

Satellite Operational Capabilities

There has been a substantial growth in the size and performance characteristics of the INTELSAT satellites since the first generation model EARLY BIRD. The principal features and operational capabilities of the various types of INTELSAT satellites are shown in Table 1.

ITEM	INTELSAT I Early Bird	INTELSAT II	INTELSAT III	INTELSAT IV ^a
Diameter, inches	28.4	56.0	56.0	93.0
Height, inches (overall)	47.1	51.0	78.0	193.0
Weight, lb (in orbit)	85	190	322	1200
Design Lifetime (Years)	1-1/2	3	5	7
Total two-way telephone circuits, ^b or	240	240	1200	5000 to 8000 ^c
TV Channels ^d	1	1	4	12

^a Parameters estimated.

^b When used with standard Earth Stations having 85 to 97-ft. diameter antennas.

^c Depending on type modulation, number of carriers per repeater, and antenna beam width used.

^d In lieu of telephone circuits

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TABLE 1
GROWTH IN CAPABILITY
INTELSAT SATELLITES

Tracking, Telemetry and Command Stations

Overall operational control of the INTELSAT system is accomplished by specialized stations which perform tracking, telemetry and command (TT&C) functions. These stations track the individual satellites in the INTELSAT system, receive telemetry data which indicate the performance and status of the satellites, and transmit commands which control the various on-board communications and position-keeping equipment.

The TT&C stations, owned by entities in the nations where they are located, provide services to INTELSAT under lease or other appropriate arrangements. The TT&C stations, performing their duties with smaller antenna than those generally used in the provision of commercial service, are situated at Fucino, Italy; Andover, Maine, Paumalu, Hawaii and Carnarvon, Australia.

Earth Station Deployment

When commercial satellite communications began on June 20, 1965, there were only four stations providing service between North America and Western Europe. These original earth stations were located at Andover, Maine; Goonhilly Downs, England; Pleumeur-Bodou, France; and Raisting, West Germany.

The number of earth stations has steadily grown since 1965 as shown in Figure 4. As of May 1, 1969 there were 24 operational earth stations, comprising 21 standard antennas (85-105 foot diameter) and three non-standard ones (42 ft.), in 15 nations, providing service over the Atlantic and Pacific areas. Three ship-board stations (30 ft.) operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, also were operating with the satellites.

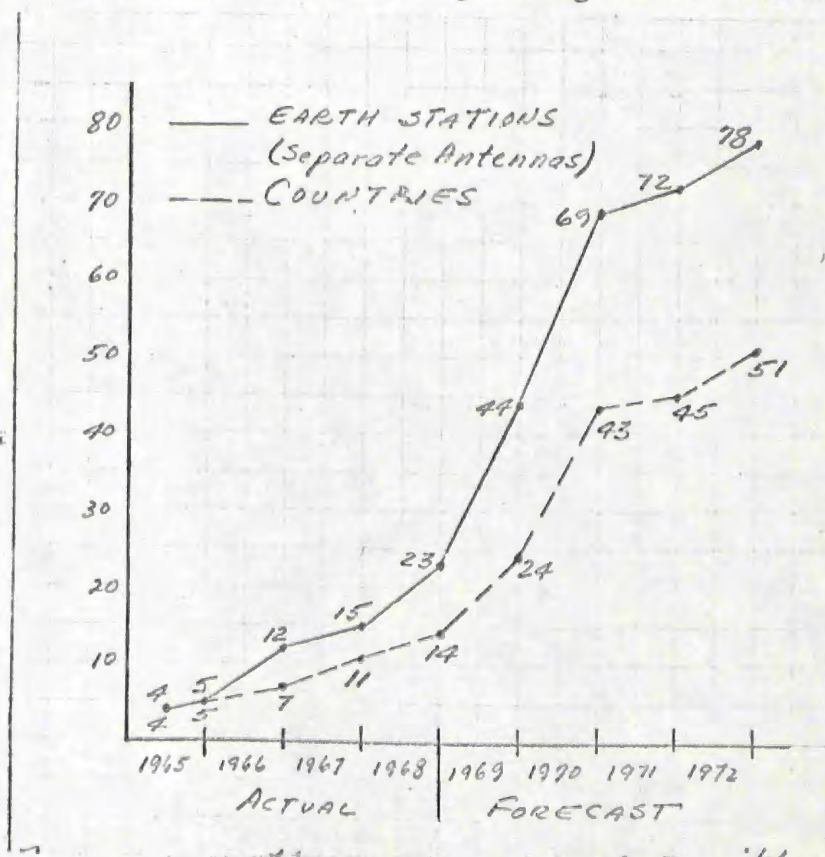


Figure 4 Growth of Number of INTELSAT Earth Stations

INTELSAT Network Configuration

The INTELSAT system has had a steady growth since initial operations began on June 20, 1965. The configuration of the INTELSAT networks as of May 1, 1969 is shown by the charts in Figure 3.

The Provision of Commercial Service

-- Full-Time Voice and Record Service

As a result of the high performance characteristics of the satellites and earth stations in the system, the voice quality of individual telephone calls has proven highly satisfactory for commercial communications. (Television, telegraph messages and other general communications via satellite meet or exceed international standards.)

Most of the revenues of the satellite system result from the full-time lease of circuits for telephone service. Circuits leased for this service and for record traffic continued to increase during 1968. The number of circuits leased full time by COMSAT to its customers at December 31, 1968, was 941 compared to 717 at the end of 1967 and 73 at the end of 1966 when Early Bird was the only fully operational satellite in the system.

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With Early Bird and the INTELSAT II series satellites virtually loaded with traffic at the end of 1968, substantial increases in leased circuits are expected to occur as the higher capacity INTELSAT III series satellites come into service.

-- Television Service

The demand for transoceanic commercial television service via satellite continued to increase during 1968, and approximately 666 hours of television were transmitted, nearly triple the amount in 1967. The expanded demand resulted from the Winter Olympic Games at Grenoble, France; the Summer Olympics at Mexico City (240 hours); the U. S. national political conventions (approximately 40 hours); the U. S. Presidential election results (approximately 40 hours) and other significant public events.

While television accounts for only a small fraction of the revenues of the satellite system, it provides the public with a continuing dramatic demonstration of the great potential of satellite communications.

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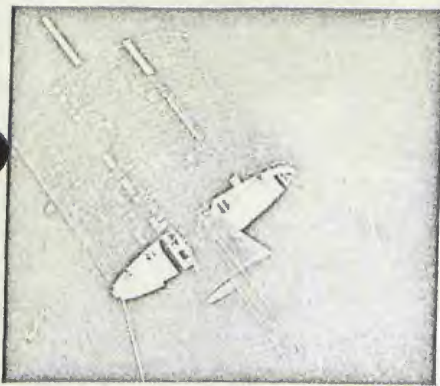
-- Occasional Use

Total occasional use of satellite circuits for all purposes comprised approximately 187,850 circuit hours. Of this total, more than 90,000 circuit hours were used on an emergency basis resulting from 24 disruptions of cable service. Cable outages occurred during each month of 1968 except May.

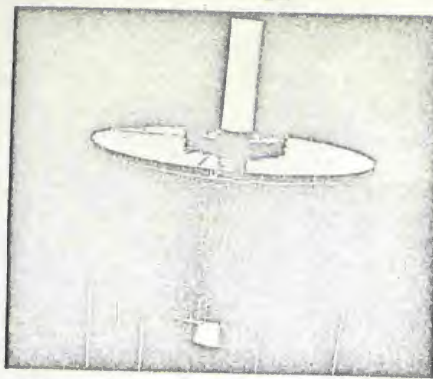
During December 1968 satellite services were used temporarily during six cable outages. The TRANSPAC cable failure in the Pacific region necessitated restoration of service via INTELSAT II (F-2) and INTELSAT II (F-4) simultaneously to provide double-hop circuits between Japan and the Philippines, via Hawaii, for over 5,000 circuit hours. This was the first recorded use of double-hop satellite communications in commercial service. The results were acceptable.

-- Experimental Use

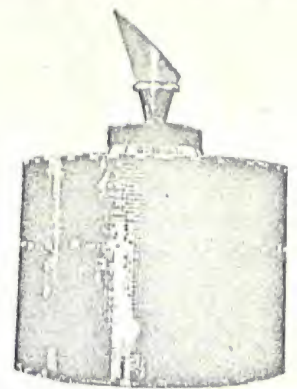
In cooperation with the U. S. Government National Bureau of Standards, an experiment was conducted on October 10, 1968, to help determine the extent to which synchronous communications satellites might be used for dissemination of time synchronization signals. The brief experiment utilized National Bureau of Standards equipment in conjunction with Andover earth station facilities and the INTELSAT II (V-3) satellite. Final results of the test are pending, awaiting complete data analysis by the National Bureau of Standards.



