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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
3 JUNE 1980 (FOUO 7/80) 1 OF 1

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3 June 1980

Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(FOUO 7/80)

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WORLDWIDE REPORT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(FOUO 7/80)

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SWEDEN'S ERICSSON JOINS CIT-ALCATEL TO MODERNIZE IRELAND'S PHONE NET

Stockholm VECKANS AFFARER in Swedish 27 Mar 80 p 11

[Text] L. M. Ericsson has brought home a new big AXE order. During the week a contract was written with the Irish telephony company, which after public bidding decided to give an order for telephone exchanges for a total value of 1.75 billion kronor to the French CIT-Alcatel and LME. In the first round the order is worth 700 million kronor to the Swedish company.

The companies share 80 percent of the total estimated construction costs equally. The remaining 20 percent will go to the one of the two companies which is most successful in carrying out its commitments. This first phase of the development program covers approximately 50,000 lines per year for 4 years. It is probable that LM will get to build the larger while the French will handle the smaller telephone exchanges.

The Irish system choice was made after a hard competitive bidding where five international companies participated. The unsuccessful bidder which participated the longest in the discussions was the Japanese Nippon, which with its system of electronic exchanges saw a chance to break into Europe. Commitments with regard to employment and local manufacturing were therefore made for the very long term. The fact that the Irish finally still chose CIT-Alcatel and L. M. Ericsson may in part be due to the fact that they too made expensive commitments. The French, who have not worked previously in Ireland, are joining Telectron, a local manufacturer. Before this LM has been dominant in Ireland and has manufactured electromechanical components locally since 1972. From the Swedish side they threatened to close down the manufacturing within 2 years if they did not get the development order. Since they did get it, the production will be converted to the manufacture of electronic components. On the other hand, the computers will be delivered from Sweden.

The order is important to L. M. Ericsson because it is a system choice and because Ireland's ambitious investment program with respect to telephony will make it Europe's most advanced country when the development is finished.

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It is especially worth noticing that the English did not participate in the competitive bidding. Their advanced "System X" could not satisfy the tough Irish time schedule.

For Ireland the development is also a test of the country's credit worthiness. A major part of the financing will probably take place through a bilateral low-interest loan which France offered Ireland last year so that it would join EMS (the European Monetary System).

The signing and the announcement of the contract will probably take place when the Irish communications minister Albert Reinholds makes an official visit to Sweden this week. The Irish Government's intentions, however, were known when its prime minister Charles Haughey visited his French colleague last week and then revealed that CIT-Alcatel received part of the order.

Of the European countries which so far have selected systems, France, Italy, Holland and Spain have selected LME's AXE.

Three more important tenders will be decided before the middle of the year, Iraq, Argentina and Malaysia will then select systems. The biggest development of these will be Iraq where the bid includes approximately 300,000 lines as well as transmission equipment. The extent of the contract will thereby be almost in class with the Saudi order and just as large as the Colombia order. In Argentina the battle is rough again with the Japanese, who are now intensifying their efforts to participate in the race. The participation here came relatively late, and limited progress has been achieved so far. In the meantime, a larger order has already been obtained in Argentina.

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JAPAN

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON PACKET EXCHANGE SERVICE REVIEWED

Tokyo COMPUTOPIA in Japanese May 80 pp 114-120

[Text] Singular Case of Intent Hearings

The "packet exchange service," the eagerly awaited leader of the new data network service, is in fairly difficult straits. As a result, the initiation of this service will be considerably delayed from the start of the new year as per the original plan. The present schedules indicate roughly a half year's delay. While the Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation cites the volume of requests for use during the fiscal year and its round the clock attack on this problem in its offices, there does not seem to be the feeling of "making the impossible possible."

There are a number of reasons why the packet exchange service is delayed, but they seem not to be problems related to service but the lack of luck in the "timing."

There were the GATT Tokyo round [General Agreement on Trade and Tariff] problem, the KDD incident, and a new problem in the form of the installation of the "Electrical Communication Policy Bureau" which came on the scene such that the major efforts of the office could not be focused on the packet exchange service.

