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TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 290

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14 October 1983

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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INDONESIA

BRIEFS

PALAPA B2 SATELLITE LAUNCHING--Jakarta--The Indonesian Palapa B2 satellite is scheduled to be launched in January to replace the Palapa A2. Tourism, Post and Telecommunications Minister Ahmad Tahir said the US National Aeronautic and Space Agency (NASA) is now preparing a team of astronauts to launch the satellite by space shuttle. He said this after meeting with the two visiting American astronauts Frederick Hauck and John Fabian who called on him to his office on Tuesday.--OANA-Antara [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Aug 83 p 11]

CSO: 5500/4300

NEPAL-INDIA AGREEMENT ON TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE SIGNED

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 20 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] An agreement on telecommunication services was signed here between HMG and the government of India Monday.

The agreement was signed by the general manager of Nepal Telecommunications Department Ram Prasad Sharma on behalf of H. M. G. and member of the Indian Telecommunications Operations K. Thomas Cora on behalf of the government of India.

The agreement is to enable the two countries to receive an equal share of the income generated from the telecommunications services exchange between them.

Apart from this, the agreement permits the telecommunications departments of the two countries to take independent decisions on any additional services to be established relating to telecommunication services between Nepal and India.

Monday's agreement comes into effect from October 10.

During the agreement signing function the general manager of Nepal Telecommunications Department Ram Prasad Sharma recalled that an agreement on telecommunication services had been signed between Nepal and India in 1964 also.

On the same occasion the Indian Telecommunications Operations member K. Thomas Cora expressed the view that the agreement reached would contribute towards further expanding the existing telecommunications service facilities between Nepal and India. (RSS)

CSO: 5500/4701

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

JIANGSU MEETING ON RURAL TELEPHONE QUALITY CONTROL

Beijing NONGCUN DIANXIN JISHU [TECHNOLOGY OF RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS] in Chinese No 5, 1983 p 22

[News brief by Lu Yonggui [7120 3057 6311]: "Jiangsu Calls Meeting on Rural Telephone Quality Control Results"]

[Text] In order to sum up and exchange experiences in rural telephone overall quality control and to commend the outstanding results attained by the quality control teams in overall quality control in 1982, the Jiangsu Province Telecommunications Management Bureau's Rural Telephone Management Office convened the First All-Round Rural Telephone Quality-control Meeting in Huaiyang on 10 March.

Since early 1983, rural telephone work in Jiangsu has centered on improving the insulating capabilities in telephone line equipment, improving the transmission capacity of electric circuits, strengthening protective actions against lightning and high voltage surges, improving the parallel distancing in "three-wire" crossovers. They have established procedures for controlling and managing telephone line obstructions, improved the rate for putting calls through and have standardized the technical terms used in providing telephone services. They organized two PDCA circles responded to actual conditions in clarifying the direction of attack in applying the theories and methods for all-round quality control. They made sequential analyses, formulated actions, organized their implementation and made efforts over the period of 1 year with the result that there were outstanding improvements in the quality of communication services and in the quality of equipment maintenance. For the five-item quality directive from the bureau and the province regarding rural telephone lines, the province's average duration for obstructions dropped more than 20 percent from 1981 to 1982 and the completion rate for telephone line equipment also showed improvements. According to the conditions for examining and evaluating all-round quality control, the meeting judged the teams and graded them. The results were that nine rural telephone line quality-control teams from Qidong, Taidong, Changshu and Huaiyang counties and three telephone service quality-control teams from Changzhou, Kunshan and Yancheng counties received commendations and awards.

11582

CSO: 550/4170

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OILFIELD COMMUNICATIONS MEETING--Hefei, 21 Sep (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Wei)--How the communications industry serves the development of China's offshore oil fields is the keynote of a five-day national symposium on offshore oil field communications. The symposium, sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Electronics Industry and the China Electronics Society, closed today in the city of Tunxi, Anhui Province. Nearly 100 experts, professors, and engineers from across the country presented 44 papers. It was a must to provide reliable communications equipment which can withstand adverse weather conditions at sea for the exploration and development of offshore oil resources, delegates said. Research institutes will soon develop a dozen pieces of equipment for earth satellite stations, marine satellite terminals, program-controlled switches with a small or medium-sized storage capacity and tropospheric scatter communications. Delegates said that equipment is being developed for digital microwave communications, medium-range navigation and modular radio stations. The symposium, the first of its kind in China, was one of the 1983 "World Communications Year" activities held in China. To mark the occasion, lectures were held in August by the China National Committee for "World Communications Year." A stamp marking the year was issued in April by the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. [Text] [OW211341 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 21 Sep 83]

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT FROM JAPAN--Tianjin, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--Tianjin, north China's major industrial center, will import program-controlled telephone exchanges from Japan for the first time under a contract signed here today. The contract was concluded between the Tianjin branch of the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation and the Tianjin Municipal Administration of Posts and Telecommunications, and the Nippon Electric Co Ltd and the Sumitomo Corporation of Japan. Under the contract, Tianjin will import 10,000 exchanges, a number of 1,000-circuit long-distance exchanges, 199 32-channel pulse code modulation transmission systems and 3,500 push-button telephones. The Japanese company will provide construction materials, meters, maintenance tools and technical services. It will also design the installation of equipment, train Chinese personnel in Tianjin and Japan, and supply spare parts for 20 years. According to the contract, equipment is expected to be installed at the end of 1984. Exchanges will be installed at Tianjin's largest telephone office, while long-distance exchanges will be installed at a new communications hub building where domestic and overseas trunk calls and telegrams will be handled. [Text] [LD212246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 21 Sep 83]

COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SYMPOSIUM--From 3 to 12 March of this year, the Anhui Province Telecommunications Management Bureau convened a communications technology symposium in Hefei. Participants in this symposium included some of the province's prefecture and county delegates and comrades from the province's science and technology and agricultural telecommunications divisions and offices. During the symposium the delegates conducted serious discussions of the "Provincial Communications Technical System" (Draft) formulated by the Telecommunications Transmission Research Institute. There was communications on the county level very important and that in arranging the discussion schedule the formulation of the "system" was extremely important as it functions under the conditions of satisfying the county-level communications needs in actively creating conditions for gradually laying a foundation whereby it will become a part of the all-China communications network. The delegates at the conference also made some constructive suggestions for integrating the actual conditions in the province's internal communications with future developments. [Text] [Beijing NONGCUN DIANXIN JISHU [TECHNOLOGY OF RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS] in Chinese No 5, 1983 p 22] 11582

CSO: 5500/4170

PLANNING SESSION FOR SATELLITE TO BE HELD

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 Aug 83 p 9

[Text] **SENIOR government officials will meet representatives of the private business sector early next month to discuss how Thailand should proceed with an ambitious project to have its own satellite for communications and military purposes, well-informed sources told *The Nation* yesterday.**

The meeting will be organized by the Post and Telegraph Department and attendants will come from public and private units which are using satellite communications facilities and those to use this service in the future.

The sources said it was already agreed that the satellite project is feasible because installation of each satellite costs about 1,000 million baht, which is still less than the television networks provided for educational purposes.

Thailand currently leases "Palapa" Satellite of Indonesia for its communications system.

The sources said the government units include the Interior Ministry, Defence Ministry, Telephone Organization of Thailand, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, television stations, the Public Relations Department and the Post and Telegraph Office. They will be joined by some commercial banks.

The sources said it is very necessary for Thailand to have its own satellite system and the government should start now because this project will take at least five years for completion.

The sources said it was not feasible for TV Channel 7 to pay 17-18 million baht a year for the lease of a transponder. "Is it possible to beam the programme to provincial stations after the closing hour at midnight for presentation in the following day so that it will be more

feasible for such a big investment," they said.

They pointed out that Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University has spent about 800-900 million baht on its educational programme nationwide, compared to a satellite which requires only about 1,000 million baht investment.

"It is just a slightly bigger investment, but there will be 12 transponders for 12 purposes. We can use a transponder for education, four for military purposes, one for the Interior Ministry, one for the Communications Authority of Thailand, one for radio communications and one for the Public Relations Department, leaving three for other purposes," the sources said.

They said the Post and Telegraph Department leases only a half transponder from the Indonesian satellite but it can use for several purposes.

A legislation is specifically required for the satellite project and the organization entrusted to take charge of this service must be flexible in operations while work stoppage is not permissible.

CSO: 5500/4302

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

TOPOLNA TRANSMITTER RE-COMMISSIONED--The Radiocommunication Office informed its listeners following the Hvezda Program on 272 KGZ longwave that today, 23 September at 0430 [0230 GMT] the transmitter at Topolna was put again in operation. [Text] [LD231426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 23 Sep]

TV COOPERATION WITH YEMEN--A protocol on cooperation in the area of television programming between the CSSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has been signed in Aden. According to the protocol, the two sides will exchange television programs, experiences from the preparation of various television broadcasts, and will assist each other in training TV specialists. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 83 p 7 AU]

CSO: 5500/3002

COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT, PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Warsaw RADA NARODNA GOSPODARKA ADMINISTRACJA in Polish No 13, 27 Jun 83 pp 30-32

[Article by Wladyslaw Majewski, minister of communications: "Communications-- Can Its Development be Speeded Up?"]

[Text] On the average one inhabitant out of 25 is a (household) telephone subscriber, and in rural areas one of 150. The number of applications on file for telephone installation exceeds 1.1 million, as against the total of more than 2.1 million people who are already telephone subscribers.

The state of mechanical wear of telephone central offices is not very good, because of many years of use, and many of them need immediate replacement. There are still too many overhead lines and tube equipment system is overloaded.

With 5.79 telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants at the end of 1982, Poland is in one of the last places in Europe and exhibits a situation much worse than the world average (that is, an average in which the countries of Asia and Africa are also included).

