. politics -- we can, but others can't? It is true that in the United States, radio and television broadcasting, as well as other mass media communications, belong to private owners. However, this circumstance does not hinder the ruling circles' most reactionary figures having influence over the content of broadcasts. We have no doubt that, to cite as an

example the television series Amerika, a libel on Soviet foreign policy, has not been concocted without their participation. Access to sources of information about the Soviet Union is closed to Americans, with the exception of those who compose the arsenal of psychological war.

Americans know very little about our country, its development, its internal and foreign policy; but even that which they receive is three-fourths a distortion of reality and disinformation, or at best a half-truth. The United States is becoming more and more a closed society, a society which cunningly and effectively isolates its citizens from objective information.

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CSO: 5500/1025

NEW KAZAKH BOOK EXPOSES CIA PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 January carries on page 4 a 700-word review by Zh. Kenzhalin of Saghyrbay Qozybayev's new book "Uly Zhebe" (Poisonous Snare), "Qazaqstan" Press, 1986 (?), which seeks to unmask CIA propaganda efforts being made through Radio Liberty, the Voice of America and similar outlets and the Turkic emigres and others behind broadcasts to the Soviet east. The review bears the same title as the book and is published under the rubric "Book Reviews."

According to reviewer Kanzhalin, the CIA has stepped up its broadcasting efforts in recent years and this operation is now exposed in detail by Qozybayev, particularly the sordid pasts of principal Turkic and other eastern operatives participating in the broadcasts or in preparing materials for them. The reviewer emphasizes, however, the futility of such an effort since there is no oppression of minorities in Kazakhstan of the type claimed by the CIA broadcasts. The unity of Soviet nationalities is, moreover, Kenzhalin makes clear, an unshakable one.

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CSO: 5500/1025

TASS ASSAILS WICK APPROACH TO IDEAS EXCHANGE

LD011934 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS new analyst Aleksandr Lyutyy writes:

Directors of official American propaganda are fond of talking of "a free exchange of ideas" between the Soviet Union and the United States. Director of the United States Information Agency Charles Wick in the past few days repeatedly dwelt on how that problem was taken up at the recent Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. As usual in Washington, he presented all that in the best light for the American side.

Facts show best of all how things really stand. Take, for instance, the issuing of American books in the USSR and of Soviet books in the USA. The ratio is approximately 20 to 1. Or the cinema: A great number of American films run in the Soviet Union, but in the United States they practically do not show Soviet films.

The Soviet leadership is known to have requested the American side at the Reykjavik meeting that the USSR be granted the possibility of starting on the territory of the United States or somewhere nearby radio broadcasts to the United States, and then the USSR will stop jamming "The Voice of America". Radio receivers in the United States mainly rely on medium wave band. The USSR, being at a considerable distance from it, can beam its programs only in the short wave band. And it turns out that the United States has fenced itself off from Soviet radio information by medium band waves, actually isolating its population from the Voice of Moscow.

They in Washington are now frequently talking of equitable and free radio exchange. This, it would seem, is a good and interesting idea. The Soviet Union's stand on this issue is quite logical and well-founded. But what was the reaction to it by the USIA director? It was strange, at least. He said that if the United States had equal access to the medium wave band in the Soviet Union, it would certainly greet their medium wave broadcasts. In other words, the United States finds it not enough that it actually surrounded the Soviet Union with a network of high-capacity transmitters and are bombarding, day and night, our territory with anti-Soviet propaganda.

The "Voice of America" transmitters are known to operate in such countries, close to the USSR, as the FRG, Greece, Italy, Britain, Portugal and Pakistan. Powerful 500 kilowatt transmitters of a radio station in Israel are now under construction and these will be oriented above all to the USSR's Central Asian republics. The "Voice of America" has a total of more than 70 transmitters beyond the boundaries of the USA. The Russian language transmission alone runs into more than 18 hours per day and will be steadily on the rise. Actually what is at issue is information aggression of American and also other Western countries against the Soviet Union.

In these conditions Charles Wick found nothing better but to propose to the Soviet Union in his recent WASHINGTON POST interview...that it should approach private American radio stations to buy time from them to organize transmission in the United States. Such an approach could hardly be described as a constructive reply to the Soviet proposals. The dialogue and exchanges, in whatever area they take place, should be based on taking into account the mutual interests of the partners. The attempts to bypass the other side, to place it at a disadvantage, will not produce the desired result. The Washington propagandists should remember that.

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CSO: 5500/1025

TELEBRIDGE ACCORD WITH U.S.

LD161744 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- The meeting between the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Viktor Afanasyev and members of the U.S. preparatory committee for holding television debates between Soviet and American parliamentarians was rounded off with an accord on arranging in 1987 for six television hook-ups united by the common theme-motto "New Thinking in the Space Age", Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, told a briefing here today.