While that may be so, it is clear that any number of parties headed by the postal administration and computer user groups, large information processing services, and computer makers are eagerly awaiting the early introduction of this service. They cannot help but be discrete in wielding their influence.

First of all, the Ministry of Postal Services in February of this year came up with an unprecedented request for hearings on the user's views with regard to the new service.

This request was along the lines of the following eight items.

1. Packet exchange service has already been initiated in the Western world. What are the prospects in Japan for its introduction?

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2. Among the functions proposed for the packet exchange service are the basic function of transmission and receipt of packets and accessory functions such as shortened dial capability. Just how will these basic and accessory functions be handled?

3. The packet exchange service was built up following CCI TT X.25, and what is the thinking along these lines?

4. It seems possible that the packet exchange service cannot cover all types of terminals, and what is the thinking here?

5. A specific charge system for the charges on information volume handled has been proposed, and what is the situation here?

6. What is the thinking with regard to the mutual relationships between the charge system for the packet exchange service and the charges by other existing public electrical communication offices? For example, is a balance to be established in the charge system, is an independent system to be set up, or is a compromise to be made.

7. What is the line of thought with regard to distance classification in the packet exchange service?

8. What are the intentions with regard to the packet exchange service?

Hearings were completed on these questions during the first part of March, and the Ministry of Postal Services said that the majority wanted "early initiation of service."

On the other hand, there were many areas where there were opposing comments on the details. "There are many points which need to be studied" (Toshisada Oka, Electrical Communications councilor).

Users Disclose Written Opinion

The compilation of this "intent hearing" titled "on the digital exchange network service by the packet exchange mode" was the instrument which prompted the "On-line Promotion Committee" (Hideso Inaba, chairman) established by the User's Group Association (Takayoshi Nagai, president), Japan Information Center Association (Kazuo Kuwaye, president), and the Japan Information Processing Development Association to submit statements of requests and opinions to the Ministry of Postal Services and the Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation.

The specific contents of these statements will be given elsewhere.

No specific written reply to these request statements were obtained, but the Public Corporation presented its side as follows.

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1) The data communication facilities service and the packet exchange service areas will be clearly demarcated. 2) Support for terminal equipment is an important subject, and effort will be made to improve the packet network. 3) Every effort will be made to hold down charges. Roughly a 3-stage breakdown according to distance will be employed, and the ratio of charges between the most remote and the closest will be less than 2 to 1. 4) There are many problem points in mutual connections between different networks and different lines, and these are being studied from a basic viewpoint including technological studies.

Outline of Service

The following is the outline of the packet exchange service proposed by the Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation.

[Setup]

This service does not involve direct transmission and reception of data between the two communicating parties, and the data are first divided into 256 octets (1 octet is 8 bits), and each is preceded by a header which contains preliminary information. This is a so-called packaged packet of information with a tag on it, and this is where the name originated. This packet is temporarily stored in the exchange unit and then transferred to within the exchange network and finally delivered to the other party.

As each packet is sent, error control is exercised over each packet as a result of which the quality of items sent is very high. At the same time, packet exchange is conducted, and the basic rule of this service is that communication between terminals of differing speeds is possible. A flexible system can be set up. In addition, the communication charges are in terms of the weight of the packet in the specific system employed.

[Actual Communication]

A subscriber's number is a seven-place number just as with the circuit exchange service and is consistent throughout the country. The other party is contacted by using a character dial which employs a numerical kay for a keyboard printer, and duplex circuit is employed so that both parties can simultaneously transmit and receive during this communication.

The following two types of terminals can be used with this service.

1) Ordinary terminal = terminal with capability of transmitting and receiving data in packet form. The breakdown to packets and packet assembly are performed within the exchange network.

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2) Packet configuration terminal = terminal which can transmit and receive data in packet form. Use of this terminal enables the transmission of packets simultaneously to number of other parties. This is called packet multiple communication.

[Terminal Assembly]

As illustrated in Table 2, communication between terminals of differing speeds is possible in the packet exchange service. There is no need for mutual connections in the blank columns, but such a practice increases the number of restricting conditions during communication.

[Principal Features]

Connection can be made with another party with different speed -- this is one of the major features of this service. This feature makes possible more widespread and more flexible data communication. It can be said to be an indispensible feature for any widespread network.