The mission of our ministry is to provide communications in the broad sense of the term--postal services, telecommunications, radio and television broadcasting, and radio communications--for the public, the national economy, and for the needs of administration, security and defense of the country. Communications services are universal in nature and generally available.

Specific Nature of Polish Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Service

The main functions of the ministry are performed by the Polish Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Service [PTiT], a specific-purpose enterprise exempt from application of the Law on State Enterprises and the Law on Personnel Self-Government; the PPTIT operates under the Communications Law.

Complementary functions are performed by the Communications Transportation Enterprise, Communications Construction Enterprise, the Telecommunications Electronics Industry, the Communications Research and Design Office, the State Radio Inspectorate, and a number of other supporting organizational units. These units perform services and produce equipment, chiefly those needed for proper operation and development of the PPTiT.

In the context of the reform the PPTiT operates as an enterprise, but retains its specific nature determined by the role it plays and the missions it carries out, which are general governmental, social and defense missions. The PPTiT cannot independently determine the purposes for which it is operated or the way in which these purposes are accomplished, change the field of its operations, discontinue or refuse to perform services, set rates arbitrarily, and so forth. Within the meaning of the reform as it has been defined, it is thus not an independent enterprise.

In accordance with the Communications Law, the PPTiT performs the functions

--of an agency of state administration,

--of an economic unit representing the monopoly of the state in the field of communications,

--of a public utility,

--of administrator of the state public telecommunications network, which is a large technical and organizational entity of fundamental importance in defense of the country and efficient operation of the government,

--of representative of the state in international agreements.

While performing all these functions, the PPTiT is simultaneously an economic unit adapted to the economic model of the reform, that is, virtually a self-financing unit. Self-financing is in the mutual interests of the PPTiT and the national economy. A particular aspect of the specific nature of the PPTiT is the fact that it is under the direction of the minister of communications. For social reasons and general reasons of state, the PPTiT must perform its services without reference to their effectiveness, and, under specific conditions, to their economic justification. An example is the necessity of maintaining postal and telecommunications offices where their operation is unprofitable; another is equipment and personnel ready for operation regardless of whether demand for services does or does not exist at a particular time, as is the case, for example, during nighttime hours or at small rural telephone exchanges, in the interests of firefighting, making it possible to call a rescue squad, the veterinary service, etc. The communications system must also make allowance for performance of tasks in connection with defense of the country.

Telecommunications equipment is exposed to a particularly great extent to the action of atmospheric conditions (floods, hurricanes), which often cause disabling of equipment over large areas of the country. This results in losses represented by substantial revenue not collected and the costs involved in repair of damage.

The legal instrument used by the minister of communications to influence ministerial enterprises is chiefly the fact that, in keeping with the provisions of the Law on State Enterprises, the bylaws of these require approval by the minister of communications and the fact that enterprise directors are appointed and dismissed by the founding authority.

Plan Objectives

It is expected that the following investment activities will be carried out in order to reach the goals of the 1983-1985 plan:

--further expansion of the telephone system of the country by building telephone exchanges having a total capacity of 396,000 subscriber numbers, including 36,600 UCM equipment numbers in communes;

--development of the network of postal and telecommunications offices in new residential communities and in communes, by opening about 200 new postal and telecommunications offices;

--development of radio and television broadcasting facilities in the program II area and building of two centers for transmission of television programs I and II in mountain areas.

Implementation of the plan as established requires:

--construction of facilities for local dial central offices in accordance with resolution No 124 of the government Presidium of 6 August 1979 simultaneously with construction of housing developments;

--creation of conditions for increasing the number of postal and telecommunications offices, chiefly in the area of communes and smaller towns, by making premises under the jurisdiction of local authorities available for establishment of new offices or transferring existing ones and through construction of jointly used buildings involving participation by individual users;

--ensuring the construction of standard premises for postal and telecommunications offices within the framework of residential housing construction, in accordance with the provision of Resolution No 268 of the Council of Ministers of 27 December 1982;

--development of the rural telephone system chiefly through automation, although progress in this sphere depends on cable supplies and the production capacity of the telecommunications industry.

The PPTiT is making available the full amount of the financial resources required.

Areas of Cooperation

Need for cooperation and assistance by local government and administrative agencies in carrying out the plan assignments of the ministry in investment activities is seen to exist primarily in the following fields:

--coordination of joint investments relating in particular to erection of buildings with premises for new postal and telecommunications offices. The Ministry of Communications will secure financial resources for investment projects of this nature;

--making premises under the jurisdiction of local authorities available for opening of new postal and telecommunications offices or transfer of existing ones, especially in the area of communes or small towns;

--assignment of persons to work in units performing telecommunications functions so as to prevent their output capacity from decreasing and to make it possible to increase their processing potential;

--increasing the efficiency of operation of agencies establishing locations, handling expropriation matters and performing geodetic surveys. The inadequacy of these services causes delays in completion of investment projects; such inadequacy is observed especially in the activities of the geodetic services;

--giving effective assistance to PPTiT units in achieving completion of buildings, both for the construction of new facilities and for adapting and modernizing premises already in existence.

Is The Plan Realistic?

A relatively great amount has been accomplished over the last decade in the sphere of better satisfaction of the communication needs of society. The telephone system network has been doubled, the telex system has been increased fivefold, a high degree of automation has been achieved in long-distance communications traffic, and the number of telephones has been increased, especially in rural areas. The possibility of receiving the four national radio programs has been greatly increased, and to some extent the possibility of receiving the two television programs. Improvement has been made in the condition and level of equipment of many post offices, licenses for the production of telecommunications equipment have been purchased and applied, and a powerful production potential has been created in the electronics and cable industry, this laying the foundation for further normal and rapid development of telecommunications.

However, despite these efforts, the current state of telephone services does not satisfy even a modest estimate of the needs of society.

The present difficult economic situation of the country and the need for providing the basic necessities of life for the people impose considerable limitation on the potential pace of development of telecommunications, the expansion of which necessarily entails substantial investment expenses, materials, construction work and coproduced imports.

The quality of postal services provided for society, although in the main all the demands made of services are met, continues to be unsatisfactory. This is manifested in failure to deliver on time letters and parcels which have been sent through the mail, a long wait at post office windows, unsuitable post office facilities, especially in rural areas, and an insufficient number of post

offices in new communities. The fundamental cause of the poor quality of postal services is the widening gap between society's demands for services and the level of technical equipment.

The radio and television broadcasting network generally operates efficiently and displays high reliability. For the most part, however, it is based on old transmitters which need modernization, replacement, or expansion in connection with the "power contest" on the radio waves.

But while speaking of the deficiencies of communications in Poland, I would like to point out that even in the most difficult years, 1981 and 1982, the ministry overfulfilled its plans. The growth rate of the value of PTTIT services under comparable conditions amounted to 13 percent, despite the considerable limitations on these services at the beginning of 1982. The output of our industry increased, this including a 15 percent growth of exports. The assistance received from the USSR in the field of materials and subassemblies previously imported from the second payment area was a vital importance in reaching this goal.

The increase expected in particular in the number of telephone subscribers requires quantitative development of the local networks, since the potential for mobilizing existing reserves without investment has been exhausted. These results can be achieved mainly through completion of investment projects currently in progress and initiation of new measures connected with development of the existing exchanges and expansion of the local networks. Solution of the problem can be speeded up by assistance on the part of the local authorities and administrative units, in the form of provision of the necessary buildings and premises for telecommunications.

According to Resolution No 124/79 of the government Presidium of 6 August 1979, the buildings housing telephone exchanges, as facilities accompanying housing construction, must be erected simultaneously with housing projects. In addition, the governors of provinces and the mayors of province-level cities have the obligation of making allowance for the construction of these buildings in territorial development plans and in plans for completion of housing projects, and also of rendering the necessary assistance in location and installation of service lines to municipal networks. Completion of buildings for local telephone exchanges is an integral part of the process of providing facilities for communities.

Telephones in Countryside

Provision of telephone service in rural areas is of particular importance in development of the telephone system; it contributes toward rationalization of agricultural production and to saving of farmer worktime. The number of telephone subscribers in the countryside is expected to increase by about 25,000 by 1985.

However, speeding up development of the telephone system for agriculture will require an appropriate network of exchanges and cables, together with substantial investment funds. Because of the great distances to the nearest telephone

exchanges, the cost of installing telephones in the countryside is very high (about 300,000 zlotys per link). For these reasons, not many individual subscribers can afford such a large amount for installation of a telephone.

In order to rationalize telephone communications in rural areas, the Ministry has initiated development of an entire family of low-capacity telephone exchanges in rural areas to automate rural and small town networks.

In recapitulation, it may be said that basic tasks in the sphere of rural communications include:

- provision of 24-hour communications service for about 4000 farms,
- establishment of telephone service for all hamlets which do not have at least one telephone, of which there are still about 7000 in the country,
- establishment of 24-hour public telephone service for about 200 localities which are the sites of commune administrative offices,
- elevation of the level of automation of local exchanges,
- speeding up the installation and modernization of telecommunications lines within individual provinces.

It must be clearly understood, however, that elimination of the telephone blank spots in the area of these 7000 hamlets which have no way of communicating with the outside world and installation of only one telephone in each of them will unfortunately take at least 20 years. Carrying out projects in this sphere depends on the construction of long-distance telephone networks, something which necessitates provision of the corresponding investment funds and equipment and material resources, particularly steel wire and prestressed concrete posts and which also requires concentration of the appropriate processing capacities. To speed up the development of communications facilities in rural areas the local authorities must coordinate the volume of work which can be done with the pertinent district postal and telecommunications offices and secure the financial resources needed to do the work. However, the needs in this area must be weighed at the level of the District Postal and Telecommunications Office both from the viewpoint of resources actually available and the processing capacity for specialized construction and from that of comprehensive development of telecommunications in the territory of the individual provinces of a particular postal and telecommunications district.

