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Ottawa Firm Building Instrument for Soviet Satellite

55200027 Ottawa THE OTTAWA CITIZEN in English
27 Feb 88 p F6

[Text] Toronto (CP)—Canadian Astronautics, an Ottawa firm that does considerable business with NASA and the defence industry, is performing a delicate balancing act by building an instrument that is going to fly on a Soviet satellite.

In fact, at first in a recent interview, James Pocklington, vice-president of business development for Canadian Astronautics, denied knowledge of the ultimate fate of the \$4.5-million ultraviolet imager his company is building.

"We don't know where it is going," he said. "It is none of our business if the National Research Council puts it on a Soviet satellite, or a French satellite or whatever."

When he told that press releases appeared six months ago saying his company was working on the device, which the research council will place on the Soviet 1990 Interball satellite, he relented a little.

He concedes that the imager—whose scientific purpose is to measure the aurora borealis, commonly known as the northern lights—is going to the Soviet Union, but says Canadian Astronautics is having absolutely nothing to do with it going there.

"We provide the imager to the NRC, if they can't get COCOM approval, that is their problem."

COCOM—the Committee for Multilateral Export Control—is an organization of North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries plus Japan that regulates trade with East bloc nations.

Canadian Astronautics initially approached the deal with a great deal of trepidation, he admitted.

"We were concerned, could it be looked at in the wrong light," Pocklington said. "What would it be perceived as by our other customers and the world?"

To find out, the company approached its customers, which include Israel, the European Space, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and various military establishments in the West.

It got what Pocklington characterizes as "a mixed reaction."

Leroy Cogger, a University of Calgary physicist who is the principal scientist on the project, said that the Department of External Affairs also had mixed reactions.

"Some said, we don't want to be dealing with the Soviets, those bad guys, and others said, this is the thing we ought to be doing," he said.

On the other hand, the company decided "if we didn't do it, somebody else would," Pocklington said.

In any case, after determining that the device did not seem to contain any technology that could be used for military purposes, his company made several special provisions in its agreement with the research council, he said.

Roy VanKoughnett, director of space research operations at the research council, who has been active in the negotiations over Interball, said the Soviets have bent over backwards to allay any fears that they would even be looking at the imager.

They have agreed orally that seals can be put on the machine and that these can be inspected as close to the actual launch time as is humanly possible.

The contract between the research council and Canadian Astronautics mentions nothing about the Soviet mission, VanKoughnett said, adding that CAL did not wish to highlight their involvement in the project and the council agreed to help them accomplish that.

/9274

New Satellite Praised as 'Breakthrough'
OW241010 Beijing XINHUA in English
0954 GMT 24 Mar 88

["New Satellite Doubles Communications Capacity"—
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA)—A new satellite placed into orbit yesterday has been hailed as a breakthrough that will double China's domestic satellite communications capacity.

"The successful launching of the satellite has ushered in a new era in which one billion Chinese people throughout China's 9.6 million square kilometers can share the scientific fruits of China's astronautics industry," said Sun Jiadong, vice-minister of astronautics industry.

The satellite was positioned at 87.5 degrees east longitude at 13:02 March 23.

Sun said the satellite can meet the needs of domestic telephone communications and transmission of different channels by China central television.

The satellite is the third launched by the "Long March 3" rocket since April, 1984, and is more precisely fixed than the previous practical communications satellite sent up on February 1st, 1986.

Its designed life is 4.5 Years compared with three years for its predecessor thanks to new innovative energy packs developed by Chinese researchers.

Smaller earth receivers are needed with this satellite than previous ones. Before, the receivers were 4.5-6 Meters in diameter. Now they only need to be 3-4.5 metres.

BERMUDA

More Details on Fiber Cable To Link UK, U.S., Erie, Bermuda

55400032 Hamilton *THE ROYAL GAZETTE* in
English 10 Feb 88 p 20

[Article: "Construction Under Way on Fibre Cable Building"]

[Text] Construction has already started on the \$1.4 million building which will house the terminal equipment for the transatlantic fibre optic cable system which Cable and Wireless is laying across the Atlantic Ocean.

Cable and Wireless expects DeCosta Construction Ltd. to finish the 4,500-square-foot building at the telecommunication company's teleport in Devonshire by August 26.

The one-storey building will have its own no-break power supply, stand-by generator and automatic fire detection and suppression systems.

The transatlantic fibre optic cable system is owned by Private Trans-Atlantic Telecommunications, (PTAT), a joint venture of Cable and Wireless in the UK and PTAT Systems Inc. in the US.

The fibre optic cable system called PTAT-1 will start in the UK and run to the US. There will be a branch line heading north to Ireland and a second branch line farther west heading south to Bermuda.

Total cost for the project is expected to be in the region of \$400 million.

Cable and Wireless expects the system to be up and running by July 1989.

When the system is finished, Bermuda will have its first all digital international optic fibre cable system.

Optical fibre carries signals as pulses of light. Even though optical fibre costs more, it can handle more traffic than the conventional copper wire. Optical fibre is also immune to electrical interference, is harder to intercept and needs fewer signal repeaters.

The optical fibre cable will keep Bermuda's telecommunications systems in step with those in the UK and the US, said Mr. Cornell Fox, marketing manager for Cable and Wireless.

"That may help Bermuda attract more international business," he said yesterday.

The fibre optic cable will have the capacity to handle more calls than Island residents and companies will be making in the near future, he said.

He said that the cable will also be able to bring in video signals giving Cable and Wireless an alternate to its Standard A Earth Station in Devonshire.

"That could mean fewer business trips as international companies may start using video conferencing more," he said.

He said that Cable and Wireless had no plans to build a teleconferencing studio.

In the US PTAT-1 will link up with domestic lines at PTAT's gateways in Philadelphia and New York.

The submarine terminal will be built in New Jersey with a dedicated fibre optic line linking it with the two gateways.

In the UK, PTAT-1 will come ashore at a station now being built in Brea, Somerset, on the west coast of England. From there the cable will connect with communications facilities run by Mercury Communications Ltd., the wholly-owned subsidiary of Cable and Wireless.

/12223

JAMAICA

Telecommunications Pact Signed With UK, U.S. Firms

55400033 Port-of-Spain *SUNDAY GUARDIAN* in
English 21 Feb 88 p 4

[Article: "Jamaica Signs \$8M Telecom Venture"]

[Text] Kingston, Cana—Two of the world's major telecommunications companies and a Jamaican firm have signed a joint venture agreement for a new operation that will provide business telecommunications services to business customers from this Caribbean island.