Under the accord, the first broadcast "Let Us Get Acquainted" scheduled for March, 1987 will be devoted to the familiarization by the sides with the political systems, legislative process, a person's position in society, his or her constitutional rights and duties in the USSR and the United States.

In the first half of the year, Soviet and American viewers will also discuss via a television link-up such issues as environment protection, public health, international security and efforts to avert a nuclear war. It is planned to discuss in the future, among others, the questions of human rights and regional conflicts.

Telebridges is a new form of contacts between the legislative bodies of the USSR and the United States, an important channel for deepening truth and promoting mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted.

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CSO: 5500/1025

USSR HALTS 'JAMMING' OF BBC RUSSIAN BROADCASTS

LD211905 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1809 GMT 21 Jan 87

[By John von Radowitz, PA staff reporter]

[Text] The Soviets have mysteriously stopped jamming the BBC's Russian service for the first time in six-and-a-half years, it was disclosed today.

The electronic noise which normally overlays BBC radio broadcasts in Russian to the Soviet Union suddenly disappeared at 5 PM on Tuesday. BBC engineers at Crowsley Park, near Reading, Berkshire, were surprised to find the Russian service giving out loud and clear to the estimated 18 million listeners who regularly tune in despite the jamming.

News of what had happened was delayed to allow confirmation by sources inside Moscow. Today's broadcasts were also free from interference.

A BBC spokesman said today: "We are all puzzled". But there are a number of private theories to explain the Soviet action. One is a possible link with Mrs Thatcher's planned visit to Moscow in March.

Another theory is that the move results from the Iceland summit of Soviet leader Gorbachev and President Reagan last year. It is known they discussed jamming.

But perhaps the most plausible explanation is that the image-conscious Russians want to be able to counter some of the criticism they will undoubtedly face at an international meeting on short wave frequency management, to be held in Geneva next month.

One problem for the Soviet Union is that jamming inevitably "spills over" onto other frequencies and can interfere with broadcasts into Russian from her allies.

BBC broadcasts to the Soviet Union began in 1946 and have been jammed for 24 years of their history.

Jamming has been lifted during times of "thaw" in political relations between the UK and the Soviet Union, only to be re-imposed again. The latest round started in August 1980, after the rise of the Solidarity movement in Poland.

Only a week ago Moscow radio launched its strongest attack in months on the BBC Russian service, accusing it of "lying" about Soviet internal affairs.

It is extremely costly for the Russian to jam foreign radio broadcasts because of the huge quantity of electricity consumed. The latest BBC estimate of the annual cost to the Soviet exchequer of jamming foreign broadcasts is 600 million pounds sterling.

The BBC Russian service is on the air for six-and-a-half hours a day, broadcasting news, current affairs and feature programmes.

BBC World Service and Voice of America broadcasts in English have never been jammed.

Reports last year indicated that the Russians had stopped jamming Radio Beijing.

But today American broadcasts in Russian, both from Washington and from the Munich-based station Radio Liberty, were still being interfered with. So too, were BBC Polish language broadcasts which the Soviet Union has been jamming continuously since December 1981.

Mr John Tusa, managing director of BBC external broadcasting, today welcomed the latest cessation and added: "We look forward to this change of heart being extended to our Polish transmissions, as well as to other broadcasting organisations." However, within the BBC it is not expected that Russian service broadcasts will remain unjammed indefinitely.

Work is underway on a 20 million pounds sterling scheme to replace transmitters dating from World War Two, which broadcast the Russian service. Six 250-kilowatt short wave transmitters are being built at Orfordness, Suffolk, to replace the old equipment at Skelton, Cumbria.

Ironically, the Soviet jamming of BBC broadcasts affects Radio Moscow broadcasts into Britain. Last year, BBC engineers found that two of the six frequencies used by Radio Moscow were being disrupted by spillage from Soviet jamming on adjacent Western channels.

Foreign Office Minister of State Mr Tim Renton said tonight it was too soon to be sure whether the cessation of jamming represented a significant change in Soviet policy. "But it is a welcome development so soon after my visit to Moscow last week, during which I asked the Soviet authorities on a number of occasions to stop jamming the BBC's broadcasts," added Mr Renton in a statement.

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CSO: 5500/1025

USSR STOPS JAMMING BBC AS 'GOODWILL GESTURE'

LD232122 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Next we have "Vantage Point". In it, Boris Belitskiy speaks about BBC [British Broadcasting Corporation] broadcasts that you may never have heard about, let alone listened to:

[Belitskiy] And yet these broadcasts which you may never have heard about, let alone listened to, are broadcasts that you happen to be paying for and are conducted in your name. I'm speaking about the broadcasts of the BBC's Russian service. Unlike the BBC's television and domestic radio services which are financed largely out of license fees, the external services, such as the Russian service, are financed entirely out of taxpayers' money with the cost running into hundreds of millions of pounds a year. In the BBC's Russian service alone your money is being used to support a staff of close to 50 people. Who are these people to whom you are paying handsome salaries?

