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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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29 February 1984

WORLDWIDE REPORT
 TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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AUSTRALIA

SATELLITE MAY HELP EDUCATE OUTBACK BY 1986

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 17 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] By 1986 schoolchildren in isolated Queensland areas could be learning with the aid of Australia's new satellite.

The Education Department has invited two Alaskan experts to give their opinions of the feasibility of new technology including the satellite in distance education in Queensland.

Mr Ernest Polley and Dr William Bramble were in Brisbane yesterday to discuss the scheme with the Education director-general, Mr George Berkeley.

"We invited them to Queensland to discuss the use of this technology in isolated Queensland schools now serviced by School of the Air and the Flying Doctor," Mr Berkeley said.

"The deputy director, Mr Bill Hamilton, was in Alaska a year ago, and was impressed with the system there."

Mr Polley said the distance education technology had been in use in isolated parts of Alaska for about 10 years. "It can take the form of computers or TV," he said. "It depends on the needs of the school."

Mr Polley said the impact of this education system had been dramatic in Alaska. "It has been particularly helpful in one-teacher schools where it has added another presence to the classroom," he said.

"It has relieved teachers of the necessity of being experts in all subjects."

Mr Polley said microphones could also be used to conduct "audio conferences" with new technology. "This has been creatively used by teachers who use the audio conference to conduct seminars with students in other schools," he said.

"It has also been used to talk to astronauts, famous authors and political figures since the communication range is increased with the system."

Mr Polley and Mr Bramble will spend six weeks visiting Queensland schools beginning at Thursday Island today.

CSO: 5500/4367

LOCAL TECHNOLOGY SAID EVEN WITH UNITED STATES

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 17 Jan 84 p 20

[Text]

AUSTRALIA is as technically advanced as the United States in the small computer market, according to Mr Bob Waldie, hardware development manager for David Hartley Computer of Brisbane.

Mr Waldie recently attended the Comdex international exhibition of computer manufacturers in Las Vegas.

"Most of the exhibition was devoted to smaller computer systems, but within that context Australia has ventures of similar standard in progress," he said.

"The show was largely devoted to IBM and IBM look-alike machines and most of the stands for software products showed IBM PC compatible programs.

"One of the features was the first commercial display of an optical disc, on show at the Optimem stand, a Shugart Associates subsidiary."

Mr Waldie said there were new products on show in the floppy and hard disc areas, which were becoming increasingly powerful.

Hartley's manufacturing manager, Mr Roger Brown, recently returned from inspecting computer developments in Japan.

"I think Japan is beginning to overtake the United States in certain areas," he said.

"For example, they are developing very powerful optical discs. But the USA isn't far behind and shows signs of closing the gap quickly.

"The US still leads in Winchester discs and computer processors. The Japanese are certainly catching up in the computer memory area, however."

Mr Brown said Hartley computer bought components from Japan to the tune of about 75 percent of the value of a computer system.

CSO: 5500/4367

AUSTRALIA

LOCAL COMPUTER FIRM PREFERRED IN DEAL WITH NAVY

Melbourne THE AGE in English 31 Jan 84 p 26

[Text] The first computer contract under the Federal Government's new Preferred Panel arrangements for computer suppliers, has been awarded to Archives Computers Australia Pty Ltd, for an installation at the Department of Navy's publications section.

The system, ordered by the Department of Administrative Services, is a Discovery microcomputer with four terminals and 120 megabytes of disk and storage capacity.

The system will be used to maintain an index and cross-index of the 20,000 or more different equipment publications produced by the Navy's publications division.

A spokesman for the publications section said the system was now based in Canberra with two users inputting data, and another two users handling online queries from various Navy supply departments throughout Australia.

"The system was installed late last year for the purpose of keying in the data and implementing all the software," he said. "We are using the software application generator Dataflex as it suits our purposes ideally."

The spokesman said some inhouse software programs had been added to the system to provide access to some of the data to authorised personnel only.

"Data for the thousands of publications, manuals and documentation, contains even minute componentry details for equipment like weapons and sophisticated navigational systems. It even indexes a screw on a large destroyer."

Indexing of the publications is the first phase of the project. The second phase will occur when the system is moved to the Navy Department's publication headquarters in Sydney, next March.

"We will eventually provide dial-up publications stock control facilities, for the various Supply Departments throughout the country. This will allow them to locate exactly what quantity of any requested publication is available, and just where it is located," he added.

Before the computer was installed, all data for the publications was stored on the Navy Department's Honeywell mainframe systems in Canberra, but under the Federal Government's new scheme, various Defence Departments are now turning to more distributed and individualised computer installations. [as published]

CSO: 5500/4367

TIANJIN TO EXPAND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

OW270904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Tianjin, 27 January (XINHUA)--Tianjin is investing 150 million yuan (about \$75 million U.S.) in improving its telecommunications facilities during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985), Li Guangyu, director of the municipal Bureau of Posts and Telecommunications said.

The facilities are being extended to cope with the growing economic activities in Tianjin, a major industrial center and sea port in north China.

By the end of 1983, six local branch telephone offices were built, 70 percent of a 140-kilometer-long cable was laid and 15,000-line telephone exchanges were put into operation in the city.

A Chinese-made 10,000-line crossbar telephone exchange is being installed in a branch telephone office. It is scheduled to go into service by June. Another 10,000-line local storage program control exchange imported from Japan will also be installed in the office.

Preparations for installing an imported program control long-distance telephone exchange and an international automatic telex exchange are under way at the city's newly-built long-distance telecommunications center. When the project is completed next year, Tianjin will be able to directly contact all the provincial and regional capitals of the country including Lhasa, Urumqi and Hohhot, capitals of the Tibet, Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions. The center will also carry traffic including television relays, data transmissions and facsimiles. A direct international dialing service will go into use when the Beijing international telecommunications center opens in 1987.

Li Guangyu said construction of a 20,000-line telecommunications building and a 4,000-line local branch telephone office is well under way in Tanggu, Tianjin's industrial district and harbor area.

Tianjin's quota of installing 40,000 local lines between 1981 and 1985 will likely be met by the end of this year, Li added.

CSO: 5500/4172

RADIO, TV BROADCAST DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

HK090322 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] According to NINGXIA RIBAO, the region's radio and television broadcast undertakings are developing rather rapidly and have scored achievements.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the region has constructed a radio and television building and five powerful relay stations. Various counties and cities have established 20 television relay stations and further consolidated and developed the wired broadcasting network. As for the equipment for radio and television broadcasting, the region has made remarkable improvement. Except for the newly established Pengyang County, all the remaining 18 cities and counties in the region have broadcasting stations and television relay stations, and 234 townships and communes have broadcasting amplifier stations. About 200,000 loudspeakers are installed in peasant households, and more and more peasants buy radios.

At present, the region's rate of broadcasting coverage has reached beyond 50 percent. Over 1,400 village brigades and over 8,000 production brigades in the rural areas are able to receive radio broadcasts, and all cities and counties throughout the region are able to receive television broadcasts.

In order to bring into full play the propaganda and education role of radio and television, the region's radio and television stations have increased the variety of programs and have improved their content and forms, as a result of the hard work of the region's radio and television workers. Since November last year, the Ningxia People's Broadcasting Station has increased the number and length of news broadcasts and has started new special programs, such as "Around Ningxia," "Newspaper and Periodical Digest," "New People and New Things," and so on. While relaying programs of the central station, the Ningxia news programs and actively started new special programs, such as special reports, sports world, nationality unity, youth programs, and cultural life. Starting from January this year, the Ningxia television station increased the frequency of its own programs from three to four per week.

In connection with the central tasks of the party, all cities and counties broadcast local news on a large scale. They have also started new programs and strengthened special coverage.

Recently, the regional radio and television bureau summed up the work, exchanged experience, and made decisions on future tasks. While thoroughly eliminating spiritual pollution in radio and television propaganda, the bureau will actively implement the principle of running radio and television at four levels and extending its coverage area. It will accelerate the construction of microwave channels for radio and television and develop low-power television relay stations. It will actively expand the reception area of medium wave broadcasts and develop frequency modulation broadcasts. It will further consolidate, strengthen, improve and develop the wired broadcasting network in rural areas. This will enable more people in various localities to listen to the radio and watch television.

At present, the radio and television department has formulated specific plans for development. It will strive to score new successes in the new year and to create a new situation in radio and television.

CSO: 5500/4173

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG TELEPHONE TECHNOLOGY--The Boli County Post and Telecommunications Bureau, Heilongjiang Province, has achieved success after 4 months of trial use in the new technology of utilizing microcomputers to automatically monitor and record malfunctions in the telephone communication. Specialists maintain that this new technology is initiated by the province and is worth popularizing. With the application of this system, the malfunction period of telephone communications inside the city will be shortened, communications efficiency will be raised, maintenance work will be lightened, and the service life of telephone sets will be lengthened. This system has the capacity of monitoring all telephone communications connections and recording all malfunctions once they emerged. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 84 SK]

JILIN TV TRANSMISSION STATION--Huaide County, Jilin Province, established a TV transmission station, relaying the second TV program by vertical polarized wave. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Feb 84 SK]

XIZANG TO BUILD TV RELAY STATIONS--Ihasa, 14 January (XINHUA)--The Tibet Autonomous Region plans to build 30 more television relay stations this year, according to local authorities. Plus the 15 completed by the end of 1983, these relay stations will make TV programs available to more than half of the counties in the region. TV programs are now available in some major cities, including Ihasa, the regional capital, Nagqu, Qamdo, Zetand, Xigaze, locations of prefectural administration, and six county towns. But only a small number of peasants and herdsmen can watch TV, which broadcasts in Tibetan and Han (Chinese) languages. The region has 1.9 million people, who own 200,000 radio sets, 7,000 tape recorders and more than 5,000 TV sets. Last year, the region spent more than 4 million yuan (about 2 million U.S. dollars) improving the radio and TV broadcast service. [Text] [OW141158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 14 Jan 84]

OPEN CIRCUIT TV TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PRODUCED--Xian, 21 December (XINHUA)--
China's first open circuit television transmission system has been produced
in Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province. The system, using radio wave to trans-
mit pictures and sounds of objects and sites up to a hundred kilometers away,
will aid fire prevention and control, scientific research and control of
railway switch yards, Xian officials said. The system, which was developed
by the Xian Radio Technology Research Institute of the Ministry of Astro-
nautics, will be put into mass production at Xian and Hebi, in Hanan Province.
[Text] [OW211639 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 21 Dec 83]

QINGHAI TV COVERAGE--Television coverage in Qinghai Province continues to
expand. More than one-third (35 percent) of the 3.92 million people in the
remote province can now receive TV programs. [Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in
Chinese 17 Jan 84 p 1]

HANGZHOU-FUZHOU COAXIAL CABLE--Hangzhou, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Work starts today
on the laying of a 766-kilometer-long coaxial cable between Hangzhou, capital
of Zhejiang Province, and Fujian Province's capital, Fuzhou. The cable, with
a capacity of about 3,000 telephone channels, is scheduled to be completed
in 1986. Investment is 45 million yuan. Officials from the Zhejiang Provincial
Posts and Telecommunications Department said the cable, passing through
22 cities and counties on its way, will facilitate telecommunications between
the two neighboring provinces. [Text] [OW081243 Beijing XINHUA in English
1217 GMT 8 Dec 83 OW]

CSO: 5500/4164

PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Fifteenth Anniversary of Communications Institute

Sofia TEKHNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 84 pp 1,4

[Article by Plamen Petrov, scientific associate: "An Important Scientific and Development Center"]

[Text] The dynamic development of the communications industry within the system of the Resprom State Economic Trust is inextricably bound up with the scientific research, planning, and design work of the Communications Industry Institute (CII) in Sofia. It has existed as an independent entity since 1 July 1968 and it was created on the basis of the Technical Development Base for Communications Equipment. Essentially the institute is a continuation of the development sectors of the Kliment Voroshilov Electric Appliances Plant built in 1949.

During the past years, the CII has become an important scientific and development center in the field of communications equipment. The effectiveness of the scientific and technical achievements which it has developed and implemented in the factories of the Resprom State Economic Trust has increased manifold. The main strategic task which the institute has had to solve during that period was a planned qualitative and quantitative change in the production structure, through the creation and implementation of contemporary communication apparatuses, switching equipment, terminal telephone devices, management, alarm and protection devices, and others.

By using the best of our own and foreign experience, technical know-how from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany, as well as licenses from West Germany, Austria, and others, the CII has achieved significant results in developing and implementing a number of new products, such as the 2/10/2 relay-controlled Dial Telephone Exchange (DTE), coordinating DTE's of the ATSK type; adoption of licenses issued by the Siemens firm for Crosspoint DTE's, as well as a number of office DTE versions.

During 1982, the CII developed an office DTE with a capacity of 100 to 400 microprocessor-controlled posts, with the design and switchboard based on

Siemens technology. This telephone exchange has significantly improved technical and economic indicators compared to the ESK-400E type DTE, which has been licensed and produced thus far. The creation and regular production of hotel DTE's has begun on this basis.

The institute successfully developed a rural-type semielectronic telephone exchange with a capacity of 100 to 1600 microprocessor-controlled posts, type M-1000S. It is designed for automation of telephone communications in local telephone networks, mainly in village areas. It is characterized by a 40 percent reduction in metal absorbance. In addition, the control device provides calling service, control and diagnostics, rate determination, collection of statistical information for the quality of service. The system for control and diagnostics ensures quick detection and localization of defects under normal operating conditions. The irregularities are recorded up to plug-in points (on a cassette or a plate), as well as up to a group of plug-in points. Emergency signals can also be transmitted to a remote maintenance center.

In 1982, the CII began to work on the creation of electronic DTE's within the framework of the Integrated System for Switchboard Equipment, developed by the member nations of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance. It is expected that the CII will carry out the development of a terminal electronic DTE with a capacity of 480-8000 posts, and will participate in the creation of a number of different systems and types of equipment.

In 1983, a contract was signed between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR for the implementation of a semielectronic DTE, QUANT-rural system, from 64 to 2048 posts, in Bulgaria, with Soviet know-how. The exchanges are made exclusively for export to the USSR. They will be manufactured at the Communications Equipment Combine in Blagoevgrad, with the active assistance of institute specialists.

As far as telephone sets are concerned, the CII designers constantly update the products in accordance with contemporary world trends. On the basis of the TA-100 telephone set, expanded production and export of this type of product has begun. The updated TA-600, TAB-600, and TA-700 units have appeared later. The development of microelectronics in our country during the last few years has made the development and implementation of telephone sets with touch tone and automatic dialing possible.