Partners in the (US)\$8.5 million venture, called Jamaica Digiport International Ltd, are American Telephone and Telegraph (ATT), the British firm Cable and Wireless, and Telecommunications of Jamaica (TOJ).

The agreement was signed on Friday.

Data Entry

TOJ, the majority government-owned operation in which Cable and Wireless has a 39 percent share, is the holding company for the Jamaica Telephone Company and Jamaica International Telecommunications (Jamin-tel), which runs the island's external communications.

The venture replaces one which Jamaica had been promoting for several years, involving the government, a company called Teleport International out of Virginia, USA, and Japanese investors.

Prime Minister, Edward Seaga, confirmed on Friday that the old venture had collapsed largely because it was "technically deficient."

The new venture is owned 35 percent each by Cable and Wireless and ATT, and 30 percent by the TOJ. It will be managed and marketed by ATT.

Digiport will be a sort of industrial estate for data entry operations, and it will also provide voice, facsimile and video services.

/12223

International Digital Telecom Joint Venture Established

55400035 Kingston *THE DAILY GLEANER* in English
20 Feb 88 p 3

[Excerpts] A shareholders agreement was signed yesterday at Jamaica House for the establishment of Jamaica Digiport International Ltd. (JDI), a joint venture company which will provide specialised international digital telecommunications services between Jamaica and the rest of the world.

Under a special licence which will come into effect on May 1, the JDI will be licensed by the Government to provide high-quality, high-speed international services to customers in the local Free Zones. These services include toll-free calling and international long-distance services in data entry, information-processing, reservations and telemarketing operations.

The partners in the venture are Telecommunications Jamaica, Ltd., the holding company for Jamintel and the Jamaica Telephone Co., with 30 percent of the shares; American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) with 35 percent; and Cable and Wireless with 35 percent.

The investment involved is US\$8.5 million (J\$46.75). The company will be initially located in the Montego Bay Free Zone, using the earth station in that city then via Intelsat space segment (augmented by proposed fibre optic cable after 1990) into AT&T's network in the United States.

It has an employment potential of at least 2,000 jobs within five years. It will not infringe on the regular long-line service of the JTCO and Jamintel. Marketing will be done by AT&T which will share technical operations with the JTCO.

Customers will include persons needing data entry operations, tele-marketing, airline and hotel reservations and offshore office services.

At the signing, Prime Minister Edward Seaga, said the arrangement between two of the largest companies in telecommunications, in co-operation with the Jamaican telecommunications network, would ensure the highest quality of service to attract overseas customers.

It would bring to Jamaica the most modern high-speed telecommunications available for the provision of specialised international services in data, voice, facsimile and video.

"The intention is to enable overseas corporations, particularly in North America, which have an abundance of data to be processed from manual into computer, to forward these documents to Jamaica where the data entry can be carried out on a more competitive basis, while providing considerable employment here," Mr. Seaga said.

08309

INDIA

Gandhi Inaugurates Arunachal Satellite Station

*BK040828 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0730 GMT 4 Apr 88*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today inaugurated a satellite earth station at Anini in Arunachal Pradesh. He spoke to the communications minister, Mr Vasant Sathe, in New Delhi. The 86-lakh-rupee station links this remote border district of the state with the rest of the country. Earlier, Mr Gandhi was given a warm welcome by tribals on his arrival to Arunachal Pradesh. The prime minister spoke to villagers about their problems. Speaking at a function, Mr Gandhi called for a fresh look at various schemes for people living in far-flung and thinly populated areas.

During his stay in Arunachal Pradesh, the prime minister will lay the foundation stone of the 405-megawatts Ranga Nadi hydel [hydroelectricity] project near (Yazali) in lower Subansiri District. The 355-crore-rupee project will be one of the largest in the northeastern region. Mr Gandhi will also lay the foundation stone of a bridge over Siang River at Pasighat. Earlier, the prime minister was received at Mohanbari Airport in Assam on his way to Arunachal Pradesh. The Arunachal Pradesh chief minister, Mr Gegong Apang, and the Assam home minister, Mr Brigu Kumar Phukan, were among those present at the airport.

INSAT-1C Satellite Slated for July Launch

*BK050914 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 5 Apr 88*

[Text] INSAT-1C is to be put into orbit by Ariane launcher in early July. The chairman of the space commission, Professor U. R. Rao, has said that the satellite will be moved to the launch pad at Kourou in French Guyana in South America next month. The satellite, an in-orbit spare for INSAT-1B, will undergo pre-launch checkouts for 55 days. Professor Rao said the design of INSAT-1D will be finalized this month. He said the augmented satellite launch vehicle is scheduled for launch in May.

Gandhi, Advisers Discuss Role of Television

*55500094 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
20 Feb 88 p 3*

[Text] New Delhi, 19 February—Issues like software planning on Doordarshan, the credibility of news and current affairs programmes, creative freedom for producers and decentralisation, figures prominently at a meeting between the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and several media experts, held earlier this week.

The informal meeting was attended by experts like Prof P.C. Joshi, who headed a working group on software for Doordarshan, Mr S.S. Grill, former secretary of the

information and broadcasting ministry, Mrs Amita Malik, Mr Shyam Benegal, Mr Amol Palekar, Mr Anil Kharkar, Mr N.V.K. Murthy, Mr Alyque Padamsee and Mrs Rami Chhabra.

On the government side, those present were the secretary of the I and B ministry, Mr Gopi Arora, Mr Mani Shankar Aiyar and Mr Suman Dubey.

The discussion was thrown open by the prime minister when he asked the experts for their comments on the role of television in national life.

Television for Whom?

Several experts asked: "Television for whom?" They pointed out that in the current scenario, since television was projecting very elitist concerns, the issue of software assumed great importance.

Though Doordarshan was a government-controlled medium, supported by public funds, it has been virtually taken over by commercial and consumerist interests, they said.

It was emphasised that it was not enough to improve the quality of programmes. Doordarshan should get its social priorities right. It was an obligation of the media to cater to the needs of the weaker sections of Indian society, it was said.

Joshi Report

This point has been very exhaustively dealt with by the Joshi committee report, which says that "software planning must be utilised as a means for preventing the appropriation of television by the emerging forces of commercialism and consumerism."

