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No. 55

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WIDE

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TRANSLATIONS ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 55

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

DUBROVNIK MEETING ASKS CHANGE IN WORLD COMMUNICATIONS

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--At the Dubrovnik meeting on the world system of communications, the main expression was gained on the whole by the idea that it is necessary to radically change the structure of communications and circulation of information in the world. Above all, this means the democratization of relations in this field, and then the quest for solution of the problem of the right to communication which has still not been elaborated. This, together with the removal of some technological and professional barriers, is above all required by the interest and needs of the nonaligned and developing countries which have been represented at this meeting in very large number.

The attention of the participants in this meeting was attracted by the polemics about the so-called free flow of information which is mainly one-sided, that is information flows above all from large technologically and professionally strong centers of mass media. This gives these centers certain monopoly on communication in the field of information as well as in science, culture, and other fields. Although there have been differing approaches to the question of modernization in public communications, this time, too, the inevitable conclusion was drawn that efforts to introduce a new system of communications are closely linked with the struggle of the nonaligned and other countries for a new economic order in the world.

In view of the fact that this International Institute for Communications (IIC), with headquarters in London, is not obliged to adopt certain conclusions, many useful and new ideas have been put forward in Dubrovnik this time. This is the opinion of Tomo Martelanc, Ljubljana University professor, who submitted the introductory report on the basic theme of this meeting. According to him, this will be of great importance because the meeting was attended by many influential personalities from all over the world who can contribute to the launching of ideas and positions put forward in Dubrovnik.

It was of special significance that one of the last plenary sessions of this meeting was devoted to the experience of the self-managing and non-aligned Yugoslavia in the field of communications, which was explained by

outstanding representatives of the Yugoslav radio-television and newspapers. A special debate was also held on the development and prospects of the pool of news agencies of the nonaligned countries, and on similar cooperation in the field of radio and television. This Yugoslav experience, as well as the experience of the nonaligned world, was assessed as a great step toward the development of global communications in the world today.

One gathers the impression among the observers of this meeting that our country's experience in the field of communications has had a strong impact on the participants, arousing their interest for Yugoslav solutions, and paying tribute to the Yugoslavs, not only for being hosts to this meeting, but also for the constant and notable contribution made by Yugoslavia to the solution of the very complicated problem of global communications in the contemporary world.

The Dubrovnik meeting, which ended today after 4 days work, was attended by about 250 university professors, publicists, and journalists from some 40 countries from all continents.

CSO: 5500

NETWORKS KEEP TRACK OF AIR FREIGHT

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Sep 78 p 10

[Text]

AS AN example of modern business telecommunications, Air Express International which claims to be the largest international air freight forwarder in terms of volume of shipments, has over 100,000 miles of computer-controlled private line communications covering five continents.

In operation since 1935, AEI has built up a complex communications system between its offices in the U.S., Europe, Australia, South America and Africa.

The centre of the system is the AEI private line tele-processing network which provides a direct, continuous interconnected service between offices throughout North America; transatlantic to the U.K.; around the

South Pacific Basin through New Zealand and Australia and into South Africa.

Tied into this is a series of telex connections into South America, Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Nearly 400 AEI offices and agents are linked up to this system.

In North America, if a customer wishes to give information on shipment data via telex, he can use an access point on the private line network.

By dialling AEI's telex number at the Communications Control Centre at Stamford, Connecticut, the customer's message is fed into a switching computer, reviewed on a display terminal, given the appropriate code address and then automatically fed to the AEI station or office for the required action or answer.

AEI's South Pacific region is controlled from its Sydney head office.

CSO: 5500

COMPUTERS TO BE USED BY ARMED FORCES IN FIELD

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 5 Sep 78 p 2

[Text]

COMPUTER technology will form the basis of a highly sophisticated new communications system which will be in operation in the army and the RAAF by 1982.

The Defence Department will spend \$18 million on the new equipment which in effect will be fully transportable computer banks for use in combat or natural disaster situations.

The equipment, which was developed in the United States and will be assembled in Australia, will give field commanders the capability to lock into the main computer data bank stored in the defence complex at Russell Hill.

The terminals, will also transmit high frequency radio signals and telex messages up to 4000km, which will bring field commanders anywhere in Australia in immediate computer contact with Canberra.

The Minister for Defence, Mr Killen, said his department had attempted to maximise the local content in the equipment as

part of the contract.

The firm which will design the overall system, assemble and test the new equipment is Racal Electronics Pty Ltd of Australia, which is a subsidiary of the American firm Racal Electronics.

The terminals are being designed to be transported in army trucks or cargo planes.

Racal Australia will employ additional staff to meet the contract and the equipment is due for delivery in 1981-82. The cost of the project has been spread over several financial years.

Mr Killen has still not released details of the Budget allocated to his department this financial year.

The ramifications of severe cutbacks in government spending are expected to affect the department harshly.

CSO: 5500

LANDSAT TAPS FLOOD OF ECONOMIC DATA

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 2-3 Sep 78 p 13

[Text] **A NEW series of NASA space satellites which collect earth data are about to revolutionise mankind's economic activity, and Australia is in the market. FRANK JACKSON writes from New York:**

AUSTRALIA is about to enter the information-packed Landsat era and many things from town planning to crop estimation and mineral exploration may never be the same again.

Two 2000lb North American Space Administration Landsat satellites now in orbit about 586 miles up each pour out 15 million pieces of information about the earth's surface and conditions on it every second.

That information, with application to many endeavors, is accessible to Australians via NASA monitoring equipment and a related information dispensary in the U.S.

A private U.S. company offers analyses of the Landsat data.

But within three months, the Australian Government hopes to sign an agreement with NASA which will give it the right to open a Landsat station at Alice Springs.

This will give Australia potentially unlimited access to Landsat information; the only restraint will be the cost of interpretative hardware.

MODEST

It will mean that Australian clients for Landsat information will not have to endure the sometime long wait for material from the hard-pressed NASA-related Eros Data Centre at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The Landsat station will be a national asset — and only the tenth in the world.

There are three in the U.S. and two in Canada. Others are in Brazil, Iran, Italy and Japan.

India is building one and Zaire will start construction soon.

Most of these countries have spent \$4 million or \$5 million for their equipment.

Iran spent \$10 million for very sophisticated hardware.