INTELSAT I



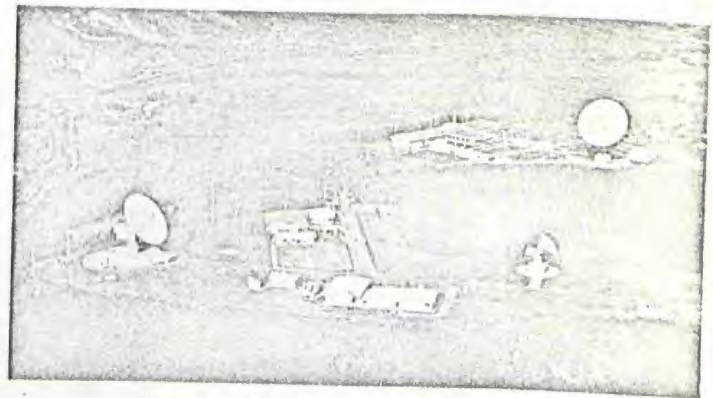
INTELSAT II



INTELSAT III



EARTH STATION - ETAM, WEST VIRGINIA



EARTH STATION - IBARAKI, JAPAN



INTELSAT III LAUNCHING
(Cape Kennedy)



CONTROL SYSTEM EARTH STATION - ANDOVER, MAINE



INTERIM COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE COMMITTEE

Figure 1
THE GLOBAL COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEM
(TYPICAL FACILITIES & INTELSAT'S GOVERNING BODY)

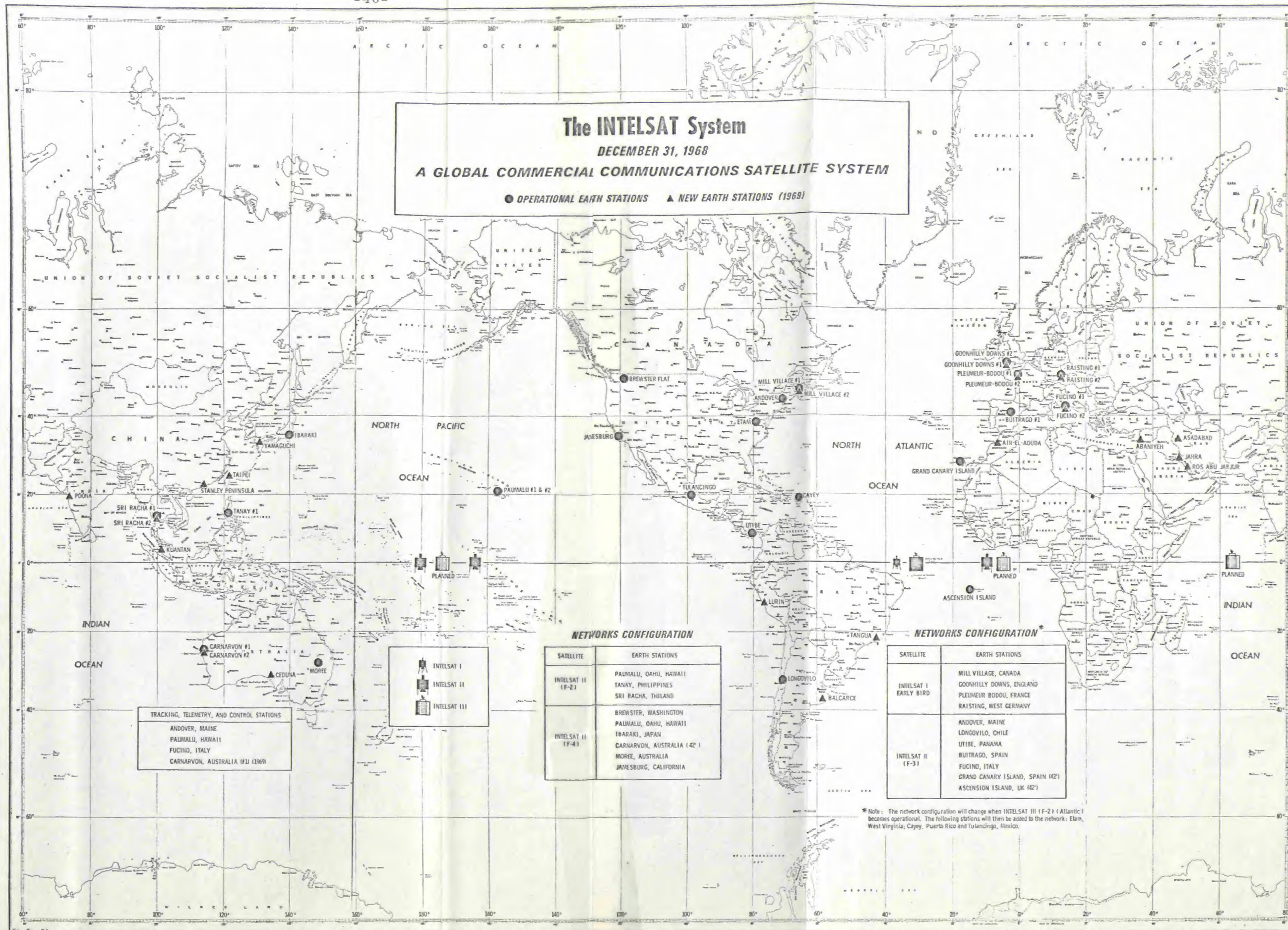


Figure 2

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CONCEPT OF THE FUTUREINTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CONSORTIUM(INTELSAT) THE UNITED STATES VIEWPOINTINTRODUCTION

The United States Government believes that INTELSAT should evolve in the years ahead within the basic conceptual framework (both operational and institutional) which has proven so successful under the Interim Arrangements during the formative period of the Organization. The United States Government has formulated its proposal for Definitive Arrangements on the basis of this fundamental premise.

The United States proposal for Definitive Arrangements is also based on a postulated conceptual framework which is designed to achieve the following:

- The timely introduction of advanced technology for enhancing the growth of the Global System including expanded range of services;
- The commercial viability of the Global System in the world market-place; and

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-- The adoption of flexible institutional arrangements which would enable the Consortium to exploit technological advances toward the growth and utilization of an expanded Global System.

The United States feels that it is desirable for members and prospective members of the Consortium to have an appreciation of the trends in satellite communications technology and the impact such trends could have on future operational and institutional arrangements. Accordingly, before outlining the United States viewpoint on the future Global System, a brief examination will be made of the probable trends in technology during the 1970's.

Technology Trends - A Forecast of the 1970's

Current Status

Communications satellites at the close of the 1960's can be characterized by the main features of three satellites: (1) Applications Technology Satellite (ATS-3), (805 pounds in orbit, mechanically despun antenna, VHF transponder); (2) INTELSAT III, (322 pounds in orbit, mechanically despun antenna, 1200 duplex voice circuit capacity); and (3) the Department of Defense Tactical

Satellite Communications Project TACSATCOM, (1600 pounds in orbit, high effective radiated power, mechanically despun antenna and electronic platform). Ground terminal technology at the close of the 1960's is embodied in the Airborne Terminal (VHF) used with the ATS satellites, the standard 85-105 foot earth stations used in the INTELSAT system, and the small transportable stations used with the TACSATCOM satellite.

Trends in Communications-Electronics Technology

(Present a brief survey of trends in solid state devices, large scale integrated circuits, computers, digital techniques and other basic building blocks of communications-electronics technology in the 1970's.)

General Trends in Space/Satellite Communications Technology

The next generation of satellites to be used in the space segment of the INTELSAT System, the INTELSAT IV series, represents significant growth in capability as evidenced by the use of a launch vehicle (Atlas Centaur) with increased pay-load capability, the use of steerable "spot" beam antennas, increased effective radiated power, larger channel capacity, and increased design lifetime. The equipment for earth station demand assignment and multiple access providing increased system versatility will also be available when the first INTELSAT IV satellite is launched initially in early 1971.

Forecasts of communications satellite capability in the mid and latter half of the 1970's envision larger and heavier satellites having multiple "spot" beams, phased arrays, large paraboloid antennas (30 foot and larger), automatic stationkeeping, efficient solid state high-powered transponders, and a design lifetime of more than ten years. The use of millimeter wave propagation (above 60 GHz) for satellite to satellite relay may be possible by 1975, and the commercial use of frequencies in the 15-40 GHz region of the spectrum between ground stations and satellites may be possible by this time, if present sun tracker and planned ATS-E millimeter-wave experiments prove successful.

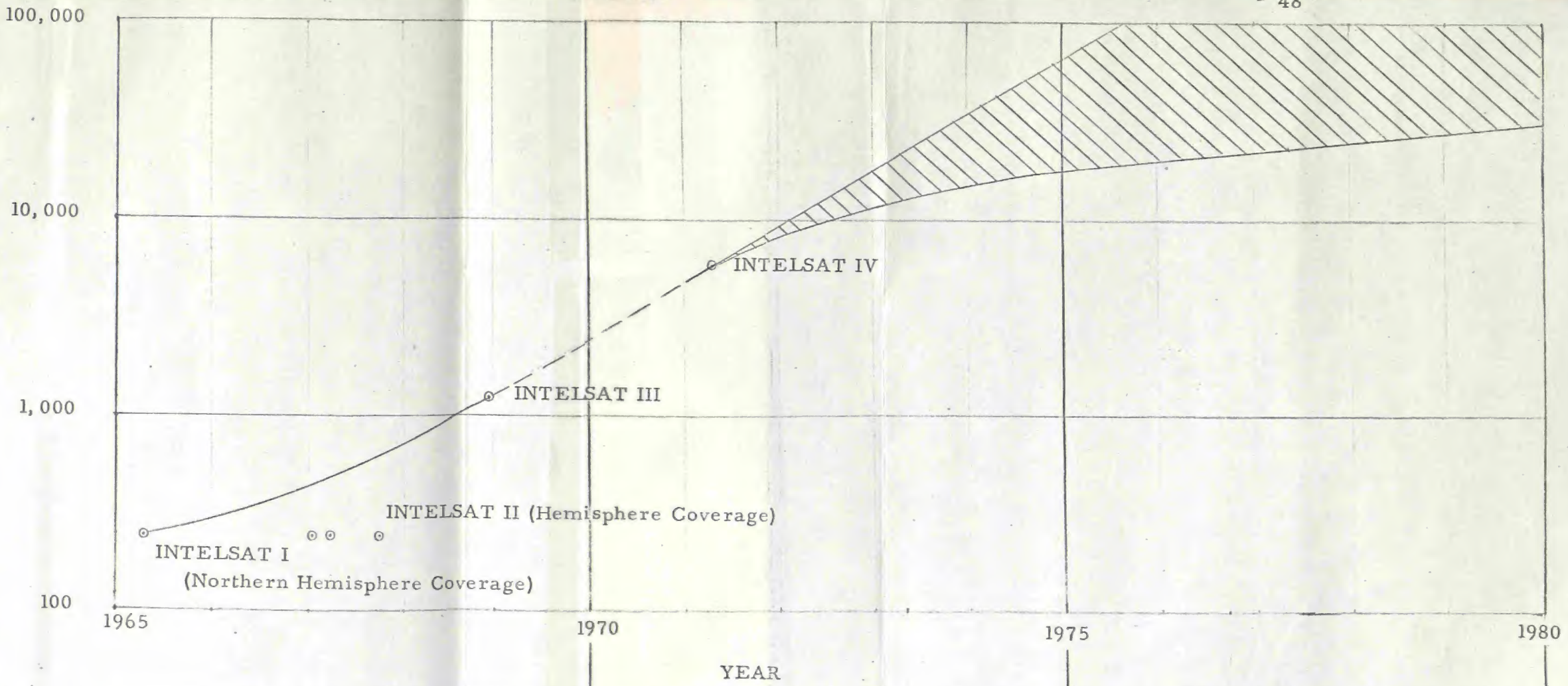
The trend in the growth of satellite communication technology is highlighted in the graph shown by Figure 4.