Simultaneous communication with a number of parties is possible -- by using the packet configuration terminal, a single subscriber line can be used to communicate with a number of other parties.

Short time required for making connections -- The time from the end of dialing to the moment communication with the other party becomes possible is one second on the average. There is no need for dialing if the other party is on a fixed line.

High quality of transmission -- There are essentially no transmission errors within the exchange network, and error control is exercised at standard transmission control terminals of subscriber circuits.

As a result, there is spectacular improvement in transmission quality compared to special use lines.

High reliability -- Each facility is provided with an auxiliary device which provides double transmission circuits. In addition, detours can be selected in very flexible manner. Should by a very long chance some malfunction occur within the exchange network, it is still possible to offer stable service of high reliability because of this makeup.

Charges -- Specific charges are levied based on basic charge and volume of information. The communication charge is based on 128 octets (1,024 bit) units for the data within the packet.

[Supplementary Services]

The following services are available according to the wishes of the subscriber.

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Closed connection service -- A group is formed between certain specific terminals, and connections are made only between these terminals in this service. This prevents any external leakage of erroneous dialing or faulty communication contents, and secrecy of the communication is maintained.

Direct call -- This is a service to allow communication with a single specific party. When a call is to be made, operation of the communication button alone makes connections with the desired party.

When receiving calls, connection can be made to any party.

Other party calling service -- This service is designed to recognize the other party before communication is initiated. The other party's telephone number is given preceding transmission or reception. This service is offered only with the X series terminals.

Shortened dial service -- The other party's number is shortened to two places just as with the push phone and recorded.

Communication charges-lump charge service -- Service which assesses all charges on a contracted terminal. For example, all charges for communication originating or received at a center can be paid in lump sum by the center.

EDP User Group Association

"Reply to Inquiry on Digital Exchange Network Service by the Packet Exchange Mode"

The contents of our requests are listed below item by item, and we ask that you give these requests sufficient consideration.

Item 1. Implementation of the Packet Exchange Service

This service is already being offered in the western countries. This service offers the user much greater range in selecting data communication means, and it is hoped that the service will be offered at an early date once the requests listed in Item 2 are fulfilled.

Detailed information is lacking for the user to plan and design his system to utilize this service, and we ask that this information be made available soon.

Item 2. Capabilities of the Packet Exchange System (Basic and Accessory Capabilities)

We feel there are no problems with the basic capability and the five types of accessory capabilities. Among the coming accessory capabilities, no

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problems are anticipated with the tickler and agency functions, but any expansion in the other accessory capabilities should be executed after before the fact consultations with the users.

For example, the users oppose the addition of data base service by the Public Corporation to the list of accessory services.

Item 3. On CCITT X.25

There seems to be no problem with CCITT X.25 at the present time. Should these standards be altered in the future, the cost should be absorbed into the packet exchange network side and not be put as a load on the user.

At the same time, sufficient consideration should be directed at coordination of international connections and coordination between the domestic Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation and the KDD networks.

The different standards employed by the Public Corporation and the KDD cause many problems of international nature and should be rectified.

Item 4. Terminal Acquisition for the Packet Exchange Service

While it seems desirable to acquire all the terminals presently available, at least all the terminals with the BSC steps should be acquired.

On the other hand, the extent to which the load on the user will be increased is not clear, and this is a point which needs to be clearly defined.

There is PR to the effect that connections between different type equipment are possible, and here again a clarification of the details is desirable.

Item 5. On the Specific Charge System for the Packet Exchange Service

There are no objections to the proposal for a specific charge system for the packet exchange service. There is need, however, to clarify the breakdown of the basic charges within the framework of this specific charge system.

Item 6. On the Relationship Between the Packet Exchange System and Existing Charge Systems

A cost price charge system independent and separate from existing charge systems is being adopted by the packet exchange service, and the computational basis for this cost price principle should be explained to the users.

Item 7. On Distance Based Classifications of the Packet Exchange Service

A single charge over the entire country would be ideal for the packet exchange service, but the breakdown to a two-stage classification seems unavoidable at the present time.

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On the other hand, this distance classification charges should be made as small as possible, any differences should be minimized, and uniformity should be targeted.