Australia hopes to get away with a more modest bill of about \$3 million — while avoiding a commensurate sacrifice in the quality of information it is able to glean from Landsat.

AT NIGHT

Additional expenses include an annual \$200,000 licence fee payable to

NASA for the use of the satellite, and an annual bill which in the other countries has typically run at between \$1 million and \$2 million.

The relatively modest Australian investment includes provisions to take advantage of the improved Landsat satellite which will go in to orbit sometime in 1981 — soon after the Australian station comes on stream.

Landsat was billed by late NASA director, Werner Von Braun, as the program which could recoup the U.S. investment in the moon race, and prove that the advances in space technology born of that race could greatly benefit mankind.

Landsat records light reflected from the earth's surface.

The first, launched in 1972 and switched off late last year, carried a camera which provided resolution down to 80 metres.

The third Landsat, which went into orbit in March this year, can take pictures of areas just 40 metres square.

Landsat D, to be launched in 1981, will carry a camera providing resolution down to 30 metres.

Its other light-measuring instruments have also been improved over earlier models.

The original satellite registered four colors.

The Landsat launched this year measured five, and Landsat D will take two more measurements of infra-red light which will allow it, among other things, to operate at night.

The information is sent to earth by radio signal, and recorded on tape.

Researchers have learned to interpret it in many ways.

Earth Satellite Corporation, in Washington, says its analyses of Landsat data have led to the discovery of \$1 billion in oil and \$100 million of various mineral reserves.

The U.S. Government uses Landsat to determine wheat yields. Plants have a distinctive light "fingerprint" which Landsat detects.

In Pakistan, five new copper deposits have been identified by Landsat.

Stunted vegetation on islands off Indonesia led to the discovery of chromium deposits.

Secondary faultlines in the Alaskan terrain, undetected until Landsat flew

overhead, helped miners to locate manganese.

The Japanese will use it to track tuna.

The satellite survey cost the equivalent of one man-month; a ground survey would have consumed man-years.

Strip coal miners in Virginia are monitored by Landsat to ensure they meet environmental standards.

FORESTS

The St Regis Paper Company used Landsat to survey its 1.7 million acres of forest spread throughout the southern U.S. at a cost far below low-level aerial survey,

and will use the satellite regularly to monitor growth, health, and safe production levels of its forests.

The potential applications of Landsat in Australia are just as varied.

That fact is reflected in the occupation of Australians who have been taking month-long courses at Eros Data Centre in interpreting Landsat data.

The CSIRO division of national mapping, and a private minerals exploration group have had students on course.

And a Melbourne academic and a representative from the Queensland Department of Fisheries will attend one this month.

CSO: 5500

ESTABLISHMENT OF SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK URGED

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 2-3 Sep 78 p 1

[Article by Warren Beeby]

[Text]

THE setting up of a satellite telecommunications system likely to cost more than \$125 million and an extension of the non-urban television station network has been recommended to the Federal Government.

The go-ahead to push Australia into the communications space age has been suggested by an interdepartmental task force set up last November.

Its report is to go to Cabinet for a decision on whether it should be made public, but the Government is expected to be in no hurry to act on the recommendations.

The task force is understood to have suggested launching a satellite capable of giving simultaneous national access to existing television channels and capable of carrying telephone calls, radio, telex messages and information from computer data banks.

It would be Australia's first, but would most likely be

launched from Cape Kennedy, in the U.S., or from Europe.

The scheme, as outlined in the exhaustive public hearings that preceded the report, would also have the capacity to handle medical diagnoses for remote areas and improve defence communications.

The Department of Post and Telecommunications is acknowledging that the report has gone to the Government, but is refusing to comment on its contents.

The most controversial recommendation is that the Government should allow an expansion of the number of television stations outside the major cities to extend coverage and give country viewers a wider range of choice. The system would also vastly improve reception in fringe viewing areas.

It is believed the task force specifically urged creation of extra stations in Canberra, Newcastle and Wollongong, where coverage is presently supplied by the ABC and one commercial channel each.

The Department is expected

to prepare a parallel submission to go to Cabinet at the same time as the task force's report.

The Minister for Post and Telecommunications, Mr Staley, is considering its findings.

The task force was set up following the submission to the Government for a private enterprise telecommunications satellite by the head of Consolidated Press, Mr Kerry Packer.

His interests also control the National Nine Television network, and his satellite plans coincide with the launching of World Series Cricket.

But it is understood the report comes out firmly against a privately owned satellite network and favors, instead, a government system operated either by Telecom or the Department of Post and Telecommunications.

Telecom, which did its own feasibility study before the task force was set up, was originally opposed to Australia launching a satellite, but later submitted that if one was launched, it should be under Telecom's control.

FARM SHACK USED IN SATELLITE TRACKING

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Sep 78 p 5

[Text]

A tiny shack on a Lands and Survey Department farm alongside the Hawkes Bay Airport is again acting as a tracking station for a National Aeronautics and Space Administration weather satellite that passes over New Zealand.

The station houses a sophisticated receiver which, with ancillary equipment, is worth \$130,000. It is similar to the equipment used by American scientists to track the Geos-3 satellite from Napier three years ago.

This time the satellite being tracked is known as Seasat A and it is doing an oceanographic voyage of discovery as it orbits the earth to record weather patterns and systems.

The satellite's orbits have been compared with the pioneering voyage made by the steam-assisted sailing ship HMS Challenger between 1872 and 1876.

However, Seasat A covered the Challenger's 26,000-mile, 3½-year trip in its first five hours of flight.

The Napier station is again manned by American scientists, who monitor the satellite 15 hours a day, working in shifts.

Information from the satellite, which crosses the equator 28 times a day, giving oceanographers and meteorologists a fast worldwide look at what is happening on and just above the surface of the sea, is recorded on a punched tape produced by the tracking receiver.

This is subsequently transmitted by the Napier post office to a Nasa centre in Washington.

The purpose of the tracking station—one of several around the world—is to ensure the satellite is on course and to enable the

readouts to be related to various parts of the earth during orbits.

Nasa launched Seasat A on its voyage of exploration on board an Atlas-Agena rocket from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, in June.

From its 800-kilometre-high, near-polar orbit Seasat A points five instruments at the world's oceans as it makes 14 orbits of the earth each day, scanning 95 per cent of the oceans every 36 hours.