It is learnt that Mr Gandhi gave an assurance at this meeting that steps would be taken soon to implement the recommendations of the Joshi committee report.

Mr Gandhi was non-committal on the issue of programme content, but said firmly that the system should be made more responsive to criticism.

He said that he wanted television producers to travel, talk to various people about their problems and highlight them in their programmes. However, all criticism should be constructive, he added.

One expert pointed out that Indian television was not based on any model of communication. Another expert disagreed, saying that the Indian model was "Television for development," as outlined by Dr Vikram Sarabhai, who wanted television to go to the villages.

The prime minister, while agreeing that it was vital that television should reach the villages, wondered about who would maintain it, unless the whole community took responsibility for it.

Unequal Access

He said that he fully appreciated the problem of unequal access to television and admitted that the government's efforts in reaching out to villages through television had not succeeded.

Mr Gandhi agreed that the government had neglected the area of production facilities in Doordarshan. That is why it had to depend so much on private studios and producers for its programmes.

He is reported to have asked the experts whether it was correct to have separate programmes for urban and rural areas instead of taking an integrated view of society.

When it was pointed out that television was a powerful medium to change values, Mr Gandhi added "Also to preserve values."

"Programmes could not be made to order," and the producers should be left free to experiment it was said. The system should not be constraint-ridden.

The prime minister was also noncommittal on the question of decentralisation. Experts said that programmes with area, region language and people specificity, should not be produced from Delhi alone.

Rajiv Darshan

On the over-exposure of Mr Gandhi on Doordarshan, he reportedly stated that despite his telling the producers not to focus on him all the time, they continued to do so.

When someone objected to the telecast "Ramayana" on the grounds that India was a multi-religious country, Mr Gandhi said that the fact that millions of people were moved by it automatically gave it a certificate.

Almost everyone agreed that the controversial serial "Tamas" had an educative value and that it was good that Doordarshan had shown it.

/12232

Minister Tells Panel of Communications Improvements

55500093 *Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English*
17 Feb 88 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, 16 February—Six emergency communications terminals have been deployed at strategic locations for meeting urgent requirements of communications.

This was disclosed by Mr Vasant Sathe, Union minister of communications, while addressing the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of MPs attached to his ministry.

He said that four main new earth stations located along with the existing ones at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been commissioned via the leased intelsat transponder.

These stations would switch over to INSAT-IC when it is launched and commissioned during the latter half of 1988.

The minister announced that the Union ministry of finance had cleared cases relating to the opening of 711 extra-departmental branch offices as part of the seventh plan scheme of expansion of the postal network. This was in addition to the sanction for opening of 269 post offices during the current financial year.

Mr Sathe told the committee that out of the total 446 district headquarters in the country, 256 district headquarters have been provided with STD facility till December end.

A total of 458 stations in the country had national and international subscriber dialing facilities. He said that the international subscriber dialing service was now available to 164 foreign destinations.

He mentioned the work being done by the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT). He said that C-DOT was engaged in the task of developing an indigenous electronic switching system.

/12232

French Telecom Giant Seeks Indian Technology

55500088 *New Delhi PATRIOT in English* 3 Feb 88 p 1

[Article by M.K. Kaul]

[Text] CIT-Alcatel, the transnational telecom giant is keen to buy the indigenously developed telecommunication technology of the public sector Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DoT).

And it has told the C-DoT that it wants to try the Indian telephone technology in its most prestigious telephone network of Paris.

Interestingly, barely a decade ago it was the same transnational whose technology, E 10 B, India had purchased to set up the country's "most sophisticated" digital telecom equipment plant at Mankapur in UP—a unit of the public sector Indian Telephone Industries—at an enormous cost running into hundreds of crores of rupees.

CIT-Alcatel, which first expressed the desire for import of the C-DoT's technology at the international Telecom-87 exhibition around August-September, has now sent two formal letters in this regard.

The C-DoT, which indeed is proud of the request, however, has not given its consent yet. "We are considering it," C-DoT executive director G.B. Meemamsi told this correspondent in an exclusive interview.

"It has done us proud but credit goes to the country which gave us support and confidence to tread on somewhat risky path," added Mr Meemamsi.

Another feather in the C-DoT's cap is the interest shown by a number of developing countries in its technology. Nepal, which has a telephone system based on the advanced western technology, has sought two 'rural automatic exchanges' or RAX in short, for its capital.

Sometime this month, said Mr Meemamsi, an advance action team would be sent to Nepal to "study" the network there for the "smooth marriage" of the two technologies.

CIT-Alcatel and Nepal both have shown interest for RAX 128 Port and 512 Port. The 128 Port rural exchange, which was installed in July 1986 at Kitur in Karnataka, has not so far created any functional problem. It does not need airconditioning, which is a must for all imported telecom technologies. A second unit has been functioning in a remote MP village, Churhat, for over a year without any problems.

Recently the C-DoT put on trial its digital 512 Port exchange at Delhi Cantonment.

Both these exchanges, said Mr Meemamsi, are first of their kind in the world, for their size and sturdiness. The smallest "economically feasible" telephone exchange produced by the CIT-Alcatel is 4,000 Port and totally "unsuitable" for the humid conditions.

Mr Meemamsi, however, felt it would be unfair to make a comparison between the French-based CIT-Alcatel's products and C-DoT's rural exchanges as both were of a different genre.

However, he felt the comparison could be between C-DoT 4,000 Port digital exchange and that of the French-based company's E 10 B technology.

C-DoT technology is hard-wording. It is meant for India's hinterlands where over 75 per cent people live. For instance, its RAX is made for environments with high temperatures, dust and no airconditioning. It is easy to install, use and maintain, thus avoiding super-skilled manpower in the rural areas.

The E 10 B has 250 cards compared to 32 of the C-DoT. These cards form the core of the modern exchanges. Since the number of such cards is very low it means less space and far easy manufacturing process and maintenance.

/12913

Asian Electronics Union Holds Delhi Seminar

Indian Network Approved

55500092 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
14 Feb 88 p 10

[Text] New Delhi, 13 February (PTI)—A Rs 2,000-crore project to develop a dense network of telecommunication facilities throughout the country has been approved by the finance ministry.

Disclosing this at an international seminar on "regional cooperation in industry and technology" here, the communication secretary, Mr D.K. Sangal said that Rs 1,500 crores would be spent only on purchase of various types of equipment and, the rest of the amount would be utilised for laying down infrastructure during the year 1988-89.