Item 8. Other Items

1) Clarify future schedules (cities with exchange equipment facilities, internetwork connections, and expansion of additive function schedules) as preliminary information for planning and designing of packet exchange service.

2) Consider discount system for computing network charges when communicating with subscribers outside of a given region with code numbers and for internetwork connections.

3) Establish claim offices over wide range in area so that claims on charge malfunctions and erroneous transmission or loss of packets can be filed which are quickly adjusted.

4) When a simple replacement to a packet exchange network from existing circuits is being made, the processing of the request should be simplified.

5) Set up conference rooms where users can utilize detailed information on technology and business as found necessary.

6) Early installation of special digital circuits with no branching limitations.

7) Seek user's opinion on the following two items from problems of the past which require special attention following the present method.

(1) Easing of the various limitations (joint utilization, other party use, mutual connection, etc.) of the utilization system.

(2) Patterning approval examples, simplifying approvals through public announcements, and reducing duration.

On-Line Promotion Committee

Statement of Opinions on New Data Network Service (particularly on the Packet Exchange Service)

1. Limiting additive capability for new data network

The additive capabilities of new data networks are limited to the range announced up to the present time, and it is thought desirable that information processing and information search capabilities not be included.

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2. Need for admitting quasi-public communication industries (private additive value communication industry)

The development of additive value communication service freely to other people utilizing their circuits in the private sector is thought useful for the side proposing the service as well as the side receiving the service, and this is thought to be desirable for the development of Japan's on-line system.

3. Impartiality in specifications such as circuit/terminal or computer/interface and user's load limits

It is thought that specifications on circuit terminal, computer/interface, and pad (packet/assembly/disassembly) should take into account trends in international standards. At the same time, the various terminals and computers must be treated over a wide area and impartially. It is also desirable that these standards and specifications should cover all the above.

Should by a long change interface standards be changed in the future, it would be desirable if the effect be absorbed completely by the network side (side of the communication worker).

4. Need for uniformity in utilization standards for domestic and international data networks

It is thought convenient for the utilizer that there be sufficient uniformity in technological standards and utilization modes between Japan's domestic new data network service and the international subscriber data service.

5. Need to reduce charges to the same or lower levels compared to various countries.

It is thought that charges for packet exchange service should reflect the true nature of packet exchange and be set at the same or lower levels compared to other countries referencing the low costs of the service in the western countries.

6. Need to abolish circuit utilization limitations and positioning utilization benefits of new data network

There can be no way of avoiding complexity and confusion of network structural conditions even where the positioning of a new data network is concerned as long as the present circuit utilization limitations and positioning to make utilization more convenient are in order.

7. Retreat from the competition problem

In addition to the competition problem from the past between data communication facility services and private information processors, there are voices

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which cite the need to consider competition between public communication businesses and private information services along the lines of future data services. It is thought that trends and considerations be put into effect so that these concepts are but needless anxieties.

8. Reiteration of proposals related to on-line system promotion

This committee presented a detailed proposal for the promotion of on-line system in December 1978. Since there is need to treat the packet exchange system as one phase of the overall on-line system, the text of the above proposal is being appended to stress again the need for the items proposed before and their importance.

Proposal for Promoting On-Line System (December (1978))

1. Basic proposals

イ) Take hold of the on-line system as "integrated system of information processing facilities, software, and communication facilities and their capabilities."

ロ) Provide the related legislations accompanying their comprehension.

2. Basic provisions

イ) Establishing various standards, reinforcing system to promote mutual exchange.

ロ) Reinforcing tax system for promoting on-line use.

3. Measures to promote terminal facilities

イ) Need for all out policies to improve standardization and interchangeability and the development, production, and dissemination of terminals to enable on-line introduction to medium and small businesses.

ロ) Need for efforts of maker and cooperation of user

4. Software measures

There is need for more aggressive measures for the development and introduction of on-line related software.

5. Conversion of present communication circuits utilization system

イ) A basic request is the urgent proposal that except for the situation in which message communication is the "prime purpose, the abolishment of

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all circuit utilization limitations is a reasonable request for the on-line system of the integrated concept of the basic proposal in Item 1, and this is a vital conversion for on-line development.