Potential Commercial Communications Satellite Systems
Applications in the 1970's.

By the mid 1970's communications satellites will probably be used: (a) for domestic telecommunication purposes (voice, record, television, data and other wideband applications); and (b) domestic and international aeronautical and maritime mobile (communications, data, navigation and traffic control). By the latter half of the 1970's advanced communications satellites will make possible direct television program distribution to multiple small receiving installations for rebroadcast by conventional television broadcast medium.

COMMERCIAL
COMMUNICATIONS
SATELLITE
OPERATIONAL
PERFORMANCE

SINGLE SATELLITE CAPABILITY
(Voice Circuit Capacity)



TECHNOLOGY
SUPPORT

- TECHNIQUES
- EXPERIMENTS
- FEASIBILITY DEMONSTRATIONS

Steerable "Spot" Beams			
Demand-Assigned Multiple Access			
Gravity Gradient Stabilization			
Multiple "Spot" Beams			
Use of Frequencies Above 10 GHz			
Inter-satellite Relay			
Deployment of Large Antennas			
Thin Film Solar Cells			
On-Board Processing			

Figure 4
Trends in Satellite Communications Technology

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A set of simple diagrams which depict typical potential applications of satellite communications technology is illustrated in figure 5, page 50.

In light of the achievements in the 1960's, the promise for the future is bright indeed. The challenge then is to exploit the potential for the benefit of mankind through enlightened leadership.

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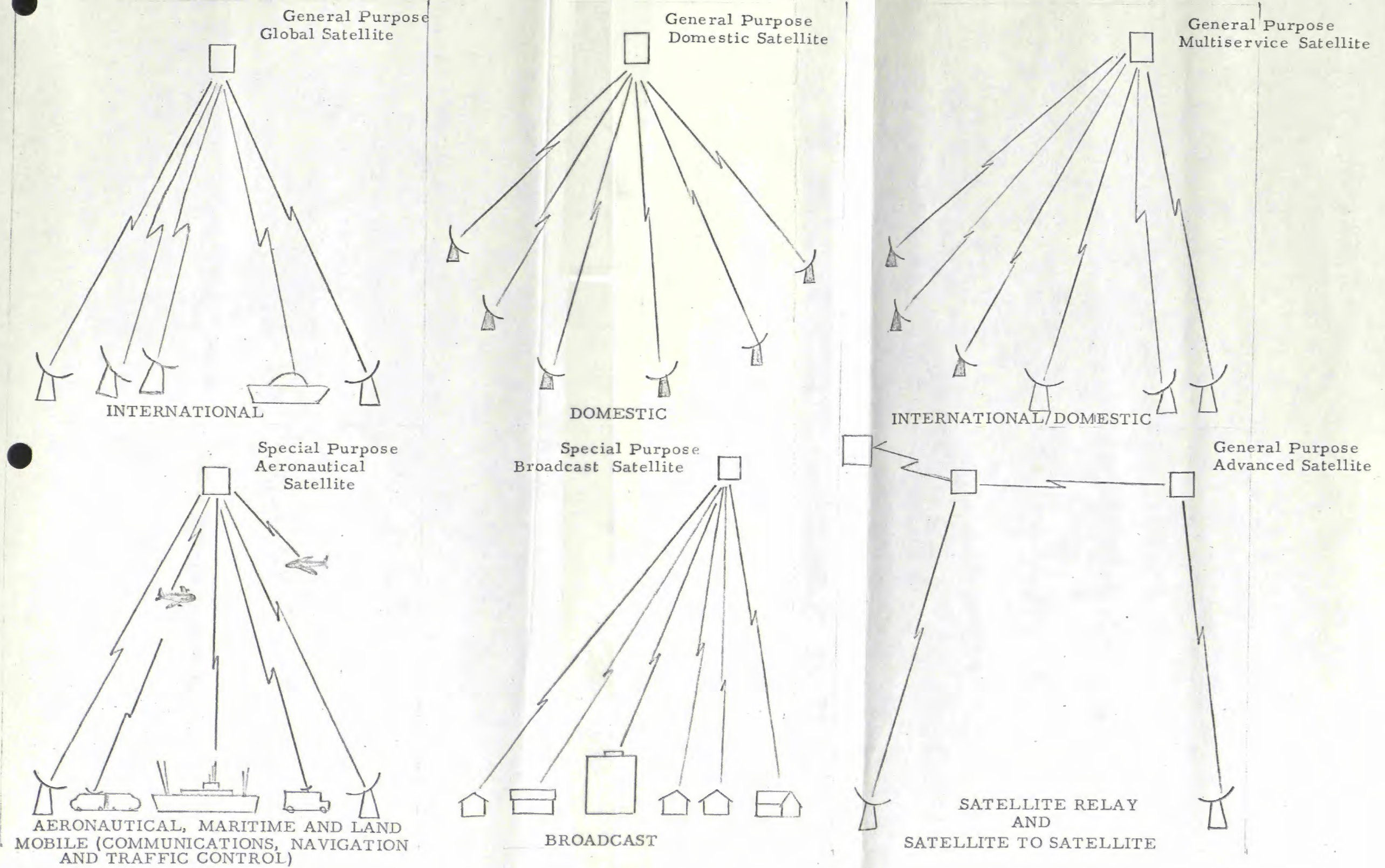


Figure 5
POTENTIAL APPLICATION DURING THE 1970's
COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEMS

Operational Framework -- The Global System

The conceptual framework for the operational Global System which would be applicable during the 1970's under the terms of the Definitive Arrangements is outlined below. In structuring the United States viewpoint, the following question was addressed:

Should the principle and doctrine (conceptual framework) of the Single Global Commercial Communications Satellite System be continued in moving from Interim Arrangements to the Definitive Arrangements?

The United States Government believes that the basic principle and doctrine (conceptual framework) of the Single Global System should be continued and refined under the Definitive Arrangements. This would include increased coverage, improvement in quality of service and expansion of the range of services provided by the system.

The revolutionary development of satellite communications, particularly the geostationary (synchronous orbit) satellite, has provided a new transmission medium of unprecedented capability and versatility. Such satellites are by their very nature international in character; when incorporated in an operational network they become part of a global system. Ideally, the objectives of a global system would be to achieve (a) unduplicated communications facilities in the space segment (b) economical service between individual nations and (c) optimum utilization of frequency spectrum

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and satellite orbital space. Fortunately, these objectives can be met by a single global system composed of a few high capacity geostationary satellites, positioned to be consistent with the demands for domestic and international telecommunications services. An important consideration is that since a given earth station antenna can work with only one satellite at a time, costs to individual nations can be minimized by a system of few satellites having characteristics which maximize efficiency of transmission working through a single satellite. Costs of international telecommunications services between individual nations can be also minimized by orbiting satellites having high capacity coupled with broad coverage area from individual satellites.

The configuration of the Global System will need to be expanded during the 1970's to cope with the demand for increased commercial communications satellite service in many parts of the world.

The design of the Global System under INTELSAT has evolved into a global system which placed priority on the provision of service along the high traffic routes used in international telecommunications. This calls for selection of longitudinal positions of the geostationary INTELSAT satellites so as to optimize the intercontinental transoceanic coverage requirements in the Atlantic Ocean Basin, Pacific Ocean Basin and Indian Ocean areas. Broadly viewed, particularly on a Mercator map projection of the globe, this system serves to create a "Global Commercial Communications Satellite

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System" essentially as an east-west oriented beltline addition to the global terrestrial plant. However, a global system limited to three high capacity satellites and positioned to optimize the major east-west axes of international telecommunications is limited in versatility, particularly in providing optimum support of domestic and international telecommunications flowing in different traffic routes. Accordingly, it is safe to predict that the concept of the design of the Global System will need to be expanded in light of the trends in domestic and international telecommunications.

In view of the projected economic growth of the nations in the Southern Hemisphere, it is safe to assume that a large growth in international telecommunications traffic will occur along the principal North-South axes of communications. These North-South axes include (a) European-African (b) Asian (Japan-Australia) and (c) American (North America-South America). To meet these growing needs for modern telecommunications services in the future, the global (INTELSAT) system will need to accommodate the requirements by orbiting additional INTELSAT satellites positioned longitudinally to optimize the North-South axes of communications. The added versatility of the global system would satisfy the need expressed by various developed nations for commercial "regional" satellites but within the framework of the INTELSAT Consortium.

The projected availability of very high-capacity INTELSAT IV series satellites will usher in a new era of long-haul international telecommunications. Classically the nations of the world have been subject to the technological limitations of limited capacity international telecommunications medium (e. g. , High Frequency radio and submarine cable). When the first INTELSAT IV series satellite becomes operational in 1971 the world will witness the end of the "era of scarcity" and begin to benefit from an "era of abundance" in long-haul telecommunications. This new concept will be difficult to accept in the classical context but it is an extremely important one in exploiting this technology. Accordingly, the United States believes the opportunities for further exploitation of satellite communications technology for the benefit of people throughout the world is so great that the members of INTELSAT have a collective obligation to devise flexible institutional arrangements which will permit the further development of the Single Global Commercial Communications Satellite System.

Institutional Framework

The existing INTELSAT organization has two fundamental characteristics: First, it is an international consortium, operating as a dynamic and viable business enterprise, which provides facilities for telecommunications services, marketed on a commercial basis to serve the communications needs of the world community

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with maximum efficiency, reliability and quality of service and at the lowest possible cost for the benefit of people throughout the world; second, it is an organization having broad international membership which seeks wide participation in the affairs of the Consortium.

The United States believes strongly that the future INTELSAT organization should be structured under Definitive Arrangements to preserve these fundamental characteristics. Further, the United States believes that the primary objective of the Consortium should be focused on achieving effective results centering around the first characteristic, while at the same time promoting the goals of the second.