Mr Sangal said that the government had been making conscious efforts to improve the communication facilities which is the backbone of industrial development and its vital in integrating the rural areas with the mainstream of national development.

Asian Cooperation

The Union finance minister, Mr N. D. Tiwari, urged Asian countries to set up joint ventures in the field of electronics to boost their industrial activity and optimise international marketing operations.

Inaugurating the seminar Mr Tiwari said "it is certainly not possible for any country to be totally self-reliant and regional interdependence has, therefore, to be strengthened and this is possible only through regional cooperation, through setting up of cost effective production facilities of different products in various countries and optimising international marketing operations."

Mr Tiwari said all efforts should be made to make available consumer goods to the common people at reasonable price. This would, of course, require establishing a larger base of production facilities, which could be done only through well planned regional cooperation.

In developed countries, the minister said, electronics has played a key role in improving the quality of life due to increased usage and availability of electronic products at prices within the reach of the common man. It has also played a role in increasing the yield in the agricultural and the industrial sector, improving the health through proper monitoring and diagnosis.

The minister said Japan has recently taken steps to invest about \$U.S.600 million in Thailand for setting up production of various electronics and telecommunication projects.

Similar steps must be taken by Asian countries, he said. However, the minister cautioned that one needs to have very clear objectives in such an endeavor.

"We must, optimise our resources so as to get maximum output, both in terms of profit and increasing per capita income. This, in turn, will result in improving the quality of life," Mr Tiwari said.

Over 200 experts from 15 countries representing industrialists, technologists, scientists and bureaucrats are attending the 2-day conference organised by the Department of Electronics and telecommunication engineers.

India Offers Facilities

55500092 *New Delhi PATRIOT in English*
14 Feb 88 p 9

[Text] The establishment of a task force to identify, the strengths and weaknesses of member countries, as well as opportunities available in each country and creation of a data bank are the two major recommendations of the Asian Electronics Union's regional seminar that concluded in the Capital on Saturday.

These and a host of other suggestions have been made by the four technical sessions of the seminar on "Regional Cooperation in Electronics and Telecommunications" held under the aegis of the 10th General Assembly of the Asian Electronics Union.

The task force to be created is to address itself to technological forecast for the region and identify gap areas in production.

The data bank is to be set up at the AEU headquarters in Japan, for covering such areas as demographic and market information, status of the electronics industry, R&D activities, future technological projections and availabilities of materials.

Newly elected president of the AEU K.P.P Nambiar in his observations during the concluding session assured delegates of the member countries that he would spare no effort in revitalising the AEU through a special group and new programmes for technology development.

He also assured delegates that the recommendations of the seminar would be speedily implemented.

The unanimous opinion of the delegates to the 2-day seminar and the 1-day 10th General Assembly of the AEU was that keeping in mind the relative strength of various countries, seminars and training programmes should be held for the member countries.

For the benefit of member countries India has specifically offered the following facilities.

(i) Manpower training through educational institutions, testing and calibration laboratories, soldering workshops, video teleteach programmes and centres for electronics design and technology (CEDTs).

(ii) Data base build-up.

(iii) Assistance in setting up industrial estates and related project reports.

(iv) Visit of technical teams for exploring means for strengthening regional cooperation and independent testing and inspection (including calibration) expertise and services.

Major recommendations of the four technical sessions on consumer Electronics. Components and technology, computers and information technology, and telecommunications are:

Evolution of common standards for drawing upon each other's resources for faster development and increase in material trade.

Pooling of expertise for planning, operation and maintenance of telecommunication networks in new technologies and rural technologies.

Evolution of a mechanism for overcoming shortages of components.

Constitution of a sub-group for identifying areas of subcontracting and complementation.

Setting up of institute of information to impart training in higher skill.

Use of space as a vehicle for regional cooperation especially in areas relating to remote sensing for identification of natural resources.

Cooperation between AEU and UNIDO in the preparation of a directory containing information on sources of technology, supply and capabilities of each country, etc.

/12232

Pressure Mounts for Telecom Imports From Japan

55500091 *Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English*
13 Feb 88 p 1

[Article by Bharat Bhushan]

[Text] New Delhi, 12 February—Pressure is being mounted on the department of electronics to clear the import of 33,200 lines of small-sized electronic telephone exchange from Japan.

The department has already turned down the request to import these exchanges. The exchanges are of the type NEAX-61S and are manufactured by NEC of Japan.

The import, costing Japanese yen 1,050 million (FOB), was to be financed out of Japanese credit. The landed cost of the equipment is estimated to be about Rs 20 crores.

It is reliably learnt that now the department of electronics is under pressure to reverse its earlier decision. This is being done at a time when an indigenous technology for small electronic telephone exchanges is almost ready within the country.

A 512-port exchange which serves the same functions as the NEAX-61S exchange has been designed indigenously by the centre for development of telematics (C-DOT) and is being tested at the Delhi cantonment telephone exchange.

The permission for importing Japanese exchanges had been refused on three grounds.

In May 1986, the department of electronics had given all the clearances for the import of telephone exchange lines based on the requirements submitted by the ministry of telecommunications. These requirements were based on the projected shortfall in the production of telecom equipment in the country and also included 30,800 lines of NEAX-61S exchanges from Japan.

Now, less than 2 years later, a demand is being made to import equipment over and above the projected requirement for the seventh plan by the department of telecom.

The second reason why the import proposal was rejected is that it contains some hidden imports which would only surface at a future date. Apparently, it is the normal practice of the department of telecommunications to get import clearance for various types of exchanges and then ask for further imports a couple of years later for expansion of the existing exchanges as well as for inter-connecting equipment.

Thus, if an import clearance is granted now, then the government would be compelled to allow further imports of the same type of exchanges a few years later.

However, the most compelling reason for not allowing the import of small exchanges from Japan is that it would take up to a year from the day the exchanges are order before they become operational. And within this time-frame the indigenous 512-port exchange can itself be produced within the country. Indeed, the 512-port C-DOT exchange is expected to be fully ready for production by September this year.

Opting in favour of indigenous technology would have three distinct advantages. First, at about Rs 4,000 a line the indigenous small exchange would be one-third

cheaper than the Japanese exchange which costs about Rs 6,000 per line. Secondly, 60 percent of the components of the C-DOT exchanges are indigenous. And lastly, there is no hidden import component in the indigenous option.