Installation of telephones in rural areas is not merely a communications engineering initiative; it is of considerable economic importance which must of necessity be taken into account in implementation of the program for development of agriculture and the food economy.

Between Cities

The long distance and international telephone network is also inadequate from the viewpoint of the current number of telephone subscribers. This circumstance lowers the quality of long-distance telephone traffic.

A very modest development of exchanges, in the direction of automation of long distance and international telephone communications, is planned for the 1983-1985 period.

Basic initiatives include:

--completion of the construction of three long distance dial exchanges performing the function of central exchanges, in Lublin, Szczecin and Wroclaw, and completion of expansion of the exchange in Gdansk,

--expansion to the required capacity of the dial exchange in Warsaw and of three long-distance dial exchanges in Warsaw, Krakow and Poznan,

--expansion of the centers in Katowice and Lodz with automatic long-distance stages, through construction of two dial exchanges in Kielce and Tarnow,

--completion of construction of the Long-Distance Telecommunications Center building in Warsaw and beginning of expansion of the Provincial Telecommunications Center in Wroclaw,

--relatively slight enlargement of the network of automatic connections of the "city-to-city" system,

--modernization and addition of necessary equipment at the permanent land and sea radio communications centers,

--establishment of a Polish national public mobile land radio communications network,

--modernization of the Intersputnik satellite system ground station and completion of expansion of the ground satellite system in Psary for the Intelsat system,

--addition to and replacement of the television transmitters in service in the television Program I network,

--beginning of construction of a new radio and television center for Warsaw and of additional facilities for the television Program I network,

--expansion of television centers for television Program II.

Television Program I reaches 97 percent of the population of the country, and television Program II only 86 percent of the population (74 percent of the area of the country).

The following must be accomplished in the area of postal services:

--achievement of marked improvement in the efficiency of operation of the postal system through expansion and modernization of the postal communications network, and especially of central offices,

--provision of incentives for initiation of measures for rationalization of work organization and technology and for introduction of new design alternatives in postal operations,

--simplification of postal regulations and procedures associated with performance of services,

--development of mobile forms of service (traveling post offices, mobile post offices) and universal application of the principle of flexible hours of operation of postal and telecommunications offices in keeping with local demand for services, by use of a variety of flexible forms of personnel employment.

Personnel Shortage

An important factor limiting development of postal and telecommunications services is the shortage of personnel, which for many years has been a substantial obstacle to improvement of the quality and increase in the volume of these services. It must be frankly stated here that without the assistance of local agencies of government administration in ensuring an influx of personnel through the employment offices and assistance in securing premises for postal and telecommunications offices and in obtaining allocation of compact cars and motorcycles for rural letter carriers and technical services, appreciable improvement cannot be made in the quality of communications service to society and the national economy.

Personnel acquisition is made difficult by the specific requirements set for candidates (work involving material accountability, shift work, often under difficult conditions), along with the relatively lower pay in comparison to other establishments of a similar nature. This causes difficulties in filling out staffs short of personnel and in increasing employment at recently activated communications facilities, as well as considerable personnel turnover.

For example, the introduction of 22 nonworking Saturdays, in view of the existing network of postal and telecommunications offices and the need to maintain the required continuity of operation of these offices, has led to the need for employing an additional approximately 5000 persons in PTTiT units in 1981.

Our of a desire to alleviate the manpower shortage, and in view of the permanent lack of male labor, for many years the ministry has been increasing the employment of women in all jobs in which they are allowed to work. In 1972 the proportion of women employed by the PTTiT amounted to 51.5 percent, this figure reaching the level of 60 percent, in 1982. Resolution of these difficulties also calls for close cooperation between establishments of the Ministry of Communications and local administrative agencies and the assistance of these agencies (employment offices) in assigning candidates for work in units of the Ministry of Communications.

On the basis of cooperation in the past, the ministry sees a possibility of further intensifying this cooperation primarily in the area of assignment of a greater number of men to work in units of the ministry, particularly in establishments where there is a great need for male labor (construction, transportation, industry), and in the area of preselection of candidates by the employ-

ment offices on the basis of their suitability for filling the vacancies referred to the PPTiT by the employment offices cannot be hired, especially for jobs involving material accountability, which are in the majority in the PPTiT.

Another important problem is preparation of personnel for work in communications. For many years there has been close administrative agencies in this area as well. Cooperation between our units and school superintendents' offices and schools enables the ministry to plan for acceptance of young people at communications schools for study in individual fields.

Conservation Program

In all the activities of the individual elements of the Ministry of Communications there is constant concern for full implementation of the conservation and anti-inflation program. The main direction of effort in this sphere is toward reduction of the periods required for completion of investment projects. But we also perceive considerable potential for conservation through:

- constant improvement in the quality of services,
- coordination of the use of transportation means and creation in the Automotive Postal Service Enterprises of reserve transportation potential for emergency needs of users,
- efficient execution of the repair plan and strengthening of repair quality control,
- rational use of automatic postal machines,
- proper maintenance and serviceability of mailing equipment,
- lengthening the service life of equipment and machinery,
- execution of investment projects under the self-financing system.

An important direction for conservation measures is the use of domestic rather than imported materials whenever possible. We will introduce miniaturization of products on a larger scale in order to restrict the consumption of raw materials, fuels and energy.

The activities listed in the foregoing will be accompanied by care to ensure that services are of proper quality and that the tasks set for the ministry in the National Social and Economic Plan for the 1983-1985 period are carried out to the full.

6115
CSO: 5500/3016

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT--The real modernization and development of the Romanian telephone system began in the 1960's with the expansion of the network of symmetrical and coaxial inter-urban cables and the radio relay network for carrier current systems with a large number of lines (up to 2,700). In 1967, an automatic commutation system was put into operation in the inter-urban service and, at present, about 250 localities are included in the system. In 1938, the number of telephone subscribers was 69,000 while today, in Bucharest alone, almost ten times as many telephones have been installed and the number of subscribers in the entire country is close to two million. In 1975 and 1978, ground stations for communications by means of artificial satellites located over the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean were put into operation. Along with the development of the telephone network, the industrial branch which ensures the manufacture of telephone apparatus and exchanges and of related equipment, a branch represented, in particular, by the factory for electro-insulating materials and cables and the "Electromagnetica" enterprise (both in Bucharest), has also been developed. "Electromagnetica," a 50-year-old enterprise established in 1930 ("Standard Electrica Romani"), produces conventional or modernized telephone apparatus, automatic telephone exchanges for private homes or for institutions (PABx), Pentaconta automatic exchanges, electronic exchanges, carrier current telegraph and telephone systems. The products of the enterprise are exported to the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the DPRK, Jordan, Cyprus, the GDR, the Philippines, Iran, Poland, Lebanon, Belgium, Algeria, Hungary, etc. [Sorin Trusca] [Excerpts] [Bucharest VEAC NOU in Romanian Aug 83 p 8]

CSO: 5500/3003

INFORMATION MINISTER ANNOUNCES 24-HOUR RADIO SERVICE

FL182349 Bridgetown CANA in English 2250 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 18 Aug (CANA)--Barbados state-owned Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation's (CBC) AM radio service will go into 24-hours-a-day programme from Monday, Information Minister Senator Nigel Barrow announced here today.

He also disclosed that from next month, the station's FM service which now re-broadcasts the AM programming, will begin testing a separate stereo system which will be introduced on a limited scale from October.

Senator Barrow said this would prevent listeners from tuning to CBC AM and switching to FM and getting the same programme.

"...This service will offer separate and different programming to that present heard on CBC AM," he said.

His comments were made on completion of a tour of the corporation's new million dollar (one Bds dollar ; 50 cents U.S.) AM transmitter system.

The current broadcast hours for CBC AM are from 5.30 a.m. to 2 a.m. and Senator Barrow said he hoped that the addition of three and a half hours would not strain the corporation too much.

Senator Barrow said the corporation's programme of re-development included a new building just outside Bridgetown to house the administration and the radio services. Construction of this building is expected to begin sometime next year. He said the new building would also help to alleviate some of the space shortage at the current studios.

CSO: 5500/2002

TV TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS, PROGRAM SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 2 Aug 83 p 1

[Text]

Television chief the Hon. Quinton Edness admitted yesterday that widespread programming improvements predicted after the ZBM-ZFB merger last year had so far not materialised.

Mr. Edness said that there had been more teething problems with relocation and installation of equipment than at first thought and this had meant management had not been able to turn immediate attention to revised programming.

But he said there had been improvements, including attempts to prevent programme clashes, and by the time new equipment — including a 10-metre satellite dish — had been installed later this year, picture reception would be boosted and programme heads could continue concentrating on better and more varied schedules.

“But it would be wrong to say that there are going to be dramatic differences

overnight, although there might be in some instances,” Mr. Edness said.

“More accurate would be to say that improvements would continue.”

Mr. Edness, managing director of ZBM, said one of the major hiccups so far had been the occasional bad quality of programme tapes flown in from California.

The satellite dish technology would allow the stations to home in on signals, providing greater choice of programmes and allowing the TV stations here to video record themselves and rely on California as a back-up.

Installation of new equipment, merging the two organisations and the wait for approval of the dish had been more time-consuming than first thought, Mr. Edness said, but a lot of work had already taken place and by the autumn the results would be more evident.

CSO: 5500/7595

APPROVAL OF TWO SATELLITE 'SLOTS' FOR BERMUDA HAILED

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 5 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

Government's dream of pushing Bermuda into the high-tech information age was given a dramatic boost at the recent European telecommunications conference.