As a matter of fact the head of the BBC's External Services, John Tusa, spoke about this in the Russian service only yesterday when he was replying to questions about the latest of many Soviet goodwill gestures towards Britain -- the stopping of the jamming of Russian service broadcasts to the USSR. Mr Tusa was asked by his interviewer how closely he followed the Russian service programs, and what assurance he had that some dissident in that service was not engaging in deliberate mischief with any eye to spoiling the relations between the two countries. Mr Tusa claimed that there was not the slightest reason to suspect that anyone was engaging in such propaganda.

Alas, Mr Tusa, people who have been with that service for many years think differently. In a broadcast this year Alexander Leven, who is head of the Russian service and is therefore clearly in a position to know, disclosed that most of its recent recruits were in fact individuals who had either been thrown out of the Soviet Union or had chosen to leave it because of their implacable hostility to everything Soviet. Little wonder that with a staff of that kind manning the service, Alexander Leven was able to cite cases of Russian service broadcasts being so venomously hostile to the Soviet Union and so inciting that even the British Foreign Office had felt obliged to intervene and reprimand the service in the hope of somewhat restraining it in order to avoid irreparable damage to Anglo-Soviet relations.

Mr Tusa must be less than well familiar with what goes on in the Russian service if he rules out the possibility of such cases so categorically as he did yesterday. He chose to imply that the very idea of propaganda was quite alien to the BBC's principles. But

a very authoritative British journal, the NEW SCIENTIST, thinks quite differently. Here is what the journal once said on this score: The unwary Briton who is caught by the BBC Overseas Service is likely to suffer a nasty jolt. The plummy, moustached voices, the dignified understatement and, to the critical mind, the reckless slanting of the news in favour of government views flings one back into the jingoistic dream world of wartime newsreels. The cold war still goes on in the HF band.

It was in the hope of ending this very cold war, Mr Tusa, that the Soviet Union has made its latest goodwill gesture, and you would be performing a good service to Anglo-Soviet relations and to both our countries by expalining this to the cold warriors on the staff of the BBC's Russian service.

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CSO: 5500/1025

RADIO LIBERTY, RADIO FREE EUROPE EXAMINED

LD191109 Moscow in English to Great Britain in Ireland 2000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Program entitled "European Reporter" presented by Nikolay Gorshkov, with recorded statements by Ben Wattenberg, vice-chairman of the board of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and Oleg Tumanov, former acting editor-in-chief of the Russian service of Radio Liberty; Tumanov speaks in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Excerpts] [Gorshkov] Hello. We devoted the last two programs in this series to the Vienna meeting of representatives of the countries that took part in the Helsinki conference. In Vienna now they are reviewing all the three baskets of the Helsinki Final Act. The most controversial being that covering East-West humanitarian cooperation. Much has been done along these lines, yet there remains obstacles too. Say all Europeans, whatever their country, champion a wider flow of information about each other. We share this view, though quite often the information channels are used for dubious purposes. Here's an example if you wish. Respecting pluralism of views I will be talking to two knowledgeable persons on the topic. First is Ben Wattenberg, who will identify himself.

[Wattenberg] Yes I am the vice chairman of the board of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, both. I am a Democrat, and I am vice chairman, there is a Republican President, so there is a Republican chairman. We split it, Washington D.C. (?right), the capital. [sentence as heard]

[Gorshkov] And here now is Oleg Tumanov to identify himself.

[Tumanov] I worked at Radio Liberty for about 20 years, the last 18 months I was the acting editor in chief of the Russian service at that station. For the past 5-7 years, I had access to materials of (?various) secret nature and attended conferences of the top leaders of both radio stations. I read files, instructions of the U.S. State Department and instructions of the Central Intelligence Agency, the CIA. I amassed all these materials and brought them along to Moscow. For this reason, I will be speaking about something that is well documented.

[Gorshkov] Now some brief extra information. Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are stations the American set up right after the war and they have been broadcasting only to Eastern Europe. [passage omitted] So what is the broadcasting concept of this American station, say of the programs beamed to Poland or other East European countries?

[Wattenberg] Well, yeah I am Ben Wattenberg and I am the vice chairman of the board of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and to answer your question about how we explain the concept of broadcasting to Poland, er, I would answer this: It is our belief that the Polish press as well as the press in the Soviet Union and throughout Eastern Europe where there are communist regimes, is a press that only expresses the views of the government, not necessarily of the individual people.