Neither rain, sleep, nor darkness keeps Seasat A from its appointed rounds nor obscures its view of the seas.

Most instruments work in all weathers and function as well at night as in daylight. A portion of Seasat A is a Lockheed Agena, which is a three-axis stabilised space-

craft that has flown more than 300 missions.

It carries a sensor module — a specialised section that contains the microwave instruments and other scientific equipment.

Scientists from several oceanographic and meteorological fields have formed teams for the mission. Their primary task is to study information from Seasat A's instruments and make an objective judgment about how well they will allow man to study the sea from space.

Unfortunately, although the satellite is being tracked from New Zealand, our weather stations do not yet have the advanced equipment able to make use of the information gained as it shoots over Hawkes Bay on one of its many orbits around the earth.

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DEFENSE FORCE'S AIRCRAFT TO SWITCH TO OMEGA SYSTEM

Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Sep 78 p 6

[Text]

The Papua New Guinea defence force's Australian-made Nomad aircraft will be fitted with the Omega navigation system for offshore coastal surveillance.

The refit, which will include installation of the Bendix RDR1400 radar system, will cost more than \$200,000.

The first PNG Nomad has already been stripped at Civil Flying Services at Moorabbin airport. The second Nomad will arrive today.

The Omega/VLF navigation system will provide aircrew with continuous longitude, latitude, time and

date information.

It will be connected to a camera which will provide a photographic record of suspicious craft.

The Bendix radar will be used in conjunction with the Omega system. It will detect and display targets as small as 10 metres square at a range of 15 nautical miles in bad weather.

Mr. Barrie Follows, manager of West Coast Air-motive, the company doing the installation, said it was the first job of its kind in the region.

Mr. Follows said the Nomads would be used not only in purely defence force work but also to catch illegal fishing vessels and drug runners.

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BRIEFS

INTERSPUTNIK STATION--"The GDR Intersputnik station near Fuerstenwalde (Frankfurt-Oder Bezirk) has been operating for more than two years. It transmits and receives its information via Soviet communications satellites of the Molniya-3 type and enables long distance communications of high quality." The GDR station has thus far relayed 500 televised and radio programs. "In addition, telephone calls, Telex messages and facsimile and data communications--for example to Cuba or the MPR--are being channeled via the Intersputnik station. The parabolic mirror, the antenna, has a 12-meter diameter and together with the base plate, weighs 60 tons. In addition to the GDR other such stations exist in Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Poland, Hungary and the MPR." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

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BRAZIL

DECISION ON CPA BIDDING MAY BE LEFT TO NEXT GOVERNMENT

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Aug 78 p 24

[Text] Sao Paulo--The decision as to which company will be chosen to produce programmed telephone exchanges for storage--CPA's--in Brazil may be left for the next government. That possibility was suggested here yesterday by Minister Euclides Quandt de Oliveira, who came to Sao Paulo to make the closing address at the telecommunications symposium sponsored by the Institute of Engineering.

The minister said that, in view of the disqualification of Ericsson do Brasil, he has summoned the second-place company, Standard Electric (of the ITT group), and held the first meeting with its management just yesterday. That company will have 45 days in which to meet the requirements established in the bidding, which mainly involve stockholder control by domestic capital.

If ITT does not meet the requirements within that period, it will be disqualified, and the third company, NEC (Nippon Electric Co.), will be invited, also with 45 days in which to meet the requirements.

Criteria

The minister stated that none of the three companies qualified in the bidding is presently in a position to meet the government's requirements in the program for manufacturing CPA's in Brazil. However, they were the ones that came closest to meeting the requirements in the first phase of the bidding, in which six organizations participated and only three were chosen.

As for Ericsson, he stressed that the matter is closed, because that company's period expired without its having met the requirements. These requirements are known, he explained, and were contained in the invitation to bid. He refused, however, to reveal the criteria for the decision, explaining that TELEBRAS is still considering proposals from the other qualified companies and that it is not possible at this time to reveal the criteria used.

The basic conditions of the agreement, the minister explained, are that there be effective control of the company by domestic capital and that there really be a transfer of technology. The possibility of an association of domestic companies with multi-national organizations did not appear feasible within the predetermined objectives, because no sizable domestic company in a position to bring about a transfer of technology in association with a multinational firm was found in the sector. Hence the insistence that stockholder control of the company to be formed be genuinely Brazilian.

Biddings

Minister Quandt de Oliveira stated that the company chosen in this second phase of bidding will receive an order for 50,000 CPA terminals this year, 80,000 next year and 100,000 more in 1980, with delivery dates between 1980 and 1982.

Such orders, he feels, are sufficient to make the company assigned to produce CPA's in Brazil feasible, and it can win additional smaller bids that will be awarded in the future. Disqualification of companies at this stage of the bidding, he explained, will not prevent their participating later in new bids in other states for furnishing such equipment.

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BRAZIL

CAPRE, COBRA PRESIDENTS VIEW IBM PROJECT'S MARKET IMPACT

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRAZIL in Portuguese 30 Aug 78 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--The president of the Coordinating Commission for Electronic Processing Activities (CAPRE), Elcio Costa Couto, explained yesterday that the IBM project for small-sized computers has been completely revised by the company, based upon a request from CAPRE, so as not to interfere in the minicomputer sector, the market for which was reserved for domestic companies.

Mr Costa Couto also announced that the IBM project is being analyzed "on its merits," within the official philosophy of restricting imports and balancing foreign trade.

No Agreement

Mr Elcio Costa Couto asserted that there was no previous agreement between CAPRE and the three domestic companies to the effect that the government would avoid approving the project submitted by IBM. He stressed that the project, the decision on which will still depend on additional information to be sent by the multinational company, is being analyzed according to criteria of an economic nature and not in terms of the market being reserved for Brazilian industry.

IBM's slowness in furnishing the project's technical data to CAPRE was attributed by Elcio Costa Couto to the company's lack of experience with the bureaucratic process established for submitting proposals. Before the government decision to turn the minicomputer market over to domestic industry, there wasn't even the need to present a preliminary project to the Industrial Development Council (CDI). After the decision to restrict imports, CAPRE began to use a new system for analyzing projects, giving stress to improving the trade balance.