The institute has created conditions for the rapid development of emergency and protective equipment. A complex system called Kazbek was developed and adopted for regular production; it includes more than 20 products which make the realization of a number of projects possible, such as site protection, fire protection, identity registration when entering the site, and others.

The CII has created and implemented in production an array of dispatch apparatuses for local, rayon and area connections and a telephone package for local connections. These apparatuses are exported to a number of countries and are being used in complex dispatch control systems.

During its 15-year long activity, the CII has developed and implemented 132 products which have contributed to a significant increase in the amount of communication equipment manufactured in our country, to improvement of its range and technical level. Thus, during 1982 the production of DTE's, measured in communication lines, increased threefold compared to 1968. The production of telephone units increased almost fivefold for the same period. It should be noted, moreover, that a larger part of the production was made for export. The products developed by the CII are well accepted today in a number of countries, such as the USSR and East Germany, Iran, Algeria, Kuwait, and others.

The significant successes of the CII designers' collective were also evaluated at the 1983 International Fair in Plovdiv. The rural DTE type M-1000S and the electronic office DTE type E-32 were awarded gold medals.

The CII's developments are effective not only from an economic point of view, but also from a social point of view. They make the steady expansion of the telephone system in the Bulgarian People's Republic possible, contribute to improving the national economic operation management, increase the possibilities for coordination, saving valuable working time, transport, scarce fuel. Moreover, the strategic importance of the communication network for every country should not be underestimated.

As a result of the broad application of Soviet experience and achievements of other socialist countries, talented Bulgarian designers and managers have established themselves and, in spite of some difficulties, have created communications equipment that is at the contemporary technical level. This highly trained scientific and technical potential is capable of solving intricate problems related to electronic switching equipment.

In fulfilling the congress' resolutions, the CII's collective directs its efforts toward the field of semielectronic and electronic DTE's and office systems. There is no doubt that the collective will more than fulfill the assigned tasks for the development and improvement of the communications industry in our country, for carrying out scientific, technical, and economic integration between the Bulgarian People's Republic and other socialist countries, primarily the USSR.

New Hotel Communications Service

Sofia TECHNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] Specialists at the Radioelectronics Institute and the Communications Industry Institute in Sofia have created a complex system for video, audio, and telephone services in hotels, holiday homes, commercial sites, and others. The telesubsystem provides for quality broadcast reception in every room in the building through a common antenna and cable network. It is also possible to transmit a local TV program by installing a camera or videotape recorder in a studio. Announcements can also be made by hooking up a video-terminal which could get the guests acquainted with the restaurant's menu, the program in the night bar, and others. The audiosubsystem offers a choice

of listening to several programs, usually four. The telephone exchange is M-400. It is worth mentioning that such a complex system has been created in our country and it will satisfy the needs for such equipment, which has thus far been imported. The system has been already installed in over 10 tourist locations around the country.

KAZBEK Safeguards

Sofia TECHNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] The Kazbek alarm-safeguard system, which is set off in case of fire, flood, or burglary, was created at the Communications Industry Institute in Sofia. For this purpose, it is supplied with 11 kinds of sensors--ionizing, optical, thermal, infrared, radar, vibrational, and so forth. The system can operate in two modes: night shift (all sensors are plugged in), and daytime (only the fire and flood sensors are working). In addition to the central switchboard, it is possible to transmit the alarm signal to three telephone subscribers. The system permits recording the date, hour, and place of the emergency by using a printer.

New Reliable Telephone Exchange

Sofia TECHNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] M-1000S is the code name for a new rural semielectronic telephone exchange, which was created at the Communications Industry Institute by a collective led by designer-engineer Emil Ivanov. It has microprocessor control, which allows a reduction in the size (about three times) with respect to the relay-controlled ones with the same capacity (the exchange has 1600 posts). At the same time, the reliability has also been significantly improved. For example, the control device, which is built on the modular principle, consists of six blocks which are equal in value. Even if five of them are out of order, which is not very likely, the sixth will continue to function. The exchange has eliminated mechanical phone call counters. The information is recorded on floppy disks and retrieved by a printer. It is not without significance that the so-called office-use information (defects detected, their elimination) is recorded and stored. The exchange can operate as the main and also as a sub-exchange. The sub-exchanges can be plugged into the M-1000S. The new exchange is built with Bulgarian-made parts or parts manufactured in socialist countries. It is characterized by simple maintenance.

12334

CSO: 5500/3011

ARGENTINA

NEW ENTEL MANAGER ON FINANCIAL SITUATION, SOLUTIONS, PROJECTS

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 10 Jan 84 p 29

[Interview with new ENTEL [National Telecommunications Company] administrator, Engineer Manuel Garcia; in Buenos Aires, date not given]

[Text] The new administrator of ENTEL Engineer Manuel Garcia summarized for CLARIN the thorniest problems of his management and the possible solutions. Present at the interview were some of his aides, among them the metropolitan regional manager, Engineer Pozar and the operations manager, Engineer Borghiani. Following is the interview:

[Question] What is the economic situation of ENTEL?

[Answer] The telephone has become a privilege in Argentina despite what we would call the great development of communications in the country and the thousands of miles of lines installed in recent years. Everything boils down to one question: Why doesn't the telephone system work? In our opinion, there is a structural problem.

[Question] What does it consist of basically?

[Answer] The exchanges in the center of Buenos Aires are overloaded. With calls unable to get through, the customer persists and the exchanges are further overloaded until blockage results. The facilities are inadequate, and obsolete in many cases.

[Question] How is the situation being coped with?

[Answer] The personnel face a tremendous task to provide emergency solutions. Sometimes they have to perform veritable feats. In many places, the line system in our country is over 30 years old.

Economic Situation

[Question] What is ENTEL's economic situation?

[Answer] At the present time, the company's revenues are not enough to cover the costs of operation; in 1983, ENTEL began to make up for its deficit with the contribution of the National Treasury. That is the real situation we encounter in the company at this time and I believe it must be the first time in history that it has been necessary to resort to the treasury to cover development expenditures and to be able to continue working.

[Question] Considering the countless criticisms which the customers made about the company almost every day: repairs not made, lines not installed, high rates, overcharge bills, among others, what is the immediate priority?

[Answer] Our maximum effort will be devoted to the problem of connections. The company loses almost 40 percent of the revenues possible in the intercity area and almost 50 percent in the area of international communications because calls do not come in due to the blockage of the lines.

[Question] How many lines are installed and how many are necessary to optimize service?

[Answer] In Argentina, there are about 2,100,000 lines installed and to have a service that will reach any part of the country and for the telephone to cease to be a privileged thing, perhaps we should have around 8 million lines installed.

[Question] How much do the company's present revenues amount to?

[Answer] The rates and services remained undervalued in 1983. The rate erosion that year must have reached 50 percent. Nevertheless, it must be made clear that we believe that for a company that is not rendering the service that the customer demands to speak of solutions based on a rate increase is neither political, attractive, nor can hardly be justified.

[Question] Would that possibility have to be discarded?

[Answer] The possibility of updating the rates would have to be discarded as a solution to all the problems that affect the company.

[Question] What are the relations now with the personnel and the unions?

[Answer] One of the premises of this administration is personnel participation. The collaboration of the unions plays a basic role in the development of this company. Previously, the personnel could not speak; I do not want to be any more explicit because I would be getting into another area which is not my purview. Now, the union organizations come to talk, to pose their problems. Furthermore, it is worth pointing out how they have approached the administration to offer their support and their collaboration in the sense of being part of the machinery that seeks to satisfy the concerns, exigencies

or needs which the union and the telephone personnel also have. The ENTEL unions are in the same democratic posture that the country has embraced. Now all who work in ENTEL can speak to the administrator because it belongs to everybody.

[Question] What can be done in the so-called suburban area and in the most distant places?

[Answer] A stage of development and maintenance is envisaged. In the next couple of years, we are going to install 80,000 lines in the microcenter and 200,000 in the rest of the country. The network will be modernized through the renovation of lines; the appropriate connections will be made to prevent congestion and blockages. As will be appreciated, these figures are quite modest but realistic.

[Question] Have there been contacts or specific requests from the intendants of diverse municipalities?

[Answer] Yes, requests from some municipalities are plaintive: there is a lack of public telephone booths that may serve as a link in the event of a need for possible medical assistance in places near the capital. They do not ask us for telephones for councilmen.

[Question] Is it possible to satisfy some of those requests?

[Answer] We are trying to make an inventory of all those situations. It will be an effort that goes beyond the priorities.

8711
CSO: 5500/2031

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

BROADCASTING LAW REFORMS--The head of the Secretariat of Public Information (SIP), Emilio Gibaja, said that the future radiobroadcasting law could coincide partially with the systems adopted by the European democracies (state television) and by the United States (private television). He observed that the new law will amend the one currently in effect which, through Article 45, prevents companies that own print media from bidding on radio and/or television stations. He reiterated also that the government of Raul Alfonsin is an advocate of freedom of information and pluralism and added that, in the majority of cases, that depends more on who governs the country than on the rules in effect. He explained that Article 45 of the current law makes it possible to observe two quite different situations with reference to the news field. On the one hand, it has to do with the "freedom of information," because whoever owns a print news medium cannot aspire to own a radio station or television channel, Gibaja observed. He added that the same article attempts to avoid "the danger of the concentration of news media in the same city" and that that "is not so serious in Buenos Aires but is in the small cities." He pointed out that some legislation in other countries permit the print media to own a radio station or a television channel "100 kilometers" from the headquarters of their companies. Discussing the characteristics of the management of television in the world, Gibaja referred to the three prevailing systems. He pointed out that the European democracies adopted the state--which does not mean a government--system; the United States, exclusively private television; and the mixed system that Colombia has, for example. Gibaja said that the "coexistence" of the major systems might emerge in the future radiobroadcasting law which congress is going to debate. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Dec 83 Sec 2 p 3]

8711

CSO: 5500/2031

NATIONAL TELECOM CONFERENCE MEETS IN DELHI

Opening Speech

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 24 Dec 83 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, December 23.

The national telecommunications conference, in session here preparing the groundwork for a national communications policy, today heard a forthright appraisal on the state of telecom technology available in the country and what needed to be done.

The presentation was made by the chief executive of the largest public undertaking in the communications ministry. He argued, among other things, for a sizable share of the manufacturing efforts for the private sector but wanted the area to be clearly demarcated.

Mr. K. Swaminathan, engineer chief executive of Indian Telephone Industries, thought it was paramount to expand the telecommunication network to the level of 28 million telephones as quickly as possible. This would necessitate the setting up of a large number of manufacturing units in a number of areas. The investment required and the utilisation of the products was mammoth, but it was necessary to find resources for these without delay.

The process of setting up manufacturing capabilities and expansion of the telecom network would provide large job opportunities, he said. There was almost no capacity in the country for manufacturing professional grade electronic components and systems. It was necessary to devote maximum attention to this area.

It would be necessary to import technology in many areas to avoid delays. To ensure indigenous design for the future capabilities, it was necessary to create quickly an appropriate infrastructure and atmosphere in a large way.

If indigenous capacity for manufacturing was not created, India could not escape importing equipment of sorts. This meant paying for employment elsewhere and at the same time making the unemployment problem more acute in this country, he said.

Minimum Imports

His other conclusions were: the industrial policy resolution as far as telecom was concerned continued to be relevant; there was scope for all sectors of industry to participate in this; by the very nature of the new technology, the present concepts of ancillaries and their relevance to the telecom industry had to change drastically; and the very process of growth of the telecom network would increase employment opportunities.

He pointed out there were hardly three million telephones in India for a population of 700 million. The overall density of telephones versus population was a pitiful 0.4 per cent. Even in large cities it was a low two to three per cent against near, if not over, 100 per cent in many large cities of the world. In rural areas in India, telephones are significant by their near absence.

India has been adding a meagre 0.2 to 0.3 million new capacity every year. The factories being cleared for being set up would take this figure to about one million gradually over a period of five to seven years. At this rate, it would be ages before India reached anywhere near the telephone density necessary for getting out of the vicious circle of unsuccessful calls, increase in infructuous call attempts, fruitless war and tear of equipment and congestion.

To reach the take-off stage at the present population level, India has to reach 30 million telephones. If this is to be realised in a reasonable time frame, at least six more units for manufacturing switching systems with capacity of 0.5 million lines a year have to be set up in the next five to six years.

Policy Sought

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 25 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] NEW DELHI, December 22.

THE outline of a national communications policy is sought to be delineated by experts, engineers and officials in an appropriate finale to the world communication year.

The exercise has been undertaken at a three-day national telecommunications conference, which began this morning.

The components of the policy formulation include communications for development and for socio-economic services objectives, investment policies, material and man-power resources, mass communication, and a captive communication network.

The ministers for communication and information in their opening speeches explained the basic relevance of the communication infrastructure to national development and asked the participants to formulate workable and practical recommendations.

INADEQUATE FUNDS

Developing the theme, the communications secretary Mr. Thomas Kora, set

the tasks before the conference in the context of the information explosion and the telephone having become a necessity in day-to-day life. He reiterated that while telecommunication was a basic infrastructure for growth and development, adequate funds were not available for optimum growth. The performance of the existing system, he acknowledged, was poor. Technologies had to advance. There was a need for self-sufficiency in the manufacture of equipment.

In his view, massive efforts and investment had to be put into development of the system for improvement of technologies, raising of productivity and attainment of self-sufficiency.

Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat, information and broadcasting minister, spoke of the impact of mass communication and explained the measures being taken for reaching a 100 per cent national coverage in broadcasting and television.

The minister of state for communications, Mr. Vithal Gadgil, stated that the series of discussions during the year had facilitated a review of the past, assessment of the present, and projection of the future in telecommunications.

He said the telephone was now "the life-line of the lonely and the life-blood of the busy. In a hundred years since it was invented, it had brought about one of the greatest economic and social changes. The telephone ring has become a part of our daily existence. No other sound in our life evokes so much hope, relief, fear, anxiety or joy".

He thought that any future policy on telecommunications must take into account certain factors, including telecommunications as a basic infrastructure facility and an instrument of growth and diversification.

Seventy per cent of the population lived on agriculture and there was a tremendous hunger for development in rural areas. This segment of population had become acutely conscious of the importance of telecommunications in rural development, Mr. Gadgil said.

There was a commitment to provide, by 1990, telecommunication facilities for every five-km. area in the country. There was also the commitment to cover 70 per cent of the population under the T.V. network by the end of 1984, he added.

SERVICES OF INSAT-1B REPORTED 'SUBSTANTIALLY' USED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 28 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] Bangalore, Dec. 27--The triple services of India's multipurpose satellite, INSAT-1B, have been used "substantially" by the user agencies since it was declared fully operational on October 15, according to ISRO sources, reports PTI.