ㅁ) Measures along this line which need early disposition

a) Expansion of business related scope for joint use, removal of message communication limitations

b) Removal of limitations to connections of terminals used by other parties to a single computer, abolishment of message communication limitations

c) Change mutual connections from individual approval system to standard approval system

6. Basic doctrine on digital network utilization

ㄱ) Request that all utilization limitations be removed for DDX and VENUS because they are basically exchange networks and to preserve its status as network unless there is some reasonable technological standard

ㅁ) Request ample consideration for the convenience of the user on access to digital networks in the matter of method, conditions, and charges.

7. Circuit charges

ㄱ) Disengagement from the telephone charge system link concept that is employed in the present special circuit charge system--lowered long distance charges to the same or lower level compared to the average charges of other countries

ㅁ) Charge system based on new concepts for the digital network and lowering charge standards to the same or lower levels compared to the average levels for other countries

ㅅ) Discount rates for night and holiday service, introduction of bulk charge system for commonplace use

ㅡ) Specification of newly established charge revision procedures -- beforehand audience of actual users' opinions and their consideration

8. Service system

ㄱ) Provision for maintenance during night, weekends, and holidays

ㅁ) Simplification and quick action on circuit utilization request procedures

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9. Study on introduction of quasi-public communication business system

Need for private VAN business approval study

10. Mechanism for handling grievances

Establishment of grievance handling mechanism to process disapproval requests for circuits, conditions of service, or competitive problems between facilities service and private centers

11. Requests of hardware makers

1) Revise situation in which hardware runs ahead and software lags behind

2) Expand interchangeability

3) Manual simplification

Japan Information Center Association, Incorporated

Request Related to Packet Exchange Service

We thank your ministry for the daily considerations you extend to us who are engaged in the business of information processing services.

The range of utilization of computers is expanding ever more with the advances in information oriented society, and more and more effective communication instruments are being introduced to set up high level information processing systems.

We who are engaged in the information processing business have great regard for the packet exchange system which the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation is getting ready to introduce. There are the following problem areas associated with packet exchange, and the awareness and understanding of these problem areas as well as their prudent disposition will not only benefit this industry but also greatly contribute to the development of an information oriented society in this country.

1. On the packet exchange service

1) The contents of the packet exchange service should not be expanded to the information processing area limited to the sections related to basic communication capabilities with no change in the contents which are presently under study

2) The packet exchange service should consider the possibility of allowing connections to as many of the presently existing terminal facilities

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At the same time, should there be changes in specifications for packet networks in the future, and adequate measures be provided to actively reduce the user's load

3) It is said that the packet exchange service reflects the results of technological innovations to lower communication cost. As a result, the charges including basic charges should be set as low as possible while also taking into account examples of other countries.

4) Interconnections between packet exchange networks and special communication networks or other networks be given as wide a range of application as possible.

2. On the implementation of packet exchange service

1) The present communication circuit utilization system is extremely restrictive, and the situation is that it is difficult to offer an information processing system of a nature capable of ready response to the customer's needs. There is need to study revision of the Public Communication Law to allow greater freedom of utilization of communication circuits based on long term prospects. At the same time, there is need for the reassessment of the impropriety of a data communication facility service which is in competition with private information processing services.

Furthermore, the application of the Public Electrical Communication Law should be performed actively and flexibly along the lines of its purport within the technologically permissible range along legal lines.

2) There is need to consider the possibility of providing service to supplement the packet exchange service of the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation through the use of special communication circuits in order to fulfill customer needs in the area of private information processing service business.