In a move hailed as a remarkable coup, the Island was granted the right to put two of its own satellites in space.

A delighted Hon. John Stubbs, Minister of Industry and Technology confirmed the conference decision yesterday. "It is a major step forward in establishing Bermuda as a telecommunications centre," he said.

"I think it is potentially worth millions to Bermuda. But we can't even put a ball park figure on it yet."

The conference which was held in Geneva was run by the International Telecommunication Union, a specialised agency of the United Nations.

Its main aim was the allocation of "slots" in space for broadcasting satellites.

The Bermuda delegation argued successfully for two "slots". When launched they will orbit in the ring of broadcasting satellites 22,300 miles above the equator.

One will be over the Galapagos Islands east of Ecuador, the other over St. Paul Rocks in the Atlantic.

Dr. Stubbs conceded that the benefits to Bermuda could still be several years away. The enormous cost of launching two satellites — about \$230 million — is probably far too much for the Island to bear.

But the slots are valuable real estate in space and provide Bermuda with an important bargaining tool in the rapidly expanding telecommunications market.

As telecommunications is one of the world's fastest moving industries, it is hoped foreign carriers will soon be beating a path to Bermuda's door with offers to launch a satellite on Bermuda's behalf.

Dr. Stubbs envisaged a "long-term contractual arrangement" with probably an American organisation which would launch the satellites, pay rent for the slot, plus a percentage of revenue.

"We might also want them to supply a certain amount of the facility for our own use," he said.

Telecommunications officer Mr. Ted Pitman played a key role for the Bermuda delegation at the Geneva conference.

"The important point is that these satellites will be used for far more than just television and entertainment," he said.

"That is where their value to Bermuda comes into play. If we hadn't been at this conference fighting for these slots we would have been grouped in with the Caribbean.

"We now have a resource that a lot of people would like to take part in. We are looking towards creating a facility for all the Caribbean and a large part of North America and Western Europe."

Dr. Stubbs took charge of the newly-created Industry and Technology Ministry in February with a brief to nudge Bermuda towards the Premier's vision of a computer-age information society.

He believes that an advanced communications system on the Island is vital to the healthy recovery and expansion of Bermuda's international business community.

EARTH STATION WILL HELP ADVANCE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 17 Aug 83 p 3

[Text]

Bermuda's telecommunications service will be vastly expanded as a result of Cable and Wireless's \$20 million earth station, which is currently being completed at Middle Road, Devonshire.

Speaking yesterday at the Hamilton Rotary Club, Mr. John Davenport, Cable and Wireless general manager, also said environmentalists concerned that the earth station would be a blight on the landscape should "take heart".

He explained: "The earth station has a life expectancy far less than many of the other environmentally contentious structures essential to Bermuda's progress and prosperity. I will be very surprised if it still stands astride the ridgeway much beyond the end of this century."

The station would enhance the range and flexibility of Bermuda's international communications services.

"This earth station will enable Bermuda for the first time in its history to trans-

mit as and when it wishes live television to practically to any part of the world, thereby putting Bermuda in a competitive position with other off-shore locations for major sporting events and topically an even more attractive location for conventions and "summit" style meetings.

"It will substantially enhance our capability for handling high speed data thus paving the way for Bermuda to achieve its ambition of becoming a centre for data processing and storage, computer programme development and other information-related activities."

Initially, the earth station will be equipped to communicate directly with six countries — the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Jamaica.

Plans are afoot to include Spain and Italy.

Another benefit will be the station's capability to transmit and receive television to and from the 107 countries having access to the Intelsat system.

BRIEFS

ZBM SATELLITE DISH--ZBM has received planning permission to erect a new satellite dish at the Prospect station. Operations manager for the station, Mr. Delano Ingham, said last night that the dish was aimed at improving the quality of reception of satellite transmissions. "Right now we're looking at satellites with smaller dishes, and the larger one is only to improve the quality of transmissions we are receiving now," he said. "One of the main satellites is further away and we need to have the dish to improve the reception." [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 2 Aug 83 p 3]

DISH-CABLE CONTROVERSY--Fears that smaller, cheaper satellite dishes now available in the US, would ultimately make plans for cable television here obsolete, were dismissed by Technology Minister Dr. the Hon John Stubbs yesterday. Dr. Stubbs, who had recently returned from Europe where he attended a communications conference, commented: "I have heard that small direct broadcast satellites might be a boon to people in isolated areas but the costs and nuisance of maintaining the receivers will dissuade people." The Minister said also that the new satellite receivers were not really suitable for high-density areas like Bermuda. Dr. Stubbs said he could not see it jeopardising any future cable TV operation and added that Bermuda, as a tourist location, also had to consider the environmental impact of a possible proliferation of satellite dishes. On Government's telecommunications policy as a whole, the Minister said a broad policy statement would be made soon. He said a "fairly definitive" Green Paper on the subject was in its final stages and would probably be presented to the Cabinet in the near future for consideration. [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 2 Aug 83 p 3]

CSO: 5500/7595

BRIEFS

NEWS AGENCY UNDER STUDY--Bogota, 17 Sep (AFP)--President Belisario Betancur has not yet decided if his country will take part in the UNESCO-proposed Latin American Agency for Special Information Service, ALASEI. In addressing newsmen who support the idea, he said: "I personally would feel uncomfortable knowing that my government has a news agency at its service." He said that the government must study the proposal carefully before taking any further steps. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2249 GMT 17 Sep 83 PA]

CSO: 5500/2001

CUBA

APPROVAL OF RADIO MARTI OPERATION NOTED

FL301915 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the House of Representatives has approved the installation and operation of so-called Radio Marti, which has the mission of disseminating anti-Cuban propaganda.

The radio station, which has already been approved by the Yankee Senate, will be controlled by the VOA, and is to consist of special daily 14-hour service to disseminate subversive anti-Cuban material.

A total of \$14 million has been budgeted for Radio Marti during the 1984 fiscal year that begins on Saturday, and another \$11 million for the 1985 fiscal year.

Those who support the anti-Cuban radio station hope that it will begin broadcasting at the end of 1983.

CSO: 5500/2003

PAKISTANI SATELLITE TERMED 'A MUST'

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Sep 83 Magazine p II

[From the "Science Column" by Azim Kidawi: "Pakistani Satellite a Must"]

[Text] We don't have a science policy, not even a badn science policy. The draft of a science policy, prepared some years ago should be now have accumulated thick layers of dust, and is in abeyance. So, whenever, in the rudderless boat of science, a hopeful quirk is witnessed, one feels like going in for some eulogy. The Cabinet approval for "undertaking feasibility study for acquiring a communication satellite" the other day, therefore, looks like a silver lining.

The world is slowly turning into an information society, in which the communication satellites along with computers will play the pivotal role. Even the belated green signal for feasibility studies that might lead to owning a satellite, brings hope.

It is tragic that we perhaps don't understand the imperatives of putting a communication satellite into orbit, nor the social implication of now owning one. The satellite boom has made a 40-year old fantasy a throbbing reality, and its onslaught of information and entertainment hopping from abroad, is just round the corner.

An example is that if the SUPARCO (the Pakistani space organisation) loans you one of its 3.6 metre or 2.5 metre dish antenna that it has designed for a modest price, you can well view with equanimity the Russian TV programmes on your TV set in the privacy of your drawing room.

The dish antennas on roof-tops of US homes, receiving TV programmes directly via satellite, are now a new status symbol in the USA. Some 50,000 homes receive satellite-beamed programmes directly on their TV sets.

India is due to launch its communication satellite, this month to feed its village community TV sets all over the country. The signal, of course, will not be contained within Indian borders, and should spill over into Pakistan.

Britain, France, Germany, and some other European countries, are to have direct broadcast satellites, feeding TV programmes directly into 2 to 3 metre

dish home antennas by 1985-86. Their signals would not spill over Pakistan, but that of the ARABSAT, (a venture by Arab Countries) due to be launched next year, will.

Catching such signals for your home TV set is still quite expensive, but the prices are beginning to tumble down.

The SUPARCO Chairman once told us that antenna designed in his organisation would cost only Rs. 5,000. But then that would be the cost of dish antenna alone. In the system are also needed other gadgets like the amplifier (in popular idiom, call it booster) with the antenna, the down converter that brings down the microwave frequencies coming from the satellite to VHF, to which your TV set responds.

The total cost of the system, therefore, may not be less than, say, Rs. 20,000. But that is not a fabulous sum for those who own a 26-inch colour TV set of almost the same price range.

Micro-Electronics

Micro-electronics in its march forward should drag these prices down soon and also make the dish receiving antenna smaller and smaller. The SUPARCO antenna has seen a reduction from its original 3.6 metre dish to 2.5 metre in the last couple of years, due to improvement in the amplifier.

The crashing prices of such home receiving system came as a surprise. In the late seventies, such gadgets cost no less than \$50,000. Today, some of them are selling at \$4000.

Direct gelectasting service in Europe and the USA, in two years time, cannot remain an isolated phenomenon of the West for long. The East, particularly countries like Pakistan, India, and the Arabs, will soon succumb to it.

Then, if you don't have your own satellite, throwing signals across the borders, it will become one-way traffic. And, in this world of communication explosion, which is unjust too, it will be a very hazardous framework to live in. Culturally, we will be under constant duress.

See in such a context, a communication satellite is imperative for Pakistan. Also there are other factors that make the acquisition of a satellite a necessity in the present situation.

D.B.S.

For instance in a country like Pakistan where 70 per cent of the total population lives in rural areas, and literacy is no better than 24, the media TV instructional programmes can be extremely powerful.