The spacecraft combines the three functions of communication, meteorology and television.

The sources said today that all 30 fixed-earth telecommunication stations, including two of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, had switched over to INSAT-1B which will complete four months of its orbit by the month end. The traffic was being gradually built up. Out of the first year's quota of connecting 2,000 telecom circuits to the satellite, more than 450 had been commissioned and were in commercial operation. In addition, the Posts and Telegraphs had pressed into service the transportable earth stations.

The satellite is beaming 10 full-earth IMA every day in both the visible and infra-red bands to meet the requirements of the India Meteorological Department. The satellite was in a position to beam extra pictures if a special need arose, the sources added.

Data

The data from the pictures like sea-surface temperatures were currently being processed by the IMD. It was proposed to set up 20 secondary data utilization centres at various places. Ten such centres had already been installed and were going through initial test and observation.

The first batch of eight Data Collection Platforms were already working with INSAT-1B. The second lot of DCPs would be installed in February 1984. The number of DCPs would be raised to 100 in a phased manner by the third quarter of 1985 at the rate of four DCPs a month.

The sources said 100 sites had been selected in cyclone-prone coastal Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for locating the Disaster Warning Systems. These systems which were experimental were at present undergoing hardware tests of the prototype. They would be installed next year.

Doordarshan

The two nationwide TV transponders of the satellite had been handed over to Doordarshan and were currently being used for uplinks from Delhi. The majority of the 43 TV transmitters in the country were dependent now on satellite-feed for local transmission. Out of these 35 had been hooked to INSAT-1B.

Out of the first lot of 800 direct reception sets to be set up in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, 520 were already operational. A total of 1,200 sets are to be set up in these States by the end of the Sixth Plan period.

AIR has brought in 28 of the 94 stations under the INSAT-1B network. Though the satellite has a five-channel capacity it was being limited only to two channels originating from Delhi. The full five channel capability would be utilized by 1984 end.

The satellite's life, estimated at seven years, might be even longer in view of the "comfortable fuel" position, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the eight-inch unidentified object which was supposed to have hit India's satellite INSAT-1B soon after its deployment on August 31 could have been only a small particle, according to current indications available with the Indian Space Research Organization.

ISRO sources said here today that according to preliminary feedback received from the review team of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the object's dimension might have been magnified because of an optical illusion. This could have been caused by the way the video camera aboard the space shuttle, Challenger, which deployed the satellite, had been mounted. The particle could have also flashed by at a particular angle causing it to be seen as a bigger object.

A final report of the NASA review team consisting of Department of Space, Ford Aerospace and Macdonell Douglas personnel was still awaited, the sources said.

CSO: 5500/7079

INDIA

BRIEFS

REMOTE SENSING SATELLITE PLANNED--India's prestigious remote sensing satellite will be launched from a Soviet cosmodrome in 1986. The director of the Indian Space Research Organization, Professor U.R. Rao, said in Bangalore that the engineering model of the 900 kg satellite is nearing completion. It will be built indigenously and is expected to be in orbit for 3 years. Professor Rao said that a team of Soviet space experts has arrived to discuss facilities for launching the satellite on a commercial basis. [Text] [BK311647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Jan 84]

CSO: 5500/4712

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE TV TEAM EXPRESSES INTEREST IN PANA

AB101120 Dakar PANA in English 1110 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Dakar, 10 Feb (PANA)--"The special interest that we have in the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY is due to the inequities existing between the North and South and the fact that PANA can contribute to reducing this imbalance."

This statement was made by Mr Sato Shizuo, director of programmes of the Japanese television network, who is leading a team of television producers to Dakar.

Mr Shizuo and his two assistants, Saito Kiyoshi and Manabe Enjiro, came to Dakar from Tokyo specially to produce a programme on PANA for Nippon TV, the fourth Japanese private network programme, entitled "The Future World and Japan."

"We have learnt through Japanese newspapers about the establishment in May last year of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY which, as the first project of its kind at the continental level, symbolizes African unity. Our inspiration to produce the present programme is drawn from this fact," added the leader of the Japanese television team, who disclosed that the 30-minute programme will be shown in the whole of Japan on the 3rd Sunday of March at a peak listening hour and will be viewed by an estimated seven million target audience.

Among the seven television networks in Japan, Nippon TV vies for the first place with TBS, also a private network, [words indistinct] the programme, "The Future World and Japan," started eight years ago, has led to the production of several series on Africa, especially on ecology, drought and irrigation.

Japan is very much interested in the reforestation of the desert and it is for this reason that the Government of Japan is collaborating with several African countries in this field, Mr Shizuo pointed out.

CSO: 5500/43

PANA DIRECTOR GENERAL DISCUSSES TASKS OF AGENCY

AB160632 Dakar PANA in English 1705 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Dakar, 15 Dec (PANA)--The People's Republic of the Congo will give the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) constant encouragement and assistance in its efforts to place the African struggle in its true context.

The statement was made on Wednesday at the PANA headquarters by Daniel Abibi, Congo's minister of information and telecommunications, when he signed, on behalf of his country, the convention establishing the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY. He was accompanied by Djibo Ka, Senegalese minister of information and telecommunications.

Mr Abibi said that the signing of the convention by Congo demonstrated "the re-affirmation of her unflinching desire to join the host country of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY to place PANA in a position to always accomplish its tasks."

However, heavy this task, he continued, African states which are exposed to various problems are waging a sustained struggle to build "an economy in accordance with their aspirations," consolidate their independence and strengthen African unity.

Earlier, Cheick Ousmane Diallo, director general of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, disclosed that in the next 6 months the agency hopes to transmit regularly for 8 hours (1000 to 1800 GMT) a total of 15,000 words daily in its news service.

Mr Diallo said that the efforts would be made to consolidate the structures of the agency. Two objectives are envisaged in this regard, he said. "First the complete operation of our telecommunication network through the provision of adequate links and appropriate equipment to enable every country in Africa to receive PANA's services, and, secondly, the creation of a working pattern whereby increased productivity in our daily operations should quickly contribute to establishing our organization as the best of its kind capable of meeting the aspirations of Africa," Mr Diallo said.

"PANA has two major tasks to accomplish with regard to information," he declared. "It should promote a more substantial free flow of news among African countries,

a task which can only be effectively accomplished by a general reduction of press tariffs and the promotion of development communication."

"At the political level," he continued, "PANA intends to open in Africa and during the whole of next year hold a debate on Pan-Africanism to give new impetus to the only doctrine capable of mobilizing and motivating, at the continental level, our youth in the quest for a great dream, idea and action."

The director-general of PANA paid tribute to Congo and Senegal--two countries which pay their contributions regularly to the budget of the PANA-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY--"for demonstrating their commitment to the new struggle through bilateral and multilateral cooperation in Africa."

"Such a commitment is, indeed, evidence of the determination of both Presidents Sassou-Nguesso and Abdou Diouf to take destiny fully in their own hands and open to the youth of Africa, the gates of a new hope for African unity," he added.

He thanked the Congolese minister for his visit, which he described as "one of those events which enable us to end happily this year marked in Africa and in the contemporary history of the press by the launching of the operations of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY."

CSO: 5500/43

ISSUE OF BOP-TV TO BE RAISED IN PARLIAMENT

Clarification Sought

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] **QUESTIONS** are to be raised in Parliament next week in an attempt to have the whole Bop-TV/SABC issue clarified.

The opposition spokesman on the media, Mr Dave Dalling of the Progressive Federal Party said yesterday he had just completed drafting questions on the issue for answering in Parliament.

The questions, he said, concerned the agreement between the SABC and Bop-TV; whether any re-

strictions applied to Bop-TV; and in particular, what action the SABC intended taking with regard to "spillage" of the Bop-TV signal into "non-target/White" areas — and at what cost.

Mr Dalling said the latest statement from the SABC's director general, Mr Riaan Eksteen, "appears to contain a deliberate vagueness. All the SABC statements since the beginning of the year on the issue have been contradictory and vague. The time has come for the matter to be clarified."

In a statement issued this week, Mr Eksteen said a completely wrong impression had been created by Press reports to the effect that the SABC wanted to "squeeze out" Bop-TV.

The agreements between Bop TV and the SABC imposed no obligation on the SABC to provide a service to people outside the target areas — those in the "Spill-over" areas.

"When the letter and spirit of the agreements

have been put into effect, there will be no more "spillage" he said. The SABC had already warned that reception of Bop-TV in spill-over areas was "purely incidental" and its continuation "now or in the future could not be taken for granted."

Government's Role

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jan 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Bop-TV"]

[Text] **THE** drama over Bop-TV's spillage into White areas is rather curious. Look at it this way: Bophuthatswana is an independent State. Or so we have been assured over and over again.

In the normal course of events, an independent State would be able to put up a television station and run it as it pleases. And there would be dozens of entrepreneurs who would only be too pleased to get a slice of such a money-spinning venture.

Unfortunately, Bophuthatswana is not recognised by the outside world. So the first difficulty was to get a frequency on which to transmit the service.

South Africa provided one of its own frequencies for the purpose.

Then, because South Africa has something of a hold over Bophuthatswana, providing it with a great deal of its finance as well as its infrastructure, it was able to set the terms for allowing Bop-TV to transmit programmes to its people living in South Africa.

The intention initially was to cover most of Bophuthatswana, Soweto, Dobsonville, Kagiso and Garankuwa.

Later the service would be extended to include Alexandra, Tembisa, Atteridgeville and other places in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle.

And by 1985 it would be available as far as Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp and Thaba Nchu.

To safeguard the SABC's advertising revenue, the agreement provided that if Bop-TV has a viewership in any area that is larger than the number of Bophuthatswana citizens in the area, as determined by the latest South African census, the Bophuthatswanan Government will pay extra advertising income to South Africa.

When Bop-TV started in January, it was clear there was spillage into quite a few White areas, particularly in and around Johannesburg.

Reception varied, even between streets in the same suburb. And some areas which were said to be capable of receiving the signal didn't get the programme.

Nevertheless, aerial manufacturers and installers did a roaring business as people rushed to obtain equipment that hopefully would enable them to pick up Bop-TV.

Those who could get Bop-TV liked its programmes, which are far more entertaining generally than those on SABC-TV.

The SABC had a worthy rival, even if the transmission area it covered was limited.

However, the mere thought that some thousands of Whites could tune in to Bop-TV was enough to make the SABC shudder, since it feared a loss of viewership that could affect its advertising revenue (and the captive audience it had for its pro-Government propaganda would also be reduced).

The SABC warned viewers "to be cautious before investing in receiving systems in an attempt to tune in to Bop-TV as reception in spillover areas is purely incidental and its continuation cannot be taken for granted now or at any time in the future."

A Nationalist newspaper reported yesterday that the SABC would take technical steps to minimise or largely eliminate spillage into White areas.

The SABC in a statement did not deny this, but reiterated its warning that viewers cannot take reception in spillage areas for granted. It also said cryptically it would in no way restrict Bop-TV from reaching its agreed targets — Soweto and Kagiso (which is not in dispute).

Perhaps the Government does not want to be seen leaning too heavily on its "independent" neighbour, namely, Bophuthatswana, and will narrow the signal to the Black "target" area without announcing that it will.

Somehow, we doubt it will do what it really should do--and that is allow those who are fortunate enough to pick up the programmes to go on doing so unhindered.

Better still, let Bop-TV be received officially in White areas in the same way as the Bop radio station, Radio 702, is allowed to be.

CSO: 5500/39

SABC CRACKDOWN ON BOP-TV SPARKS PUBLIC OUTCRY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by J. Manuel Correia]

[Text]

THERE has been an angry public backlash against the SABC's measures to cut Bop-TV spillage in white areas.

The Rand Daily Mail was flooded with calls from irate people yesterday.

Even the SABC, I understand, received hundreds of calls protesting against its latest move.

According to technical sources, the corporation has put up screens behind the antennae allegedly to improve the signal to the target areas in Soweto and Kagiso, but which in effect cut down dramatically spillage in white areas.

The cost of the exercise could not be established yesterday and no further comment on the matter was forthcoming from the SABC.

UHF aerial manufacturers and dealers were also flooded with calls.

Said one: "People did not complain about the money they had spent on aerials and equipment. They mostly wanted to know what sophisticated devices they could buy to improve reception now that the SABC has cut spillage.

"This clearly shows that the public wants an alternative TV station. People are clamouring for it.

"All this talk about free enterprise is nonsense. If Radio 702 is allowed on the air and people can tune into it, why shouldn't the same apply to Bop-TV?"

Calls received by the Rand Daily Mail yesterday came from people in all walks of life, irked at what they described as the "monopolistic authoritarianism" of the SABC.

One housewife said: "I'm sick and tired of this SABC. Everything is rammed down our throats. We have no choice — just the choice to pay the yearly TV licence and put up with what they decide to dish up."

Another caller said: "It's obvious the SABC is scared of losing advertising revenue and viewers from its insipid programmes. Bop-TV has shown up the SABC for what it really is."

The full extent of the spillage cutback was not yet clear yesterday.

● On Wednesday next week, the PFP's media spokesman, Mr David Dalling, MP, will be tabling a series of questions in Parliament on Bop-TV.

BRIEFS

SABC CREDIBILITY--The Government yesterday called on the SABC to take steps to protect and extend its independence and credibility. "It is not in the Government's interest for the SABC to be seen to be controlled by the Government," the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Louis Nel, said during the no confidence debate. "The Government's two basic points of departure regarding the SABC are the maintenance of an independence and credibility and I call on the Corporation to take steps to preserve and extend these principles," Mr Nel said. The SABC had been criticised extensively during the no confidence debate and he believed its role should be defended. Its income was derived from viewers' licence fees and the proceeds of advertising and not by means of Government funding, Mr Nel said. "The Government never prescribes what programmes the SABC should use except in isolated cases when the programmes are intended for overseas consumption." Mr Nel said he had noticed a marked arrogance on the part of the public with regard to decisions taken by the Corporation. "We must realise that millions of other people with different tastes and viewpoints to ourselves also watch television. "I appeal to the public to consider the needs of other people, too." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 84 p 4]

SABC CURTAILS BOP-TV--The SABC was taking action to minimise the spillage of Bophuthatswana television transmissions into white areas, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday. Answering questions from Dr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), Mr Nel said the spillage was being reduced by "adjustments to aerials." The cost was minimal and the corporation would continue to curtail transmissions to certain areas as the Bophuthatswana Government had specifically requested that its service be transmitted only to its citizens living in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Feb 84 p 4]

NEW HIGH-SPEED CIRCUIT DEVICE--The fastest commercially available automatic test equipment for printed circuit boards, Membrane Series 700, has been launched by Protea PNI. The equipment operates at 30Mhz in contrast to the older Series 770 operating at 2Mhz, or competitive equipment working the 15 Mhz range. "The key to the Membrane speeds," says Protea product specialist Mr Nic Meaning, "is a de-skew mechanism which allows all the test pins to operate simultaneously. These speeds are invaluable in testing very large scale integration sub-assemblies." Protea PNI director of the electronic group, Mr Peter Verwer, estimates that the SA market for automatic test equipment around R4,5m with the two main markets in manufacturing and servicing and repair. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jan 84 p 13]

INTERNATIONAL LAW GIVES STATES RIGHT TO JAM FOREIGN RADIO BROADCASTS

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 48, 29 Nov 83 p 7

[Article by G. Timofeyeva: "For Purity of the Air"]

[Text] International law watches over the interests of states in the face of radio aggression by imperialism. The peoples of the world are more determinedly trying to disseminate its norms and principles in exchange of information between countries.