Besides, the production licences for the 512-port exchange have already been issued to Indian Telephone Industries and 14 state electronics corporations. All that is needed to start production planning now so that small electronic telephone exchanges can be made available within the country itself.

Experts believe that the small exchanges will be ready for delivery by mid-1989 if the requisite clearances are given in time and production planning exercises begin in earnest. However, this would entail saying "no" to the imports of Japanese exchanges.

/12232

Mobile Telephone Plans Revived Under Pressure
55500087 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
3 Feb 88 pp 1, 9

[Article by Bharat Bhushan. Words in italics as published.]

[Text] The car telephones plan, which was apparently dropped by the government last August under public pressure, seems to have been revived.

During his recent visit to Stockholm, the Prime Minister evinced keen interest in the activities of Ericsson, a private Swedish telecommunications company.

In fact, he dialled Mr D.K. Sangal, the telecommunications secretary, in India on a mobile telephone manufactured by Ericsson. As it happened, he was not at home and his wife was surprised by the Prime Minister calling from Stockholm to test the device.

Observers here feel that this action of the Prime Minister was the direct result of successful lobbying by those close to him to revive the mobile telephones plan. The plan, it might be recalled, had been shelved last August after much public criticism. Even Mr Sam Pitroda, telecom adviser to the Prime Minister, had opposed it but the "import lobby," it would seem does not believe in taking "no" for an answer.

That this might well be the case is also evident from the fact that while Mr Gandhi tested the mobile (cellular) phone on 24 January, two days later the London-based *Financial Times* reported that Ericsson was close to winning a Swedish kroner 60 million (5.5 million pounds) contract to supply a mobile telephone system to India.

The report by the newspaper's Stockholm correspondent claims that "the deal could open the door to several large contracts for mobile telephone and public telecom equipment this year."

The report goes on to say that Ericsson, Motorola of the U.S. and NEC of Japan have been short-listed to supply a mobile telephone system in Bombay for 5,000 subscribers. The report clearly states that "the initial deal is likely to lead to further contracts as the mobile telephone system is built up. The Swedish equipment is regarded as the favourite from the technical point of view."

Mobile Phones

It claims that the contract is regarded as a "door-opener" to the expanding Indian mobile telephone market. New Delhi has plans to set up mobile telephone systems in 14 major cities. The report further claims that Ericsson is intending to submit its axe switching equipment for the eight large trunk exchanges and for four international exchanges for which tenders have been invited. These exchanges apparently are part of the projects to be financed by the Asian Development Bank.

Telecom experts here are aghast at the fact that the Prime Minister should have played into the hands of Ericsson at a time when it is a contender for a number of telecom projects in India. They also object to the mobile phones plan and are questioning the propriety of the decision of the Prime Minister to test Ericsson's telephone.

Thus a senior telecom engineer, who insisted on anonymity, said: "All of us are asked by telecom companies to visit their establishments abroad. But we do not jump at these invitations. Why then should the Prime Minister test Ericsson's telephones and lend the mobile phones project a credibility that it most certainly does not deserve?"

Telecom experts argue that not only is there no clearly demonstrable market for mobile telephones, the plan itself is so expensive that it raises serious questions about the utilisation of limited resources. They claim that mobile phones require complete rewriting of software in exchanges.

If the government can demonstrate the pressing need for these mobile phones, they say that an attempt can be made to develop them within the country in the next few years. "But where is the need to rush to Ericsson?" they ask.

Most of them are convinced that Ericsson's public relations coup involving Mr Rajiv Gandhi in Stockholm is only the thin end of the wedge. This is likely to be followed by strong pleas for telecom imports where Ericsson, by virtue of its access to the Prime Minister may have an obvious lead.

But that has surprised observers is the fact that someone liaising for Ericsson should have got so close to the Prime Minister. And that, even in the wake of scandals about middlemen in government contracts, Mr Gandhi should have been so easily pressurised.

The representatives of the department of telecommunications were not available for comments despite repeated attempts to contact them.

/12913

Sakaria Commission Recommendations for Broadcasting

55500089 Calcutta THE TELEGRAPH in English
1 Feb 88 p 4

[Text] New Delhi, 31 January (PTI): The Sarkaria Commission has called for decentralisation to a reasonable extent in the day-to-day operations of the state run radio and television and the use of simple Hindustani by them.

In its report, the commission suggested that Hindi used in broadcasts should use common words from Hindustani and the other languages referred in Article 351 (directive for development of the Hindi language) Eighth Scheduled to create a uniform vocabulary, at least for certain common terms, all over the country. Steps also should be taken for enrichment of Hindi on a high priority basis, it said.

National integration could be promoted through programmes of national importance being broadcast and telecast in the local language, the commission observed. It said that interlinking of all radio stations through Insat would help AIR broadcast programmes of one station to the other. It was necessary that such linking of radio stations should be made fully operational as quickly as possible.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Doordarshan proposes to set up in each state capital a programme production centre and to link the centre to the transmitters in the states through microwave circuits or satellites, the commission says. The highest priority should be given to linking regional broadcasts from each state capital with those areas in the state whose residents do not understand Hindi and English broadcasts, it said.

Early arrangements should be made for translation of national news broadcasts into regional languages or for the simultaneous dubbing of such news.

Earmarking a particular time period for the national programme in English and Hindi should not be uniformly rigid. It should be left to each station or kendra to decide on urban and rural transmission time.

The proposed inter-governmental council recommended by the Commission should consider whether any relaxation of rules for political use of the media should be

allowed and if so under what conditions, the commission observed. k If a state government had serious complaints about the use of the media it could approach the inter-governmental council.

The Commission also suggested that a competent non-political non-official should be made chairman of the programme advisory committee attached to each AIR station or Doordarshan Kendra.

Committee on Union Territories

The Commission also suggested the formation of a standing committee for the Union territories. All matters which need to be sorted out between the Union government and the Union territory with a legislator should be discussed by the standing committee. The committee should have the Union home minister as chairman and the Lt Governor and chief minister of the Union territory as members.

When a matter concerning a Union ministry other than home affairs comes up before the committee, the Union minister concerned should be associated.

The standing committee should not deal with matters which can appropriately be discussed either in the zonal council or in the national economic and development council, the commission observed.