3. The charges for existing circuits should be lowered in line with the charges of the packet exchange service

Table 1. Packet Exchange Service Items

(1) 品目	(2) 端末速度	(3) 同期方式	(4) 一般端末	(5) パケット形端末	(6) 適用例
200b/s	(7) 200ビット/秒	調歩式(9)	○	—	データ端末装置(11)
300b/s	300 〃	〃	○	—	〃
1200b/s	1200 〃	〃	○	—	〃
2400b/s	2400 〃	同期式(10)	○	○	(12) 電子計算機
4800b/s	4800 〃	〃	○	○	〃 〃
9600b/s	9600 〃	〃	○	○	〃 〃
48Kb/s	48キロ 〃 (8)	〃	—	○	〃

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Key:
1. item
2. terminal speed
3. synchronization mode
4. ordinary terminal
5. packet type terminal
6. application example
7. -- bit/second
8. 48 kilobit/second
9. stop-start system
10. synchronous system
11. data terminal facility
12. electronic computer

Table 2. Terminal Combinations for Communication

表2 通信可能な端末の組合せ

(1) 受信側	(2) 送信側	(3) パケット形態端末 2400 4800 9600 48キロ (6) ビット/秒 (7)		(4) 一般端末 (8) ハイレベル手順クラス 2400 4800 9600 ビット/秒	(9) ベーシック手順 200・300・1200ビット/秒 (10) 会話形クラス	(11) 全二重クラス	(12) デリミタクラス 200・300・1200ビット/秒 (6) (13) セット#1	(13) セット#2	(13) セット#3
	PNP番号	PNP-1100	PNP-1200	PNP-1710	PNP-1610	PNP-1620	PNP-1510	PNP-1520	PNP-1530
(14) パケット形態端末 (15) 2400・4800・9600・48キロビット/秒	PNP-1100 (5)	○	*						
	PNP-1200	*	*	○	○	○	○	○	○
(16) ハイレベル手順クラス 2400・4800・9600ビット/秒 (6)	PNP-1710		○	○				○	○
(17) 一般端末 (18) ベーシック手順 200 300 1200 ビット/秒 (6) 会話形クラス	PNP-1610 (10)		○		○				
全二重クラス	PNP-1620 (11)		○			○			
(19) デリミタクラス 200 300 1200 ビット/秒 (6) セット#1 (13)	PNP-1510		○				○		
セット#2 (13)	PNP-1520		○	○				○	○
セット#3 (13)	PNP-1530		○	○				○	○

(20) PNP (Packet Network Protocol) 番号：インタフェースの特徴を体系的に整理して付与した番号
(21) * PNP-1100と PNP-1200は同一端末で相互に矛盾なく機能を具備できるので PNP-1200をもった PT も自分の PNP-1100の機能を使用して他の PT と通信できる。

Key:
1. reception side
2. transmission side
3. packet type terminal
4. ordinary terminal
5. PNP number
6. bit/sec
7. 48 kilobit/sec
8. high level routine class
9. basic routine
10. interactive class
11. completely duplex class
12. telex class
13. set No. --
14. packet type terminal
15. kilobit/sec
16. high level routine class
17. ordinary terminal
18. basic routine
19. telex class
20. PNP (Packet Network Protocal) number: number which uses distinguishing feature of the interface to identify the system
21. * PNP-1100 and PNP-1200 can implement their capabilities mutually on the same terminal without conflicting with each other's efforts, so a PT with PNP-1200 can use its own PNP-11)) and communicate with other PT

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JAPAN

NEWSPAPER TRANSMISSION BY SATELLITE PLANNED

OW171105 Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 16 May 80 p 3

[Text] The experimental transmission of newspapers to people living in remote areas by using the broadcasting satellite "Yuri" (Lily) is to be undertaken this fall.

The system which will be used will be the first of its kind in the world, although the transmission of newspaper pages via the communications satellite has already been put to practical use in the United States.

The experimental transmission of newspapers to remote areas and islands by the broadcasting satellite is to be conducted under a program announced by the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry on Wednesday. Tests will be made with the communications satellite "Sakura" (Cherry) and the broadcasting satellite in this fiscal year.

The program was originally worked out by the ASAHI SHIMBUN and submitted to the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, which decided to participate in the experiment.

Other participants include the Radio Wave Research Institute of the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK).

The ASAHI SHIMBUN has offered equipment for transmitting and receiving the newspapers for use in the experiment.

Hachijo Island in the Pacific has been chosen as the place to which the newspapers will be transmitted.

The experiment will be carried out in the following way:

1. Newspaper pages made in Tokyo will be sent to the satellite transmission station at the Kashima branch of the ministry's Radio Wave Research Institute in Ibaragi Prefecture.