In recent years, a series of documents has been adopted by the UN and UNESCO emphasizing attention on the need to use the mass information media in the interest of peace, detente, development of international cooperation and against the arms race.

As for radio broadcasting, one of the most powerful means of propaganda, reference should be made to such a fundamental document as the Convention of the International Union of Telecommunications, the participation of which are 154 states. The convention provides for limitation of freedom in the use of electric communication when it "threatens the security of a state or contravenes public order and moral principles" (Article 32).

An important role in the elaboration of a "code of behavior" for radio broadcasting services in the international arena has been played by the Convention on the Use of Radio Broadcasting in the Interest of Peace, adopted at a special diplomatic conference convened by the League of Nations in Geneva in 1936. This document, whose title speaks for itself, deals with the tasks of radio broadcasting exclusively in the spirit of development of neighborliness and mutual understanding among peoples.

At the concluding session of the Geneva conference, some states made written reservations to the text of the document relative to the possibility of curbing broadcasts from abroad if they interfere in their internal affairs. Thus Belgium stated that states can "jam with their own means incompatible broadcasts emanating from another country... in conformity with general provisions of international law..." Spain left itself the right "to cut off with all possible means propaganda that can hurt internal order in Spain and is a violation of the convention..." The Soviet Union, in ratifying this document, also reserved the right "to take any steps for the protection of its

interests both in case of nonobservance of the provisions of the convention by other states and also in case of other actions violating the interests of the USSR."

It is revealing that the United States did not affix its signature to the Geneva convention, as its principles contradict the aims of the strategists of "psychological war." The United States also did not ratify the International Pact on Civil and Political rights of 1966, calling upon the states to forbid any propaganda of war as well as statements aimed at fomenting national, religious or racial discord and hatred.

Because of the negative position of the American side, the UNESCO Declaration on Fundamental Principles Pertaining to Contribution of Mass Information Media to Strengthening Peace and International Mutual Understanding adopted in 1978 failed to include important progressive provisions.

The United States voted against the "Principles of Utilization by States of Artificial Satellites of the Earth for International Direct Television Broadcasting," discussed last year at the UN General Assembly, reserving the possibility of television broadcasts via satellites to other countries only with the agreement of their governments.

On the other hand, Washington since 1945 has been determinedly striving for recognition in international law of the principle of nonlimitation of "freedom of information." In practice, this means the inability of a state to protect itself from alien propaganda pressure by the United States and other Western powers. But most countries do not accept such an approach.

Even at the dawn of development of other forms of broadcasting, states tried to provide means of fighting against their abuse. As for the practice of jamming foreign broadcast, this was done for the first time by Austria in the '30s. The country was obliged to resort to this in order to suppress radio broadcasts of the Third Reich, which was using them for the purpose of providing propaganda support for their plans of forced annexation of Austria to Germany.

Today in the West, they are trying to commit such cases to oblivion. The opinion is being spread that jamming of broadcasts is ostensibly the prerogative of the socialist countries. While demagogically declaring that the "free world is open to any information, the West's ruling circles, especially the United States, are actually doing everything to hinder it.

Americans are practically deprived of the possibility of listening to foreign broadcasts. Thus according to data in the beginning of the '70s, only 0.75 percent of all receivers of American make were provided with a short-wave range needed for receiving broadcasts from abroad.

A refined system has existed for a long time in the United States of isolating the population from foreign information, first and foremost from the socialist countries. These purposes are also being objectively served by the introduction in the United States of closed systems of cable and cassette television,

restricting the possibilities of receiving foreign television broadcasts by means of communication satellites. At the same time, the U.S. delegation at the UN is determinedly seeking international agreement for uncontrolled television broadcasts from abroad by states.

The diversionary activities of the United States in the air are not limited solely to the dissemination of deceitful and falsified information. In violation of the norms of international law, the United States is engaged in jamming on the territories of third countries undesirable, from its point of view, of broadcasts from abroad, particularly from the USSR. Without the knowledge of interested states, the United States is using foreign territories for the creation of systems of radio interception, eavesdropping on communications lines and the like. This by the way was shown by an "incident" involving a South Korean plane when the texts of radio interceptions were published in the West.

How does one evaluate such piratic actions of the United States as utilization of radio frequencies allocated by the International Union of Electric Communication to states, particularly to our country, which interfere with the normal operation of Soviet radio stations?

Declaring measures of states for the protection of national airwaves to be a violation of the notorious "freedom of information, imperialist circles would like to provide for themselves a completely free hand for further acts of sabotage. But such demagogic methods can hardly contribute to shaking the persistent idea of the West's radio services as tools of political conspiracies against the freedom and independence of peoples.

7697

CSO: 5500/1034

TASHKENT HOSTS SPACE COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

Bulgaria's Yanev Opens Session

PM211028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Orbits"]

[Text] Tashkent, 18 Oct -- Yesterday the 12th session of the Intersputnik Council -- the international space communications organization -- opened in the Uzbek capital.

Opening the session, Ya. Yanev of Bulgaria, Intersputnik Council Chairman, stressed that the organization's cooperation and international contacts are constantly widening. At the moment more than one-half of the international television traffic within the framework of internationally organized radio and television broadcasting is through the Intersputnik system. There are plans to construct new ground stations in the next few years in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, Grenada and other places. This will considerably widen the potential and increase the effectiveness of the system which operates via satellites launched in the Soviet Union.

A new Intersputnik Council chairman was elected. He is Yu.V. Zubarev, USSR deputy minister of communications.

Kampuchea Promised Ground Station

LD210336 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 20 Oct 83

["In the Orbit of Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent October 20 TASS -- A group space communication station is to be built in Kampuchea with Soviet assistance. It will ensure to the state of Kampuchea reliable telephone and telegraph communication with countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and also a possibility of exchanging television programmes.

CSO: 5500/1034

U.S. ROLE IN LATIN AMERICAN TV BROADCASTING ATTACKED

Moscow LATINSKAYA AMERIKA in Russian No 10, Oct 83 pp 48-61

[Article by R. A. Galushko: "Television in Latin America"]

[Excerpts] The development of contemporary society is inconceivable today without television, which has become one of the basic sources of information for many millions of people in different corners of the world. Owing to its specific nature television in only about 2 to 3 decades has developed along with radio broadcasting into the mightiest means of information, while in the effectiveness of influence has greatly surpassed all others.

Technical Equipment and the Attempts of Interference of the United States

The color image came to the television screen of the majority of countries of the continent comparatively late--at the end of the 1970's. Here, in spite of the domination of the United States in the sphere of television, only Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Chile and several countries of Central America accepted the American system NTSC. Brazil, which accepted the West German system PAL, was the first country to abandon the American models. Argentina, which became familiar with color television only in 1980, followed its example. Several countries are still hesitating in their choice (Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay), but they are also leaning toward PAL. The French system (SEKAM) is practically absent on the continent, with the exception of French Guiana. The situation, which has formed in the area of color television, attests that along with North American capital West German capital is also penetrating the sphere of television.

The fact that nearly all the countries of Latin America are hooked into the international satellite system INTELSAT, also attests to the quite great development of television in them. Moreover, permanent satellite communications exist between Spain and Latin America: twice a day an exchange of news takes place, music competitions, sports matches and so forth are broadcast. Since 1977, a 1-hour entertainment and information program entitled "300 Million" (such was the size of the Spanish-speaking population of the world during those years) has been presented every Sunday in Spain and 20 countries of the Latin American continent. This is the first joint broadcast of the kind in the world.

In recent years, the Latin American countries have been freeing themselves more and more from dependence in the area of technical equipment, particularly the importing of televisions. At present a large percentage of the televisions are already being produced on the continent. In Argentina divisions of the foreign firms Philco, Sony and others are producing color televisions. The production of video recorders and video cassettes has been set up in Brazil.

It would seem that Latin American television has a sufficiently developed technical and material basis to provide itself with its own television programs, but in reality everything is quite different. And the main blame for this is the domination of North American capital in all spheres of television activity.

The conquest by the United States of the Latin American television screen began, as a rule, with the penetration and introduction of North American capital. In spite of the fact that the laws of the majority of countries prohibited the owning of television stations by people of foreign origin, businessmen from the United States found means of getting around the law. They sought local partners, who were considered the buyers of licenses and became the fictitious owners of the television stations. Then deliveries of equipment and televisions and the supply of the television stations with specialists and programs began. The development of educational programs in educational television, the preaching of the "American way" of life under the pretext of "the teaching of grammar" and so forth began to play an important role. North American capital gradually took root in advertising and in the end achieved a monopoly position in it.

In Venezuela NBC together with the local (Phelps) family "occupied" channel 2 in Caracas, ABC through the (Susneroz) family penetrated channel 4, CBS and Time-Life by joint efforts convinced the local sugar and rum merchants, the (Volners), to open channel 8.

Peace Corps volunteers worked in Colombia, where considerable attention is being devoted to educational television. Their activity is being financed by the Agency for International Development, Stanford University and other organizations.

In those instances when Americans have the opportunity to broadcast directly to the Latin American audience (as is occurring, for example, in Panama, where a television transmitter, the programs of which the entire country receives, has been installed on the grounds of the U.S. military base), they are using it extensively and openly.

Americans have become firmly established in practically all the countries of the continent. However, this was a more difficult matter for them than in other developing regions. It turned out that the Latin American viewer frequently prefers to North American television programs (for example, the products of "mass culture"--multiseries westerns, detective stories, and so forth) programs of Latin American production, especially television novels, or, as they are called in Latin America, television short stories, the heroes and events of which are much closer and understandable to him than the adventures of superdetectives and cowboys. The owners of the television stations, who

are concerned about the most massive audience--the market for the goods being advertised--cannot but take this into consideration. Moreover, as a result of the protest of the public the showing of North American television products, which abound in scenes of violence and brutality, is restricted in many countries.

The domination of U.S. television products is a direct threat to the national culture of any of the countries, and first of all the developing country. The sober-minded and patriotic-minded figures of the Latin American countries are understanding this more and more. Opposition to imperialist ideological and cultural expansion is emerging to one degree or another in the majority of them. It is being expressed in different ways and frequently very originally, but the protest against the forcible Americanization of the culture and the desire to preserve its national spirit and its originality are always the basis for it.

The Threat of "Information Imperialism"

As compared with entertainment programs information in television of the Latin American countries holds a quite modest place. Indeed, the late 1970's and early 1980's have marked the rapid increase of the interest in information programs throughout the world, including on the continent. And still it is impossible to say that television information in the region is experiencing a period of boom, as is being observed, for example, in the United States. This is explained by the fact that in the countries of Latin America, where the majority of the population is illiterate, information does not arouse as great an interest as entertainment programs and, hence, is not in the good graces of advertisers.

Another reason is the fact that the practice of dictation in the information market--so-called information imperialism--is being carried out in the countries of Latin America, just as in all developing countries. The weakness of the technical base, the lack of professional personnel and difficulties of a financial nature were the reason that the population of the developing countries is receiving information about events in the world and even in neighboring countries, primarily from four information agencies--ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI), REUTERS and FRANCE PRESS.

In the sphere of television information United Press International Television News (UPI-TV) and Visnews are the leading agencies in the Western world, which are disseminating their materials in the developing world. UPI-TV is a joint enterprise of British commercial television and UPI. Visnews belongs to the BBC, the Canadian CBC, the Australian ABC, the New Zealand NZBC and REUTERS.

All the agencies disseminate, primarily, information on the developed capitalist countries. The developing countries account for not more than 25 percent of the information, and even then are selected with allowance made for their political orientation. The most important problems of a social, political or cultural nature for the developing countries either are glossed over entirely or are presented as insignificant and uninteresting. The instances when the facts are deliberately distorted are frequent. In other words, Western correspondents and editors make the decision on the choice of information topics

and the means of interpretation of the theme on the basis of the interests of the ruling classes of the developed capitalist states.

Back in the late 1960's, the developing countries began to speak out actively for the change of the existing situation on the international information market. An entire set of measures on the reorganization of the existing system of the international sharing of information, which was called the new international information order, was advanced by them. The creation in 1975 of a pool of news agencies of the nonaligned countries was the first significant step on its implementation. Its main goals are the supply of more objective information on the social, economic, political and cultural development of these countries.

In 1977 a pool of radio and television organizations of the nonaligned countries--Broadcasters of Nonaligned Countries (BONAC)--was created. Its constituent congress was held in the same year in Sarajevo (Yugoslavia). The basic tasks of BONAC are the same as those of the pool of news agencies of the nonaligned states, with which it intends to cooperate on an extensive scale. In spite of a comparatively short history of existence, BONAC has already achieved international recognition and has received the endorsement and support of the United Nations and UNESCO. The first festival of television movies of the nonaligned states, in which representatives of 47 countries and 4 national liberation movements participated, was held in Yugoslavia in 1979. A fund for the exchange of programs has been set up within BONAC. When selecting materials preference should be given to materials of the pool of news agencies of the nonaligned countries, and particularly to those of them, which have come from developing states.

At the same time as the initiative of the nonaligned movement UNESCO held in July 1976 in Costa Rica the first regional conference on questions of the information policy of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean basin with the participation of 75 delegates from 21 countries.¹⁰ The importance of strengthening the national systems of the mass media, in order to eliminate the existing gap between the potentials of the media of the developed and developing countries, so that they could give the world a complete, objective and truthful picture of their reality, was noted at the conference. In a message addressed to the conference Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez stated that in Latin America "the peoples are being exposed to the uncontrolled influence of information which is threatening their national integrity.... The international press publishes only that news which discredits the image of our peoples; the large-scale press and the audio-visual media of the industrially developed countries of the West are ignoring our struggle, our efforts and our just demands of an equal international information system. Latin America has the right to demand access to and involvement in world information."¹¹

Television in the countries of Latin America is playing an important role in the political, economic and cultural life of their peoples. The rate of its

10. DEMOKRATICHESKIY ZHURNALIST, No 2, 1979, p 3.

11. Ibid.

development leads the growth rate of all other media, which, in turn, is leading to the strengthening of its influence on the broad masses. The ideologists of imperialism consider television to be the most promising source of influence on the peoples of the continent. However, experience shows that this influence is coming up against greater and greater resistance, in the forefront of which are sober-minded and patriotic-minded figures of culture, who are speaking out against the spiritual enslavement of their countries and peoples.