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Work on Satellite Antenna System Begins at Arvi 55500090 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Feb 88 p 9

[Text] Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited today began work on a Rs 16-crore satellite earth antenna system at Arvi, 80 km from here.

The system will be commissioned by the end of 1990 to be linked with the Indian Ocean satellite.

The new antenna system will replace the existing Vikran satellite earth station at Arvi which was constructed in 1971, with a suggested life span of 15 years.

The managing director of the Nigam, Mr T.H. Chowdhary, who performed the bhoomi puja for the new antenna, said the existing antenna, once decommissioned, would be rejuvenated and rectified with the latest equipment.

It would then be hooked up to the 359 degrees Atlantic ocean region satellite (AOR Intelsat) to provide "one-hop" cable-free telephone circuits to the east coast of the U.S. This work will also be completed in two years.

India is linked with many advanced countries which, over the years, have adopted latest technologies and equipment. In addition, the capacity of the present rearward communication radio link between Arvi and Bombay was becoming inadequate to carry more telephone channels and traffic.

Mr Chowdhary said the Nigam had extended international subscriber dialling (ISD) to 140 more countries in the last ten months, bringing the tally to 164. The international calls now made from India have thus been pushed up from 26,000 a day to 45,000. The incoming calls have gone up from 60,000 to 90,000 a day.

The number of international circuits has increased by 30 per cent in the last ten months from 1,140. There is still the need for another 500 circuits at least. The lines to the U.S. and Canada are thoroughly congested, he said. These two countries alone need 300 more circuits.

He said the Nigam had found it feasible to reach the U.S. directly by working through the AOR Intelsat.

Presently, the American traffic is through the Indian Ocean Region satellite linked to Europe and connected through the submarine trans-Atlantic cables or through Singapore or Hong Kong, taking the trans-Pacific submarine cables, Mr Chowdhary said.

The Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) is setting up the second antenna. Mr S.N. Telang, technical director of the ECIL, is supervising the work. Japan is assisting technically.

Mr Chowdhary later told newsmen that a Rs 3-crore Intelsat F-2 antenna will be set up at Bombay to hook on to the 359 degrees AOR Intelsat temporarily. This will be operational within six months and provide about 250 more circuits.

When the main standard antenna being set up by the ECIL became operational, the F-2 antenna will be used to restore the failed Indo-UAE submarine cable. It will also be used for hauling some American circuits directly to Bombay, Delhi or Madras when the Arvi-Bombay terrestrial RWC microwave link fails.

Digital Traffic

The second microwave radio link between Arvi and Bombay being commissioned will soon be handling digital traffic, in tune with the emerging version of digital switching and transmission all over the world, Mr Chowdhary said.

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NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

The Nigam is also setting up a 16-crore coast earth station (CES) which will enable ships and aircraft to have telephone, telex and facsimile services through the International Maritime Organisation satellite, INMARSAT. The CES project is being funded by the Asian Development Bank and will be commissioned by the end of next year.

Mr Chowdhary said the Nigam saw good prospects in putting up an International Business Service (IBS) rooftop satellite antenna in Pune to help local firms exporting computer software to the U.K., the U.S. and Japan. One such antenna was already functioning satisfactorily in Bangalore, he added.

/12913

First Live Moscow-Bonn TV Link Established

INF Treaty Discussed

*LD250918 Moscow TASS in English
0817 GMT 25 Mar 88*

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS—The first live TV link between Moscow and Bonn, which started today immediately after the midnight in Moscow and ended when it was midnight in Bonn, was devoted to Soviet-West German relations and the most vital international issues. The meeting, which lasted more than two hours, was attended by deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany (parliament), students from Moscow schools and Bonn University.

The problem of the earliest ratification of the Soviet-U.S. intermediate nuclear forces treaty sparked a lively debate. Both Soviet and West German participants spoke in favour of following up the first move, which provides for the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium- and shorter-range missiles, with a 50 per cent cut in strategic offensive weapons, conventional weapons and by a chemical weapons ban.

West Germany supports the INF Treaty without reservations, said Egon Bahr, chairman of the parliament's subcommission on disarmament and arms control. "We are also for this document to take account of Pershing-1A missiles situated on the territory of the FRG. The problem of strengthening the system of international security is the key issue, which is crucial for determining how confidently mankind will look into the future. We need to lay down the principles of stability in Europe and in the conventional arms area, at the lowest possible level, and to create a nuclear-free corridor in Europe. We no longer need nuclear weapons."

Speaking of the ratification of the treaty, Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, chairman of the Energy Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said: "It is my understanding that on the whole the chances of ratifying the treaty by the USSR Supreme Soviet are very high because there are not any objections in principle to it. This treaty is also important in that it will help eliminate the whole class of weapons and mark a step towards a completely new attitude to the problems of on-site verification of the treaty."

Colonel General Vadim Lobov, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, stressed that the Soviet Union was taking decisive measures to defuse the international situation and to create favourable possibilities for developing interstate relations. "The USSR," he said, "proposes to reveal in the course of the talks the disbalance and asymmetry in the armaments of the countries—members of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO bloc. The elimination of weapons must be mutual rather than unilateral."

Sergey Losev, director-general of the TASS news agency, who serves on the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet, noted that the Warsaw Treaty Organisation was yet to receive a reply to its serious proposals on the reduction of arms and armed forces in Central Europe. "The asymmetric reduction would not correspond to the balance of forces, because, one can say that the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty countries have an edge in central Europe on some components, like tanks and artillery, while NATO has the advantage on other components, in particular, strike aviation and the balance of forces on the southern flank, where the Warsaw Treaty is opposed by NATO countries."

Bilateral Ties Appraised

*LD251029 Moscow TASS in English
0931 GMT 25 Mar 88*

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS—"History teaches us a very important lesson: When relations between Russians and Germans are good, it is also good for Europe. When these relations go awry, all Europe becomes feverish," said Sergey Losev, TASS director general, president of the USSR-FRG Society and member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during the first live Moscow-Bonn TV linkup which was held today. West German parliamentarians from all parties represented in the Bundestag had a TV dialogue with their Soviet counterparts—deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet. They had a two-hour thorough conversation on important international issues, relations between the two states, acute issues of domestic life of the FRG and Soviet perestroika.

Sergey Losev noted that now the two countries were on the eve of a new favourable advance in mutual relations: An understanding was reached on a visit by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Moscow and the following visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Bonn.