2. Articles and photographs on the newspaper pages will be converted into facsimile signals, which will then be transmitted in the form of radio

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waves at a frequency of 14 gigahertz (a unit equal to one billion hertz) to the broadcasting satellite that is in stationary orbit about 35,800 kilometers over the equator above Kalimantan, Borneo.

3. The signals picked up by the satellite will be immediately transmitted at a frequency of 12 gigahertz all over Japan, including the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands which are the farthest away from Japan proper.

In the experiment, a receiving antenna one or 1.6 meters in diameter to be installed on Hachijo Island will catch the facsimile signals, which will be transmitted to a receiver for the newspapers.

4. Newspaper pages transmitted from Tokyo will then be reproduced. The time required to transmit a newspaper page will be about four minutes.

The broadcasting satellite "Yuri" is a medium-sized experimental satellite and was launched in April, 1978. It has the capacity for transmitting radio waves for two TV channels throughout Japan. It is reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

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ZAIRE

TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNDER SEVERE CRITICISM

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 14 Mar 80 p 633

[Article: "A Serious Problem: Telecommunications"]

[Text] Everybody knows that Zairian telecommunication connections leave to be desired; nevertheless, the total interruption of telex connections with foreign countries which occurred at the beginning of March was the first of its kind. Although interruptions in telex connections with the outside--which are due especially to technical failures at the ground station near Kinshasa--frequently occur in Zaire, this is the first time in several months, it was pointed out on 5 March, that such a prolonged continuous interruption has affected communications with foreign countries.

At a time when all means should be used to bring economic recovery under the "Mobutu plan," this is a continued nuisance to the large telex users (economic operators, international organizations, embassies, and national and international press) who found themselves totally isolated for several days.

It will be recalled that the management and the degradation of the Zairian postal service and telecommunications had drawn severe criticism from Zairian deputies during the parliamentary "interpellations" of December 1979. At the time, the postal and telecommunications administration (since then replaced) had been questioned and, more recently, the general delegate to the National Postal and Telecommunications Office (OPNTZ) has been relieved of its functions by the executive council.

Besides these internal management and operating problems, the amounts due to international telecommunication organizations, Intelsat and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) among others, have reached a total equivalent to 73.2 million Francs in 1979.

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FRANCE

TWO LOCAL RADIO STATIONS FOR CORSICA

Paris L'EXPRESS in French 5 Apr 80 p 92

[Text] The Corsicans are spoiled. They want to have two local radio stations. Jean-Luc Gallini, director of information at Radio Monte Carlo, assigned the project to Claude Vieillescazes, the region's prefect. RMC [Radio Monte Carlo], which has switched to long waves [1,400 meters], has abandoned its medium-wave band. It wants to reuse it to the benefit of the Corsicans. To start with, just 2 hours per day, 1 hour in Corsican and 1 hour in French. The project was to be launced before 30 June, using the installations on Mt Agel (Alpes-Maritimes) but technical difficulties may delay the start of operations.

RMC, which is controlled by SOFIRAD, a government company, would thus be facing RCI (Radio Corsica International) which, following the current period of tests, will be operational on 1 July. This pirate radio station, which broadcasts from Livorno, Italy, is run by Aimé Pietri, managing editor of the monthly magazine KYRN. The government authorities are keeping a close watch on RCI and are jamming all of its broadcasts using France-Musique.

On the other hand, RMC and Sud-Radio have decided no longer to continue this war. On the contrary, they have concluded a secret alliance. At Toulouse, the Monégasques maintain only one journalist who will be accomodated by Sud-Radio. In the Rhone-Alpes region, RMC will be the host.

This agreement is part of an overall tightening-up policy by SOFIRAD which also controls Sud-Radio and Europe 1. Sud-Radio has already closed its offices in Marseille and Bordeaux.