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UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE TASHKENT SESSION DISCUSSED

Moscow INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS in English No 12, Dec 83 pp 123-126

[Article by A. Grachev]

[Text]

More than 120 delegates from 47 states participated in the Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Council of the UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) recently held in the capital of Uzbekistan. They discussed international assistance to the newly-free states in the establishment and development of their national means of communication, and the improvement of information services and interregional information exchanges.

In the contemporary world information exchanges between individuals, states and peoples are ever more obviously becoming an important part of international relations. The press, radio, television, and documentaries make millions of people aware of the developments transpiring anywhere on the planet, they actively facilitate the moulding of public opinion of crucial issues of present-day world politics. Both the overall international climate and the degree of confidence between the peoples depend to a considerable extent on what kind of information is disseminated in various parts of the world.

Addressing the participants in the Fourth Session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council, Director-General of UNESCO Amadou Mahtar M'Bow said that at present, when the world is going through hard times, the activities of the International Programme for the Development of Communication are, in his view, very important.

IPDC activities are based on the Declaration on Fundamental Principles Concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, which was approved by UNESCO five years ago at the initiative of the representatives of the socialist countries. The aim of the IPDC established three years ago by the 21st Session of the UNESCO General Conference in Belgrade was to promote, through its implementation, a more just and balanced development of communication systems in the world and to loosen the vice of the West's information monopolies which squeeze many a developing country.

The situation which has evolved in the sphere of international information exchange cannot but disturb the world public. The leaders of de-

veloping countries have repeatedly pointed out that the never-ending and increasing flow of distorted information from abroad runs counter to their primary tasks and requirements creating as it does a distorted image of developing countries in the international arena. It is not without reason that in recent years the leaders of the developing countries have been ever more often listing the existing state of affairs in the field of information among the principal causes of their economic backwardness. In the words of the delegate of Sri Lanka who addressed the Tashkent Session, the information services of the Third World countries are dependent on the "international mafia"—transnational monopolies. This one-way street was characterized by many participants in the Session as colonialism in the field of information.

Only 5 per cent of the world telecasting capacities and 15 per cent of the TV sets, just over 12 per cent of the world newspaper output fall to Asia, Africa and Latin America which embrace about two-thirds of the world's population. Moreover, even within this small percentage a considerable part of the mass media in the developing countries belongs to foreign vested interests. While formally considered to be national, these media actually serve their bosses. It is really staggering that in the era of rapid development of the communication and information means the disparity in the distribution of telecasting and printing equipment, newspapers, radio- and TV-sets between the developed and developing countries is not diminishing but, on the contrary, is growing with every passing year.

The crux of the matter, however, is not only the unjust and inequitable distribution of information possibilities and means. The domination of the Western powers in this field is an integral part of their neo-colonialist course. In the first place, the West's information aggression is directed against the progressive newly-free states. This was emphasized at the Tashkent Session by the representatives of Nicaragua, Mozambique, and some other countries, who charged, in particular, the mass media of the United States with undisguised ideological aggression against their peoples.

It is characteristic that any attempt by the developing states to eliminate that domination, for example by establishing their own information centres or consolidating national agencies, is often construed or deliberately presented by the Western press, radio and television as a flagrant "violation" of "freedom of information". In point of fact, the formula of a completely unconstrained "free flow" of information continues to be an opportune disguise for information imperialism. The Director-General of UNESCO Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, justly noted that "freedom is perverted if there is a one-way communication".

Today, most countries are opposing the uncontrolled information invasion by multinational "word monopolies". The struggle against external oppression is a major factor in working out and translating into life a modern communication policy. Speaking at the opening of the Session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council, Sharaf R. Rashidov, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, emphasized that "an equitable exchange of information between nations is possible only if sovereignty in the field of information is ensured for all countries, big and small alike". He set high store by UNESCO's contribution to the establishment of a new world information order.

Over recent years the developing countries have been waging a struggle for the restructuring of international relations in the sphere of information. This restructuring presupposes the decolonization of information exchanges and the establishment of a system of mass communica-

tions that would be in line with the socio-economic conditions in and the requirements of each developing country combining effectiveness, economic efficiency and accessibility.

It is for the fulfilment of these tasks that the International Programme for the Development of Communication has been set up under UNESCO auspices. Donor countries have already made voluntary contributions to the IPDC account. These funds (today they amount to over \$5 million) have been used to finance 33 projects now under way. Already in operation are the regional associations of the information agencies of developing countries which have been established owing to the IPDC assistance namely the Pan-African News Agency and the organization of news agencies of the countries of Asia and the Pacific. It was stated at the Session that this autumn a Latin American Information Service would be set up. Assistance in the communication field has been rendered to individual countries, too.

In considering specific projects proposed by the developing countries, many delegates underlined that IPDC assistance was intended not to substitute for but only to supplement efforts exerted by the developing states themselves in establishing national mass information systems and to stimulate their own activities in this field. The Fourth Session held in Tashkent approved 28 projects of assistance to the developing countries, including 8 regional and 20 national ones. All told, the IPDC Intergovernmental Council has to date recommended 102 projects of this kind. The results of the IPDC work over the past three years are reflected in the report endorsed by the Tashkent Session which was to be submitted to the 22nd Session of the UNESCO General Conference this autumn.

Thus, IPDC activities have acquired broad dimensions. Support for this programme in the form of participation in its projects and concrete contributions to its special account has been provided by the socialist countries, by a number of Western states and even by the developing countries themselves which indicates their great desire to participate in the realization of this UNESCO initiative which is so important to them. Far from all Western states, however, maintain a constructive attitude to the UNESCO programme for whose establishment they voted with such ostentatious unanimity. Those of them whose information domination in the developing countries ultimately, become a root cause of the elaboration of the UNESCO programme in question in effect avoid making any concrete contribution to its implementation.

Alluding to the limited funds available to the IPDC, Western countries at the Tashkent Session renewed their attempts to detract from the importance and prospects of the programme and to convince developing countries that their needs can be met only with the aid of private capital or by concluding bilateral intergovernmental agreements on the terms and conditions set by the West. These "Trojan horses" offered so hypocritically to the developing countries markedly showed the desire of the imperialist states to make use of the flag of the IPDC and of UNESCO as a whole to penetrate information and communication systems set up by the developing countries.

A truly destructive role at the Tashkent Session was played by the US delegation which did its utmost to break the businesslike atmosphere of work; it opposed the approval of progressively oriented projects, and even had a shot at using for these purposes the incident with the South Korean jet which has violated the air space of the USSR. Such a position of the US delegation was firmly rebuffed and sharply criticized by the representatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Cuba, and most developing countries.

The representatives of the socialist countries at the Session took a constructive attitude to the consideration of the matters pertaining to

the development of international information exchanges. Speaking at the opening of the Session, the Chairman of the Commission of the USSR for UNESCO, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Victor Stukalin, stated that the CPSU and the Soviet state supported the anti-imperialist demands of the developing countries, and dwelt on the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in establishing their national mass media. In particular, the Soviet Union contributed 500,000 rubles to the IPDC fund, granted 50 scholarships for training personnel from the developing countries in the field of communication, and was among the first to introduce new communication tariffs favourable for those countries.

The assistance provided by the USSR to the developing countries in the development of communication networks assumed two main forms: material and technical support (participation in the construction of communication facilities, supplies of equipment, providing services of Soviet experts for assembly and construction work on projects, and consultations) and assistance in training national personnel (including organization of, and participation in, international seminars and symposia, vocational and technical training both in the developing countries and in the USSR, probational training of specialists from the developing countries, and so on). Such an assistance is provided both on the basis of bilateral intergovernmental agreements between the USSR and the developing countries and within the framework of technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Over the past four years, 24 communication facilities were built, are under construction or are in the blueprint stage in the developing countries with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. Possibilities for providing technical assistance to a number of developing states in the construction of about 20 new communication facilities are under consideration. In order to provide services of experts and advisers in the execution of IPDC projects a reserve of specialists with high professional and foreign language skills has been set up in the USSR.

The Soviet Union actively supports the International Programme for the Development of Communication and strives to facilitate positive solution of the tasks facing it. This country is interested in ensuring that all countries, including former colonies, speak in their own voice rather than someone else's, that they be not dependent in the field of information and communication, just as in other spheres, upon their former empires. This is why the USSR has provided and will continue to provide practical assistance to the newly-free states in training national personnel and establishing communication infrastructures.

The results of the Tashkent Session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council have once again vividly reaffirmed that international cooperation in the sphere of mass media can be fruitful only if it reflects the interests and requirements of all the parties to it on a just and equal basis. Joint action by all forces concerned in favour of an equitable information exchange could turn the latter into a potent impetus to the elimination of the existing inequality, into a major factor conducive to peace and mutual understanding between peoples, and to a healthier international political climate.

UNESCO plays an important role in achieving these aims. This international organization, as was noted during the talks by Andrej Gromuko and Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, is called upon to promote cooperation among all nations in culture, science and mass media.

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U.S. LACK OF SUPPORT FOR UNESCO INFORMATION PROGRAM CRITICIZED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 83 p 6

[Article by A. Krasikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for International Program of Developing Communications and deputy general director of TASS: "The Task - To Serve Progress. The International Program for Developing Communications"]

[Text] Problems of the international exchange of information, a reduction of the division between individual countries in the field of communications, the struggle against informational imperialism, for establishing a new, more just and effective world order in the field of information are located at the center of attention of the International Program of Development of Communications (IPDC), proclaimed by UNESCO.

The Intergovernmental committee of the IPDC, which includes 35 countries, among them the USSR, GDR, Cuba, U.S.A., France, FRG and a large group of young developing governments, has been active for 2 years. The basis of its activities has been fixed by a declaration adopted by UNESCO 5 years ago on basic principles concerning the input of the mass media to strengthen peace and international mutual understanding, the development of the rights of man, the struggle with racism, apartheid and incitement to war.

The members of the Warsaw Pact noted in the Prague Political declaration that a weakening of the military threat is not possible without creation of a climate of trust and relations among governments. This requires--in addition to the development of a political dialogue and the adoption of corresponding measures in economic and military fields--the dissemination of truthful information, rejection of pretenses to super-powerism, rejection of racist propaganda, chauvinism and discrimination on the basis of nationality, rejection of attempts to preach to other nations how they should determine their life, advocating use of force or fan the flames of a military psychosis.

In their own way, our ideological adversaries also attach great significance to the mass media in the matter of forming public opinion, including in the U.S.A. The White House has ordered at the beginning of this year that a special committee at the cabinet level for long-term planning of external political propaganda be created. The task of supporting the international actions of Washington and counteracting the anti-war movement has been placed before it.

A conference was conducted in the spring in New York of representatives of the leading U.S.A. agencies of the press, radio and television. "Does the American press need to shed light on the problems of peace?" - this was the title of one of the main lectures, which was given by the propaganda theoretician R. Manoff, who responded in the negative to this question. "Journalism that specializes in shedding light on the problems of peace" he stated "is possible only when peace is the main goal of a government. At the present time, this is not the case."

At the conference other no less characteristic admissions were made. Professor of journalism at California [sic] University, W. Dorman reported on the results of an analysis he conducted on material on the Soviet Union published by the newspapers THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the magazines TIME and NEWSWEEK, the AP and UPI press agencies for one of the last months of last year. This is the conclusion he reached: "The intentions and the behavior of the Russians as usual are painted in the very blackest colors. Journalists obstinately rehash the themes that emanate from official Washington. The worst fears of Americans do not find any response in the press, and the analysis, as previously, are substituted by labelling."

The lecture of Dorman, quite objectively describing the U.S.A. mass media, was subjected to criticism at the conference, whose participants basically held the course to kindle anti-Sovietism, militarism, and force hatred of the struggle of nations for social and national liberation. Such is the core of the policies of Washington in the field of mass communications, which they would like to impose on their allies and developing governments.

The international program of communications development, in preventing the realization of these intentions, also facilitates the greatest possible number of states and their mass media to serve the interests of peace and social progress. One cannot overemphasize the significance of this program, however it also should not be underrated.

Up to the present time, various countries have announced that the IPDC had been pledged 5,218,000 dollars. However, the Intergovernmental council of the IPDC has received requests to finance more than 50 projects with total costs of over 8 million dollars. Is that a lot? For comparison, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) expends annually about 700 million dollars for external-political propaganda. All told, the U.S.A. expends more than three billion dollars annually for ideological subversive activities. Substantial sums are also earmarked for propaganda in other NATO countries as well.

The resources of the International Program of Communications Development appears especially meager against the background of the gigantic sums for which the developing countries are indebted to the capitalist West. Thus the debt of only three Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico) according to press figures, is 200 billion dollars. The overall indebtedness

of developing countries to the developed capitalist governments has exceeded 630 billion dollars. In terms of interest alone the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are obligated to pay annually the United States of America and other capitalist governments 109 billion dollars.

In the light of these facts it might appear that the West has all the opportunities to hold mass media and communications of the developing governments in its control, that the efforts to withstand its pressure with the assistance of the IPDC are in vain. However, experience shows that these efforts are neither in vain nor useless. The most important of the results already achieved is in the fact that many of the most important assistance programs for the mass media of developing countries, both regional as well as national, are removed from the sphere of uncontrolled activity of monopolies and placed under the aegis of UNESCO.

Thanks to the International Program for Development of Communications, UNESCO and its agencies, including the Intergovernmental council of the IPDC can: study and objectively analyze the actual state of mass media and communications in developing governments; to follow with care the attempts of former [empore] centers to become involved in the internal affairs of young, liberated governments in the sphere of information and communications; to provide cooperation to the formation of an information policy of the developing countries in a spirit of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among peoples; to influence the distribution of international aid to developing countries in the area of information and communications, thus neutralizing the intrigues of multinational corporations; to facilitate the formation of a new international information order with an anti-imperialistic foundation.