Increasing Exports

CAPRE, Elcio said, is encouraging computer companies to prepare projects with a good percentage of production destined for the foreign market, in such a way as to result in Brazil becoming, over the medium term, a sizable exporter in the electronics area. He emphasized the importance of such large companies as IBM and Burroughs, both with projects for producing new models of large-size computers with a considerable margin for export.

According to the CAPRE president, approval of the IBM small-size computer--the small business computers--will be subject to the government policy of restricting imports and to the need to support the domestic companies operating in the minicomputer sector. That being the case, after the complete revision of the project submitted to the CAPRE executive commission, the U.S. company's project has great possibilities of being approved, despite the reservations of Brazilian businessmen.

COBRA Believes Market Could Be Hurt

Brasilia--The manager of COBRA S/A [Brazilian Computers and Systems Corp.], Mr Carlos Augusto Rodrigues, said yesterday, after leaving the office of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, that he continues to be disturbed about the IBM project for manufacturing medium-sized computers, because he believes approval of a project that touches upon the minicomputer sector would be harmful to the market.

He emphasized that during his discussion with Minister Calmon de Sa he felt that the latter is very well informed about the computer industry, and he received from Calmon de Sa "philosophical and political" support for the COBRA undertaking. He explained that their discussion centered on industrial problems of the company he directs.

Mr Carlos Augusto Rodrigues said that COBRA already has 1,000 employees. His forecast of billing for the current year is about \$100 million, with investments of \$300 million.

Asked about the entrance of IBM into the market, the COBRA manager replied that "the type of computer it proposes to produce will in no way affect COBRA, which has entered the market to win."

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BRAZIL

CAPRE MAY APPROVE J. C. MELLO MINICOMPUTER PROJECT

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Aug 78 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--Businessman J. C. Mello has resubmitted his minicomputer project, which had been rejected by CAPRE [Coordinating Commission for Electronic Processing Activities] when that entity's plenary council chose the three domestic manufacturers who were to operate in addition to COBRA (Brazilian Computers and Systems Corp.) in the minicomputer sector.

Now, according to a highlyplaced source in CAPRE, the project resubmitted by J. C. Mello has a good chance of approval, in view of the good quality of the proposal, in a subsector that would not be sufficiently covered by minicomputer models to be manufactured by Edisa, Labo and Sharp.

The project resubmitted by J. C. Mello provides for introducing on the domestic market a type of minicomputer especially intended for control of industrial processes, a field currently covered only by COBRA.

Although the J. C. Mello proposal competes with the COBRA 700 model, CAPRE is seriously considering the possibility of approving another supplier to avoid a monopoly situation in the market, a principle also supported by CAPRE since the COBRA-IBM confrontation, when the government published a letter of intent inviting companies interested in producing minicomputers to fill a vacancy beside COBRA, an opening that eventually benefited not just one, but three new companies.

The J. C. Mello project, if approved as expected, will then be the fifth devoted to domestic manufacture of minicomputers. At first CAPRE itself was reluctant to recognize the merit of this proposal, because it did not perceive the J. C. Mello company as being capable of introducing a highly competitive product.

Hidroservice

The CAPRE presumption that J. C. Mello could not produce a good mini-computer with economies of scale evaporated as soon as that businessman became associated with the Hidroservice group.

The most recent development is that J. C. Mello has opinions favorable to his project's approval within CAPRE itself, now that it will not result in damage to Edisa, Labo and Sharp and will compete against COBRA in only a narrow range.

The model proposed by J. C. Mello contemplates application of its services in a number of industrial processes in several sectors, for example, civil construction, petrochemicals, iron and steel, electrical energy, communications and telephones, specifically.

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BRAZIL

BURROUGHS ENTRY THREATENS IBM COMPUTER MARKET MONOPOLY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Aug 78 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--IBM is about to lose the monopoly it has had in Brazil in the field of large computers, due to the entrance of Burroughs, which is already preparing to produce the big model 6800, larger and more advanced than the 148, which is widely distributed in the Brazilian market by IBM.

The Burroughs move comes at a time when IBM itself is preparing to replace the 148 with an improved model, the project for which is now being analyzed in the Coordinating Commission for Electronic Processing Activities (CAPRE).

Besides the 6800, Burroughs also sent CAPRE the project for a medium-sized computer, the 2800, to compete with the IBM "small business computers," approval of which by the CAPRE plenary council will be forthcoming only upon acceptance by the company of onerous restrictions.

The Burroughs strategy, according to specialists in the electronics sector, is to enter into close competition with IBM in introducing new large and medium-sized computers, exploiting the unfamiliarity of users with the new IBM equipment.

Burroughs hoped that IBM would lead the way with its projects so that it could then come along with its own proposals, which the company considers important for the Brazilian Government due to the high volume of exports proposed.

Advantages

To begin with, Burroughs has two big advantages over IBM. The first of these is that the IBM operation is burdensome for the Brazilian trade balance, since the company is responsible for approximately two-thirds of imported equipment and components for the electronic processing sector which are approved annually by CAPRE. In contrast, Burroughs is presenting a project for production of a large computer of the latest generation and directed toward exports.

IBM's second problem, from which Burroughs would also like to reap advantage, is in regard to the controversy created by the "small business computers," which, despite having been presented by IBM as "medium-sized," continue to interfere, according to CAPRE, in the range of operations already reserved by the government for minicomputers manufactured by domestic companies. Burroughs now comes along with the 2800, a really "medium-sized" model that does not result in the interferences disliked by CAPRE.

Even the presence of the "medium" IBM computer in CAPRE has caused evident concern on the part of Labo, Sharp and Edisa. The last of these even sent one of its directors to Brasilia in an effort to convince Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo of the importance of the domestic minicomputer projects.

Until now, IBM has been operating practically alone in Brazil as far as production of large computers is concerned, and, although the domestic market in this range cannot support two large manufacturers, the idea of transforming the nation into a great exporter in the computer field has been gaining consensus in the CAPRE plenary council. That explains the initial receptiveness to the Burroughs projects.

There is yet a third aspect that has been under consideration. It is in reference to what was called by one CAPRE source a "division of pressures." Paradoxically, the increase in pressures--from IBM on the one side, Burroughs from another, the domestic companies from another--is being viewed as a favorable factor, to the extent that it fosters establishment of a balance of forces in the market and that CAPRE is not seen as being in confrontation with just one powerful manufacturer.