[Gorshkov] Since Mr. Wattenberg has diverted from the subject at once I will permit myself a slight digression too. I don't know why this executive official of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe can assert that our press reflects only the views of the Soviet Government.

As a matter of fact, taking just the past week the Russian Federation daily, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, carried in its millions of copies a long article by the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth Adelman and the Soviet television network showed without any cuts a 1-hour Phil Donahue show from the United States. This popular TV host in the U.S. presented a group of Americans who talked via satellite to their compatriots, a family of the Lokshins who have asked for political asylum in the Soviet Union. [passage omitted] But then my digression is too long. Here is Ben Wattenberg who obviously does not express views of the Soviet Government.

[Wattenberg] We are trying to do, not only in the Polish service of Radio Free Europe, but in Hungary, in Romania and Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, we broadcast in Ukrainian, in Kazakh to the Turkmen, to the ...[Wattenberg hesitates] in Radio Free Europe to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, is to say, as best we can, what would a free radio or free set of radios in Poland be broadcasting if there was press freedom in Poland. Now we know, we saw for example that tens of millions of Poles joined the Solidarity trade union movement, voluntarily, yet when Solidarity speaks, Radio Warsaw does not report it. We do report it, in Polish to the Polish people. We believe we report it accurately and objectively as news. So we believe that the stations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, as best we can, represent surrogate stations in place of the free stations that are missing in those countries. We do the best we can to replace that. The Soviet Government, and some of the governments of Eastern Europe not all of them, we feel, are afraid of the truth of diversity (?in) a broad spectrum.

[Gorshkov] In a little while we'll give the floor to Oleg Tumanov too. In the meantime I would like to set things straight about some facts since Mr Wattenberg, hard as he may try to supply the facts, treats facts ambiguously. In 1981, that is at the peak of Solidarity's activities in Poland, the leaders of that organization were given special time on the air at government radio and TV stations. Solidarity officials prepared their programs quite independently, without any state censorship and went on the air nationwide to declare that in time they would be hanging communists and their sympathizers on lamp posts. It would seem that was the freedom the leaders of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe wished to have and to follow through the logic of Mr Wattenberg the station in Munich could wind up its operations. But for some reason, exactly at that time the Radio Free Europe broadcasting time in Polish was increased and was almost round the clock.

If Mr Wattenberg is a pluralist to the end he must agree with my view. Speaking about the broadcasting concept for Eastern Europe, the vice chairman of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe was insincere and was concealing something. For this reason we are simply forced in search for the truth to turn to another competent source. Here is Oleg Tumanov.

[Tumanov] Both in the Polish section of Radio Free Europe and in the Russian section of Radio Liberty, there is a coverage of Soviet-Polish relations. The following propaganda scheme is imposed. The USSR does not give sufficient aid to Poland, but Poland in its turn doesn't wish that aid. Apart from that, the print shop of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe published in the past leaflets that were later circulated in Poland. It also printed various minicopies of newspapers that were delivered to Poland by various channels. That is, printed matter from Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe was used.

[Gorshkov] And were there any indications as to where the matter was printed?

[Tumanov] No, none at all. When Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe print such types of materials, they leave no traces. Only the printing facilities of the two stations are used.

[Gorshkov] Well, does this mean that these materials were passed off for original Polish printed matter?

[Tumanov] Of course, it was plain there was an underground print shop in Poland that specialized in such materials. But then the entire propaganda effort against Poland was based on a directive right from Washington in such a way so as to stimulate the Poles to refusal to stay within the socialist community. All was done to drive a wedge between Poland and the other socialist countries.

[Gorshkov] How was that done?

[Tumanov] Well, most broadcasts were devoted exactly to Poland. Among the entire information only most the most negative pieces were selected -- pieces sharply critical to the Soviet Union and to the Polish Government. A vast stream of lies and misinformation went on the air. Much was simply invented, and much was prepared by the people who worked at the radio station in the Polish section. That is, in that case a sort of carte blanche was given to lie as much as they could.

[Gorshkov] Now what would Ben Wattenberg reply?

[Wattenberg] We have a rule that we don't report anything unless there are two verifiable sources. Now that is in the news section of our broadcasts. We segregate -- there's news and there's commentary. The news we believe is as objective and truthful and accurate as it can humanly be possible. Now everybody makes mistakes -- we know we make mistakes. We try not to -- every journalist makes some mistake.

[Gorshkov] I can counter this claim, not with a view but with a document. From the secret instructions worked out in Washington, specially for Radio Free Europe, a caption:

[Unidentified voice] How to make propaganda radio programs.

[Gorshkov] Point 22.

[Unidentified voice] Never mention facts that can damage your cause; simply skip them. You don't have to cover both sides of one and the same issue.

[Gorshkov] Point 47.

[Unidentified voice] Accuse, accuse, and accuse again. This strategic method is the most effective type of propaganda.