"With increased power transmitters which are being installed on satellites, especially the direct broadcast satellites (DBS), the cost of ground stations for reception of signals from those satellites has plummeted.

"The TV programmes beamed to DBS from one or two central stations can be received through such inexpensive ground stations, which may be spread over the entire length & breadth of the country. In Pakistan, engineers of the national space agency have already fabricated such stations.

The TV programmes can impart instructions on hygiene and health care, community services, appropriate technology, particularly in the agricultural field. Besides, the programmes may include components of general educational courses separately for adults and children blended with social and cultural features having distinctive entertainment value".--(comments made by the SUPARCO Chairman at the international UNISPACE-82 held in Vienna last year).

Apart from TV programmes, the communication satellite is now the most effective means for provision of global telephone circuits and facsimile service.

Unique

But the greatest imperative to have a communication satellite emerges from its unique orbit. There is only one line 36,000 km above the Equator, in space, where a synchronous communication satellite can find a place.

The uniqueness of that one line is that by orbiting on it, a satellite is virtually "stationary" for an observer on earth. The earth rotates on its axis once in 24 hours and so too does the satellite revolve once in 24 hours around the earth. For all practical purposes, it looks "stationary" from earth. It can thus be used as a "stationary" relaying station for vast regions of the earth.

That single line, 36,000 km away in space, over the Equator where these satellites orbit, however, cannot accommodate an unlimited number of satellites. They can be placed, say, two degrees apart to avoid interference of radio TV signals. So only a limited number of satellites could be placed into orbit on that imaginary line.

Claimants

Most of these slots are already occupied. There are some 150 satellites up there even today, and numerous claimants in the queue.

12 US companies are putting pressure for one slot each; Canada has applied for six Mexico wants two; Brazil five; we want at least one slot.

Unless a country actually occupies the slot, there is always the danger of losing the position, even if the allocation has been made by some world body. Loud cliches like "first come first served" can be heard even today from powerful nations in international forums. The danger signals are visible.

And instances are not lacking where people don't vacate even unjustly occupied territories in the unjust order prevailing in the present day world. Who would care about a slot on an imaginary line in space unless you really are in occupation.

CSO: 5500/4700

MICROWAVE NETWORK TO BE COMPLETED BY 1985

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 31 Aug 83 p 7

[Excerpt] QUETTA, Aug. 30--An alternate microwave network linking Peshawar with Karachi through major cities of Baluchistan is to be constructed to provide communication facilities.

This was stated by the Federal Minister for communication Mr. Mohyuddin Baloch at a news conference in Quetta yesterday. He said for this purpose the tenders have been invited and the work would be started during the current financial year. He said the link estimated to involve an expenditure of about Rs. 350 million will be completed in two and half years.

Referring to communication facilities in Baluchistan, the minister said the federal government under the directive of the President Ziaul Haq was maintaining the biggest network of the national highways in this province to provide better trade and traffic facilities to the people. He said the feasibility report for 85 mile long Naukundi--Taftan section of the RCD Highway has been prepared. It will be metalled in about four years time at a cost of Rs. 350 million.

About the expansion of postal facilities in the province, he said as many as 350 post offices were working in Baluchistan to provide this cheapest means of communication to the people of far flung area. Eighty of these post offices were set up during the last financial year. In addition, he said, 300 extra departmental post offices were working in the interior of the province.

CSO: 5500/4751

SIXTH PLAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECTIONS, OUTLAYS DISCUSSED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 10

[Text] ISLAMABAD, Sept. 15--The Government has sanctioned Rs. 13,000 crore for the development of telecommunications during the Sixth Plan period. A target of 3,000 crore has been fixed for investment by the private sector to establish factories of telecommunications equipment and components.

This was stated by Brig. Mansurul Haq Malik, Director-General, TNT Department, while addressing a Press conference here today. He said in the recently concluded general managers conference of TNT some special measures had been taken for the uplift of telecommunications work which would be implemented soon so as to provide maximum facilities to the public.

Giving the details, the Director-General disclosed that TNT Department will sanction 70,000 new telephone connections during 1983-84. Two digital exchanges with 10,000 lines each will be installed at Karachi and Lahore. The position will be further improved in the next financial year when three more such exchanges will be installed at Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad.

He said the capacity of international gateway exchange at Karachi is being further expanded and by the end of this year the channel strength of the exchange will be increased to 1,500 channels. At present 300 circuits were functioning, while 120 circuits will be added by December this year.

The DG disclosed that international gateway exchange and earth satellite station will be installed at Islamabad, and work on the project has been started after acquiring land near Islamabad. The capacity of the Islamabad gateway exchange, to be completed by the end of 1985, will depend on the demand. But with the establishment of this exchange the overseas telephonic problems will be completely eliminated. He said the existing facilities for overseas calls were not adequate which resulted in connecting only 30 per cent calls.

He disclosed that the Department was earning 35 million dollars each year from the international gateway exchange at Karachi. Overall the Department earned Rs. 190 crore during 1982-83.

The Director-General said 500 telex connections will be sanctioned during 1983-84.

When asked that measures were being taken for the development of telecommunications facilities in far flung areas like northern parts, he said two earth satellite stations will be installed in Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir. A microwave station will start functioning at Chitral by the end of this year. Besides, 200 public call offices will be established in the rural areas during the current financial year.

He said Rs. 165 crore will be spent on the development works during the current financial year. He estimated that Rs. eight crore will be required on the improvement of existing facilities, including replacement of certain equipments. He said the Department has ordered for the equipments with the TIP and CTI. He expressed the hope that the services will be considerably improved during the next six months.

CSO: 5500/4751

ROLE OF TRANSISTOR RADIO IN SIND'S POLITICAL DISTURBANCES EXAMINED

Karachi DAWN in English 16 Sep 83 Magazine p II

[Article by Azim Kidwai]

[Text]

Ghazi Salahuddin's "Karachi Diary" of September 1 referred to the now ubiquitous "transistor" (the transistor radio that goes by that name in popular idiom, rather than the tiny electronic components that make the gadget). This, in our view, is the prodigious "villain", the centre piece, in the tangle being witnessed in Pakistan these days. Being a student of science, my analysis may look like a desperate arrangement of putting science in front and the social and political overflow in the backyard.

Rural Sind, no longer sleepy, but vitally alive, has simply surprised intelligent observers at home and abroad. The reason is that few are even now aware of the real prime mover to the hidden mental processes of a sleepy, ignorant mass of people who appear to have suddenly burst into an astounding consciousness.

A scientific, experiment, way back in the sixties, led us to witness a metamorphosis in the simple folk living in rural Sind, and then to "an explosion in the mind", triggered by the transistor.

Interior Sind

The year was 1961. We, as members of the engineering research group of Radio Pakistan, had to travel radially from Hyderabad in all directions, some 100 to 150 miles each day and back, measuring ground conductivity. The measurements were necessary for installing a high power Radio transmitter for lower Sind.

In the long and tiring journey, by road, once or twice each day we would often stop at the thatched road-side tea-shop, to sip tea with the 'haris'. Discussions and exchange of views were a corollary.

It was shocking to see how ignorant and poor these people were. Having had some experience of people in many lands in the West and East, our rating was that the 'Hari' (peasant worker) was the most ignorant being on the face of the globe.

The radio set was quite expensive and no less than luxury for them at that time. Costing four to five hundred rupees, one had to have electrical power to run the radio in those days; battery-run radios were far too expensive.

With that picture of the 'hari' of Sind in mind, after about 15 years, we once again, travelled by road from Karachi to Khairpur on yet another Radio Pakistan assignment, in 1975, and were quite surprised at what we saw.

The 'hari' of 1975 was a different being. An unbelievable metamorphosis had been wrought, and he was a changed man. The "transistor" had enacted a revolution in his meek attitude and in the very sweep of his thought processes.

In almost all tea-shops the "transistor" was blaring, and like a voracious mistress, the 'hari' clung to it. Glued most of the time to the "transistor", he was listening not only to the local Radio, but to B.B.C. and All-India Radio as well.

Though still illiterate, he was, for the first time in his life, linked to the wide world. No longer sleepy as he was in 1961, nor ignorant of the events happening around him, he was fairly knowledgeable and confident.

While in 1961, he didn't know who was the President of Pakistan; in 1975 he was commenting on the British Royal family through a maze of rudimentary knowledge attained from radio and a robust commonsense.

It was more than apparent that rural Sind could never be the same again.

That somehow reminds me of what the noted U.S. political columnist, James Reston, once wrote of his experience, after travelling in Russia in the mid-sixties. Reston said that the overriding impression after travelling to Moscow and back was that it was not the politicians who were leading Russia, but the scientists and the engineers. Through their ever-growing inventions, it was they who were charting the course of events, and the politicians simply helplessly steering the ship on that path.

Technological spillover

In Pakistan, it is the spill-over of the scientific and technological developments abroad that quite often now chart the course of events. Induction of the transistor radio is its most significant example. It has radically changed the rural scenario in Pakistan as far as the people are concerned.

The "transistor" costing only Rs. 70 to 150, and its batteries costing only Rs. 10 or so, the B.B.C. news and commentaries are within each villager's reach. He tries to sift and sort out the truth after listening to B.B.C. and many other foreign broadcasts apart from the local radio station.

Looking back, the whole drama appears amazing. With its pin-head dimensions, the electronic component known as transistor came on the scene as a commercial product only in the mid-fifties. The invention was first reported in a science journal in 1948, soon after two sci-

entists working for the Bell Laboratories had completed their research.

The cumbersome, energy-intensive radio valve bowed out of the electronic scene (except in transmitters), in the sixties, with the advent of the transistor on a mass scale. Other electronic components like resistances capacitances, of necessity, also attained mini dimensions around the tiny transistor. Needing very little electrical power, the transistor could be run on torch batteries.