The United States does not agree that the INTELSAT Organization should be structured as an International Intergovernmental (political) organization. Compelling arguments, supported by reasoned economic, management or organizational analyses, have not been presented which would justify "starting over again" in a institutional sense. The United States believes that the establishment of an Intergovernmental Organization, as suggested in the ICSC report, would lead to an ineffectual organization. The creation of another political organization with a dual governmental and business role would cause INTELSAT to become increasingly incapable of providing the high quality, efficient, and technologically advanced

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services which the Consortium has provided under the Interim Arrangements, and which the users of the system have come to expect. Furthermore, the establishment of such an Inter-governmental Organization clearly would be inconsistent with the policy of the United States as expressed in the Communication Satellite Act of 1962 and as affirmed and reaffirmed by the President and the Congress of the United States since passage of the Act.

The inherent potential of satellite communications technology is that of providing telecommunications capabilities of adequate scope to meet service requirements. Full realization of this potential demands flexible institutional arrangements which permit such capability to be readily achieved. Traditional concepts for dealing with limited capacity international telecommunications facilities which are placed in service on a point to point priority basis are no longer valid; therefore, the institutional arrangements for such traditional service do not provide suitable guidelines in the case of satellite communications.

Unitized Management Approach to Implementation

The United States is promoting the fundamental concept that a "Unitized Management Approach" to achieving the objectives of the Consortium during the 1970's is the optimum institutional arrangement. These objectives include achieving maximum efficiency and economy of service in implementing the space segment for the Single Global System.

Principles of Unitized Management Approach

The concept of a "Unitized Management Approach" is a management technique employing centralized executive decision-making on basic technical and financial resource allocation (investment, operation and maintenance) by the organizational bodies responsible for providing modern commercial communications satellite telecommunications facilities and services.

The key characteristics of the principle promoted by the United States (embodied in the idea of a unitized management approach) include the following:

- A centralized systems engineering and single management with undivided ownership of all space segments for all commercial communications satellites (furnishing both domestic and international services) by the existing INTELSAT Consortium, an international business enterprise;
- Admission to the Consortium open to all nations;
- All space segments operated on a cost sharing basis to all participating members of the Consortium in accordance with their usage of the space segment;
- All earth station facilities owned and operated by the individual user nations (both domestic and international facilities);and

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-- Design and positioning of each space segment satellite optimized for specific intended application, as determined by the Consortium, to create the Single Global System.

The United States proposal for the future INTELSAT Consortium shown in attachments 3 and 4 represent a rational, realistic and practical implementation of the conceptual framework outlined above.

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VII

VII

UNITED STATESPOSITION ON DEFINITIVE ARRANGEMENTSINTRODUCTION

INTELSAT's plans and activities are complex and cut across a wide spectrum of the technical, social and economic functions of modern society. This chapter highlights the U. S. position on these aspects of the Definitive Arrangements which relate to these functions of world society.

Objectives

The overall objectives of the United States with regard to the Definitive Arrangements for the future INTELSAT organization include the following:

- Maintain the forward progress attained by the INTELSAT Consortium under the Interim Arrangements;
- Continue support of the INTELSAT enterprise by making available the significant United States advanced technology and launch capability which can contribute to enhanced domestic and international telecommunications; and
- Develop meaningful Definitive Arrangements, in conjunction with other interested countries which will
 - (a) ensure the timely establishment and improvement

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of the Single Global Commercial Telecommunications Satellite System to serve the telecommunications needs of the United States and other countries, which will promote international cooperation, and which will contribute to world peace and understanding; and (b) promote the broadening of INTELSAT's role to provide the full range of domestic and international telecommunications services (public and specialized).

The operative terms of these objectives can be seen in the Preamble of the proposed Draft Intergovernmental Agreement (attachment 3) as follows:

* * * * *

PREAMBLE ^{1/}

The Governments party to this Agreement.

Noting that pursuant to the Agreement Establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System and the related Special Agreement, both of which entered into force on August 20, 1964, an operational global commercial communications satellite system (hereinafter referred to as the "global satellite system") has been established by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT); ^{2/}

Desiring to continue International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) and the development and improvement of the single global satellite system as part of an improved global communications network which will provide expanded communications services to all areas of the world and which will contribute to world peace and understanding; ^{3/}

^{1/} The Preamble is primarily a restatement of the principles contained in the preamble to the Interim Agreement. Two new paragraphs have been added.

^{2/} New

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^{3/} Restatement of Interim Agreement preambular paragraph 2. See also; ICSC-36-58E, paragraphs 181 (SM) and 183(M).

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Determined, to this end to provide, for the benefit of all nations and areas of the world, through the most advanced technology available, the most efficient and economical facilities possible consistent with the best and most equitable use of the radio spectrum and of orbital space; 4/

Believing that satellite communications should be organized in such a way as to permit all nations and areas of the world to have access to the global satellite system and those States so wishing to invest in the system with consequent participation in the design, development, construction, provision of equipment, establishment, operation, maintenance and ownership of the system; 5/

Recalling the principle set forth in Resolution No. 1721 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations that communications by means of satellite should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis; 6/

Recalling the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; 7/

Agree as follows:

* * * * *

4/ Restatement of Interim Agreement preambular paragraph 3. See also: ICSC-36-58E, paragraphs 181 (SM), 168 (U), and 175 (SM).

5/ Restatement of Interim Agreement preambular paragraph 4. See also: ICSC 36-58E, paragraphs 181 (SM) and 174 (SM).

6/ Interim Agreement preambular paragraph 1. See Also: ICSC-36-58E, paragraph 181 (SM).

7/ New.

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Guidelines for Development of United States Position

The following background statements and policy guidelines have been used in the development of the United States position announced in this document:

- United States investments, efforts and achievements have in the past and will continue in the future to provide a massive source of space technology (including satellite communications) from its scientific organizations and its industrial establishment. The output of this effort will continue to be available to support and advance the development of satellite communications facilities in providing commercial telecommunications services throughout the world;
- The United States has pursued an undeviating and consistent policy since 1958, one which has been announced and reiterated: To make available the benefits of our technological progress in space which will contribute to world peace and understanding;
- Specifically in respect to satellite communications, the Congress of the United States enacted legislation in the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, which declared the policy to be "to establish, in conjunction and in cooperation with other countries, as expeditiously as practical a commercial communications satellite system, as part of an

improved global communications network, which will be responsive to public needs and national objectives (and) which will serve the communication needs of the United States and other countries . . . , " to provide the opportunity for greatly improved and less costly international telecommunication services, and to achieve these objectives through "United States participation in the form of a private corporation, subject to appropriate governmental regulation". This objective was implemented by creating the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT) a private business organization, and committing the United States Government, through the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to provide launch service for placing communications satellites in earth orbit.

- The United States -- through the pronouncements of its Presidents, by Act of Congress and by active promotion of satellite communications for the good of all -- renounced Government ownership and the use of the new international communications capabilities to further narrow international political objectives.
- United States initiative in 1964 resulted in the multi-lateral executive agreement establishing INTELSAT as an international cooperative, non-profit, unincorporated joint venture

for the purpose of jointly planning and financing (through the services of COMSAT as Manager) the design, development, construction, establishment, maintenance and operation of the space segment needed to establish and operate the Global System;

- As indicated in the 1968 Annual Report of the President of the United States, in the report of the ICSC and by statements of many national representatives during the course of the INTELSAT Conference, there has been significant progress toward meeting the objectives of the organization within the institutional framework established by the Interim Arrangements.

- The cooperative international Consortium (INTELSAT) requires the successful achievement of programs to establish advanced, longlife and high capacity communications satellites, e. g., the INTELSAT IV series, which will make available to all members of the Consortium flexible, versatile, direct access, high quality and low cost telecommunications services. Accordingly, the Consortium can maintain its forward momentum by building on the successes achieved under the Interim Arrangements and by insuring meaningful and undisrupted continuity of planning and operations through institutional arrangements which provide stable, efficient and increasingly competent management performance.

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-- It is considered by the United States to be in the interest of all nations that maximum opportunities be afforded during the years ahead for the successful achievement of a truly Global System and that regional and domestic space services can be most economically efficiently and consistently provided in the immediate future through the established international INTELSAT space segment.

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THE UNITED STATES POSITION ON THE FUTURE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE
CONSORTIUM (INTELSAT)

The United States Government position on the Definitive Arrangements for INTELSAT is summarized below. The USG position is further amplified in the Draft Agreements contained in Attachments 3 and 4.

The Fundamental United States Position

The primary objective of the United States is to maintain the joint-venture created by the Interim Arrangements as a dynamic, efficient, effective and viable operating multinational enterprise which provides facilities for telecommunications services, by means of the single Global System. These services are to be marketed on a cost shared basis, to serve the telecommunications needs of the world international community with maximum efficiency, reliability and quality and at the lowest possible cost for the benefit of all people throughout the world. This objective includes the inherent obligation of all members of the Consortium to protect the substantial investment made by individual members in the activities of the Consortium.

The United States position on the key elements of the proposed Definitive Arrangements is summarized in the following paragraphs:

1. In implementing the primary objective above, the United States will strongly sponsor the adoption of institutional arrangements in the Consortium which will maintain the characteristics of the organi-

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ation established under the Interim Arrangements and promote an institutional structure whose attributes are those of an efficient, competitive business enterprise and which is apolitical in nature.

2. In accomplishing the objectives stated in 1 above, the United States will continue to support the concept of a multinational unincorporated joint venture.

3. The United States and all other participants in the Consortium should avoid unnecessary changes in operational and institutional arrangements which could be disruptive and detrimental to early achievement of the Single Global System.

4. The United States promotes the need for fair representation and voice in the affairs of the Consortium by all member nations and has proposed the establishment of a new organizational body (Assembly) which would be given responsibility and authority to inform itself on all INTELSAT activities and to exercise an oversight function to the end that the needs of all members of the Consortium are being satisfactorily met to the extent practicable and feasible, consistent with the maintenance of a viable business enterprise.

5. COMSAT will serve as the United States designated entity in the Consortium and should continue to serve as Manager for INTELSAT in order to insure essential continuity, effectiveness and efficiency in the achievements of Consortium objectives.