8834
CSO: 5500

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

FOREIGN BROADCAST PENETRATION--Yesterday the president formed a committee which will be tasked with finding solutions to the problem created by the penetration of Uruguayan territory of radio and television broadcasts from bordering countries. The government has found it necessary to limit this penetration in order to defend our sovereignty, language, and life style. The government has decided that this is a good time for all interested organizations and bodies to analyze the problem and study possible solutions along with the government. Thus the committee will be chaired by DINARP [National Public Relations Office] director, Col Alberto Larroque and composed of two ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration] representatives, two members of the National Broadcasting Association of Uruguay, two representatives of SODRE [Official Radio-Electric Broadcasting Service] and one representative of DINARP. [Text] [Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 23 Aug 78 p 6]

CSO: 5500

LIBYA

BRIEFS

LIBYAN TV BOOSTER--This morning, the communications secretary Engineer Nuri al-Fayturi al-Madani inaugurated the microwave station and the TV booster station in Ghdamis, so as to link the Ghdamis region with the automatic telephone network in the al-Jabal al-Gharbi region. The total cost of the microwave station project in the al-Jabal al-Gharbi region, including the TV booster station, is 3 million dinars. [Text] [Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Sep 78 LD]

CSO: 5500

SYRIA

REPORT ON NEW RADIO STATION IN DAYR AL-ZAWR

Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 8 Aug 78 p 10

[Report by Salih Najjar: "New Radio Station in Dayr al-Zawr Covers Northeast Area and Large Portion of Arab Territories"]

[Excerpt] Let us talk about a very impressive realization, the project inaugurated not so long ago by Mr Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information, and which is the radio station in Dayr al-Zawr. This radio station, the minister said in his speech delivered on that historic occasion, shall transmit the nationalist voice of Syria, reflecting the basic opinions of our party and expressing the ideas and values which guide our policy, across the artificial borders separating the territories of our nation. The voice of Arab Syria actually is the pulse of the nationalist feelings in the Arab fatherland, which materializes our national relationship and incites our masses to act in accordance with the requirements of this relationship. This voice, under the history-making leadership of President Hafiz al-Assad, represents the will to stand out in the whole Arab fatherland, and the embodiment of the aspirations of our Arab nation concerning the edification of the united Arab socialist society.

When our radio station starts broadcasting, that will be a new addition to our forces, while we fight our battle against the provincialists, the promoters of partition, those who are neglectful of the Arab right, and those who cooperate with the enemies of our nation.

The nationalist standard, the minister concluded, raised by al-Assad's Syria and followed by the fighters everywhere in the vast fatherland, actually is the flag of the future, no matter how much conspiracies and false pride may increase within the Arab fatherland.

Location of the Radio Station and Completion of Some Phases of the Operation

The radio station was built on a site facing the right bank of the Euphrates River and covering an area of about 500 donums, 5 kilometers from the city of Dayr al-Zawr.

The construction work started at the beginning of 1976, and the installation of some huge equipment was completed a few days ago.

The buildings consist of:

- A. The broadcasting department, which has an operating power of about 1,500 kilowatts, i.e., two and a half times stronger than the present broadcasting station in Damascus.
- B. Electric piles department, representing a power of about 16,000 HP.
- C. Living quarters for engineers and technicians, consisting of three small apartments and one large 20-room building with a large conference room, a club room, kitchens and bathrooms.
- D. Antenna department consisting of five rooms equipped with air-conditioners.
- E. Water purification project--a huge project including a 40-HP pumping station which pumps water from the Euphrates River, with sedimentation and Chlorine-processing tanks, an elevated tank with a capacity of 160 cubic meters and ground level tanks with a capacity of 400 cubic meters.
- F. Warehouses for spare parts and fuels.

Purpose and Goal of the Establishment of the Project

The purpose of the establishment of this project is to cover the northeast zone of the Syrian Arab country, as well as a large portion of nearby Arab countries such as the Arabian Gulf states, with the Syrian broadcasting programs.

This station can send a peripheral broadcast covering the Syrian territory along the line between Homs and Hamah, also, with broadcasting programs; or it can direct the programs in the direction of Damascus, in addition to the principal orientation which we mentioned, i.e., towards Iraq and the Arabian Gulf. The program shall reach the broadcasting station through the television coverage project.

Staff of the New Broadcasting Station

The staff of the new broadcasting station consists of 76 people including full-time employees, technicians and management executives. The manager of the station is Mr Antoine Karkush, who is assisted by the following engineers: 'Abd-al-'Aziz Muslim, Ahmad al-Hasan, Riyadh Tuma and Jalal Muhammad, in addition to the young people who work at the station, and who have made praiseworthy efforts to establish this imposing edifice, of which we can be proud, since it is a national achievement, which will carry the voice of Syria to our sister Arab countries, so that the echo of the right, the struggle and the fight will come from a people which has believed in its right to live and fights for liberation and edification under the leadership of the hero of October and of the Golan Heights.

TUNISIA

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN-NIGER MEDIA COOPERATION--During a working session this morning Mustapha Masmoudi, secretary of state for information and his Niger counterpart, Daouda Diallo, decided to draw up an agreement of cooperation reflecting the wish of the two countries to exchange reports of interest to them, radio program papers and journalists, to establish a link between their news agencies, to undertake joint radio and television production and to coordinate their work in international organizations especially in the forthcoming sessions of UNESCO and the UN General Assembly. [Text] [Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD]

CSO: 4402

LACK OF MAINTENANCE, SPARE PARTS MAY CLOSE MORE TV STATIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Sep 78 p 1

[Article by Mu'azu Alhaji, Sokoto]

[Text] **SOME television stations in the country may soon close down due to inadequate maintenance and lack of spare parts for their microwave links.****For the past three days, Nigerian Television, Sokoto, has stopped transmission because its temporary mobile microwave link has broken down.**

In an interview, the Managing Director of "Zone F" of the Nigerian Television, Alhaji Adamu Augie, said the problem facing our television stations was caused by the withdrawal of services of a foreign company, "Microwave Associates", which was charged with the installation and maintenance of all television links in the country.

He said the company withdrew its services from the Nigerian Television Authority because of the delay in paying them their money.