American analysts have begun to understand that transnational corporations are suffering losses because the International Program of Development of Communications made a complete turnaround away from those goals and tasks which official Washington would like to impose on it. This is attested, in particular, by the document prepared by an organization close to the CIA, The Heritage Foundation. "The International Program of Development of Communications held three official sessions," states the document. "Not one of them gave particular hope for the West. In point of fact, as a result of the formation of this international program, the West lost more than it gained. These losses are political and diplomatic." Further, it is asserted that the East "pursues two goals: 1) to win over more friends in the poor nations and 2) to show these countries that such a strategy helps to shake out large sums of money from the gullible capitalists."

Let's not exaggerate the gullibility of capitalists. It is enough to say that the U.S.A. did not contribute a single dollar to IPDC's centralized fund of the program. In this sphere as well, Washington prefers to give "assistance" to its clients on a bilateral basis.

Consciously exaggerating the case, The Heritage Foundation in general correctly takes note of the established trends. Thus in negatively characterizing all three sessions of the Intergovernmental council of the IPDC

of course from their point of view, the authors of the document express particular dissatisfaction with the session in Acapulco (January 1982), about which it is stated that it turned out to be a "political catastrophe" for the West. Actually, it was precisely at this session that basic principles were established and the principal directions of the activity of the program were determined; these carried a clearly expressed anti-imperialist, anticolonialist nature. In setting down criteria, which should be used as guidelines in approving and financing projects within the framework of the IPDC, the council emphasized, that above all they should correspond to the goals, principles and tasks of the organization.

Of course, one cannot consider that imperialist circles have renounced further attempts to establish rule over yesterday's colonies in the sphere of information and ideology. The future holds a long and difficult struggle and the monopolies will do everything they can in order to put the IPDC under its control.

What should be undertaken in order that the plans of the monopolies are not achieved, that mass communications serve to bring together nations rather than divide them? How can national and regional information and communications systems be protected from political pressures of the neo-colonialists? To what aid projects should preference be given? Where can the means to finance the International Program for Communications be found? These questions will be discussed at the next scheduled session of the Intergovernmental council of the IPDC, which will take place in September in Tashkent.

Our country, while actively supporting the International Program of Development of Communications, is striving for a positive resolution of the tasks standing before it. We take an interest in having all countries, including the former colonies, speak with their own and not with a foreign voice; for them not be dependent in the sphere of information and communications, as in other fields, on the former [empire] centers. It is precisely for this reason that the USSR rendered the young independent governments practical assistance in the creation of national cadres and a communications infrastructure. Such assistance will be given them in the future both along the lines of the IPDC, as well as on a bilateral basis.

12505

CSO: 5500/1034

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR NOT CONTRIBUTING TO UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 11, Nov 83 pp 69-70

[Article by Sergey Runov, special ZHURNALIST correspondent: "During World Communications Year"]

[Excerpt] WCY [World Communications Year] has stimulated completion of a united worldwide communications network, which has become one more step on the road to a new international information procedure. The most important measure undertaken in the Soviet Union within the framework of the International Year of Communications was the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Council on the International Program for the Development of Communications [MPRK] of UNESCO.

"To say that the MPRK is well known throughout the world would be an exaggeration.... Although it would be useful and even necessary to make it more well known, the best advertisement for MPRK will be successful work on the part of PANA [Pan African News Agency] or any information center." (From a report by Gerard Boll, spokesman for the General Director of UNESCO and deputy for communications matters, concerning execution of the program for the period after the third session of the council.)

PANA, the Pan-African News Agency which was created with the direct backing of the MPRK in May 1983, announced that its task was to "act in such a way that the news would serve the cause of peace between governments and the cause of peace in Africa...." The work of this and other regional associations of news agencies, such as the countries of Latin America (ALASEI) [expansion unknown] and Asia and the Pacific Ocean (OANA) [Organization of Asian News Agencies], whose projects have been endorsed in due course by MPRK, are weighty arguments on behalf of the International Program for the Development of Communications. Indeed, under its aegis in March of this year experiments were conducted, resulting in 25 African, Asian and Arab countries starting to regularly share in television news by using artificial satellites.

MPRK was established by a resolution of the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference (Belgrade, September-October 1980) in order to "expand collaboration and help in the area of development of infrastructures of communications and to bridge the gap that exists in this area between different countries." It was called "to become an integral part of these efforts which are undertaken for the sake of establishing a new, more fair and effective procedure for news and communications."

Management of program development and execution and also mobilization and distribution of financial resources that have been collected is delegated to the MPRK Intergovernmental Council. It is composed of representatives from 35 countries--UNESCO members chosen at the General Conference. States who are UNESCO members do not have their own representatives on the MPRK council can send observers to all council meetings or to those of its auxiliary organs. The chairman of the Intergovernmental Council of the MPRK is Gunnar Garbo (Norway) and vice-chairmanships are held by representatives from India, Mexico and Iraq. Representatives of Benin, the USSR, the United States and Nigeria serve as members of the presidium.

UNESCO General Director Amadou Makhtar M'Bow (Senegal) has placed a secretariat at the disposal of the Intergovernmental Council, headed by the MPRK director who is appointed upon recommendation by the council, responsible for carrying out the program. Sarat Amunugama (Sri Lanka) currently holds this position.

MPRK founders have primarily taken it upon themselves to help governments and individual regions to reveal their needs and to develop plans for the development of communications. Preference is given to projects promoting the gathering, holding and dissemination of information in developing countries. In this regard, those systems and technologies that promote self-sufficiency and improve the contribution to national development are particularly significant: they facilitate access to the newest achievements in science and technology, they are more adapted to local conditions, they do not copy already existing models in industrially developed countries, and they make it possible to fight poverty, illness and economic backwardness.

However, MPRK is not limited to trying to improve and balance merely technological potential. The training of a work force of journalists, editors and technical specialists is considered the major prerequisite for the creation of independent national information systems.

MPRK is called upon to render its help in answer to requests of the most interested countries, without damaging their freedom to make their own decisions. A special account has been opened for financing program projects; voluntary contributions are made to it. Moreover, MPRK has been given 1.7 million dollars from the UNESCO budget to set things going. The sum total of contributions to the program fund now stands at approximately 5 million dollars which, however, is obviously not enough to meet the needs of developing countries.

Emphasizing the seriousness of the problem of resources for MPRK, the UNESCO general director said at the opening of the first session of the Intergovernmental Council: "It is difficult for me to imagine that an international society which has unanimously admitted the danger of the rift in the area of communications and no less unanimously decided to help to eliminate it by founding the IPDC (MPRK) is not providing the program with the means which allow it to achieve its stated aims."

Meanwhile up to this time not one dollar, mark or pound sterling has been deposited in the MPRK account by the United States, the FRG or Great Britain.

Moreover, in the course of the operation of the Intergovernmental Program Council a dangerous tendency was revealed on the part of several Western nations to place the MPRK under their authority and change it from an instrument of help into a weapon of pressure on developing nations. This is borne out by their attempts to obtain broader representation for themselves in the ruling organ of the program--the Intergovernmental Council--and their attempts to legalize penetration of major amounts of monopolistic capital into the MPRK and to impose unacceptable aid conditions on developing countries through the private sector.

Through mutual efforts, socialist and developing countries are counteracting Western pressure, and on the whole are keeping MPRK operations on a positive course, actively supporting it not just with words but by action. For example, the Soviet Union contributed 500,000 rubles, or approximately 673,900 dollars to the program account, and in consideration of the fact that almost three-fourths of requests made to MPRK are intended for the training of national specialists they decided: to give 50 grants every year (total sum 1.5 million dollars) for the training of envoys to developing countries. Considering that high tariffs are a serious obstacle to the dissemination of information from developing countries, the USSR has established a special preferential tariff for these countries using a two-way communications channel. And in April of this year a Soviet Committee for an International Program of Communications Development was founded.

In recognition of the important role of our government in the MPRK, the decision was made to hold the fourth and next session of the Intergovernment Council of the MPRK in our country. The session was held from the 5th to the 12th of September in the hospitable city of Tashkent, observing its 2000th anniversary this year--a city which personifies the connection between the past and the present.

This message was announced at the opening of the Tashkent session by Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary to the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and Member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sh. R. Rashidov. In his speech, "Information--Serving Peace and the Progress of Nations," he stressed that "an equal exchange of news between nations is possible only when the informational sovereignty of all countries is guaranteed." USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the USSR Commission on UNESCO Affairs V. F. Stukalin spoke convincingly on the specific and significant aid given by our government to developing countries, within the framework of the MPRK as well as outside of it. These speeches predetermined to a certain degree the business-like character of the discussion of the 3-year experience of MPRK activity--one of the important points on the agenda for the plenary meetings.

What information will be disseminated across national boundaries tomorrow? In what language? When, finally, will developing nations begin to speak out in the international arena with their own voices? There are still many problems. The opinions voiced by delegates of a number of countries evidenced this.

The further successful functioning of the MPRK largely depends on resources, but certain developed countries, particularly the United States, are ignoring

the special fund for the program. A great hindrance to increased effectiveness of international aid to developing countries is the arms race, which uses up more than 600 billion dollars every year. Even an insignificant portion of this sum would be enough to meet the needs of developing countries for communications facilities (V. Vurdak, GDR).

Certain countries are pursuing their political goals by ignoring the centralized system for carrying out MPRK projects. They only want to give aid to those who are ready to take their conditions. This is incompatible with basic MPRK positions. Including the private sector in the process of rendering aid is a manifestation of capitalist ideology (I. Nashsimento, Guyana).

The United States used every means to stifle the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, beginning with armed provocations and ending with an information blockade. American mass information facilities unfurled an unbridled campaign of lies and slander, crudely distorting events taking place within the country and ignoring its achievements. Voice of America has taken part in this campaign, as well as 5 other radio stations placed in governments near Nicaragua by the CIA (Kh. Gevara, Nicaragua).

Speaking at the plenary session on 8 September UNESCO General Director A. M. M'Bow noted that he considers the support expressed at Tashkent on behalf of many delegations for the goals and tasks of MPRK very important, particularly now that the world is going through difficult times.

During the work of two committees at the session, questions of financing and popularizing MPRK were considered, 28 regional and national projects for the development of communications systems in Asian, African and Latin American countries were approved, and at the concluding plenary session a report was given reflecting the discussion of the agenda.

Session participants rejected attempts by the U.S. delegation to cast a shadow on our country and to subject the Intergovernmental Council of the MPRK to polemics concerning the CIA-inspired flight intended for provocation of the South Korean airliner, rudely invading USSR air space. Head of the Soviet delegation and Deputy General Director of TASS A. A. Krasikov reasonably evaluated the hypocritical pronouncements on this theme as an attempt to bring the spirit of the "cold war" to the work of the session and to start a political discussion on questions having no relation to the program and in this way to cover up American reluctance to render real aid to developing countries through MPRK. As was noted at the meeting, this was essentially the only and negative U.S. "contribution" made at the Tashkent meeting.

At the concluding press conference, Deputy General Director of UNESCO G. Bolla expressed satisfaction in the fact that attempts to bring about a crisis at the session were successfully averted and that on the whole it passed in a constructive atmosphere.

"...The first practical steps of MPRK are called upon to promote affirmation of the principles of equal rights and mutual

respect for all governments..., the eradication of spiritual colonialism, and the rendering of specific aid to countries who have become free...." (From the welcome by the USSR Council of Ministers to participants at the 4th Session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for Communications Development of UNESCO).

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12262

CSO: 5500/1034

JAKARTA CONFERENCE DEBATES NEW INFORMATION ORDER

LD231529 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, January 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shmelyov reports:

The conference of information ministers of non-aligned countries in Jakarta, the first of this kind, will analyse a wide range of questions connected with cooperation between non-aligned states in the sphere of information, as well as concrete steps aimed at establishing a new information order in the world. This has been pointed out by Adam Adib, minister of information of Malaysia. The Jakarta conference shows that a sense of responsibility for information is emerging among the developing countries, that they strive to comprehend in a more profound way the concept of a new information order, more just and better balanced, the minister underlined in a TASS interview.

Western information agencies which I would describe as news trade companies dominate the sphere of information: It is only well-selling commodity to them, he said.

These news trade companies have little interest in the social and economic transformations serving national interests which are carried out in developing countries. Western agencies react negatively to all that does not meet their objectives and interests and they know little the actual situation in developing countries, the minister stressed.

There exists urgent need to reconsider all the aspects of the information order and to make information coming from developing countries well-balanced and unbiased. Much has been done in this field by UNESCO which is to play an important part in establishing new information order, Adam Adib said further. UNESCO's efforts in developing and creating the communication infrastructure are highly appreciated and approved in developing countries.

In this connection it is deplorable that the U.S. decided to withdraw from this organization, the minister stressed. In UNESCO the U.S. tried to impose its will upon other member countries, as well as its rules, including in the sphere of information. The UNESCO member states cannot reconcile themselves to it.

These actions of the U.S. do not contribute to creating the atmosphere of cooperation between developed and developing countries, the minister underlined.

The positive steps on the way of establishing a new just order in the sphere of information include the development of communication between Asian countries in the sphere of television and the creation of the Asian information-exchange service within the framework of OANA (Organization of Asian and Pacific News Agencies).

Participants in the Jakarta conference are full of resolve to do away with such notions as diktat, manipulating and exploitation in the sphere of information. There is no doubt that the decisions to be adopted in Jakarta will promote the successful solution of the problem of establishing new information order in the world, this vital problem of today, the minister said in conclusion.

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VOA CHIEF'S REMARKS ON 'ANTI-CUBAN' RADIO VIEWED

LD192244 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 19 Oct 83

["Dirty Work"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

In a frenzy of anti-Cuban psychosis played up by President Reagan and his team within the framework of an anti-communist crusade, Kenneth Tomlinson, director of the Voice of America (VOA) radio complex, blabbed out what his masters prefer to keep silent on in their public statements. He gave an interview to THE WASHINGTON POST in conjunction with a plan for setting up a new and large subversive propaganda radio center whose operations will be directed specially against Cuba. The plan was in the making in Washington for quite some time and recently was finally endorsed by the U.S. President. Kenneth Tomlinson, who was charged with carrying out the plan, all but admitted in the WASHINGTON POST interview that the main task of the new radio station would be to try and pass off deliberate lies, cooked stories and slander as truth. The VOA chief said that the station was to present information about Cuba in such a way as to lead the listeners to believe that they were being told the truth about the events in Cuba. This would be a no easy task, he lamented.

It seems appropriate to add that this is going to be a very dirty work and it will be done with the help of the dirtiest ways and means. But then, Kenneth Tomlinson said so himself, and with rare straightforwardness and cynicism, too. It follows from his revelations that one of the sources from which "truth information" is to come to the anti-Cuban radio stations is a network of agents in Cuba. He insisted it was essential to have specialists in Cuba who would concentrate solely on Cuban affairs. It does not take much to realise what kind of "specialists" Kenneth Tomlinson has in mind. Since time immemorial such "specialists" are described the world over as spies, saboteurs, provocateurs and paid agents of intelligence services. With his words the VOA chief confirmed for the whole world to hear that the proposed anti-Cuban radio station, just as the propaganda agency headed by him, are nothing else than an appendix of the CIA.