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6. The United States through NASA will continue to provide launch services to the Consortium with COMSAT serving as agent under a strict interpretation of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962. The United States will not provide launch services for commercial communications satellite to any other organizations outside the framework of the INTELSAT Consortium.

7. The United States in its projected pilot program for a domestic communications satellite system will utilize the services of INTELSAT-provided space segments in accordance with terms and conditions to be negotiated with the Consortium.

8. The United States strongly supports the principle that weighted voting in the Board of Governors should be continued, but the United States will accept that no one nation/entity shall have more than 50 percent of the weighted vote.

9. The United States strongly supports the principle that in applying the concept of investment/use, the determination of investment and computation of voting weights in the Board of Governors shall include domestic traffic in the space segment.

10. The United States will firmly avoid the establishment of "Regional" satellites outside of the institutional framework of the INTELSAT Consortium and strongly supports the principle that this concept be an obligation upon all members of the Consortium under Definitive Arrangements.

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View on "Vital" Issues - Rationale for Position

The continued success of the Consortium will depend, in large measure, on the establishment of Definitive Arrangements which set meaningful objectives and structure institutional mechanisms that are efficient, effective and viable in the world market place. This means therefore that the Consortium members should avoid "radical", "inefficient", "uneconomical" and "restrictive" Definitive Arrangements for the future affairs of the Consortium.

The United States Government feels that its views on important policy issues which are "Vital" to the continued success of the Consortium need to be presented for the information of all concerned.

The "Vital" Policy Issues

• Purpose and Objective of the Organization

- Establish, Improve and Operate the Single
Global Commercial Communications Satellite System
 - Provide Domestic/International Services
 - Provide Specialized Services
 - Restrict Separate "Regional" Commercial
Communications Satellite Systems

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● Nature of the Organization

- A Multinational Joint-Venture Commercial Business Enterprise (Quality service orientation -- apolitical attributes)

● Structure and Functions of the Organization

(Coherent efficient management approach)

- Create Assembly of Members -- oversight function
- Replace the Interim Communication Satellite Committee (ICSC) with a Board of Governors (Same functions)
- Designation of COMSAT as Manager under Contract with the Board of Governors
- Continued International Staffing of the Organization

The remainder of this chapter will treat each of these "vital" policy issues so that one can understand the reasons why the United States Government takes such a strong position on these crucial aspects of the future INTELSAT organization.

"Vital" Policy Issue -- Purpose and Objective of the Organization

Rationale for U. S. Position

- (A) Single Global System - The concept of the "single global system" has a more fundamental foundation than just the U. S. legislative history of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 and the negotiations and informal understandings

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preceding the Interim Intergovernmental Agreement and the Special Agreement of 1964. The concept of a single global long haul transmission system is fundamentally sound from organizational, technical, operational, and economical standpoints. The long haul U. S. (and North American) trunk network which serves half the world's telephones and handles more than half of the world's telecommunications services proves the validity of this principle on all points.

(B) Separate "Regional" Communications Satellite Systems -

The following points highlight the compelling logic for avoiding the proliferation of separate "regional" communications satellite systems which might be established by INTELSAT Members but implemented outside the framework of the Consortium.

- There are no fundamental technical reasons or service requirements for regional coverage which cannot be satisfied by advanced INTELSAT series satellites. In fact, the flexibility of individual satellites grows significantly with each new satellite such as the multiple transponder INTELSAT IV series.

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- The economy of scale achieved in a single global system with unitized management and representative ownership means lower investment costs for space segments and lower service unit utilization charges which react to the benefit of developing nations as well as the larger user nations.
- Separate "regional" communications satellite systems impose requirements for additional ground stations thereby necessitating dual stations if a country is to maintain access to the Global System. Such an inefficient system concept is particularly uneconomical to the nations who have limited resources available to devote to improving their telecommunications capability.
- Traffic in separate "regional" communications satellite systems has the direct effect of reducing the INTELSAT traffic and thereby has a divisive, competitive characteristic which is contrary to both the principles contained in the Preamble of the Intergovernmental Agreement as well as the inherent obligations of parties in the Consortium.

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- Separate "regional" communication satellite systems if allowed to proliferate will cause serious damage to the continued viability of this international organization and therefore all members should have a strict obligation to forego the establishment of competing "regional" systems outside the framework or INTELSAT.

Summary

The United States believes the burden of proof should be on the member desiring to establish a separate "regional" communications satellite system to demonstrate the economic and operational advantages of any proposed separate "regional" system to the Board of Governors and that the Principles of the Preamble of the Intergovernmental Agreement should be strictly applied.

"Vital" Policy Issue -- Nature of the Organization

Rationale for U. S. Position

In light of the outstanding success of the Consortium under the Interim Arrangements, both as an attraction for nations to become members as well as the progress toward establishing and operating the Global System, emphasis on change must be carefully examined. The question is: What other institutional model could be equally as effective as the existing organization? In the opinion of the United States no international enterprise in the 1960's has proven as effective

as the INTELSAT multinational joint-venture commercial business enterprise. This has been true particularly in undertakings involving modern complex technology, including the development of space for practical purposes. Note is taken of the abortive efforts at international undertakings in space exploration which based organization on a multinational political model. These unsuccessful efforts are contrasted with the brilliant success of the INTELSAT Consortium under the Interim Arrangements.

Summary

No disruptive institutional impediments or unsuccessful economic performance have prevented the Consortium from meeting the objectives established in 1964. Therefore, there are no compelling or mandatory reasons why the nature of the organizations should be changed fundamentally under Definitive Arrangements. The United States believes that the nature of the organization which was adopted in the Interim Arrangements offers the optimum institutional framework for continuing the multinational enterprise of the Consortium under the Definitive Arrangements.

"Vital" Policy Issue -- Structure and Functioning of the Organization

Rationale for U. S. Position

A. Unitized Management Approach

The management of a highly complex and costly enterprise, such as establishing and operating the Global Commercial Communications Satellite System during the 1970's, will require a sophisticated

executive management capability having effective and timely technical and resource allocation decision-making attributes. The truly successful achievements of the Consortium to date through the Coherent Management Approach established by the Interim Arrangements (Interim Communications Satellite Committee and the Manager) proves the wisdom of this principle of management. This actual operating experience should guide the members of the Consortium in formulating Definitive Arrangements. Accordingly, the Consortium should avoid the establishment of Definitive Arrangements which would divide and splinter the functional responsibilities and executive authority among many diverse entities.

B. Role of Assembly

The limitation on the executive functions assigned to the Assembly is fundamental to the retention of the principle of Coherent Management Approach deemed essential for effective management under Definitive Arrangements. The Role of the Assembly should be devoted primarily to the periodic review of the progress and performance of the Consortium's executive elements, e. g., Board of Governors and INTELSAT System Manager. The United States believes the Assembly meeting annually or bi-annually is not the proper forum for accomplishing the executive functions necessary to achieve effective and timely day-to-day decision-making related

to the implementation of the INTELSAT program objectives which will be articulated in the Preamble and articles of the Definitive Arrangements.

C. Designation of COMSAT as INTELSAT System Manager

The effective management of the complex tasks involved in establishing and operating the Global Commercial Communications Satellite System is a major undertaking requiring highly specialized skills and experience. Since many members of the Consortium will depend to an ever increasing extent on the services provided by the Global System, no unnecessary risks should be taken in the structuring of the institutional arrangements for the future which might reduce the effectiveness or jeopardize the momentum of growth of the Global System.

The United States, as the largest investor and user in the Global System, has a substantial interest in the continuing success and efficiency of the INTELSAT enterprise. The United States is likewise committed to the support of INTELSAT and, as such, has a responsibility to promote the adoption of Definitive Arrangements which will foster the continued success and growth of the Global System.

Areas of Competence Required by the "System Manager"

The principal functions which require accomplishment by the System Manager organization in the system planning, design, development, construction, establishment, operation and maintenance of the

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space segment include the following:

- A system planning capability for integrating engineering, operational, economic and social factors bearing on the global commercial communications satellite system and coordinating the development, design and deployment of the satellites constituting the space segment of the single global system as a major component of an improved network.
- An engineering capability covering the usual ranges of transmission; engineering economics; traffic engineering in the sense of future estimating, capacity studies, etc.; specialized satellite engineering; contract analysis in connection with procurement; a substantial systems engineering capability; and, at the minimum, R&D capability and current experience adequate to make competent judgments of the work of others.
- A financial and accounting capability to handle the allocation of shares among the participants, estimate future capital and operating fund requirements, bill and collect funds from the members, and handle the disbursement of funds in the form of payrolls, payments to contractors, and any repayments to members.

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- A personnel capability for exercising the imagination and promotion necessary to recruit and retain a high caliber staff of a number of different disciplines with an adequate international nature to meet the desires of the members.
- A legal capability adequate to operate in the international environment in terms of defining the services to be provided using entities that constitute the customers and handle the complex problems of contracting, patent and associated proprietary rights connected therewith, as well as all the usual legal requirements on any common carrier.
- A customer relations and commercial capability of a very unusual nature. This group needs the technical capability of advising and counseling the carrier customers throughout the world in order to promote the use of satellite services and assist the carriers in making the most effective use of satellites. It can draw upon the engineering capability to a large extent, but the regular members of the customer relations department should have the technical and economic competence to conduct most of the relations with current and potential using entities.

The above functions to be carried out by the System Manager, as the term "Manager" implies, include all the staff and system planning functions normally required of a major communications common carrier, the interdisciplinary systems engineering functions associated

with the development of facilities utilizing the sophisticated space technology, and the development and dissemination of technological innovations through an ability to draw directly on the areas of maximum progress in technology. The responsibility for policy decisions and the approval of system plans rests with the Board of Governors but, the System Manager is required to integrate, interpret and recommend these decisions in terms of the foregoing functions. He is responsible for and expected to carry out adequately the study and analysis of the alternatives, make recommendations regarding choices to the Board of Governors, and be prepared to put these decisions into action when they are made.

Peculiar management competence required to accomplish System
"Manager" functions:

- An organization which can generate close working relationship and operate effectively with the major sources of telecommunications research and development and space technology.
- An organization which has the capacity and legal authority to obtain launch services for the placing of commercial (INTELSAT) satellites in orbit under the most favorable conditions.