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FRANCE

BRIEFS

MINISTRY TELEPHONE SECURITY--The telephones of all the [government] ministries are now equipped with scramblers that protect telephone communications and make unauthorized tapping impossible. [Text] [Paris PARIS MATCH in French 2 May 80 p 68]

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LUXEMBOURG

RTL-CLT ADMINISTRATOR RIGAUD INTERVIEWED

Paris L'EXPRESS in French 1 Mar 80 p 86

[Interview with Jacques Rigaud, CLT deputy administrator, by Albert du Roy and Ghislaine Ottenheimer; date and place not given]

[Text] The RTL [Luxembourg Radio Broadcasting and Television System] style, local radio stations and the creation of a private television network: two months after being named CLT [Luxembourg Television Company] deputy administrator, Jacques Rigaud answers these questions for L'EXPRESS.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the role of a radio station like RTL?

[Answer] In a country like France where everything is an element of division and exclusion--political opinions, education, social environment, living conditions, age...--the chances for misunderstandings are increasingly frequent. A country cannot survive unless it offers meeting places. While newspapers are chosen according to people's tastes and opinions, while public radio and television are seen by some, right or wrong, as expressing mainly an official truth, private radio stations are meeting places for all.

[Question] You have a Giscardian conception of radio: it must contribute to the "consensus."

[Answer] On this point, I believe that the president echoes a real need. In addition, it is the inclination of private radio to adapt to very large audiences, thus being pluralist, letting all opinions speak and seeming close to the greatest number....

[Question] ...of being popular radio?

[Answer] For RTL, I would say: a radio for all audiences. To couch everything in terms of the 2,000 persons who, in Paris, believe they are the arbiters of good taste would be a mistake. Our unit of judgment is the million listeners. Thus, the tone that RTL has adopted: simple and devoid of aggressiveness.

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[Question] Is this what sets you apart from your main competitor?

[Answer] I am only qualified to define the tone of RTL.

[Question] Some consider it an old-fashioned radio!

[Answer] What a mistake! It is, on the contrary, a precursory radio. This non-controversial tone is the one the French will need in an increasingly tense and brutal world.

[Question] Were you satisfied with what you found at your arrival?

[Answer] What I found gives me confidence and stimulates me. My first desire is to assume continuity so that later I can introduce innovation. I have no intention of teaching broadcasting to people who know it and exercise it extremely well. But I must, as a team with them, think about all the improvements that can be brought to all fields of the program, including the news, through a qualitative more than a quantitative effort, for we must preserve the light character of the morning sessions and its musical pauses, which give the audience time to stop and think. My formula could be, according to William James: "First continue, then start."

[Question] Now you continue?

[Answer] I begin to begin!

[Question] Is RTL innovative?

[Answer] We are a radio whose style was invented roughly in the fifties or sixties. It is still going on. But, one day, it will seem out of date. Thus, we must search. An experiment which excites me is W-RTL's group of weekend musical broadcasts for the young. The animator, seated at his desk like an organist before the keyboard of a great organ, integrates all the sound elements. That is creative radio, which goes so far as to refresh the style of advertisements.

[Question] Do you believe in the future of local radio stations?

[Answer] It seems to me that in France they will always have a marginal character with respect to large networks. Good radio is not made simply with an antenna, a microphone and some records. Local radio stations can meet a need for a time, that of social life for example. But audiences are used to quality radio which meets many needs and demands powerful means.

[Question] Is the CLT considering a television network which would use a future telecommunications satellite?

[Answer] First of all, there is a consideration which is beyond us, and it is a problem of sovereignty. Frequencies are awarded to countries. It

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would be presumptious on the part of competitors to prejudge the decisions of the governments, whether it be Luxembourg, France or Germany. For the moment, we are studying all the hypotheses, from launching a Luxembourg satellite to participating in the third channel of the French satellite.

[Question] Brandishing the possibility of an RTL satellite is a form of pressure to obtain the French satellite channel, is it not?

[Answer] That is not our attitude at all: A Luxembourg satellite would have its own plurilinguistic and European style. But the CLT's international audio-visual experience may obligate it to participate, in one way or another, in a larger project.

[Question] There is much talk about the prospect of commercial radios' extending their activities to the field of the written press.

[Answer] We are an audio-visual enterprise. Will this enterprise be led to enrich and develop its activities in that sector, or will audio-visuals remain uppermost, forcing the business to get out of that specialty? The debate is open.

[Question] Are you in competition with Europe 1, for example, for the repurchase of "Dernieres Nouvelles d'Alsace" in Strasbourg?

[Answer] No comment.

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