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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS ON USSR COMMUNICATIONS (1)

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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS ON USSR COMMUNICATIONS (1)

This is a series publication containing translations of items concerning communications in the USSR. The items contained herein, covering the subjects listed in the table of contents below, were taken from various newspapers, periodicals, etc. published in the USSR 20 July - 23 September 1960.

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LETTER SORTING TECHNOLOGY -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 23 July 1960

An experimental model of the new automatic letter-sorting machine has been developed and has undergone testing in the laboratory for automation and mechanization of postal processes of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications, Ministry of Communications USSR. The new machine is equipped with electronic scanning, memory, and follow-up devices. It can handle about 18,000 letters an hour and can sort letters to 320 destinations simultaneously. At present, however, almost all correspondence is sorted by hand in the USSR. An experienced worker is able to sort up to 2,000-3,000 letters an hour. Although a semi-automatic letter-sorting machine is already in use in the Moscow and Kiev main post offices, it is not very productive since the operator must read the address on the letter.

BAKU-KIROVABAD RADIO RELAY LINES IN OPERATION -- Moscow, Stroitel'naya Gazeta, 4 September 1960

The first radio relay line in the Transcaucasus has gone into operation. It is 355 kilometers in length and connects Baku with Kirovabad.

USSR TELEVISION CENTER DEVELOPMENT -- Moscow, Televideniye, No 35, 26 August 1960

A new television center has gone into operation in the city of Ukhta. This is the second television center in the Komi SSR. A television center has been in operation in the city of Vorkuta since 1959. About 10,000 television sets have been installed in the dependable reception range of the Vorkuta television center.

The Kurgan television center has gone into operation. It has a dependable reception range up to 40 kilometers from the city. When the new 180-meter television tower is completed, the dependable reception range will be expanded considerably. Later on, Kurgan will be connected by radio relay line with Sverdlovsk. Residents beyond the Ural area will then be able to see Sverdlovsk television programs and the television programs of other cities in the USSR.

The assignment of television frequency channels for new television centers will be as follows: Stalinabad and Magadan, channel 1; Groznyy, Khabarovsk, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Yukhta, channel 3; Kurgan, channel 5.

The allocation of television frequency channels for television relay stations is as follows: Orel, channel 6; Kursk, channel 9; Kokhtla-Yarve, channel 11.

There are over three million registered television sets in the RSSSR. About 1.5 million television sets have been installed in Moscow and in rayons of Moskovskaya Oblast. A total of 450,000 television sets are in operation in Leningrad and in Leningradskaya Oblast.

Sverdlovsk television center serves a total of 130,000 receivers; Gorsk'iy, 70,000 receivers; Kuybyshev, Rostov, and Stalingorsk, 50,000 television centers.

RADIO RELAY SECTION TO GO INTO OPERATION -- Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya, 20 August 1960

The Sverdlovsk-Perm' section of the Moscow-Sverdlovsk radio relay line will go into operation on 20 August 1960. The intermediate stations will be spaced 50-70 kilometers apart on this section of the line. Within two years, residents of the Ural area will be able to see Moscow television broadcasts. Along with the main line between Moscow and Sverdlovsk, over 400 kilometers of intra-oblast lines are being built. One such line will make it possible for residents of Severouralsk, Kachkanar, Serov, and other cities to receive television programs.

COLOR TELEVISION BROADCASTING IN LENINGRAD -- Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 7 August 1960

Six months have passed since the first experimental color television broadcast was made from the Experimental Television Center of the Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications imeni Bonch Bruyevich. Color programs are now broadcast once each week on Fridays. The operating radius of the television center is now limited to the city limits. However, accounts have been received of reception 30-40 kilometers away utilizing improved antennae.

YUZHNO-SAKHALINSK TELEVISION CENTER MAKING REGULAR BROADCASTS -- Moscow, Komsomolskaya Pravda, 20 July 1960

Construction work has been completed on the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Television Center. It is the most eastern television center in the USSR and has started making regular broadcasts.

350-METER TELEVISION TOWER UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Kiev, Pravda
Ukrainy, 5 August 1960

The Nikolayev Metal Structures Plant has started manufacture of the 350-meter television tower. This tower will weigh about the same as the 180-meter tower of the Nikolayev Television Center. The absolute saving in metal will amount to 200 tons. This is the first such tower being manufactured in the USSR.

YEREVAN-TBILISI RADIO RELAY LINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Yerevan,
Kommunist, 21 August 1960

Construction work has started on the Yerevan-Tbilisi Radio Relay Line as provided by the seven-year plan of development of Armenian SSR Communications Facility. The Line will make it possible for these cities to exchange television broadcasts with Union Republic capitals, Moscow, and other large cities in the USSR. When construction work is finished, 24-hour telephone communications with Moscow, Leningrad, and many other cities will be possible. The line will be completed in 1962.

NEW TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT FOR GEORGIAN SSR -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka,
12 August 1960

New Soviet voice frequency telegraph apparatus has been installed and put into operation in the Samtrevia Telegraph Center. A new apparatus made it possible to improve communications between Tbilisi and the western part of the Georgian SSR. The Tbilisi Staliniri Connection will be created in the near future using this new apparatus.