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In evaluating the criteria outlined above, the United States can find no fundamental weakness in the current approach for the Manager under the Interim Arrangements. Although there have been verbal complaints of conflict of interest (apparent or real) between the U. S. designated entity (COMSAT Corporation) and the Manager for INTELSAT (COMSAT Corporation) case histories or evidence of this have not been stated. What is crucial in this issue remains: What is in the interest of the United States and the community of nations in light of stated objectives and in recognition of any realistic and feasible alternative?

Development of alternatives to the System Manager competence of COMSAT Corporation must address some important commercial business considerations, including: (a) the long lead time required (5 to 10 years or more) to recruit and develop a functioning organization with comparable competence; (b) concluding arrangements to obtain launch services; (c) insuring the forward momentum of the Consortium is maintained during the transition period. Building a new System Manager organization outside COMSAT would be an immense and difficult task because of the world's shortage of technically qualified people with the necessary experience. Furthermore, the need to establish effective working relationships between the Manager organization and other existing space and telecommunications organizations would require an extended period of time.

In examining the criteria outlined above, the United States concluded that the institutional arrangements proposed for the establishment of an International Secretariat to serve as "the Executive Body"

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is not at the present time, a realistic or feasible alternative for the INTELSAT Consortium. Attempts to create multinational staff organizations have proven ineffective in achieving success in technically sophisticated endeavors. The United States believes the establishment of an International Secretariat consultative form of management would not be an effective organizational arrangement in accomplishing the executive functions associated with the "System Manager" role.

The United States cannot afford, nor can any other nation afford, to risk the future of this enterprise by adopting experiments in organizational arrangements which would be patterned after other international organizations whose performances have been marginal at best.

The United States believes that what is needed in the future is an INTELSAT System Manager who will, pursuant to general policies of the Board of Governors and in accordance with specific determinations which may be made by the Board of Governors, perform the executive functions of the INTELSAT System Manager in the system planning, design, development, construction, establishment, operation and maintenance of the space segment for the Global System. Furthermore, the United States has proposed and strongly supports the view that the COMSAT Corporation should be designated as the INTELSAT System Manager in the Definitive Arrangements.

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D. International Staffing

The international character of the Consortium is reflected in the Interim Arrangements, the large number of member nations participating, its activities throughout the world and the international staffing of the Manager organization. Although the international staffing has proven successful under the Interim Arrangements, proposals have been made to revise the successful organizational arrangement to the extent that the end result would be to start over again. Such proposals indicate that the organization can be considered to be successfully internationalized only if the "internationalization" extends all the way down to the management of day-to-day operations. This totally new concept in international telecommunications management would substitute a traditionally international civil service form of organization for the coherent and efficient corporate establishment. Recent experience in international and regional technical enterprise lead the United States to believe that "internationalization" at the system manager level will lead to less than satisfactory results. The United States has proposed the continuation of the mechanism whereby qualified personnel from various member nation's' would be designated to perform functions in the System Manager organization and thus continue the international staffing initiated under the Interim Arrangements.

There are administrative functions which need to be performed in the conduct of activities of the Board of Governors. These functions include serving as the secretariat of the Board of Governors which meet periodically. Such functions under the Interim Arrangements are performed by the Manager at the specific request of the Interim Communications Satellite Committee.

Therefore, it appears reasonable that a full time secretariat could be established as a part of the Board of Governors, (not in an executive position between the Board of Governors and the System Manager) to perform routine and specific administrative, financial and legal activities for the Board of Governors.

Summary - Draft Intergovernmental and Operating Agreements

(This section will be drafted after Conference Document #10
has been updated).



VIII

VIII

UNITED STATES
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The public throughout the world is generally uninformed about the United States contributions to international cooperation in respect to satellite communications technology.

This situation has come about because the primary focus and interest in the U. S. and USSR space programs have been directed toward the spectacular achievements in the manned projects and the outer space probes. This section highlights the principal contributions of this nation towards enhanced international cooperation in the communications satellite field.

Management Leadership -- The cornerstone of the U. S. contribution is management leadership. The unprecedented advances in communications satellite technology and in implementing the INTELSAT system were realized in large measure by management innovations resulted from United States Government and Industry ingenuity and teamwork.

The degree of United States leadership is exemplified by the overall achievements of the National Space Program, in particular, projects MERCURY, GEMINI, APOLLO, SURVEYOR, PIONEER, TIROS, Lunar Orbiter, etc.

A specific example of United States leadership can be seen in the policy established in the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 which established "cooperation by the United States with

other nations, and groups of nations in work done pursuant to this Act and in the peaceful applications of the results thereof". Implementation of this national policy has resulted in a NASA program of international cooperation which involves 73 nations participating in numerous space projects. International cooperation ranges from (a) the provision of launch and range services for the placing in earth orbit of various scientific satellites developed by other nations, (b) the direct participation by other nations in NASA scientific experiments, and (c) the provision of technical personnel exchange.

Another example of United States leadership can be seen in the promotion of communications satellite technology for international telecommunications purposes. In less than five years after the start of the space age (October 1957), the United States promoted the practical use of space by passage of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962. An important management innovation was formulated by the Act in that the establishment of the commercial communications satellite system, as part of the improved global communications network would be accomplished by a private commercial corporation supported by the Government of the United States. The ability of the United States to cope with new and revolutionary technological innovations by creating new and novel institutional arrangements is illustrative of the management leadership of the nation.

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The management innovation of creating the Communications Satellite Corporation coupled with the provision of government support, especially by NASA for launch services, provided the framework for accomplishment of the industrial effort needed to establish a global commercial communications satellite system.

Active United States participation and support of the successful effort to create the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) in 1964, and its subsequent promotion and support of the organization demonstrate its desire to make this technology available to all people on an equitable basis. At the invitation of the United States, the conference held in Washington, D. C. in August, 1964, concluded the multilateral negotiations with the European countries, Canada, Japan and Australia for arrangements to establish international cooperation in satellite communications.

The agreement between the United States of America and other Governments and the Special Agreement concluded by Certain Governments and Entities Designated by Governments done in Washington, D. C., August 20, 1964, (TIAS 5646) is a multilateral agreement establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System. These agreements provide for the establishment of an unincorporated joint venture (commercial business) consortium among nations of the world who desire to participate in the establishment and operation of a global commercial communications satellite system.

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This exemplary model of industry-government teamwork has provided the leadership for meeting the objectives of the U. S. Communications Satellite Act in serving the communications needs of the United States and of all other countries which will contribute to world peace and understanding.

It is interesting to note in a careful reading of the international agreements that many of the basic policy objectives adopted by the United States in the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 are also contained in the agreement establishing the Interim Arrangements. The agreements recognized the contributions of the United States in communications satellite technology by the designation of the Communications Satellite Corporation to act as manager for the design, development, construction, establishment, operation and maintenance of the space segment. The record contained files on the Interim Communications Satellite Committee meetings and provided the basic facts which show the extent of United States Industry/Government team leadership in achieving the unparalleled success of the INTELSAT organization.

Space Technology, Launch Services and Range Support Capability

The second important ingredient of United States contributions to international cooperation is that of providing the means for fostering the use of space in practical applications to benefit mankind. This section identifies some of the specific contributions the nation has made in promoting international cooperation.

- Space Technology

The broad range of space technology which has been developed by the United States is almost beyond comprehension.¹

The basic growth in space capability has been brought about by the development of a wide range of launch vehicles. These developments have enabled the nation to increase greatly the weight of spacecraft that can be placed in earth orbit.

Paralleling the growth in launch vehicle capability has been the ability to develop more sophisticated spacecraft both manned and unmanned having greater performance and increased reliability. Electronics technology particularly has provided the means for accomplishing more intricate maneuvers in space and the means for the transmission of more information from the spacecraft to the global control network.

¹The vast extent of the technology developed by the nation under the National Space Program can be appreciated by reviewing a recent encyclopedia of space. See The McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Space, 1968.

o Launch Services

The United States National Space Program has developed a family of launch vehicles for the orbiting of manned and unmanned spacecraft of a wide variety. Selected launch vehicles of this family have been used to place research satellites in orbit for other nations as a part of the NASA International Programs. Some of the typical cooperative satellite projects receiving NASA launch assistance are shown in Table _____.

UPDATE CHART

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Booster</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>
Canada	Alouette I	Thor-Agena B	Sept. 29, 1962	WTR
Canada	Alouette II	Thor-Agena B	Nov. 29, 1965	WTR
France	FR-1	Scout	Dec. 6, 1965	WTR
Italy	San Marco I	Scout	Dec. 15, 1964	Wallops Island
Italy	San Marco II	Scout	Apr. 26, 1967	Indian Ocean
UK	Ariel I	Delta	Apr. 26, 1962	ETR
UK	Ariel II	Scout	Mar. 27, 1964	Wallops Island
UK	Ariel III	Scout	May 5, 1967	WTR
ESRO*	ESRO I	Scout	(planned	WTR
ESRO	ESRO II	Scout	May 16, 1968	WTR
ESRO	HEOS-A	Delta	Dec. 5, 1968	ETR

* European Space Research Organization

Table
Cooperative Satellite Projects
NASA International Programs

-- NASA Launch Services for INTELSAT

NASA provides launch services to COMSAT acting as Manager for INTELSAT. A launch services agreement between NASA and COMSAT was approved by both parties on September 17, 1968. This agreement for INTELSAT III Launch services provides, in part, the following:

NASA Responsibilities -- NASA's responsibilities under the launch services arrangements for INTELSAT III are to procure and test launch vehicles; provide facilities and support for pre-launch integration; assure that the launch vehicles have been thoroughly qualified for flight; schedule and assure that services such as telemetry and tracking data are provided for each launching through injection of the spacecraft into an elliptical transfer orbit; to assure that safety aspects of launchings are considered; provide Baker-Nunn camera coverage for the apogee motor firing, where possible; provide supporting studies and analysis as requested by COMSAT:

COMSAT Responsibilities -- COMSAT responsibilities in connection with the INTELSAT III launch, are to provide for the design, development, and test of the INTELSAT spacecraft; perform all spacecraft pre-launch tests at the Eastern Test Range (ETR); notify NASA in writing, prior to launch, that the spacecraft has been successfully tested in accordance with qualification and acceptance test plan; provide and operate U. S. earth stations to meet COMSAT's requirements for communications, tracking, command, polarization measurements, and telemetry reception for use after injection into elliptical orbit; to fire the apogee motor and place the satellite into a circular earth synchronous orbit. COMSAT also determines mandatory launch criteria for the spacecraft and supporting stations.