There were ups and downs in Soviet-West German relations, but now there are all prerequisites for them to improve, despite differences in the social and political systems, said Egon Bahr, a deputy to the West German Bundestag from the Social Democratic Party of Germany. Security questions, closely linked with solution of disarmament problems, are pivotal for relations between the USSR and the FRG.

Parliamentarians should think of how they can ensure the process of detente and contribute to creating a favourable climate for this, said Hans Sterken, chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission. It is high time to turn from the dialogue conducted now at various levels to specific actions, pointed out the West German parliamentarian.

Participants in the Soviet-West German TV dialogue concurred in the opinion that personal contacts and an exchange of tourist groups between the two countries are not active enough. They pointed to the need for contributing in every way to expanding personal contacts, the growth in youth exchanges, including in the forms that seemed impossible in the past. Otto Schilly, a representative of the Greens Party, noted that ordinary people, and not only statesmen, should talk politics.

Soviet and West German linkup participants expressed mutual desire for making their contribution to improve mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the FRG. They noted that both Germans and Soviet people understand well their responsibility to history and expressed a wish to strive for establishment of friendly relations between peoples and states.

Schoolchildren of a Bonn secondary school and university students studying Russian were invited to participate in the TV linkup on the West German side, and secondary school and university students studying German—on the Soviet side.

Afghanistan, Armenia Reviewed

*LD251042 Moscow TASS in English
1006 GMT 25 Mar 88*

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS—The first live TV link between Moscow and Bonn was held today to discuss vital international issues and Soviet-West German relations, providing a better insight into what makes the peoples of the two countries tick.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet held a two-hour TV dialogue with their West German counterparts—members of the West German Bundestag. Soviet and West German participants in the meeting expressed their mutual striving to contribute to better understanding between the peoples of the USSR and FRG, to stronger system of international security.

Replying to questions by the West German audience on the situation around Afghanistan and the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh, TASS Director-General Sergey Losev, member of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the USSR-FRG Society, said that the Soviet position on the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan was clear: We are ready to pull out troops within the acceptable time-frame. This was permanently on the agenda of the Geneva talks held through the personal envoy of the U.N. secretary-general. Suddenly, at the final stage when the agreement was practically ready, the Pakistani side advanced completely new

demands, delaying the signing of the agreement. Those who are putting off its signing, also take on themselves full responsibility for the delay in settling the conflict. The Pakistani side must give a thought to the possible consequences first of all.

On Nagorno-Karabakh, Sergey Losev said that the Supreme Soviets of Union republics had already determined their position on the problem. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in its resolution is fully guided by Article 81 of the USSR Constitution, which says that "the sovereign rights of Union republics shall be safeguarded by the USSR."

The problem is a complex one, Sergey Losev said. But then who does not have nationalities problems? The USSR has more than 100 peoples and nationalities. We can take pride in what we have achieved in solving the nationalities question, which is a live and developing problem. But we made a mistake in the past believing that the nationalities issue was solved once and for all. It must be tackled permanently because new problems keep arising, while the failure to solve them gives rise to unsound situations like the one in Karabakh.

The MP reminded that the FRG, which had one nationality, also faced problems, for example, with foreign workers. Similar problems existed in Belgium.

The problem of Nagorno-Karabakh will be solved. The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee on Thursday took a decision to speed up the socio-economic development of the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region, i.e., to satisfy the really existing complaints. It is important to create a microclimate that will be conducive to tackling the issue. One must not put pressure or give vent to one's emotions. Emotions in such painful issues are hardly the best way to solving them, Sergey Losev said.

TV Antenna in North

*LD240653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0700 GMT 23 Mar 88*

[Text] The highest television antenna in the north has been erected in the village of (?Kalmagorskiy), Astrakhan Oblast [as heard]. The villages of the polar Mezenskiy Rayon have been provided with the opportunity of seeing television broadcasts from the capital via the Moskva space communications system. Besides the antenna a special building will be erected in which very powerful television transmitters will be installed, and then the villages of the remote rayon will begin to receive color television broadcasts from the capital on two channels.

ITALY

SIP's Telephone Network Objectives for 1992

55002442 Rome PRONTO? in Italian

Dec 87-Feb 88 pp 4-5

[Article by Franco Paolini]

[Text] Just what underlies what is to us the altogether natural act of lifting the telephone receiver, dialing a number, and hearing the voice of the party being called? Have we any idea of the makeup of the Italian telephone system? Perhaps it would have been enlightening to cite a few facts. In Italy we have over 18 million subscribers connected to each other by a network 115 million circuit-kilometers in length (or almost three times the average distance between earth and the moon). It is the world's seventh largest network, and is of the hierarchical type, structured as an urban, then sectorial, then district, then departmental network as one proceeds from its outer peripheral to its more central tiers.

Accordingly, the Italian national territory is subdivided into 1,927 urban, 1,400 sectorial, 231 district, and 21 departmental networks, which constitute the infrastructure by means of which services can be provided to its users. The "centrality of the user" has now become the dominant concept of all operators in this sector, compelling them to use all the most advanced discoveries and their own innovative know-how to improve and expand upon the quality of the services offered, while keeping abreast of the changing requirements of a user market characterized by steady growth of its demand for up-to-date services. This demand is being fueled by the ongoing integration between the telecommunications and data processing fields, and manifests itself in the increased attention being given to the quality of the services rendered and to the need for new services. It is, in turn, requiring the transformation of our society.

The SIP [Italian Telephone Company] has therefore committed itself to the development of so-called "specialized" networks that utilize the existing structures and infrastructures, but that make it possible to provide services the demand for which is beginning to be felt by the user market. The RFD [Voice and Data Network], for example, enables the furnishing of not only a better quality of basic telephone service but also slow scan-video, teletype, facsimile, Numero Verde [Green Number] (automatic reversal of charges on collect calls), multi-station switched audio conferencing, and user-operated abbreviated dialing. The Itapac packet switched-network is designed for remote data processing applications and value-added services such as the consulting of data banks, electronic mail, order management, credit card verification. There are also the CDN [Digital Direct Circuits] network, made possible by advanced telephone network digitization, and the RNIS [ISDN: integrated digital service network], which is in the planning and initial testing stage and the purpose of which is to gradually transform the existing telecommunications

network to meet the expectations of the next decade's user market. The RFD, with a current constituency of 5,500 users, is expected to grow to a total of 35,000 users by 1992, while Itapac, which currently has 2,000 users with direct access, is expected to grow to a total of 50,000 users during that period.