[Gorshkov] Point 48.

[Unidentified voice] Spread rumors and hearsay, but never call them so.

[Gorshkov] Point 51.

[Unidentified voice] Never use information for its own sake. You aren't interested in having well-informed listeners in the full sense of the word; you want to have listeners informed according to your intentions.

[Gorshkov] Now how could Mr Wattenberg possibly account for the ties between Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and the CIA?

[Wattenberg] Well, very simply. There is no relationship. Nobody in the CIA is working in Radio Free Europe or Radio Liberty.

[Gorshkov] And now Oleg Tumanov on the same topic.

[Tumanov] CIA men were present in all the administrations in charge of both radio stations. The situation is still the same today. To be specific -- take the Russian service. The director of Radio Liberty, Colonel Nikolay Vaslef, is a member of the American Army intelligence service. The director of the Russian service of that station, Konstantin (Drovstoy) A major, is also a member of the American military intelligence service specializing in methods of psychological warfare against the USSR. His deputy, Nikolay Petrov, is a CIA agent. He maintains ties with the U.S. Consulate in Munich, via which all the directives arrive at Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe from Washington, and from the CIA headquarters in Langley. Actually, the CIA and American secret services fully control the personnel policy of the station. They choose the people they [as heard] do the vetting. The CIA controls the spending of the station's budget, allocated under cover by the U.S. Congress.

[Gorshkov] And how can one try to formulate the role of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe play in Europe in general?

[Tumanov] I think that both stations in view of the Helsinki process, are playing a rather destructive role. The point is that these stations have seized at certain quite definite points taken out of the Helsinki accords, and threat them only for purposes of hostile propaganda. Reunification of families, freedom of speech, exchange of information -- these are the things taken out for propaganda, or for playing them up. As for what is probably the main thing in the Helsinki accords -- and I mean the need to build a peaceful Europe existing along neighborly peaceful relations -- this falls out completely from the field of operations of both stations.

[Gorshkov] Does that mean there is actual speculation on the Helsinki conference documents, and that the work of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe is aimed against the all-European process?

[Tumanov] That's exactly what I wanted to say. [passage omitted]

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CSO: 5500/1025

USSR

SPACE TELEVISION EXPERT DISCUSSES PHOBUS PROJECT

LD091322 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The success of the international Phobos space programme will depend, in considerable measure, on television systems, says Genrikh Avanesov, prominent Soviet specialist in space television, the man in charge of work to develop television facilities for a planned flight by automatic space probes to Phobos, the satellite of Mars, at the Space Research Institute. Smaller celestial bodies like Phobos were never studied until now. To learn about their origin means to clarify, to a certain extent, the history of the solar system: Such "miniplanets" are better preserved because of their small mass.

Dr. Avanesov believes that space television will be a great help to mankind in its development. "It is not ruled out that already in the next century people will have to colonise other worlds, possibly even small ones like Phobos which has a diameter of 26 kilometres," he said. "But before visiting them we must see them and do so with the help of television." It will take the space probe fifteen minutes to take pictures of Phobos while drifting at a height of 30-50 metres over its surface. "What is important here," Avanesov explained, "is that pictures must be taken very quickly but sent back to Earth as slowly as possible since rapid transmission will involve a heavy drain on power supply."

"The American Strategic Defense Initiative, apart from threatening mankind, can divide scientists and hold back the development of science. In this respect the future peaceful expedition to Phobos will be an alternative to the U.S. programme," Genrikh Avanesov said.

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CSO: 5500/1025

USSR

FOREIGN RESIDENTS' RADIO BROADCASTS PLANNED

OW020041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 1 KYODO -- The Soviet Union is preparing to start radio broadcasts in Japanese, German, and French to serve foreign residents from the Western bloc in Moscow, according to informed sources.

The sources said Soviet leaders had decided on the foreign language radio service to utilize broadcasting facilities used in the past to jam Voice of America U.S. propaganda broadcasts.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his readiness to stop the jamming of the VOA when he met U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik in October.

The Soviet Union broadcasts the Japanese-language radio Moscow for four and a half hours daily. But this broadcast in short-wave beamed to Japan cannot be received clearly in Moscow. The new broadcasts will thus be made on the medium wave to allow reception in Moscow.

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CSO: 5500/1025

USSR

TASS: COMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN DELHI

LD141922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1319 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Delhi, 14 Feb (TASS)--Sergey Karmalito, TASS correspondent, reports: A closer rapprochement of the friendly people of the USSR and India--this sums up the aims of the long-term cooperation program between the two countries in the area of electric and postal communications up to the year 2000, signed in the Indian capital today. The document provides for a number of large-scale measures to develop the existing means of communication. In particular, it is planned to cooperate in the production of equipment for this sphere and to conduct joint studies on questions of satellite communications organization. The sides will promote the development of the means of electrical communication for industrial and other sites in the territory of the USSR and India, which are being built or operated on the basis of intergovernmental Soviet-Indian agreements. It has been agreed to prepare and coordinate technical proposals for leasing channels [stvoly] on Soviet communications satellites to India.