NASA has provided the launch services for the Early Bird (INTELSAT I) four INTELSAT II's and three INTELSAT III satellite launchings to date. (Subject to change).

Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/Inf/1
June 19, 1969

GENERAL INFORMATION

Conference Site

The Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference on Definitive Arrangements for the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium will be held in the International Conference Suite on the first floor of the Department of State. Access to the International Conference Suite is through the Diplomatic Entrance at 2201 C Street, N. W. A diagram showing the location of meeting rooms, secretariat offices and facilities in the conference suite is available upon request at the Conference Information Center.

During the period from June 24 to 27, sessions will be held in the Pan American Health Organization Building at 525 Twenty-third Street, N. W. Directions to this building will be distributed on opening day.

Opening Session

The opening session will convene in the Main Conference Room, Department of State, at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, June 23. All sessions will be restricted to officially-registered participants.

Registration

Registration of official participants will take place on Monday, June 23, beginning at 10:00 a.m., at the Conference Information Center in the International Conference Suite. Arrangements will be made to admit participants to the building on June 23 for registration.

Conference passes will be issued at the time of registration. The pass must be shown for entrance to the Department of State Building and should be worn while the meeting is in session.

A "Request for Documents" form will be available at registration so that each delegation may indicate its requirements.

Secretariat

The United States, as host government, will provide the Secretariat for the meeting. Offices of the Secretariat will be located in the International Conference Suite. A complete list of the Secretariat, with room and telephone numbers, is the subject of a separate document.

Languages

English, French, and Spanish will be the official languages of the meeting. Simultaneous interpretation into these languages will be provided at the Committee sessions. Substantive documents of the meeting will be issued in the three languages.

Documentation

The Documents Officer will be located in Room 1318 in the International Conference Suite, and will be responsible for the processing and distribution of all documents of the meeting. A separate document contains the documentation procedure.

Mail and Messages

Mail and messages will be distributed in the delegation boxes at the Conference Information Center. Participants are urged to check at the desk at least twice daily for messages, mail and documents.

Delegates Lounge

A lounge for the use of participants is located outside the Main Conference Room, overlooking the South Court. Coffee and tea will be served to participants during the mid-morning and mid-afternoon intermissions.

Personal Services Desk

A Personal Services Desk is located at Room 1214, to the left after entering the Conference Suite from the Diplomatic Lobby. The receptionist on duty will provide information regarding social events, arrangements for conference tours and similar activities, and will be available to offer assistance in obtaining taxis, providing sight-seeing or shopping information or similar services. Telephone numbers of telegraph and cable companies and message forms are available here. Arrangements may be made to send messages collect or to have them charged to the account of the diplomatic mission in Washington.

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Reception

A reception honoring the visiting delegates will be given by the United States Delegation on Thursday, June 26 from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Blair House, 1651 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Invitations will be distributed in the delegation boxes at the Conference Information Center. Informal dress will be appropriate for this function.

Local Transportation

During the usual work day, taxis may be obtained without too much delay at the entrances to the Department of State, particularly at the Diplomatic Entrance, 2201 C Street, N. W., or at the 21st Street entrance.

Taxi service may also be obtained by telephone. The nearest taxi station is the one maintained by the Yellow Cab Company at the Water-gate Hotel, 2650 Virginia Avenue, N. W., telephone 544-1212. The driver should be requested to call at the Diplomatic Entrance to the State Department at 2201 C Street, N. W.

Telephones

Telephones in the International Conference Suite are connected to the State Department switchboard. All telephones within the building may be reached by dialing the extension number. Other U. S. Government agencies may be reached by dialing a code number, followed by the extension. The dial codes are listed in Section 1400 of the State Department telephone directory. To place local calls to other than U. S. Government agencies, dial 9, wait for the dial tone, and dial the desired number.

To call offices in the State Department from outside the building, dial 383, followed by the extension number. If the extension is not known, dial 737-5600 and give the operator the name of the individual to be called.

Public telephone stalls are located in corridors 2 and 4 in the Conference Suite; telephone booths are available in corridor 6.

Facilities Available in the Department of State

(a) Health Services

A health room is located in Room 2313 on the second floor of the building, telephone extension 5265. A nurse is on duty from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Doctors and hospital facilities will be recommended in case of emergency.

(b) Post Office

A United States Post Office is located on the second floor in Room 2827, adjacent to the North Lobby. The office is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Postal Rates:

Airmail letters:

North America	.10 per ounce
Central and South America	.15 per half ounce
Europe	.20 per half ounce
Africa	.25 per half ounce
Southeast Asia	.25 per half ounce

Aerogrammes:

Worldwide	.13
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Post cards:

United States, Canada and Mexico	.05 surface mail .08 air mail
All other countries	.08 surface mail .13 air mail

(c) Bank

A branch of the American Security and Trust Company is located in Room 1440/1442 on the first floor, extensions 6116 and 6117. Hours are 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday through Friday. Complete banking services are available, including traveler's checks, traveler's letters of credit, foreign drafts in U. S. dollars and foreign currency, redemption and sale of foreign currency to the extent available, and air mail or cable remittances to any part of the world.

(d) Cafeteria and Snack Bar

The cafeteria is located on the first floor, Room 1526, and may be entered both from the south and north sides. Hours of service, Monday through Friday, are as follows:

Breakfast	7 a.m. to 9:15 a.m.
Lunch	11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

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Automatic vending machines for coffee, soup, sandwiches, soft drinks, etc., are located in Room 1212A in the International Conference Suite and in Room 1524 adjacent to the south entrance to the cafeteria.

(e) Barber Shop

A barber shop is located in Room B-233 in the basement of the building and may be reached by using the elevator at the east end of the South (Diplomatic) Lobby. It is open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday.

(f) Valet Shop

A laundry and dry cleaning facility is located in Room B-236, opposite the barber shop. It is open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday. There is no valet service on the premises; laundry and dry cleaning brought in by 9 a.m. will be returned to Room B-236 by 5 p.m. the same day. Shoe repair service is available through the valet shop. Work is not done on the premises and service normally takes two or three days.

(g) Government Bookstore

A branch of the Government Printing Office Bookstore is located in Room 1419, just off the Exhibit Hall. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The bookstore is a sales department for Government publications as instituted by law and there is no free distribution of Government publications.

There is no single catalogue covering all Government publications. Subject catalogues and a biweekly list of selected U. S. Government publications may be obtained at the bookstore free upon request. A monthly catalogue of United States Government publications, listing the publications of all United States Government Departments issued during the month, is available on a subscription basis at \$4.50 a year.

(h) Air Travel and Steamship Services

Travel service for air travelers--domestic and international--is available at the Combined Airlines Ticket Office (CATO) in Room 1241. This air service, representing the major American-flag airlines, includes information, reservations and itinerary planning as well as the sale of tickets. Reservations may be made in Room 1243, and tickets may be obtained in Room 1241 from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

A Combined Steamship Ticket Office, representing the principal United States-flag passenger lines, is located in Room 1248, and is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. This office is prepared to assist travelers in planning trips and itineraries, and will make reservations and sell tickets.

Local Restaurants and Hotels

A map of the area surrounding the Department of State is available upon request at the Conference Information Center. It includes hotels, restaurants, and cafeterias, as well as public buildings and landmarks.

Lost and Found

Articles lost or found should be reported to the Conference Information Center.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

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June 18, 1969

DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURE

Types of Documents

Documents issued by the Secretariat will be numbered consecutively in the following categories:

- PC/ - Substantive documents and supporting papers
 to the agenda items
- PC/SR/ - Summary records of sessions
- PC/Inf/ - Information documents and administrative notices
- PC/OD/ - Order of the Day

Additional categories may be added as needed.

Translations

All substantive documents and summary records will be issued in English, French and Spanish. Information documents and orders of the day will be issued in English only.

Requests for Reproduction of Documents

Material to be circulated as a document must be submitted to the office of the Secretary of the Committee, Room 1316. Such material should be presented in one of the three languages, in three copies, and should be submitted sufficiently in advance to allow for translation, duplication, and distribution to delegations before the meeting at which it is to be considered.

Summary Records

Provisional Summary Records will contain the substance of the discussion and the decisions reached. They will be distributed as soon as possible after the close of each session. Proposed corrections should be submitted to the Secretary of the Committee, in writing, within 48 hours after distribution.

Distribution of Documents

Distribution of documents will be limited to delegations of member governments, observers and the secretariat. Documents will be distributed at the Conference Information Center in the quantity and languages requested at registration. Each delegation is requested to appoint one of its members to collect documents and be responsible for distribution to the delegation.

Participants who desire their own complete set of conference documentation are urged to preserve all documents as they are received during the meeting.

List of Documents

A list of documents issued during the meeting will be distributed at the conclusion of the meeting.

* * *



Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/Inf/3

PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

(This list is based on information available as of 12 noon,
June 19, 1969. Please report any changes or corrections to
the Conference Information Center.)