Transistor debut

Integrated circuits followed, in which a whole electronic circuit woven around a transistor could be cast in pin-head dimensions.

The era of micro-electronics dawned in late sixties.

Transistor radio made its debut in the bazars of Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur, in the mid-sixties. Soon the 'hari' had the "transistor" in his pocket.

While there were less than a hundred thousand radio sets in Pakistan upto the early sixties, largely in the cities, the figure had increased to five million by the early seventies. That changed the whole panorama of perceptions of men in rural areas.

You can now go to the remotest village in the country, and find a dozen transistor radios blasting in the fields, in the hearths and homes of the otherwise illiterate and poor.

It is a new situation in human affairs. Literacy is still no more than 24 per cent, but the bulk of the people are fairly well informed on most matters concerning them. Exploiting them on a large scale as in the past, is therefore, not possible.

The funny thing in this situation is that the politician and the administrator generally is not aware of this new development among the rural mass. He still goes by the yardstick of the fifties and the early sixties, and makes calculations on precedents of those times. He rates the rural masses of Sind that way and so reaches fallacious conclusions.

Not in the same dimension as the "transistor", but of no less consequence, has been the rise in the power of the Radio transmitter. When we were working as Engineers in All India Radio at the fag end of the Second World War, the most powerful mediumwave transmitter

over which the psychological War was fought, was only 10 K.W.

Now the B.B.C. mediumwave transmitter on Masirah Island in the Gulf which relays programmes for Pakistan, is pumping out a colossal power of 1,500 K.W. (1.5 MW!). Its signal at times compares with what you get on the local radio.

An inexpensive, one-band mediumwave radio set, costing only Rs. 100, can get such signals loud and clear. Stalin, during the last war, had banned shortwave listening in Russia, and any one caught with a shortwave band was put in concentration camps. Only mediumwave could be listened to, which meant only the local Russian radio.

What can you do in a world with megawatts of power from mediumwave transmitters, and transistors selling on the footpath? How can you circumscribe such an information society?

No wonder, it bewilders many a politician and administrator!

CSO: 5500/4751

BRIEFS

SIEMENS, STC TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENTS--ZWELITSHA--The Ciskeian Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Chief J. T. Mabandla, is entering into two long-term supply agreements for the provision of telecommunications equipment to the Ciskei Post Office. The first agreement was signed with Siemens Ltd here yesterday. It provides for the firm to supply switching and related equipment mainly for the six large automatic exchanges and the expansion of the network in Ciskei. The second agreement will be signed with Standard Telephones and Cables (STC) on Thursday, also here. In terms of this agreement, STC will supply sophisticated transmission, microwave and related equipment. In addition, both companies will render specialist technical advice and have undertaken to provide training to Ciskei technical staff as required and also to employ, during vacation periods, students who have reached suitable level of study. The agreements will remain in force for some 10 years. Both companies have similar supply agreements with the South African Post Office and are leaders in the field of communications. The Ciskei telecommunications network is linked to that of the Republic of South Africa and an official statement says it is the policy of the Ciskei Government to maintain in Ciskei the high standards for which the South African network is known. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 6 Sep 83 p 4]

CSO: 5500/1

REPORT ON IPDC INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL

Rashidov Speaks

LD050616 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent, September 5 TASS -- The developing countries' legitimate desire to redress the existing inequitable situation, to create the enduring and efficient infrastructures of own communications, to gain complete sovereignty in the field of information and culture, and on this basis, to secure the establishment of a new world information order is treated with perfect understanding and sympathy in the Soviet Union, declared Sharaf Rashidov.

Speaking at the opening of the 4th session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council here, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan stressed the mass media's exceptional role in international relations, in promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between nations in the struggle to safeguard peace and defuse international tensions.

The question of peace, of the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war and bring about disarmament, Sharaf Rashidov said, has become the most burning issue of the times. The forces of aggression, which have openly proclaimed a policy line to gain military superiority and conduct and unprecedented arms race, have become markedly more active. They are using all ways and means in a bid to reverse social development. Never since World War II has the international situation been so alarming and dangerous.

The Soviet Union is exerting tremendous efforts to avert the outbreak of world nuclear war. "We are firmly convinced," Sharaf Rashidov emphasized, "that the dispute between the different world social systems cannot be resolved with the help of military means."

After reminding the session of the declaration on the main principles concerning the mass media's contribution to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, developing human rights and combatting racism, apartheid and incitement to war, which was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 20th session in 1978, Sharaf Rashidov said that far from all provisions of that most important document are being converted into reality.

What is important, he emphasised, is not only how big the flow of information is, on which channels this information is flowing and where to and where from it is flowing, but also what the information spread beyond the boundaries of states is like in content and what the purpose of circulating it is. Neocolonialism in the information sphere is as unacceptable as in other spheres, it is condemned by the peoples in the same way as militarism, racism and apartheid. Therefore, the international legal regulation, guaranteeing the equal rights of all states to participate in the international exchanges of information, is needed.

Sharaf Rashidov stressed in this connection the full untenability of the practice of a "free flow of information", which is justly described as a one-way street. This practice has resulted in a situation where even today, the powerful transnational corporations of developed capitalist countries still control and regulate the flow of news to developing countries and between them. Hence the urgent necessity of developing the national systems of communication, which will enable the developing countries to take part in the global exchanges of information and knowledge as "equal partners."

"On the other hand, the international program of developing communication ought not, in our opinion, to be viewed as directed exclusively at improving the potential of developing countries as regards the reception and development of the technology of information and communication," Sharaf Rashidov said. He recalled that, opening the second session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council in Acapulco on January 18, 1982, UNESCO Director-General Amadou-Mahtar Mbow [spelling as received] urged joint efforts to make certain that the modern means of communication would make a growing contribution to developing mutual understanding and mutual respect between nations and to facilitating general progress in the framework of the individual society of each country.

It is necessary to be careful with cultural originality, to respect traditions and customs of the peoples of those countries on whose territory activities of the International Program for the Development of Communication are carried out already or will be carried out. It is necessary that all the projects of the international program for the development of communication on the international and regional levels as well as on national levels be closely adjusted to the plan of social, economic and cultural progress of developing countries.

Accomplishments of scientific and technical progress, creative mind and technological thinking should become the property of all the people on the planet, should serve the universal well-being of humanity. Technical means of transmitting information can be exported or imported as any other goods. However, we are sure that the press, radio and television organs themselves should be created as links of one's own single national information system and should not serve as instruments of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. We regard it as one of the most important preconditions of the establishment of a new international information order.

Sharaf Rashidov stressed that equitable exchange of news between nations was possible only in conditions of ensuring information sovereignty of all the countries, both large and small ones, in conditions, when they are protected from the attempts to make them dependent in the sphere of information on more economically and technically powerful foreign states. This is why it is so necessary that the process of the formation and development of national information systems, regional and international information networks, be based on principles of international cooperation, proclaimed by the U.N.O. and UNESCO.

In this connection he expressed high appreciation of the activities of UNESCO aimed at ensuring a new international information order. These activities have already yielded good results. However, even more is to be done, and we reject the attempts of those who would like to remove this international organization from the participation in the solution of most important communication problems.

Pointing out that the successful solution of the complicated problems facing developing countries also depends to a great extent on how active and purposeful their own efforts will be, Sharaf Rashidov told the session about the accomplishments of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan in economic and cultural development.

In conclusion he read out the message of greeting of the USSR Council of Ministers to the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for Development of Communication.

Council of Ministers' Greetings

LD050932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

["To the Participants in the Fourth Session of the UNESCO International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC)"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers sent a message of greeting to the participants in the fourth session of the UNESCO IPDC Intergovernmental Council.

This important UNESCO program has the noble goals of the widening of cooperation in the sphere of information and communication, the promotion of the establishment of new, more equitable and more effective international information order.

The mass media play the ever growing role in the life of people and nations. Now that tension is heightening in the world, that many world problems have dangerously aggravated, it is particularly important that the mass media step up the efforts in the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war, for peace, for international security and for a better mutual understanding among nations. For the climate of the international relations, the degree of mutual confidence or, on the contrary, of distrust among states largely depend on what information is spread by the press, radio and television.

What is necessary for the peoples of the world now are not the attempts to impose on other peoples the way of life alien to them, not the stake on military force and not "psychological wars," but the readiness to understand each other and establish broad international cooperation for the solution of the common problems facing mankind.

UNESCO's vigorous activity in the sphere of the development of international information exchanges and the initial practical steps of the IPDC are called upon to promote the assertion of the principles of equality and mutual respect of all states, large and small, eradication of spiritual colonialism, rendering of concrete assistance to newly-free countries in the creation of national and regional systems of mass information and communication.

We wish the session success in its work and hope that it will be held under the banner of the high ideals of fruitful cooperation among peoples in the name of preserving world peace which guide UNESCO in its activities.

USSR Council of Ministers

Stukalin Addresses Conference

LD050739 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 5 TASS -- The message of greetings of the USSR Council of Ministers to the participants in the session sums up the approach of the Soviet Union to the questions of the activity of the mass media, their role in the struggle for peace, for international security, for a better mutual understanding among peoples, Viktor Stukalin, the USSR deputy foreign minister, chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs, said at the opening of the session of the Inter-Governmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication.

Mankind is now living through a complex and very important moment in its history. The danger of a new war, nuclear missile war, whose horrible consequences for life on earth are difficult to imagine in full measure is looming over the world though the fault of imperialist forces. The role and responsibility of the mass media in these conditions is great as never before. They will play a noble role if they declare as the champions of peace and equal mutually advantageous cooperation among all states and peoples, if they present truthfully and objectively the picture of the world, make every man realise that nuclear war now is a mortal danger for him, for his family and relatives, for very life on earth.