By the way, no other than the U.S. President actually admitted as much. Signing an order on [words indistinct] of the anti-Cuban radio station in early October, he said that the nature of the tasks entrusted to it was similar to that of the mission: Europe [as received] and Liberty radio stations. It is

well known, however, that these mouthpieces of psychological warfare started by Washington against socialist countries are [word indistinct] controlled by the CIA but, in actual fact, are departments of the agency.

The anti-Cuban provocative plan of President Reagan is at a basic variance with the basic norms of international law and the principles recorded in the United Nations Charter. It cannot be assessed in any other way than a new attempt at flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of Cuba, and a fresh proof of the fact that Washington does not have a [word indistinct] desire to take account of the sovereign rights of other countries and peoples.

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PLANS FOR RADIO MARTI 'SABOTAGE CENTER' ASSAILED

LD212134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Oct 83

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Sergey Yevgeniyevich Pravdin, foreign affairs commentator of All-Union Radio; with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Pavel Yepifanovich Demchenko, member of PRAVDA editorial staff]

[Excerpt] 'Washington's Radio Saboteurs'

[Demchenko] In their letters, listeners Volobuyev from the town of Chernovtsy, Chernenko from Kharkov and Bazhan from Leningrad roundly condemn the psychological war launched by the United States against the socialist countries, in particular the recent setting-up by Washington of a specific radio station broadcasting to Cuba. They ask us to speak in more detail about the unseemingly activities of Washington's radio saboteurs.

Some days ago, President Reagan signed a law, which had already been approved by Congress, on the setting-up of the so-called Radio Marti. To start with, it will broadcast for 14 hours a day. The budget for this new U.S. center for radio sabotage has also been decided. It will receive over \$25 million to the end of this year. In due course, the volume of its broadcasting will be increased. Its funding will increase accordingly. The initiator of the setting-up of the radio station, which is named as if in mockery after Cuba's national hero, is the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. It is also supervising its specific work. One ought to note another point. Formally Radio Marti was set up to broadcast to Cuba. In actual fact its lying voice will be audible in almost all of Latin America.

The emergence of this radio station is another step by the United States towards further intensifying ideological subversion against sovereign states. Radio Marti is not the United States' only radio sabotage center. Two other U.S. centers of the same kind, Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe and Voice of America, have long been notorious for their open lies and the fiercely antisocialist thrust of their programs. The first two broadcast to the Soviet Union and East Europe. The third broadcasts on a global scale. Formally all these radio stations are run by the U.S. Information Agency. In actual fact, as I have already said, they are run by the CIA. There is another fact that should be noted. Quite recently President Reagan carried out a so-called reorganization of these radio sabotage centers to make their operations still more aggressive and provocative. The budgets of these malicious voices have been almost doubled of late. Their manpower has been increased considerably.

The task has been set of increasing the role of radio propaganda in U.S. foreign policy. This is motivated by the fact that, having decided on a significant hardening of their positions in the ideological struggle between East and West, the leaders of U.S. external propaganda have not achieved any tangible results for themselves. As far as the form and content of U.S. foreign policy propaganda, including radio propaganda, are concerned, one thing is absolutely clear: By all accounts its leaders have excellently learned the fundamental postulate of Goebbels, Hitler's minister of information. He said that it is always necessary to try to create a big lie, since it can more easily be believed. The United States is now carrying out very real psychological aggression in an attempt to roll back socialism and to prevent the spread of socialist ideas, the yearning for which is now expanding throughout the world.

It is not only the socialist countries but also the young, developing states, especially those which have chosen the non-capitalist road of development, which are the target of U.S. psychological war. Currently the United States broadcasts for over 2,000 hours a week to other countries. One should not forget that the foreign policy propaganda of such powers as Britain, the FRG, Israel and a number of others helps the United States carry out psychological aggression. The United States no longer hides the fact that one of the most important aims of its propaganda is the attempt to turn people away from socialism. Let us also recall that quite recently President Reagan described radio as an offensive weapon against socialism.

The programs of U.S. radio centers denigrate in every way the peace-loving course of the socialist countries and many developing states. The U.S. propagandists try in every way possible to embellish the economic situation in the capitalist world and at the same time to attribute the diseases inherent in it to the socialist countries.

The U.S. radio centers pay particular attention to manipulating young people and to attempts to bring about discord between nationalities. And all this is camouflaged by bogus objectivity and the intention to distribute allegedly authentic information. One ought to note that these same lies were exposed at the recent international conference on questions of information by many representatives of the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And this is very significant. After all, the historical process is irreversible and, therefore, irresistible. The aspiration of the peoples to defend themselves against lying imperialist propaganda is irreversible in exactly the same way.

CSO: 5500/1034

USSR

SOCIALIST STATES PRESS AGENCIES MEET IN HAVANA

LD211528 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Havana October 21 TASS -- Heads of the information and press agencies of the socialist countries and a number of socialist-oriented developing nations held their regular conference here from October 18 to 21.

The conference was attended by representatives of 23 agencies from 16 countries -- Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Kampuchea, Angola, Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, Romania, USSR, Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia. The director of the Nicaraguan news agency attended the conference as an observer.

The conferees stressed the need for further development of extensive and multilateral cooperation in spreading authentic and substantial information about life of the socialist countries, in covering the peoples' struggle for social progress, for maintaining and strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, for expanding and deepening cooperation among nations, in giving a prompt and vigorous rebuff to ideological subversion of imperialism.

The heads of the agencies paid special attention to the task of explaining extensively the provisions of Yuriy Andropov's statement and statements by leaders of other fraternal countries, publicising the new peace initiatives of the socialist community, and exposing the militarist course of the U.S. Administration which poses a grave threat to peace.

The conferees also discussed the issues of covering the forthcoming important events in the life of their countries, making their information more topical, active, prompt and readable.

The heads of agencies have been received by Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

CSO: 5500/1034

PARLIAMENT MEMBER VIEWS FUTURE OF COUNTRY'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Jan 84 p 8

[Op Ed article by Mogens Camre, Member of Folketing and Chairman of the Board, KTAS [Copenhagen Telephone Corporation]: "Telecommunications Service's Possibilities"]

[Text] Telecommunications has become a central concept in the public debate and will be so for a long time. The great new possibilities of a technical nature mix with political and emotional arguments. The large telephone companies are playing their role in the debate and will play a role in future development. In this feature article are presented some of the possibilities which the telephone companies are confronted with.

Telecommunications is becoming of increasing importance for our industrial development--both as a service function for the entire community and as a part of Danish industrial production.

Communications is an important component of productive development in a society which has reached Denmark's level of development. These years the fundamental industrial production processes are moving from the old industrial countries to new less developed industrial countries which will gradually take over most of the more elementary production of goods. Our role will be to research and develop advanced products, production processes and systems. We will produce the highly developed products which will help the world out of a scarcity of raw materials, an energy shortage and pollution.

We will develop the systems which can get the high-technology society--both the private and the public sectors--to function in a manner which counteracts the alienation and feeling of powerlessness, and which at the same time makes it possible for us to keep the welfare state and real wages.

This requires foresight, resolution, education, money and hard work--and it requires communications. There are simply so many factors which work together and collaborate that precisely the linking together of knowledge and information will become enormously decisive.

Therefore, communications is at the center of attention. It is for this reason that the telephone companies are the subject of such great interest. We have

seen this interest in the completely unusual rises in both JTAS's [Jutland Telephone Corporation's] and KTAS's stock prices, which began in the middle of the year and culminated in September with prices of 447 as far as JTAS is concerned and of 285 for KTAS.

There is reason to indicate that the two telephone companies' licenses involve quite strong bonds for the companies' activities and for the value of the stock. For instance, the licenses establish the fact that the State has the right to redeem stocks at a rate of 125, that the State is to have the stock majority, and that the dividend percentage is firmly locked--for the time being it is only 8 percent. The minister of public works, who is the telephone companies' minister of resort, established in connection with the speculation in the two companies' stock that the government has no plans whatsoever to change the licenses. This brought the prices down somewhat but they have still not come down to an economically explainable level.

Directly after the public debate regarding the telephone companies' stock prices then came the whole debate about internal working conditions in KTAS.

I find reason to assert that KTAS has carried out and is continuing to carry out an extensive adjustment process which both requires much flexibility on the part of all our coworkers and places great demands regarding hands-on training and internal communication.

Through the conversations and discussions which coworkers, the board of directors and management have had regarding our reorganization, our adjustment and development of KTAS's structure and our preparation for solving new problems, the good climate of cooperation has been re-established and all parts of the company are working on reaching a still better solution to the problems we are confronted with.

I find reason to assert that KTAS is the world's next least expensive telephone company when comparable disbursements are considered. Our rates are such that we are the least expensive in Denmark--this means also that economically we run on a considerably tighter budget than JTAS.

There is a long list of internationally used norms for evaluating the quality of telephone services and they show that we are a leader in all areas, so to speak.

The customer structure in the KTAS area is clearly different than in the rest of the country, because of the centralization of big firms and all the higher-level administration located in the capital area. This situation must of course be taken into account when one compares numbers like, for example, personnel per 1000 users. A user is not an unambiguous concept--which is also the entire basis for our administrative division into a public telephone division and a business division.

The technical development in the telecommunications field involves the fact that the system which was used originally for just telephone service is now being used to an increasing degree for the transmission of data of all types.

It would therefore be economically irrational if the telephone companies did not get an opportunity to transmit all possible signals in their networks.

The digital party line which we expect to begin to establish in 1986-1987 will be able to handle all telecommunications traffic in terms of conversations and data. A hybrid system--i.e., a system with optical fiber cables on the main stretches and coaxial cables from distribution stations in the municipalities and out to individual households--will further make possible the transmission of a large number of TV channels, partly domestic and partly foreign, which can be received from satellites and distributed by means of a radio link to our interurban exchanges.

The establishment of a hybrid system is such a big investment with such far-reaching consequences of a media policy nature that it is not a decision which the telephone companies can make. It is a decision which can be made only by a Folketing majority. There have been many conjectures advanced regarding the advantages and disadvantages of the hybrid system solution. Some time ago I heard on Radioavisen [radio and TV news program] a report of a statement by a university lecturer who had calculated that the parabolic antenna solution was much cheaper--yes, he meant to be able to supply a large number of households in Aalborg with a couple of dozen TV programs for under a half million kroner. At this price it would be hard to obtain parabolic antennas to receive more than a few satellite channels, and it must be presumed that the person in question forgot the entire cost of laying the coaxial cable system. This system costs on the whole the same regardless of whether it is to distribute signals from an optical fiber system or from a local collection of parabolic antennas.

There is no doubt that transmission quality is far higher in a hybrid system than when using local parabolic antennas and value- and pricewise the hybrid system solution is to be preferred.

The question can then be asked what the cultural-policy and general family effect would be for everyone to get the opportunity to choose between a couple of dozen TV programs or more.

There is hardly a unique answer to this. In Holland and Belgium I know that the opportunity to choose between a large number of TV programs has made the public more critical and watchful and if we with the contribution of local TV programs and with a steady improvement of quality in Danish programs can achieve something similar the hesitation would certainly be less. However, it is such a complicated influence which is being set in motion that it ought to be made the subject of precise analysis and evaluation. However, it is not KTAS's or the other telephone companies' job to take a position on these questions. We are to just look after the duties which the government and the Folketing places on the company.

It is obvious that in many areas in which new telecommunications development is taking place there is a situation of competition between the telephone companies and private suppliers. Our licenses give the companies a monopoly in a demarcated area, but outside of this we can only take part if we

modernize and expand. It is KTAS's goal to take part at the front of this development, and we are convinced that we will be able to manage in the competition.

Denmark has, as we know, a split telecommunications system with three licensed telephone companies and with the Postal and Telegraph Service responsible both for two geographical areas: Møn, South Jutland and for the so-called trunk traffic.

Since there is not a political majority in Denmark for a single telecommunications service, the State Telecommunications Council, as we know, was established in 1982 with the job of coordinating the activities of the four telecommunications administrations.

It is my expectation that the telecommunications council will be able to contribute to simplifying and improving some of the complicated interplay between the telecommunications administrations, which have a historical basis. In the short term each telecommunications administration ought to have the authority to look after within its geographical area all functions which come under the license. In the longer term, i.e., when the present licenses expire in 1987, the goal must be for a single-unit telecommunications agency to be established in which the existing telecommunications administrations work on an equal footing and in which the present overlapping and superfluous administration are avoided.

The telephone companies have a natural desire to be able to maintain their position as main suppliers in the entire Danish telecommunications area. This presupposes that we are efficient and competitive. If we are not, development will come to take place around us and perhaps especially foreign firms will come to benefit.

KTAS wants to make its contribution to furthering production and employment in Denmark. This is the basis for our changeover from a telephone company to a service business.

We will contribute to research and development of new products and systems and we will, together with the remaining telephone companies, both help Danish production and expand the export work which JTAS has already started via JTI, Jutland Telecom International, which is now being converted into a joint telecommunications exporting company.

I find reason to--after almost two years of work as chairman of KTAS's board of directors--assert that the cooperation between the State, municipalities and industry--with certain adjustments--can function actively and efficiently within the framework of the Danish telecommunications administrations. Here we are confronted with a sector in which neither nationalization nor denationalization will be able to lead to better results.

8985
CSO: 5500/2587

DENMARK

FIRM SEES EXPORT POTENTIAL IN VOICE-ACTIVATED TELEPHONE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Michael Rastrup Smith: "In Århus They Talk to the Telephone"]

[Text] In Jydsk Telefon's [Jutland Telephone Company's] laboratory in Århus development is well under way, of a telephone which can be talked to, and a telephone with a typewriter keyboard. The latter can really send JTAS out into the world market, where the first successful steps have already been taken.

Nineteen eighty-four will be the year in which JTAS really becomes the telephone companies' "Big Brother" again.

The leadership honor was threatened for a while when KTAS [Copenhagen Telephone Company] launched the "Danmark-2" telephone last year. But now the Jutlanders are striking again. The popular model 76 has undergone further development and is appearing this year in three versions.

The new telephone is called the model 82 E. It resembles the model up to now but has a number of new refinements.