Presenting the results of the talks, the delegations of the USSR and Indian communications ministries stressed that the adoption of the program is in keeping with the spirit of bilateral agreements, including those signed in the course of the official friendly visit to India of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and with the decisions of the intergovernmental Soviet-Indian commission on economic and scientific and technical cooperation, and would facilitate the further deepening of good-neighbourly relations between the two countries. They expressed the conviction that implementation of the program would permit the Soviet Union and India to make more efficient use of accumulated scientific, technical, and industrial potential for the successful fulfilling of social and economic construction plans and to fully meet the population's demands in this sphere of services.

The program was signed by G.G. Kurdyatsev, USSR first deputy minister of communications, and D.K. Sangla, secretary of India's Department of Electrical Communications.

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CSO: 5500/1026

USSR

COMMITTEE SIGNS TV AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

LD210949 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2319 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, [no month as received] 21 (TASS) -- An agreement has been signed here on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the private Argentinian television company Canal 9. It envisages sending to Argentina Soviet television feature programs which Canal 9 will transmit throughout the whole country and will also supply to television companies of 20 Latin American countries.

A protocol of intent was also signed on the exchange of television programs and cooperation with the state television company Argentina Televisora Color. The sides stressed the importance of the exchange of feature, news, and musical programs to coincide with the national festivals of the USSR and Argentina -- 7 November and 25 May.

The Argentinian television companies expressed interest in using material from the Vremya news program in their broadcasts, which they could receive by satellite.

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CSO: 5500/1026

USSR

JAPANESE TV RECEIVES, AIRS SOVIET PROGRAMMING

OW190637 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Tokyo correspondent Potapov report]

[Text] Beginning Tuesday on 17 March many Japanese TV viewers will have the opportunity to view Soviet television news programs. Television Asahi has started receiving Soviet television programs via a Soviet communications satellite, and these will be used as topics in news programs. A ceremony marking the start of the reception of Soviet television programs was held at Television Asahi on 17 March. Following is a report filed by Potapov, Radio Moscow correspondent in Tokyo:

The studio of Television Asahi's new building was filled with news reporters. When a Television Asahi representative flipped a switch at 1330 Japanese time [0430 GMT], the Russian characters of Moscow News appeared on 50 monitor television sets, and theme music and the Russian language was heard in the studio for the next 10 minutes. The announcer reported on a local party organization meeting in Kazakh, progress in solving agricultural problems, and progress in commercial organization reforms. The same news program was viewed simultaneously by millions of television viewers in the Far Eastern part of the USSR. This is how Television Asahi officially started receiving the Soviet Orbita-1 system news program via communications satellite. The Japanese people first directly watched Soviet television programs several years ago at the 1985 Tsukuba Science Exposition. At that time an antenna capable of receiving transmissions from the Soviet Gorizont No 6 communications satellite was erected at the Soviet exposition hall. Recently the same antenna was set up at the Television Asahi station. Television Asahi has had much experience in cooperating with television networks of both the USSR and other socialist countries for many years.

Under an agreement with the USSR, Television Asahi will use news materials supplied by the news program called Vremya in its own news programs. Since Television Asahi has its own network all across the country, many Japanese families will become familiar with the contents of Soviet television news programs. In an interview with Radio Moscow, Mr Junichi Narai, chief of the Television Asahi project, stated the following: If the Japanese people can see with their own eyes live television programs also watched by the Soviet people, the two peoples will acquire deeper mutual trust and understanding. With the new Soviet reforms and social and economic changes noted in the USSR, the Japanese people's interest in their neighbor has remarkably increased. Soviet television programs have become more interesting to them because of their openness, as well as the extensive reporting on various events and problems in the USSR. In this connection, we are convinced that the project will achieve success.

These remarks were made by Project Chief Mr Junichi Narai. This has been a report filed by Potapov, Radio Moscow correspondent in Tokyo.