The managing director said the delay was caused by the administrative processes of handing over the television stations to the Federal Military Government and the consequent delay in the liquidation of debts incurred by the state governments for the stations.

Alhaji Adamu, however, pointed out that most outstanding payments had already been made to the states in order to liquidate their debts while the remaining would soon be paid up.

He said unless various states paid up their debts to the company, many television stations would be forced to be using old spare parts to maintain their

microwave links up to the time when they eventually could go off the air like the Sokoto Television station.

Answering another question, Alhaji Adamu said the problem of N.T.V. Sokoto, was further compounded by the failure of Microwave Associates to construct any of the four permanent links planned for the station.

He, however, explained that they were making plans to send an engineer abroad to purchase the broken components so that the station could resume transmission as soon as possible.

The NTV "Zone F" Managing Director also disclosed that the Nigerian Television Authority was now working towards the provision of a central spare parts unit at their headquarters with branches in all the zonal headquarters.

He feared that administrative bottlenecks and lack of good storage facilities for the delicate electronic components might delay the project.

Speaking on the movement of the Nigerian Television, Sokoto, to its permanent site, Alhaji Adamu said: "From all indications, this will not come up, at least in the near future."

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

GEMENA GROUND STATION--Preliminary work on the installation of the ground station for telecommunications via satellite has got under way in Gemena. A delegation of technicians from the company, Nord France, consisting of 2 members and led by Mr Giceron, is presently engaged in this work. Prior to Gemena similar work was done at Mbandaka and Gbadolite. In addition, Citizen Namwisi ma Koyi, commissioner of the equatorial region, recently received the visit of Dr Yu, head of the Chinese medical mission to Mbandaka, in his office. Dr Yu spoke to the regional authority of the transportation difficulties encountered by the members of his team due to a lack of motor fuel on the local market; he then informed him of the Chinese medical mission's development of a glucose solution aimed at treating the sick. "This accomplishment was made possible," Dr Yu stated, "through the concern of the regional authority and the heads of the medical service." In turn, the head of regional administration told his interlocutor that, in reference to the first point, all arrangements had been made to assist the Chinese fellow workers. In this regard, he pointed out that gasoline barges were already on hand in Mbandaka. The regional commissioner expressed great delight over the glucose-serum factory in Mbandaka, for with this product, whose lack was already beginning to be severely felt on the local market, many sick people will be able to be saved. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Aug 78 p 3] 8568

CSO: 5500

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ERICSSON MOBILE TELEPHONE SYSTEM--Telecommunications enterprises in the Scandinavian countries have decided to build up a joint automatic system for mobile telephones. Sweden and Denmark have decided to buy the technical equipment from the Swedish L. M. Ericsson firm. "Norway has not yet entered into such a contract, but we expect that a decision will be made before 15 September," says department head Jena Gjerso of the NTB [Norwegian Telegraph Bureau] telecommunications directorate. According to Tidningernas Telegrambyra, the new mobile telephone system is to go into operation in 1981 and gradually replace the manual system we have now. The new system will give a motorist subscriber the same telephone service an ordinary subscriber gets. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Sep 78 Evening Ed p 21] 9266

CSO: 5500

AKEL DEPUTY ON CONTROL OF SPY RADIO STATIONS

Nicosia KHARAVGI in Greek 12 Sep 78 p 1 NC

[Text] A leftwing member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Pan-Cypriot Peace Council, Mr Giangos Potamitis, submitted to the House of Representatives on 7 September the following question:

"The government spokesman has stated that the British authorities, or the BBC, asked the Cyprus Government to allow the strengthening of the Zyyi radio station from 100 to 500 kilowatts, that the government has agreed to give this permission in exchange for 500,000 pounds sterling and other benefits and that the British authorities have made installations in the Akrotiri military base to strengthen the Zyyi radio station.

"In the concept of a man possessing common sense, the strengthening of the radio station--which will certainly cost quite a few million and for the permission of its installation alone the British authorities is paying the Cyprus Government more than 500,000 pounds--is not, of course, being carried out to entertain the Arab people in the area with Arabic folk music. Even the blind can see the neighboring areas sown all over with NATO spy stations and can smell what is hidden under the innocent sheepskin 'of the installations to strengthen the relaying of BBC programs to countries in the area.' Because of all this, the competent ministry is asked to inform the House of Representatives whether the Cyprus Government has the necessary scientific means to ascertain whether these installations in the British military base at Akrotiri or the 'reinforced' British radio station at Zyyi will not be used to carry out espionage against friendly Arab and other countries through such means as coded messages--which could even be included in music programs--and thousands of other secret means invented by the modern science of 'advanced' technology.

"And if the Cyprus Government does not have such means, doesn't it think that this step could be interpreted as an open tearing up of our declarations for the demilitarization of Cyprus, a clamorous repudiation of our neutral and friendly policy to all the countries and our torpedoing of the trust which our friends and the world would have in our declaration?"

NORWAY

OSLO TO GET NEW TELEX EXCHANGE IN 1980

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Aug 78 Evening Ed p 32

[Text] A new electronic, data-controlled Telex, exchange is to be installed in Oslo. The new exchange, which is to be put into operation during the first 6 months of 1980, will get some 6,000 line numbers. The exchange will replace the old Oslo central office and will become the principal exchange of the Norwegian Telex network, senior engineer Bjorn Sandnes of the Telex directorate has told the AFTENPOSTEN.

The exchange is the first of its type in this country, and it will represent a significant technical improvement of the Telex network.

"This is a new generation of Telex exchanges which are fully automatic and fully electronic," says Sandnes. "We have found that greater efficiency and an expansion of capacity made it necessary. The new exchange will also make it possible for us to offer our customers a number of special services.

"For example, a subscriber can feed a report in on the apparatus in case the addressee is not present. Later on, the addressee can get the report out of the apparatus. In addition, maintenance of this exchange is easier than it was on the old one," Sandnes says.

The Telex exchange that is to be constructed in Oslo will also be the principal exchange for international Telex traffic to and from Norway. Elektrisk Bureau is the enterprise which is to install it, and the exchange will cost 22 million kroner.