Technological advances will undoubtedly bring about changes in the components and the architecture of the network, leading to a rather composited and advanced "new network," that will be characterized, however, by unitary design concepts. We might cite, among these, the integration of techniques, which are already tending toward integral digitization of switching and transmission, and the integration of services, which enables the routing of many services via a single access network. Worthy of mention also is the network's structural flexibility—which will make providing advanced services more rapid and economical—and its ability to utilize user terminals and advanced systems. The modern network will furthermore make available to the user market an expanded information handling capability and a wideband network that will nevertheless be compatible with the present one. By the 1990's, with the introduction of optic fiber carrier systems in the inter-district and distribution networks, a multiplicity of "televideomatic" services specific to the wideband network will begin to become available. The wideband network is destined to become the multiservice, multiuser network of the future, to be operated and planned as are all other telecommunications networks.

The telematics network, in particular, seeks to satisfy the primary needs of this sector, which include low cost, widespread branching, adaptability and functional viability with regard to various uses, error detection and correction and security of data. This involves not only technological approaches but also financial outlays. Over the next several years, SIP will invest some 5,000 billion lire in improving the quality of service. The distribution networks in metropolitan areas will be improved, particularly those of the big cities such as Rome, Milan and Naples; public telephone service will be improved and modernized; new remote alarm, remote operating, remote monitoring networks, and computerized work centers, will be instituted.

As regards in particular the growth of the network, plans call for the laying of some 12,000 cable-kilometers, or some 330,000 fiber-kilometers, of optic fibers. It also planned to make full use of the Voice Data and Itapac networks. And as for the ISDN, a pilot service will be instituted starting in 1988, and regular service will start in 1992. The development of the network, together with SIP's planned investments over the 1988-1992 five-year period, totaling 27,000 billion lire, will parallel the growth of the user market, with an increment of 4,500,000 new subscribers and the installation of 340,000 data transmission terminals.

09399/7310

TURKEY

TRT Functions Divided

55002441 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish
5 Jan 88 p 18

[Article by Serdar Turgut: "TRT Pie Will Be Split Into Two"]

[Text] Ankara (HURRIYET)—The major points of "leaping into a new era" in the broadcast strategy of the second Ozal government have been specified.

It has been decided that the TRT [Turkish Radio and TV Administration] services will be split into two and all technical infrastructure, except program production, will be transferred to the PTT. It is further planned that the TRT, which is responsible for program production, will be a competitive entity within itself and will reorganize its staff in a competitive perspective following the opening of new channels. Sources close to the prime minister indicate that following these changes, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, which has the PTT under its jurisdiction, will become a very important position. "The prime minister puts very much emphasis on this project. In order for this project to be implemented without any problems, it is necessary that Ekrem Pakdemirli, whose power will be strengthened, and Minister of State Adnan Kahveci, who is responsible for the TRT, be able to work in harmony," these sources say.

Ekrem Pakdemirli has made a comeback after losing in the byelections, but when he was not appointed to a key economic position as was expected, people began to wonder whether he had lost his power. However, the powerful position of the Ministry of Transportation outlined in the recently drafted broadcast policy of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was overlooked. The major points of the new broadcasting strategy which will be implemented in 1988 are as follows:

—The TRT services will be split into two. The PTT will be responsible for all technical infrastructure services except program production. In other words, while the TRT continues providing all services up to the point of leaving the studio, the PTT will assume responsibility from studio exit point on. This will mean that the PTT will assume all satellite, link and cable systems along with other technical responsibilities of broadcasting, transmitting and communications. The transmission of the TRT programs to all points in Turkey via satellites, reception of foreign broadcasts by a satellite system and the installation of the underground cable system will be the priority functions that the PTT will perform.

—Prime Minister Turgut Ozal decided against a project which would have permitted private TV stations. However, he feels that competition is necessary to save the

TRT from stagnation and came up with the new formula. The project, which will be implemented under the supervision of Minister of State Adnan Kahveci, responsible for the TRT, will accomplish the following:

1) In addition to the existing TRT-1 and TRT-1, four new channels will be established for service as soon as possible. While only one of the four new channels will be for educational broadcast purposes, others will be channels broadcasting exclusively music, exclusively news and exclusively movies, TV movies and television drama.

2) Despite the existence of a continuous news broadcast channel, other new channels will also prepare news programs competing against both each other and the press. With this new competitive approach, news programs on television will be richer and more emphasis will be put on live broadcasts.

3) The competitive nature of the TRT channels within themselves will require a change in personnel policy. Both top (TRT) executives and the lower level staff will be required to adopt new characteristics as a result of the competitive perspective. In addition to possessing these new qualifications, the new general director especially, who will be appointed, is expected to possess certain qualifications "acceptable" to the Presidency and to Prime Minister Ozal. Furthermore, a new TRT general director appointee should not attract too much reaction from the opposition.

4) Within the framework of the new progress in television, radio broadcasting will also be reorganized. Since television will perform the information and entertainment functions, radio broadcasting will be reorganized by taking into consideration the pocket radio and car radio listeners. Subsequently, while providing necessary information to those who listen to the radio at work or in the fields, more emphasis will be put on music broadcasts. In broadcasts aimed at car radio listeners, more emphasis will be put on road conditions, whether reports and music.

Even though Minister of State for TRT Adnan Kahveci has taken on an extremely important function in the new cabinet, sources indicate that what is of essential importance is that Pakdemirli and Kahveci be able to work in harmony. "Pakdemirli has an uncompromising way of working. In case of a disagreement with Kahveci, the implementation of the project will suffer because the project depends on the cooperation of the PTT and the TRT," they say.

12777/9174

Digital Telephone Lines Reach 500,000

55002443 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish
23 Jan 88 p 10

[Text] The number of lines in TELETAS's [Telecommunications Industry, Inc.] "Digital 12 System" has reached 500,000. The executive director of TELETAS,

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WEST EUROPE

Fikret Yucel, who held a press conference on the occasion of supplying service to the 500,000th line, stated that this year's goal was to climb to 1 million lines and to extend service abroad. Yucel, who indicated that the domestic market would reach the saturation point by the end of this year, stated that, "By following the policy of outward orientation, we will become exporters. In this

connection, we have received promises of support from the government. State support is necessary to compete with giant corporations abroad, because the relations of governments play a great role."

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