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CSO: 5500/1026

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT ON 'TV LINKS' WITH U.S.--Washington, 13 Dec (TASS)--A visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Deputy V.G. Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA, to Washington closed with the conclusion of an agreement on a series of "T.V. links" between the Soviet Union and the United States. The document signed during the visit provides for several TV programs next year under the overall name "New Ways of Thinking," in which deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and American congressmen will discuss outstanding problems of our time. House member George Brown from California characterized the agreement as an important first step and Republican House member Clandine Schneider said at a press conference here that the sides should build TV links rather than barriers to mutual understanding. House member Tom Downey noted in his speech an urgent need for a new thinking in the nuclear-space age. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2344 GMT 12 Dec 86 LD] /9738

JAMMING OF WESTERN BROADCASTS SAID ENDING--The Soviet Union is to abandon the jamming of Western radio transmissions from the beginning of next year, says our Moscow correspondent, who has received the report from well-informed sources in the Soviet capital. The Soviet transmissions have disrupted transmissions in Russian by such stations as the BBC and VOA, and thus it has most affected the Soviet citizens who want to listen to foreign radio stations. [Text] [Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 14 Dec 86 LD] /9738

FUNDS FOR RIAS TV STATION APPROVED--Washington, 28 Oct (TASS)--The United States is planning to implement a new large-scale campaign of sabotage against the European socialist countries. These plans have already taken shape following approval by the U.S. Congress of a White House request for a budget allocation of \$12 million this financial year to construct a RIAS [Radio in American Sector] television station in West Berlin. In a special statement published here, Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, which acts as official Washington's main propaganda mouthpiece, expresses "profound gratitude" to Congress for giving life to the long-discussed plans to create such a television station in Eastern Europe. The station will disseminate purposeful U.S. propaganda to the socialist countries of the European Continent. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0230 GMT 28 Oct 86 LD] /9738

KIRGHIZ MOUNTAIN TV STATION COMMISSIONED--Talas--The call sign of Moscow Television Center has been heard for the first time in the homes of inhabitants of Kirghizia's Chatkal Valley high in the mountains. A television retransmitter installed ahead of schedule by the republic's communications workers has begun operating there. Now all the population centers in the Chandalyshskiy Range are receiving television broadcasts. [TASS report: "Receiving Moscow"] [Text] [Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 D3c 86 p 4 PM] /9738

AUSTRIAN TELEVISION AGREEMENT--Moscow March 20 TASS--An agreement on cooperation in television was signed here today between the State Television and Radio Committee of the USSR (Gosteleradio) and the Austrian Teleradio. The two sides will exchange television materials on the life of the peoples of both countries, television programmes will be made on the most important events in the USSR and Austria assistance will be rendered to journalists and filming groups on a mutual basis. The agreement was signed by USSR Gosteleradio Chairman Aleksandr Aksenov and general director of the Austrian Teleradio Taddeus Podgorski. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 20 Mar 87 LD] /8309

RADUGA COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED--Moscow, 20 Mar (TASS)--Another Raduga communications satellite with onboard retransmitting apparatus intended to provide telephone-telegraph-radio communications and the transmission of television programs was launched in the USSR yesterday. The apparatus on the satellite is working normally. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0745 GMT 20 Mar 87] /8309

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ADVISORY REPORT ON FUTURE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS ISSUED

Brussels LE SOIR in French 4 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Guy Duplat]

[Text] The four "wise men" designated by the government last July 10 to study a restructuring of the RTT statutes issued their report last week, Messsieurs De Bondt (CVP), Fawe (PRL), Vuchelen (PVV), and Wilmes (PSC) were not revolutionaries and did not follow the British and Japanese governments which have denationalized their PTT. Nevertheless, if accepted by the government, their proposals will completely overturn our telephone administration. Let us review the main chapters of their report:

1) The Monopoly

The RTT would keep the monopoly of the network infrastructure. But all of the terminals and modems would be freed and submitted to competition. The terminals and modems would be freed and submitted to competition. The terminals still under Administration monopoly would be freed within 3 to 5 years. Between 4,000 and 5,000 RTT employees might lose their jobs by reason of this restriction of the RTT monopoly. To compensate for that, the Administration would be authorized to sell terminals on the market in competition with the private sector. A legal procedure is included to ensure that the RTT plays the competition game properly and cannot benefit from its infrastructure monopoly to subsidize its sale of terminals.

2) Approvals

The RTT would no longer be judge and party. An organization called "Normalization and Authorization in Telecommunications Matters" (NAT) would thus be created within a ministry and would independently approve telecommunications equipment. Those equipment items which are approved will be marked with an indelible sign so as to provide better protection against pirate equipment.

3) Purchases

By reason of its purchases (20 billion francs per year) the RTT is a prime mover of industrial policy, but its considerable assistance to research, development, and exportation (up to 40 percent of additional cost) is

presently blurred in the purchase prices. The "wise men" propose to clearly identify this assistance to industrial policy. In the sales of terminals the RTT would play according to market rules and would then no longer be required to fulfill a role of industrial policy.

4) Rates

Rate hikes would be limited overall and would remain, for example, lower than the rising index by one-quarter.

5) Personnel

The "wise men" propose the elimination of civil service from the Administration. The RTT could develop its own personnel policy. The wages would depend upon the services rendered. The nominations would be depoliticized and decided by a management committee. But to avoid frightening the personnel, the present employees would retain the advantages of their acquired rights.