USSR TELEVISION CENTER DEVELOPMENT -- Moscow, Televideniya, No 38,
16 September 1960

Construction work has been finished on a standard television center in the city of Momsomol'sk-na-Amure. This is the second television center in Khabarovskiy Kray, and it was built by local organizations. The new television center will go into operation within the next few days.

By the end of 1960, the television relay station in the city of Lipetsk will start making regular broadcasts of Moscow television programs. Construction work is also being finished on a television station in Leninsk-Kuznetskiy. It will be connected with the Kenerovo Television Center by radio relay line.

Television centers are being made ready for operation in the Krivoy Rog and Tsezayne. In the Lithuanian SSR, a standard relay station has been built in Kaunas and a local relay station has started operation in Klaypeda.

Moscow, Telvideniya, No 37, 9 September 1960

A television station operating on channel 7 has gone into operation in the city of Yoshkar-Ola.

TELEVISION IN TAMBOV -- Moscow, Stroitel'naya Gazeta, 18 September 1960

A television relay station has started operation in Tambov. It is carrying the first program of the Moscow Central Television Station. The television broadcasts are carried by means of a radio relay line.

Moscow, Pravda, 21 September 1960

About 2,000 residents of Tambov and Tambovskaya Oblast are now receiving broadcasts of the Moscow Television Center.

YEREVAN TELEGRAPH FACILITIES -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 18 September 1960

Residents of Yerevan receive an average of 17,000 telegrams per day. They send out about as many telegrams.

During recent years the Yerevan telegraph office has been equipped with the latest type of Soviet apparatus. Previously, a telegraph operator handled between 250 to 300 telegrams during an eight-hour period. Now, a telegraph operator handles almost 600 telegrams during a seven-hour period.

Telegraph facilities are augmented successfully with facsimile. It is now common practice to transmit drawings of various documents and various pictures by a facsimile service. However, the facsimile service is not in operation for a complete shift because the carrying capacity of radio and telephone channels is not sufficient.

PAY TELEPHONES IN THE USSR -- Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya, 4 September 1960

At present 42,000 pay telephones are installed in various cities of the USSR. Each of them bears the mark of the Perm' plant.

The Ministry of Communications USSR recently approved a new model for a pay telephone. In external appearance, it hardly differs from the previous model. However, it is designed for the new coin which will be in circulation starting in 1961.

For telephones which are already installed and in use, the plant is starting production of new coin units. A total of 7,000 of these units are to be manufactured for use in Moscow, 5,000 for use in Leningrad, and 5,000 for use in Kiev.

STALINABAD MAIL VOLUME -- Stalinabad, Kommunist Tagzhikistana, 20 September 1960

During eight months of 1960, workers of the Stalinabad main post office processed and sent out 359,500 packages. A total of 4,456,000 letters were delivered to residents of Stalinabad and various organizations. Some 4,203,400 letters were sent out from Stalinabad to various parts of the Soviet Union.

MINSK TELEPHONE FACILITIES -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Delorussiya, 8 September 1960

More than 6,000 orders for the installation of telephones have accumulated in the subscribed department of the Minsk city telephone exchange. Moreover, the number of these orders continues to grow steadily.

Only 700 telephones have been installed so far during 1960. A total of 1,300 numbers will soon be provided for workers in the settlement of the tractor plant. A telephone exchange has already been built there and the networks are being laid. The telephone exchange of Voroshilovskiy Rayon is being expanded by 2,000 numbers, and in 1960, 900 telephones will be installed. However, all of this work does not even meet one half of the needs for new telephones.

A total of 300 public pay telephones are installed in the city. For Minsk, however, this is also not a very large number.

ACTIVITIES OF THE TASHKENT BRANCH OF THE STATE PLANNING INSTITUTE -- Tashkent, Pravda Zostoka, 8 September 1960

The Tashkent branch of the State Planning Institute, Ministry of Communications USSR, was created two years ago and is now working on the planning of communications structures for all types of organizations. It prepares plans for the construction of telephone exchanges, television stations, radio relay lines, and other enterprises. Many plans have already been drawn up. Construction has started on an automatic telephone exchange in the city of Temir-Tau using one of these plans. Another plan is being used for the installation of an automatic telephone exchange in the city of Biysk. Working plans have been completed for automatic telephone exchanges which will be installed in Samarkand, Termez, Andizhan, and Sergana.

MOSCOW-KIEV CABLE LINE -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 28 September 1960

Television programs are being exchanged on a regular basis over the Moscow-Kiev coaxial cable line. More than 100 repeater stations have been built on the trunk line. Two television programs can be transmitted over the line simultaneously. Work is now under way to connect television stations and relay stations with several cities located along the line so that they can receive the broadcasts carried over this line. Later on, it will be possible to transmit color television programs over the line. When the installation of multi-channel high-frequency apparatus from the Moscow-Kiev line is completed, about 2,000 long-distance telephone channels will be put into operation. In the future, this will provide the opportunity to introduce a dial system in which residents of Moscow and Kiev that have apartment telephones will be able to dial the required number in either Kiev or Moscow directly.

USSR TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 28 September 1960

At present, programs of the Moscow Central Television studio are transmitted over radio relay and cable lines to 22 oblasts in the USSR. By the end of the seven-year plan, Moscow will be connected with the capitals of almost all Union republics and with many other cultural and industrial centers of the USSR. Nearing the first 1½ years of the seven-year plan, 29 television stations and more than 70 relay stations were put into operation.