The CPSU, the Soviet Government are convinced that peace cannot be strengthened through military rivalry, that no world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be decided in a military way, Victor Stukalin said. Therefore the Soviet Union together with countries of the socialist community were and are doing everything within their power to prevent the catastrophe of nuclear war, to halt the arms race, to bring the world back to the path of detente.

The restructuring on the international cooperation in the sphere of information on a progressive, democratic basis is a pressing task in the present-day conditions, Victor Stukalin said further.

The International Programme for the Development of Communication is called upon to play an important role in ridding the mass media of the leftovers of colonialism and the policy of information imperialism. The Soviet Union has supported intensively the decision of the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference on the institution of the IPDC. The forming last April of the Soviet Committee on the International Programme for the Development of Communication attests to great attention that our country pays to the UNESCO activity to this direction.

Our course with regard to newly-free countries is a moral and material support for their lawful aspirations, solidarity with them, V. Stukalin said.

The Soviet Union gives assistance to developing countries in the sphere of establishment and development of the national mass media. This assistance has no political or other strings attached.

In order to facilitate the successful implementation of the noble tasks of the international programme for the development of communication the Soviet Union was among the first states to express the readiness to take part in the implementation of projects for the development of the mass media in developing countries in the framework of the programme, announced the granting every year of up to 50 scholarships in higher and secondary educational establishments of the USSR at the requests of the IPDC for the training of experts in the mass media, made a contribution of 500 thousand roubles to the IPDC special account.

The USSR was among the first to introduce new easy communication tariffs for developing countries which enable them to save many millions of dollars and it urges other powers with highly developed communication systems to follow suit.

Declaring for further widening of IPDC activity, enhancing its effectiveness, V. Stukalin stressed that a successful work within the programme will be ensured only if it is implemented strictly in accordance with the general principles of international relations recorded in the documents of the United Nations, UNESCO; including the 1978 UNESCO Declaration. This work must be based on the respect for the sovereign rights of states and inadmissibility of aid with any political strings attached.

In conditions when the racist and imperialist propaganda trying to stick the label of terrorism on the national liberation struggle of peoples has intensified sharply of late, it is important to consolidate the ability of the national liberation movements to rebuff the vicious slander against them which is spread by certain mass media in the West, he said. We believe the IPDC could widen the assistance to these movements in creating their own mass media, in providing them with up-to-date equipment and in the training of cadres needed for this.

Ivashov on Communications Aid

LD061039 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 6 TASS -- The USSR actively supports the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), seeking to facilitate the accomplishment of the tasks facing it, Soviet representative Vasily Ivashov declared today at a meeting of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council, which is under way in Tashkent. "We are interested in a situation where all countries, including former colonies, will speak in their own, not aliens', voices and will not depend in the field of information and communication, just like in other fields, on former metropolitan states," he said.

The Soviet representative noted that the IPDC is, primarily, an operations programme designed to facilitate a more fair and balanced development of communication systems in the world. He recalled that the previous IPDC sessions examined organisational issues and worked out fundamental concepts, which have formed the basis for the council's activities. It is now essential to begin practically facilitating the work to broaden the developing countries' possibilities of preparing and transmitting news reports of their own. This, Ivashov said, is an indispensable precondition of more extensive exchanges of information.

The Soviet representative cited concrete examples of Soviet assistance to developing countries in the fields of communication. These included, among others, a television centre, press agencies and radio relay lines which were built in recent years in Mongolia with Soviet economic and technical assistance as well as a radio centre for direct telephone and telegraph communication between Moscow and Havana and the completed establishment of a troposcatter communication line between the USSR and India.

Vasily Ivashov said that the Caribe Space Communication Station built in Cuba allows the reception there of direct television casts from other countries. Earlier, the USSR helped to build printeries in and supplied printing equipment to the Republic of Sao Tome e Principe, the Congo, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mali and Burundi, and delivered cine equipment to the Congo, Mali, Somalia, Guinea and Iraq.

The USSR, the speaker said further, gives continuous assistance to independent states with the development of their national television and radio broadcasting. In particular, staff members of TV and radio organisations of developing countries come to the USSR for practical training at TV facilities in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.

Much attention, Vasily Ivashov said, is paid to facilitating the publication of textbooks to meet the needs of developing Asian, African and Latin American countries in the field of training engineers and technicians.

Plans currently under study provide for giving technical assistance to a number of developing countries in the next few years with the construction of some 20 communication facilities there.

The cooperation projects mentioned by the speaker included ground stations of the intersputnik systems, projects to set up communication networks in rural areas, and the establishment of educational and scientific research centres of communications in Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Taking into account the needs of developing states, the USSR pays special attention to the preferential nature of assistance given to them, the Soviet representative said.

He said that, aiming to support the IPDC more actively, Soviet organisations are prepared to give them the necessary assistance in the field of communication through the United Nations system of technical assistance, as part of the USSR's voluntary contribution to the UN development programme and the IPDC fund.

Delegates' Speeches Summarized

LD061842 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 6 TASS -- The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) is called upon to play an important role in the establishment of a new world information order. Such is the leitmotif of the statements by most speakers at the 4th session of the the intergovernmental council of the IPDC, which is continuing its work in the capital of Uzbekistan. Representatives of many countries note that the big organisational work carried out by the IPDC governing body during the comparatively short period of its functioning makes it possible to expand practical assistance to developoing countries in establishing their national and regional communication systems.

The representative of Argentina Mario Eduardo Corcuera Ibanez noted the need of restructuring the international system of information. He noted the big importance of assistance to developing countries in setting up and strengthening their own mass media. But here, he added, these countries should make maximum use of their own resources.

The Norwegian delegate Maarten Maurik spoke highly of the International Programme for the Development of Communication which has become an effective instrument of strengthening the national systems of communication of developing countries.

The UNESCO programmes, said the representative of Senegal Ahmadou Dieng, help rectify the situation in the field of communication that has taken shape in Africa. He called for special attention to the drawing up and fulfilment of projects directed at training national personnel for African countries.

The head of the GDR delegation Wilhelm Wurdak drew attention to the fact that some 600 billion dollars are being annually spent on the arms race in the world. A much smaller amount is needed for the creation of such an infrastructure of means of communication that would allow developing countries to join in the equal distribution of information in the world.

The delegate of Nicaragua Jose Ramon Aguilar condemned the United States for using all means in its attempts to strangle the Sandinist revolution, starting with armed provocations and ending with economic blockade. The American mass media rudely distort the events taking place in the country and ignore its accomplishments. Taking part in this campaign are the "Voice of America" and five of her radio stations which the CIA has set up in countries neighbouring on Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan delegate stressed the impermissibility of using the mass media for fanning up hatred for other nations and for whipping up international tension.

In their speeches some representatives of Western countries mentioned the incident involving the South Korean passenger plane. In this connection the head of the Soviet delegation Anatoliy Krasikov remarked that the smaller the sum of the contribution by individual developed capitalist states to the centralised fund of the IPDC the greater is their striving to divert the attention of the participants in the session from pressing items on the agenda.

Council Considers Projects

LD062256 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 6 TASS -- The first commission of the 4th session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council today began discussing applications for projects, submitted for the council's consideration and endorsement. It will have to decide on the expediency of realising eight inter-regional and 17 national projects, including those to establish an international network of centres of documentation on research and policy in the field of communication, assist national centres of developing countries with the training of personnel, and set up an institute for the development of radio broadcasting in Asian and Pacific countries, among others. The countries, which tabled the plans of projects aiming to set up and extend the independent national networks of communication and mass media of their own, included Benin, Burundi, Lebanon, Mexico and others.

When reviewing the progress of the realisation of earlier endorsed projects, commission members noted at their first meeting that by today, many of the undertakings have either been fully fulfilled or are close to being completed.

At the same time, delegations of a number of countries pointed out difficulties connected with the transmission of information via a U.S. communication satellite in the framework of the Intelsat program. In particular, Indian and French representatives said that the rates for using the channels of communication via it had still not been reduced, thus creating financial difficulties for developing states.

After expressing support for the IPDC's activities to expand the structures of communication which facilitated the establishment of a new world order in the field of communication, the Bangladesh representative said his country wanted the inequality in the position of developing states in the field of communications to be overcome.

U.S., USSR Stances Contrasted

LD071358 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Tashkent, the session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for Communications Development [IPDC] continues its work:

[Begin video recording by Abdukhalikov -- identified by screen caption] It is unanimously agreed that the Tashkent meeting is a most important event in World Communications Year being held by a decision of the United Nations. This is shown by the fact that a great number of representatives of UNESCO member-states and of nongovernment organizations are present, as well as the 35 members of the Intergovernmental Council -- so I was told yesterday. At today's session the creation of a Soviet IPCD committee was announced.

Participants in the session heard concrete facts about the aid given by the USSR to developing countries in the sphere of communications. The American delegation attempted to wreck constructive discussion of highly important questions on the session's agenda. It tried to deflect participants' attention from the fact that Washington is continuing to avoid giving real aid to developing countries in the IPDC. Representatives of many countries who spoke at the session today favored the objective presentation [osveshcheniye] of events, and favored means of mass communication which serve peace and international security as well as better understanding among peoples. [end video recording]

Krasikov on Uzbekistan's Media

LD071433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The fourth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for the Development of Communications [IPDC] is continuing its work in the capital of Uzbekistan. Our Tashkent correspondent reports:

The emissaries from the 35 UNESCO member countries and from many international organizations have come together in Tashkent to discuss the urgent problems of the development of modern means of communications. As has been shown by an exchange of opinions, the majority of delegations are united on one point: today means communications play an important role in forming public opinion and therefore they must be subordinate to the will of the overwhelming part of the people and serve its interests in the name of progress and peace on earth.

Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, the head of the Soviet delegation at the session has this to say.

[Begin Krasikov recording] It is of course by no mere chance that this current fourth session is being held in Tashkent. The developing countries want to acquaint themselves with our Soviet experience in resolving the problems which they face today.

During the years of Soviet power Uzbekistan has achieved huge successes in creating its mass media and in creating communications means and our guests want to acquaint themselves with these achievements.

Besides, and this is also natural, representatives of many countries of the world have come here to Tashkent on the eve of the festivities dedicated to the 2,000th anniversary of this town and they wish the people of Tashkent and all of Soviet Uzbekistan new successes in their work in building a happy life. [end recording]

Soviet Delegate Urges Cooperation

LD071439 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 7 TASS -- Speaking at the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) in Tashkent today, Soviet representative Yuriy Kashlev stressed the importance of bigger assistance to independent Asian, African and Latin American states in the training of qualified specialists in the field of communication. He was addressing a meeting of the second commission, which is analysing ways of enhancing the IPDC's coordinating role in setting up and strengthening the mass media and communication in developing countries and the prospects of the IPDC's development.

After recalling that the USSR has already made available to the IPDC 50 yearly fellowships for the training of communication specialists, Yuriy Kashlev stressed the Soviet side's readiness to solve the question of the concrete use of these fellowships practically and as soon as possible jointly with UNESCO. He said that the Soviet Union has plans for more extensive cooperation in this field.

Delegations of a number of countries expressed concern about the IPCD's financial position and urged a quest for new funding sources. This was done, in particular, by Chen Zhi, leader of the delegation from the People's Republic of China. In this connection Dikotish Kumar Bhattachariya, leader of the Indian delegation, called on the session participants to make contributions to the IPDC's special fund which this year has already exceeded five million dollars. At the same time the speaker proposed the convocation of an international conference on the issue of contributions to the IPDC. This proposal encountered the categorical objection of the U.S. delegate.

The commission paid much time and attention to discussing the expediency of the organization of a bank of data concerning the state and requirements for the development of communication means in Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The establishment of a new international and information order on the basis of a balanced news flow requires more coordinated joint actions in the IPCD's framework -- such is the opinion of many members of the second commission.

CSO: 5500/1004

MEETING ON 'INFORMATION ORDER' HELD IN AUSTRIA

LD191806 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Innsbruck September 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Ivanov reports:

A "roundtable" conference devoted to the problems of establishing a new international information order, held on the decision of the U.N. and UNESCO, ended today in Igls, a small town near Innsbruck, capital of Tyrol. For five days experts from 30 countries, including the USSR, the GDR, the Chinese People's Republic, Brazil, Egypt, France, West Germany, Japan, the U.S. and others, as well as 20 international organizations, representatives of news agencies (TASS, APA, UPI, REUTER, FRANCE PRESSE), ministers from a number of developing countries and prominent journalists discussed possibilities and prospects of restructuring world relations in the sphere of information and communication on a democratic basis, with due account for the requirements of the liberated Asian, African and Latin American countries.

It was stated at the conference that the extremely low level of the development of communication systems in former colonies continued to be the main obstacle on this way. By several important indices the situation got even worse in the past years. Today the developing countries account for a smaller share of broadcasting stations existing in the world and books published than several years ago. The most up-to-date technology, based on the utilisation of space communication and computers, threatens to increase even more the gap between the developed and developing countries in this sphere. At the conference representatives of socialist and developing countries came out in favour of increasing assistance to the Asian, African and Latin American nations under the aegis of the U.N. and UNESCO, for the expansion of the activities of the international program for the development of cooperation, whose latest session was held in Tashkent recently. A Soviet representative urged western countries to follow the example of the USSR and to establish for developing countries easy-term tariffs for using communication channels.

Instead of its participants in the conference from some Western countries again tried to advertise "possibilities" of private capital and transnational corporations which, allegedly, are the only ones which can solve the problems facing developing countries in the sphere of communication. These calls, used to cover neo-colonialist designs, were rejected by the majority of participants in the conference. Proposals concerning the development of a scientific and international legal concept of a new information order started a heated discussion. The proposals were opposed by representatives of the U.S., Britain, West Germany and a number of other Western countries, which demonstrated once again their unwillingness to give up the practices of "information imperialism". Representatives of a number of Western journalists' organizations spoke point-blank against the idea of a new information order. A report worked out by participants in the conference will be submitted to the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

CSO: 5500/1002

OFFICIAL ON COMMUNICATIONS-SATELLITE SYSTEM

LD301312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Interview with Yuriy Sergeyevich Atserov, chairman of the All-Union Morsvyazsputnik [marine communications via satellite] Association attached to the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, by unidentified interviewer -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Atserov] Sea-going ships are very big and expensive structures that move at high speed. They include container carriers, lighter carriers, nuclear-powered ice-breakers, and other modern, advanced vessels. Communications equipment is intended to make effective use of this fleet. This equipment includes transmitters like (?Bri), Korvet, Musson, and other equipment that make it possible to partially automate the processes of communication at sea. Radio at sea is not only a way of ensuring the safety of shipping and improving the commercial indices of a ship's work. It is the only way the members of a crew can communicate with their friends and relatives. Over the radio they receive the latest news from our country, all information about the motherland. We recently equipped icebreakers in the Arctic with television equipment of the Ekran system. This equipment enables sailors to watch live transmissions from Central Television.

[Interviewer] Yuriy Sergeyevich, it is well known that twice an hour radio operators throughout the world are obliged to stop work and in complete radio silence to tune in to the frequency of 2182 kHz in search of three Morse signals, SOS. Unfortunately, the distress frequency is not blank. Assistance to those in distress now comes much more often from space. Is that right?

[Atserov] This assistance does indeed come from space now. This is because there are roughly 2,000 ships in the world that have been equipped with equipment for marine radio communications via satellite. Communications via satellite are very reliable and effective; they cover the entire globe. A ship can contact shore services at any time, in any country, in any part of the world. Scientists have calculated that the effective value of introducing satellite communications amounts to R35-45,000 a year for every ship.

[Interviewer] The international organization Inmarsat was created in order to exploit satellite communications. How does the Soviet Union participate in this organization?

[Atserov] The Soviet Union is constructing two ground stations for operation in the Inmarsat system. One station, in the Odessa area, is coming into service this year; the second station, in the Nakhodka area, is being built and is to come into service at the beginning of 1985. Thus, the Soviet Union and the vessels of the Academy of Sciences, and vessels of other departments will acquire the possibility of directing these vessels by means of satellite communications.

[Interviewer] Yuriy Sergeyevich, a new, special-purpose satellite system that helps both ships and aircraft in distress is now widely known. This system is called Kospas-Sorsat.

[Atserov] Yes. This is really a very interesting system. It is a system based on the use of low-flying satellites at a height of approximately 1,000 km. It is by means of this technology that the location of ships is determined. How was it created? In 1977, specialists of four countries -- the USSR, the United States, France, and Canada -- agreed that the Soviet Union and the United States would each launch two satellites.

In 1982, the Soviet satellite Cosmos-1383 was launched, which throughout the world was called a rescue satellite. In March 1983, the second Soviet satellite, Cosmos-1447, was launched. After that, the first U.S. satellite was launched. There are now three satellites in orbit. This system is able to be of service not only to sailors and pilots, but can also be used by geologists and all people who are separated for a long time from their bases or are in an area where access is difficult. If an accident occurs, the apparatus of the Kospas-Sorsat system or an emergency buoy will always provide invaluable aid to them. On this day, the World Day of the Sea, I would like to wish success to maritime communications workers, as well as even better ensuring of the security of shipping so there will never be any accidents at sea.

CSO: 5500/1003

BRIEFS

ANTI-CUBAN RADIO--Washington, 30 Sep (TASS)--The U.S. House of Representatives, acting on the initiative and under the pressure of the U.S. administration, has finally approved and sent for signature to the president the bill on establishing a so-called "Marti Radio," a new mouthpiece of lies and slanders, by means of which Washington hopes in vain to undermine the fundamentals of the state system existing in Cuba. In the 1984 and 1985 fiscal years alone, 25 million dollars are appropriated to finance the radio station, whose programmes will be beamed to the "freedom island" for 14 hours a day. It is planned to increase the appropriations in the future. [Text] [LD010406 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 30 Sep 83]

CSO: 5500/1001

PANEL TO STUDY FEASIBILITY OF JOINING NORDSAT PROJECT

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 27 Aug 83 p 8

[Article: "Work Groups Report on Nordsat"]

[Text] On Friday the government's ministerial committee on information and communications policy established two work groups to compile reports for the preparation of Finland's Nordsat decision. The work groups, which will clarify the cultural policy value and the industrial policy benefits and costs of the Nordsat project, will prepare their background material by the end of next January.

It is intended that an official report on an actual Nordsat decision will be completed by the beginning of April.

On Friday the ministerial committee, headed by Justice Minister Christoffer Taxell (Swedish People's Party), also discussed an increase in Swedish-language programming on the state-owned Finnish Broadcasting Corporation's network. The ministerial committee listened to a report by Managing Director Sakari Kiuru of the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation. A discussion of this matter will be continued in the ministerial committee later in the fall.

The cultural policy work group established for Nordsat preparations is being directed by Magnus Kull, a consultant of the Education Ministry. The task of the work group is to clarify the cultural policy value and significance of the project "in a changing world of communications".

The industrial policy work group is being directed by Christian Andersson, a consultant of the Trade and Industry Ministry. This work group will clarify the industrial policy benefits of Nordsat, its funding, and the distribution of costs between the various parties.

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CSO: 5500/2778

END