The Telex installation was developed in Sweden jointly by the Swedish Televerket and L. M. Ericsson. The first exchange of this type was put into operation in Malmo last fall. There are six Telex stations in this country now. At present there are no plans to build any new installations in addition to the one that is to be built in Oslo, but Sandnes expects that it will become necessary to extend the capacity of the Telex network even at other locations in this country during the 1980s.

9266
CSO: 5500

PORTUGAL

TELEPHONE COMPANY TO EXPAND SERVICE

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 78 p 1

[Text] The National Telecommunications System was the subject of a press conference by the managers of the CTT/TLP [General Administration of Post Offices, Telegraphs and Telephones/Telephone Workers of Lisbon and Porto] with two aims: to announce a larger number of telephone call boxes and a campaign for improved telephone use.

It was announced that 17 million contos will be invested in the sector before 1981, meaning considerable improvement in telephone service, with the installation of 347,500 new telephones and another 4,300 public phones.

At the same time, as we report in detail on page 8, the CTT/TLP will launch a publicity campaign. The campaign, announced yesterday, is to educate telephone users on the best way to use them, with the slogan: "Help us to serve you better, by using the telephone properly."

Other important projects in the telecommunications sector involve the construction and enlargement of 296 buildings, and also include the plan for improvement of the National Telecommunications System, the building and enlargement of 110 stations in Lisbon and Porto, and expansion of the capacity of local, regional, interurban and international networks. It is also noted that the National Telephone System will be completely automated in 1981.

6362

CSO: 5500

PORTUGAL

USE OF CITIZENS' BAND REGULATED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 78 p 8

[Text] The DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, No 157, 3d Series, 11 July, publishes the regulations approved by the Administrative Council of the Postal and Telecommunications of Portugal for the use of radio-telephone equipment from 26,960 to 27,410 megahertz. This range of frequencies is popularly and internationally known as "citizens' band" (11 meters). The instruments do not exceed 5 watts in power and most of them are the familiar "walkie-talkies."

According to the regulations, use of this band depends on CTT [General Administration of Post Offices, Telegraphs and Telephones] approval of the equipment, grant of a user's license and semiannual payment of a user's tax.

Approval of the type of equipment will be obtained through CTT testing, which manufacturers, importers or marketers must request. The test will be valid for all equipment identified as being of the same model and with equivalent technical characteristics. Tests for approval may also be requested by individuals in cases where equipment of the type has not yet been approved.

Authorized Frequencies

The regulation authorizes the use of channels between the frequencies of 26.965 and 27.405 megahertz (channels 1 to 40). Intercalary frequencies 26.995, 27.05, 27.95, 27.145 and 27.195 megahertz are reserved for remote control. As is the case with several countries, channel 9 (27.065 megahertz) may eventually be reserved for emergency communications, namely those relating to urgent cases involving the security of human lives, protection of property or assistance to motorists.

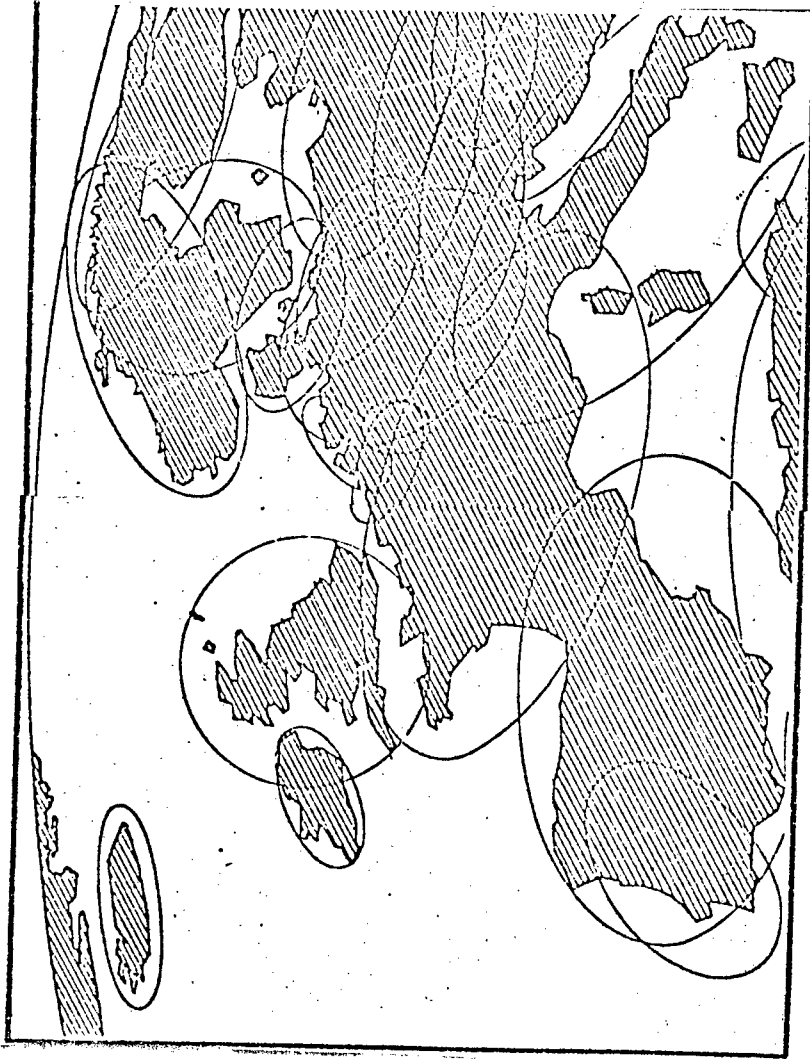


Illustration of the approximate coverage of the optimum circular or elliptical beam coverage for some of the West European countries to be served, as of 1985, by the geostationary satellite and by direct radio broadcasting.

Broadcast classes corresponding to AM (amplitude modification), SSB (single side band, upper or lower) and FM (frequency modulation) are authorized, limited to apparent powers of 5 watts (AM and FM) and 15 watts (SSB).

In cases where equipment creates interference detrimental to local reception of broadcasting services (radio or TV), sufficient filters to end such interference must be installed.

Granting of Licenses

No equipment may be used in this range of frequencies without prior application for CTT licensing and payment of the fixed fees. Application for a license must be accompanied by a criminal registry certificate.