6) The Statute

The "Wise men" wish to diminish considerably the authority of the government on the RTT. The goal is to transform the Administration into a publicly owned corporation after which a minority portion of the shares could be transferred to the personnel or sold to the private sector. According to the "wise men," the independence of the Administration is indispensable in order that it may act in conformance with commercial and industrial methods. One point which is of particular interest to telephone users is the proposal for creating a superior consulting council for telecommunications consisting of representatives of the authority, unions, employers, and users. For example, this council would render opinions on rates and on the role of industrial policies. It would also assume the function of ombudsman (since it is well known that the RTT is often the subject of complaints by the public). This council would also study the synergies to be accomplished with cable television in order to develop new telematic services.

This report, which is similar to that of the Steenbergen Commission in the Netherlands, will undoubtedly be used as a basis for the reform of the RTT that Madame D'Hondt, Secretary of State at the PTT, wants to accomplish very quickly. But politically, this transformation must be on a par with the solution to the contract of the century ordering new public central offices. Hence, it is to be feared that the recommendations of the wise men may still remain some weeks, or even some months, in the political and community refrigerator.

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FRANCE LIMITS FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF CGCT

Amsterdam COMPUTABLE in Dutch 12 Dec 86 pp 11-12

[Unattributed article: "Only 20 Percent of CGCT to Foreign Investors"]

[Text] Paris--Rather unexpectedly the French Government has decided that only 20 percent of the state-controlled and insolvent General Company of Telephone Constructions (CGCT) can be sold to foreign investors. Previously not a word had been said about invoking this rule, which is part of the French legislation on privatization and was indeed applied when shares of the state's Saint Gobain company were sold to private investors. Politically this solves a nasty problem but a new one is created for the sale of CGCT.

The takeover of the insolvent state-controlled CGCT by AT&T and Philips Telecommunicatie (APT) seemed to be all settled about 1 and 1/2 years ago. In exchange for the purchase of 60 percent of CGCT's share capital, APT would acquire the 16-percent market share--worth several billions--held by CGCT, which is the French PTT's second supplier of telephone exchanges after CGE. Moreover, APT would set up a joint venture with Matra for microwave equipment and would help sell French exchanges on the U.S. market.

Battle

Nevertheless, the French Government decided to allow other companies to submit a bid for CGCT. Consequently, the takeover got a political touch. The West German Government put forward Siemens to take over CGCT and exerted pressure on the French Government by threatening to block the recently obtained entry of CGE on the West German market. Through cooperation with ITT's telecommunications branch, CGE had also acquired the German ITT subsidiary Standard Elektrik Lorenz (SEL), which after Siemens is the second largest supplier of telephone exchanges to the German PTT. Subsequently the U.S. Government also entered the battle by threatening both the French and German Governments to close the U.S. market to German and French telecommunications companies unless APT could take over CGCT. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) even requested the various regional Bell telephone companies to submit a list with all purchased and ordered telecommunications equipment of German origin.

This put the French Government in a difficult position: if CGCT was sold to APT, CGE's SEL subsidiary would be cut off from the West German market; if Siemens were selected, the U.S. market would be closed to French companies. By opting for an arrangement that applies to all privatizations of French state-controlled companies, the French authorities avoid having to make such a choice. This, however, creates another problem.

ITT Subsidiary

One of the French Government's original reasons for seeking a foreign candidate to take over CGCT was that no company in France was found able or willing to take over and restructure the CGCT so that it could continue as a telecommunications manufacturer. By keeping 80 percent of CGCT in France, foreign companies that have expressed interest in CGCT (i.e., APT, Siemens, Ericsson, GEC, and Plessey) will have to turn to one or more French partners.

CGE is not likely to be considered as a partner because it would then acquire 100 percent of the French telecommunications market, and the French Government wants a more competitive market. Possible partners are companies like Matra and Jeumont-Schneider, which are both already active in the area of business switchboards and have both expressed possible interest in extending their business to public telephony. Another possible arrangement would be for French companies or financial institutions to invest in CGCT for purely financial reasons. In both cases, however, actual management will be in the hands of the foreign partner because he will have most of the expertise.

For the time being, the new situation seems to favor Ericsson. Thus far market analysts have assumed that although the Swedish firm was a good choice, it was not financially strong enough to make a good bid. Now that foreign investment is reduced to 20 percent, it will be less of a problem for Ericsson to submit an attractive bid. However, APT in Hilversum remains optimistic about the ultimate choice which is expected soon. The company indicates that for 1 and 1/2 years the French PTT has had a clear preference for APT's exchanges on technical grounds, and they also think they will eventually come up with the best offer.

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