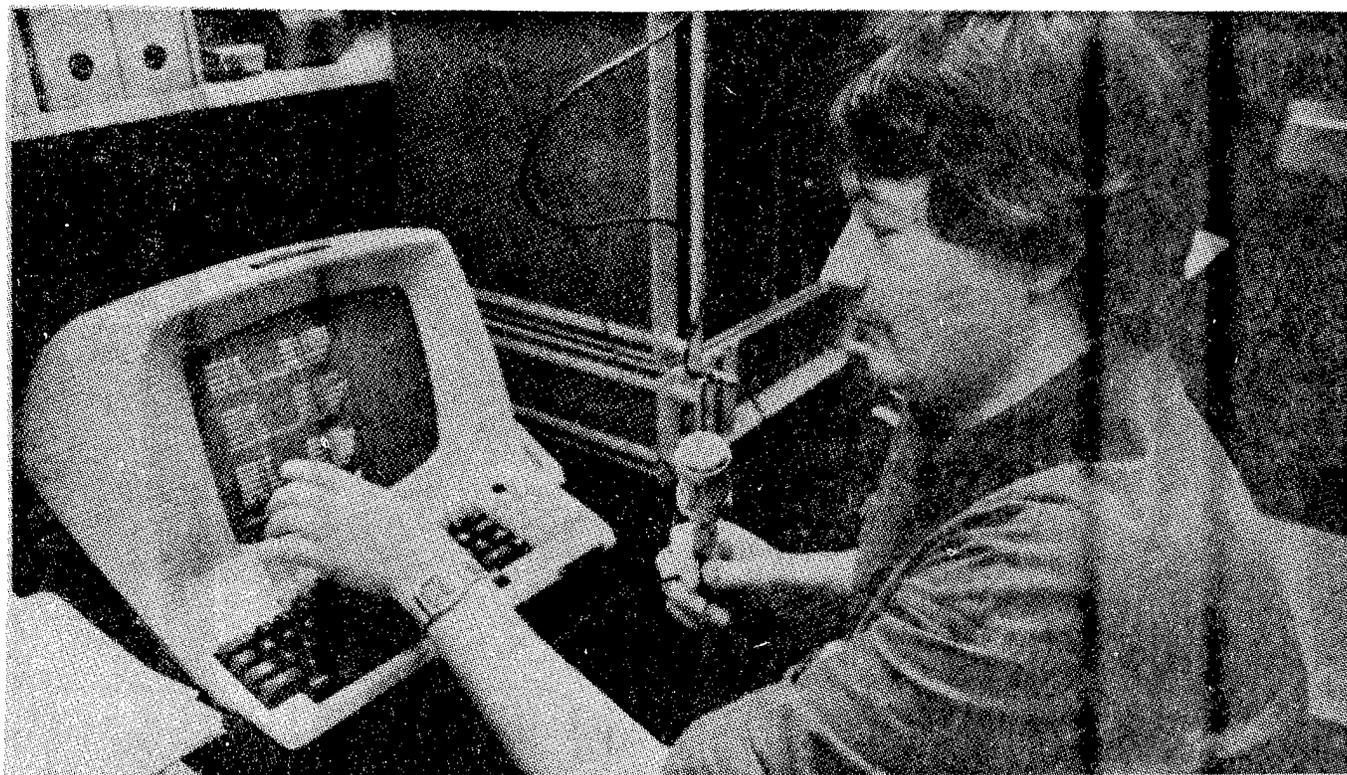
The first version of the 82 E will appear in a couple of months. On the 82 E it is possible to key in the eight numbers most often used--once for all. But the most important improvement is an entirely new system for call control. With it "stuttering" of the call is avoided when the built-in loudspeaker is on.

For Telephone Conferences

The next version, which has a still better call control system than the year's first model, will appear by the summer. It will therefore be excellently well suited for telephone conferences. The model has also a display (a window) which shows the telephone number called.

It is hoped that a real surprise will be achieved by the fall. It is promised playfully at JTAS that Director Per Ammitzbøll of the competitor KTAS will choke on his morning toast the day he sees the new set. As something entirely

new, it calls automatically up to three times numbers which are reported to be busy.



One of JTAS's engineers is about to develop a telephone which can understand speech.

Foto: Erik Jepsen

In addition, it has a display which in addition to numbers also writes short sentences. What it will tell the surprised users is still a secret.

International Reverberations

The next big surprise will appear in 1986. With it the Jutlanders will not only surprise their colleagues at KTAS; their ambitions go so far as to create international reverberations.

The new telephone will be a departure from the type of telephone we know today. The telephone will have both a number and a letter keyboard and a large display which almost makes it remind one of a miniature TV.



JTAS hopes by the fall to be ready with a model 82 E which can write short sentences to the user.

In addition to carrying out conversations, JTAS's users can write messages to one another on the telephone. For example, if there is no answer at a number it is possible to just write a message to this number.

When the party comes home again he can call the message from the telephone's memory. It will be perhaps: "Aunt Else called" or "Call Søren Nielsen after 1900 hours." The possibilities are unlimited.

Chatting with the Telephone

At JTAS's laboratory technicians are working on another exciting project. A telephone which can understand human speech. For the moment they are experimenting on a telephone which can understand a single person's voice. But in order for the telephone to receive real circulation a telephone must be developed which can understand all people. In the telephone company's opinion this development lies 10 years into the future.

That the research wheels are really turning at the Jutland company is due to the fact that good business has been done with the model 76. It has in addition to being a success here at home developed into a best seller abroad and the development costs have been repaid several times.

For instance, the French have already bought 1.5 million of the Jydsk telephone. And as far away as in Australia 100,000 people are telephoning with Jydsk telephones.

It is precisely abroad that JTAS is making a big effort. Via its Jutland Telecom International company Danish telephone know-how is being sold in far-off lands. Together with Nordisk Kabel- og Traadfabriker A/S [Scandinavian Cable and Wire Manufacturers, Inc.] 8 million kroner worth of optical fiber cables have been sold in Kuwait, and in the same place the computer system lying behind the 0033 information number.

Sales to Double

Sales in Jutland Telecom International were 9 million kroner in 1982. In 1983 they are expected to be 20 million, and this year another doubling is hoped for.

From abroad JTAS knows that the wireless telephone is on the way. This is a telephone which can be taken along into the garden or to places where you cannot hear your own telephone. Abroad it has several places become immensely popular in restaurants, where customers can telephone directly from their own tables.

The telephone has appeared already in large numbers in Denmark; many are of poor quality and besides are illegal, because they are not approved by the Postal and Telegraph Service. In order to get a share in the Danish market, JTAS has gone together with the other telephone companies to produce Danish wireless telephones.

They will be ready with a model at the end of this year and besides are counting on 1985's becoming the quite big boom year for wireless telephones.

Forwards

At the moment telephone forwarders are being sold in great numbers around the telephone companies. This is a unit which automatically forwards a call from one number to another. But now JTAS is ready with its own forwarder which to a great extent renders automatic telephone answering machines superfluous.

JTAS is looking for entirely new fields in the coming year. A surprisingly obvious solution has been found: Steadily more authorities are burying cables, conduits and lines underground. And it is not infrequently difficult to find out what is lying where. Now everything which is buried in Jutland will be recorded in a data base and the information will be offered to municipalities and contractors.

JTAS's mapping service is only one of the many untraditional offers customers can expect from the company. The telephone monopoly is crumbling these days. Therefore, new marketing areas are being looked for which will contribute to stabilizing sales in coming years.

8985

CSO: 5500/2593

BRIEFS

LARGEST DOMESTIC ORDER FOR TELEPHONES--Standard Electric Kirk A/S [Inc.] has received Denmark's biggest order hitherto for telephone sets. Jydsk Telefon-Aktieselskab [Jutland Telephone Corporation] and Fyns Kommunale Telefonvaesen [Funen Municipal Telephone Company] have ordered telephones for over a quarter billion kroner from the Horsens firm. The contract means that Kirk's telephone plants must produce 600 to 700 million kroner worth of telephone sets in the next four years. JTAS and FKT are together taking 300 million kroner worth of sets, while the rest of the order is to be exported to Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain and the Near East. Standard Electric Kirk, which today employs 1300 workers hired 110 new ones within the last year. Standard Electric Kirk Administrative Director Knud Jacobsen reports that in 1984 it will be necessary to hire 100 more workers at the telephone plant. The order means that the Horsens firm is to produce one million telephone sets over the next four years for just Jydsk Telefon, for the Funen telephone company and for the combined export order. [By Leif Holm Henriksen] [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Dec 83 p 1] 8985

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FRANCE

MT35 TELEPHONE SWITCHING SYSTEM LOST IN THOMSON-CGE ACCORD

Paris L'HUMANITE in French 19 Jan 84 p 9

[Article by Andre Rodot: "A glitch in the components area."]

[Text] The CGE-Thomson agreement included the continuation of Thomson-CFS's promise that "both the CGE and the Thomson systems would be maintained." It is possible now that Thomson will announce, before the end of the month, that it is dropping the MT35, its low and mid-range telephone switching system, presented as a competitor to CIT's ELOS. This decision could have dramatic consequences on the overall Thomson production. Thus an agreement which should have served as a basis for development may, on the contrary, serve as a framework for scaling down.

You said "low-end"? What good is it, then, to raise a finger to maintain the MT35 if CIT moves into the empty slot with its ELOS. Simply because in a market which is expanding at the rate of 5 percent per year a "low-end" product is in no way comparable to what a tricycle is in the range of the different means of transportation, for instance. And also because the MT35 and the ELOS are not twins.

Destined to the dungeon, would the MT35 then have no future? This is certainly the explanation which will be attempted. And still: it is a small mixed switching system (subscribers and through traffic) with small and medium capacity, whose originality is in its implementation: just as with an erector set, several units capable of handling 1,200 subscribers may be assembled around a base unit (a kind of closet containing the electronics), to reach a capability of 17,000 lines. It is therefore well adapted to urban and suburban areas with low and medium populations, and for isolated, medium capacity, exchanges. Even if the French network, which is well equipped today, does not offer many prospects, the export market is wide open. And to this commercial "appeal" may be added many others.

First, the economic appeal: the MT35 is well integrated within the component sector, whereas its competitor ignores it. From the start, Thomson selected the Motorola 68000 microprocessor manufactured by its affiliate EFCIS (French Company for Integrated Special Circuits) in Grenoble. The same is true for mainline and for subscriber interface components.

It is, therefore, a very successful industrial effort which would be reduced to nothing. From the product-line viewpoint, CIT is behind: the E 10 series was designed outside the French components plan, and uses American micro-processors produced in California by Intel. To develop the E10S after dropping the MT35 would cause a costly glitch in the components plan.

As it is, the Thomson and the CIT systems are not in direct competition with one another, they are complementary. Both could therefore be developed separately. The MT35 is a switching system for subscribers, whereas the E10S is an exchange (based on American standards) intended for teleprocessing services. To stop development on one of the two (a new-born which is beginning to be exported) would not ensure the other's future. On the other hand, this would begin an irreversible shrinking process of Thomson's range of offerings (eventually impacting the MT20 and the MT25) which has an existing market.

It should also be noted that the base units represent 60 to 70 percent of the cost of a switching system. The more standardized they become, the lower their cost. This is a basic truth. In any form of commercial competition, price is not a negligible factor, right? As a matter of fact, Thomson had begun this standardization process: The Digital Adapter Unit (URN) of the MT35 will also be used in the MT20 and the MT25 (in 1985).

To abandon it, therefore means eventually the disappearance of the Thomson line of products, with all the implied consequences.

The costs of Thomson's URN and CIT's CSN (Satellite Digital Concentrator) are currently being compared. Considering Thomson's standardization objectives, the URN turns out to be the less costly. It is less costly, and yet, they are considering dropping it! Furthermore, the URN is really a "lean" MT35 which could become a small PBX, something the CSN is not capable of. Moreover, the URN has the capability of connecting 1,500 subscribers, against only 1,000 for the CSN.

We are not attempting to show that the MT35 is "better" than the E10S, only that it is different. Each has its chances which should not be neglected especially since, in order to maintain the MT35 (if this is really the goal), it will be necessary to adapt CIT's CSN, which implies problems which cannot yet be assessed.

When Thomson's and CGE's Chairmen of the Board disclosed their agreement last October, they also announced the consequences: 7,000 additional jobs in the industry. It is possible for one to believe, today, that perhaps they had in mind a strategic withdrawal in their product line. That is the risk involved in the agreement, with an uncertainty concerning the future of the Thomson employees which has no long term guarantee, and for those at CIT if the E10 line is not rapidly integrated within the French components plan. Rationalization is surely something else.

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NEW TELEX SERVICES OFFERED USERS

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 15 Jan 84 p 51

[Interview with Hersteinn Magnusson, chief of Telegraphy of the Reykjavik Telegraph Office: "Station to Station Telex Popular and Telephone Telex in Preparation"]

[Text] The State Telecommunications Office has now begun for the first time to offer users access to the so-called station to station telexes which makes it possible for them to send telex messages themselves.

"This new service has enjoyed great popularity with our users and the use of the service has been good in view of the need to create new use," said Hersteinn Magnusson, chief of Telegraphy of the Reykjavik Telegraph Office, in a recent interview with MORGUNBLADID. Service was begun 30 Dec of last year and Hersteinn Magnusson said that users can get help in sending telex messages if they need it. "We have experts in our office that can offer any help needed. We have telex lists for most countries and users can look up the telex numbers they need in them quickly. The service is quantitatively less expensive than conventional code forms. For example, the base fee is 115 kronas. The transmission fee is the same as with other forms of telex use, e.g. it is 15 kronur a minute to most Western European countries, but if assistance is required the cost for service is 37 kronur for every minute of transmission." Magnusson said that efforts were being made towards preparing for telex service that will make it possible for telephone users to send telex messages via telephone. "This kind of service is very popular in the Nordic countries, especially with smaller companies that cannot own their own telex equipment. Likewise users can list themselves as phone telex users and receive telex messages through their telephones. The user will receive a copy of his telex message later by mail and if he is a listed phone telex user we will also call him, transmit the message and read its content to him. A listed user will also be sent his message by mail."

Magnusson said that it was planned that the telephone telex service would start at the beginning of February but that costs have still not been determined.

BRIEFS

AGENCY SURRENDERING TELEX MONOPOLY--The National Telecommunications Administration is surrendering its monopoly on telex equipment connected to the telecommunications network, thus making it possible for subscribers to connect privately owned instruments. The decision was made by the administration's governing board on Wednesday. Since last November, interfacing has been possible between existing telex and privately owned teletex instruments. The surrender of the telex monopoly is a logical extension of this policy. The restrictions placed on the monopoly are based on a 1980 decision of Parliament providing for a gradual revision of "the line dividing the sectors in which the telecommunications administration has a monopoly from those sectors in which competition is allowed."
[Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 16 Dec 1983 p 31] 9992

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