Licenses will be granted only to Portuguese citizens over 15 years of age, who are not listed on the criminal register for any major conviction. Foreigners may be licensed only if they maintain a permanent residence and conduct their activity in this country. Minors under the age of 16 may use the equipment on responsibility of the license holder.

Licenses will be valid for 5 years, and the equipment may be used for recreational or commercial purposes.

The regulation provides that each instrument will be given a call designation from the international series assigned to Portugal. The use of "service designations" proposed by the user is permitted, however.

"Citizens' band" equipment may be used for either stationary or mobile service (except in airplanes) and may be of the portable or permanently installed type. Musical broadcasts, reproduction of radio broadcasts, use of morally offensive words and all broadcasts that could be considered similar to or in competition with those which are the monopoly of the state are prohibited.

Fines for violations of the regulation range from 500 to 25,000 escudos.

Rates

The rates fixed for the use of the "citizens' band" are as follows: testing for approval of the type of equipment, 1,000 escudos; certificate of approval, 100 escudos; license, 150 escudos; use tax, varies according to power, from 600 to 1,500 escudos for 6 months.

6362

CSO: 5500

PORTUGAL

RTP PREPARES FOR 1980'S TECHNOLOGY

Lisbon EXPRESSO In Portuguese 8 Jul 78 p 4

[Article by Almeida Perucho]

[Text] The 1980's will be a challenge for television and radio in Portugal, bearing in mind that in 1985 the nation's territory will be covered by a satellite with a geostationary [synchronous] orbit and direct transmission, permitting an increased number of channels available for programming (four new television channels and one radio channel, the latter capable of carrying up to 25 programs, including stereophonic or quadrophonic ones). The satellite will also allow for improvement and expansion of the entire telecommunications system.

In this context, this week's EBU election in Athens takes on particular importance for the RTP [Portuguese Radio-Television System]. Joao Soares Louro was elected to the administrative council of the EBU for the 4-year term from 1979 to 1982. Winning 59 of 60 possible votes, the president of the Administrative Council of the RTP was elected during the working meeting of the EBU, in which 180 delegates participated (representing 80 radio and television stations, as well as stations in African, Asian, East European, Latin American and Arab countries).

The Portuguese delegation (besides Soares Louro, it included Maj Joao Figueiredo, president of the Administrative Council of the RDB [Portuguese Broadcasting System]) was also honored to see their seconding of the candidacy of Jean Autin, the new president of the EBU, approved.

With the new generation of geostationary satellites, competition in terms of quantity and quality will take on new dimensions. This is because the elliptical beam emitted by the satellite, which will cover Portugal's continental area, will cover a small part of northern Spain (another beam with the same four television channels and one radio channel will cover Madeira and the Azores), while another elliptical beam, likewise emitted from the satellite, which will cover all of Spain's territory, will create zones of overlap covering almost all of Portugal's territory and some French territory.

However, at the outset a technical requirement could hamper--but not prevent--reception of Spain's four television channels in the zone of overlap with Portuguese territory and vice versa. In order to avoid interference in the broadcasting zones that are common to the Portuguese and Spanish beams, the satellite utilization plan negotiated in Geneva in February 1977 (Engineer Franco Dias of the RTP attended that meeting) provides for the possibility of their separation, thus limiting the introduction of such issues as those relating to author's rights, advertizing and cultural and programming levels.

Meanwhile, the RTP, the country's only existing television station, is proceeding with its reorganization, looking toward the future restructuring (which we have been reporting in detail in recent weeks), but is waiting until the government reaches a decision on pending questions (fairly simple ones, compared with others), namely those related to the statutes of the enterprise, the Television and Radio Laws and so on.

RTI Also Preparing For 1980's

The RTI [expansion unknown], however, the cooperative association created at the end of this April for the purpose of setting up a television broadcasting station here, is waiting for the court to rule on a suit it has brought against the state, seeking public clarification of the government's informal action declaring the RTI unconstitutional and banning the installation of any television transmitter which is not state-owned.

As we learned from Tomas Rosa, president of the Directive Council of the RTI, the association is preparing a replication to the Public Ministry, based on the opinion of a recognized constitutionalist and CDS [Social Democratic Center Party] deputy, seeking to establish that the terms of the constitution allow for the existence of a television station under cooperative ownership.

Pending the court ruling (which is expected before the next court recess), and again according to Tomas Rosa, the RTI has given first priority to soliciting new founding associates (expanding the number from 25 to 150) and acquiring temporary facilities.

In the former instance, new associates have already been approved. Prominent among them are Vasco de Melo, of the CIP [Portuguese Industry Confederation], and other well-known figures of the entertainment world, namely from TV. Regarding facilities, some provisional possibilities are being studied, pending the acquisition of the necessary capital to build the planned RTI Palace, to be located in Odivelas and integrated within a sophisticated urban complex.

According to Tomas Rosa, the RTI's second priority is to define the RTI's goals up to 1980 and for the decade to follow.

For now the RTI is open to the possibility of renting channels within the RTP and the RDP. EXPRESSO has learned the possibility is being studied of granting the RTI the right to use RDP-3 (a commercial channel comprising the defunct Associated Broadcasters of Lisbon, Radio Graca and Radio Voice of Lisbon).

Church Against State TV

Defense of an independent television station in the form of a cooperative association appears to have won the blessing of the church. In fact, in the June-July issue of LAIKOS, the Bulletin of the National Secretariat of the Leigos Apostolate, there is an article entitled "Free TV: Privilege or Right." It clearly defends the principle that "there is no argument that can justify the abolition of freedom of information," and that "no one should be allowed to forget that without freedom of information there is no freedom of thought, and no one can ignore that thought and human freedom are the same."

It is noted that the Vatican (also a member of the EBU) is one of the warmest supporters of the above-mentioned geostationary direct broadcasting satellite, and that it will also come to have, perhaps at the end of 1980 or early 1981, four television channels and one radio channel from the experimental and preoperational satellite that the European Space Agency, in collaboration with the EBU, is planning to put in orbit at that time.

The new satellite will also be prepared to meet new transmission standards, allowing high-quality reception in receiver-projectors with 1 by 2 meter screens, stereophonic sound and 1,000-line television images (presently 625 lines in Europe), with fine definition, all of which downgrades the political "war" over which color TV system to adopt, the German PAL or the French SECAM.

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CSO: 5500

END