MEMBER COUNTRIES

ALGERIA

Representatives

Amar Dahmouche
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Algiers

Abdul Kader Bairi
Engineer
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
4 Boulevard Salah
Bouikouir, Algiers

ARGENTINA

(Information on participants not yet received)

AUSTRALIA

Leader

F. Stanton
Assistant General Manager
Overseas Telecommunications Commission

Alternate

Philip F. Moore
Deputy Assistant Director General
Postmaster General's Department
Melbourne

Advisers

Thomas C. Weaver
Chief Accountant
Overseas Telecommunications Commission
Sydney

L. S. Dooley
International Affairs Officer
Overseas Telecommunications Commission

Richard J. Smith
First Secretary
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AUSTRIA

Representative

Dr. Tassilo Ogrinz
Third Secretary
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Vienna

BELGIUM

Representative

Juan Cassiers
Assistant to the Director of the
Scientific Service of the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Brussels

Alternate Representatives

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/Inf/4
June 20, 1969

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Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/Inf/5 (Rev. 1)
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- 16, -

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*The Honorable William W. Scranton	Ambassador U.S. Government	2400 Virginia Ave. NW Apt. 914 293-5344
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*The Honorable Abbot M. Washburn	U.S. Government	4622 Broad Branch Rd. NW 244-7593
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SECRETARIAT

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<u>Deputy Secretary of the Committee</u>		
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John Gantt	1317	7027
William Hutchinson	1317	7027
Donald Morrison	1317	7027
George Stelzenmuller	1317	7027
Thomas Tuttle	1317	7027
Francis Urbany	1317	7027
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<u>General Services</u>		
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Miss Belita K. Sparks	1318	6275
Miss Judith Woods	1318	6275
Miss Helen Yourshaw	1318	6275

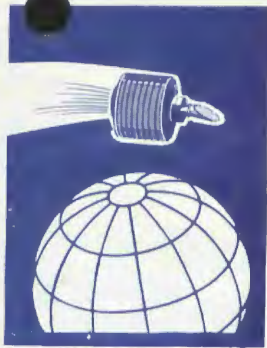
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	<u>Office</u>	<u>Telephone Extension</u>
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<u>Deputy Language Services Officer for Translations</u>		
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Mrs. Hortensia Von Bredow	1320C	6237
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Miss Sara Edgar	1320C	6237
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Mrs. Andree Orantes	1320C	6237
Mrs. Christiane West	1320C	6237
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J. Arnold Rosensteel	B-258	4317

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/1
June 23, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - OPENING SESSION
MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1969

The Preparatory Committee was convened at 2:37 p.m. Ambassador William W. Scranton presented welcoming remarks on behalf of the United States Government. The Representative of the United Kingdom, John E. Killick, was elected Chairman of the Preparatory Committee.

The Chairman noted that the Committee would be governed by the Conference Rules of Procedure and reviewed several administrative matters. The election of a Vice Chairman was deferred until the next session. There being no objection, the Provisional Agenda (PC/1) was adopted.

The Committee accepted without objection the suggested Work Program (PC/2). The Chairman offered a suggested order in which the work program topics might be discussed. Reviewing the Committee's terms of reference, the Chairman suggested that the Committee seek to identify areas of agreement. Where general agreement seems to have been reached, small drafting groups might be set up to prepare appropriate language for consideration. Where there are differences of opinion it might be desirable to develop statements of principle for consideration by the resumed conference. The work of the Committee, he noted, would not be binding on the resumed plenary session of the Conference and the interests of all members not attending the Committee would be fully safeguarded. However, it would be important to make as much specific progress as possible at this session of the Committee; he observed that there might be difficulties in having a second session of the Committee in September, other than, perhaps, a brief meeting to perfect language developed during the current meeting. Observing that many of the items were inter-related and would frequently require concurrent consideration, the Committee agreed to begin its work with consideration of the Governing Body, Assembly and Management. The order for considering the other items would be agreed upon subsequently.

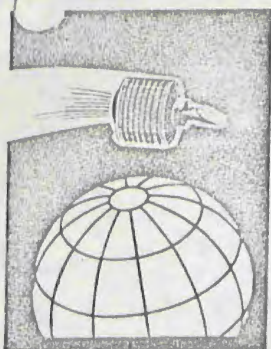
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PC/SR/1

- 2 -

The Committee agreed in principle to meet during the first week at 10:00 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. each day, and also on Saturday morning. The meeting adjourned at 3:20 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/2
June 24, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - SECOND SESSION
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m. The selection of a Vice Chairman was deferred until a later session.

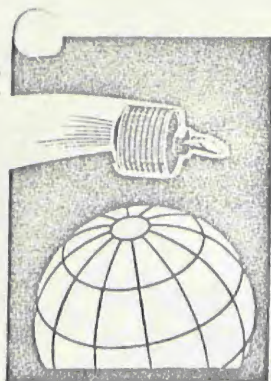
The Committee agreed generally to accept the suggested Order of Discussion (PC/3), on the understanding that the order could be re-examined as appeared desirable. Added to the list was an item regarding reconvening the Conference and the date thereof.

In introducing consideration of the Governing Body, the Chairman suggested, as a possible framework for the discussion, that the Committee consider: the functions of the Governing Body; clarifying the question of investment quotas as a necessary prelude to examining the size and composition of the Governing Body; and using these discussions to consider more precisely voting procedures and arrangements in the Governing Body. A number of representatives supported the suggestion that, as a means of starting on the inter-related questions involved, a small drafting group should list appropriate functions of the Governing Body for the Committee's further and more detailed consideration. Considerable discussion ensued. It was noted that to consider the functions of the Governing Body would raise the question of the powers of the Assembly and whether the organization should be 3 or 4 tiered. It was also pointed out that the basic question was the division of powers between the Governing Body and the Assembly and this was a political issue on which many governments had determined their views. The suggestion was made that the Working Group might list all the functions that the organization should have and this thought was elaborated to the further suggestion that the Working Group list all the functions and indicate which of those might be allocated to the Governing Body.

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The Committee concurred in the Chairman's suggestion that a small working group be established to: draw up a comprehensive list of all the functions and powers that will be needed by the INTELSAT organization under the definitive arrangements; suggest which of these might properly be attributed to the Governing Body; and set out any relevant assumptions on which it had based its work. In suggesting this Group, the Chairman noted that it would, under the Committee's terms of reference, operate without commitment on the part of the participating governments. A decision as to the membership of the Group was deferred until the afternoon session. The Committee adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/3
June 24, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - THIRD SESSION
TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:40 p.m. Mr. Ogiso of Japan was unanimously elected Vice Chairman. It was agreed that the Working Group, earlier established, would consist of Australia, Belgium, India, Switzerland, and the United States and that the group would meet when the Committee was not in session.

The Chairman noted that the size and composition of the Governing Body would be determined by the underlying criterion for investment quotas. He also pointed out that the report of Committee III (Doc.16) did not reflect precise conclusions regarding investment criteria and suggested that some discussion of this point might be appropriate. A number of points were mentioned in the ensuing discussion: the questions involved in including or excluding domestic traffic; the level of minimum shares; and whether usage or usage plus a basic quota should be employed. It was agreed to continue the discussion at the next session, seeking to focus on some of these specific matters to see whether any greater measure of agreement on investment quotas would be possible. The session adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/4
June 25, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - FOURTH SESSION
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1969

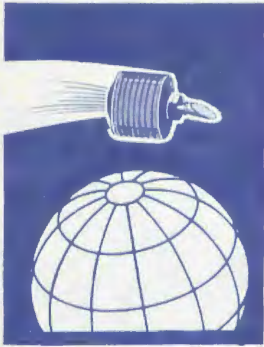
The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m. The Working Group reported that it hoped to complete its work by Thursday, June 26.

The Committee continued its discussion of the issues associated with the determination of investment quotas and its relation to voting in the Governing Body. The Representative of Chile outlined the general ideas behind the paper submitted by his delegation (PC/4) which aimed at appropriate modifications of the existing INTELSAT organization as a means of developing definitive arrangements. A number of points were noted in the discussion of investment quotas. One thought offered was that the investment quotas need not necessarily be directly linked to voting strength in the Governing Body; perhaps there could be one type of quota entitled to vote and another not so entitled. Several delegations whose countries consist of geographically separate areas noted that in determining investment quotas they proposed including only the domestic traffic between these areas, and not all domestic traffic. There was general agreement that there should be nondiscriminatory access for all members to place whatever traffic they wished on the space segment. A number of delegations expressed the belief that unless investment were closely related to usage some members would suffer inequities in regard to costs and in voting strength.

The Committee decided to cancel the afternoon meeting to give members time to consider the issues raised thus far and adjourned at 12:03 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/4 (Final)
July 1, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - FOURTH SESSION
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1969

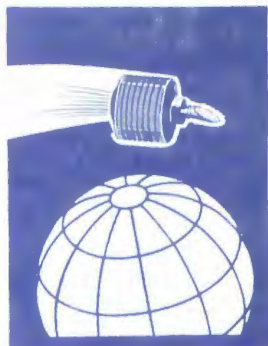
The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m. The Working Group reported that it hoped to complete its work by Thursday, June 26,

The Committee continued its discussion of the issues associated with the determination of investment quotas and its relation to voting in the Governing Body. The Representative of Chile outlined the general ideas behind the paper submitted by his delegation (PC/4) which aimed at appropriate modifications of the existing INTELSAT organization as a means of developing definitive arrangements. A number of points were noted in the discussion of investment quotas. One thought offered was that the investment quotas need not necessarily be directly linked to voting strength in the Governing Body; perhaps there could be one type of quota entitled to vote and another not so entitled. Several delegations whose countries consist of geographically separate areas noted that in determining investment quotas they proposed including only the domestic traffic between these areas, and not all domestic traffic. On the other hand, it was stated that responsibility for operation of the system, as reflected by voting strength, should rest on international traffic usage. There was general agreement, however, that there should be nondiscriminatory access for all members to place whatever traffic they wished on the space segment. A number of delegation expressed the belief that unless investment were closely related to usage some members would suffer inequities in regard to costs and in voting strength.

The Committee decided to cancel the afternoon meeting to give members time to consider the issues raised thus far and adjourned at 12:03 p.m.

* * *

Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/5
June 26, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - FIFTH SESSION
THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m. The Chairman asked for comments on the desirability of convening a Working Group on the legal matters. Some question was raised whether such a group could function profitably before more fundamental policy decisions had been taken, and it was agreed to defer discussion of the question.

There was a fairly broad measure of agreement on the broad principles, such as those in Section VI of the Chilean paper (PC/4), regarding the size and composition of the Governing Body. However, there continued to be differences of opinion regarding the method to be followed in achieving these principles. One view was that experience in the ICSC suggested that a minimum qualifying investment share for a signatory or group would be sufficient. Others felt that there should be additional options or safeguards to allow desirable adjustments in the size and composition of the Governing Body. Another view put the case for ensuring broader representation more strongly and specifically.

The session adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/5 (Final)
July 1, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - FIFTH SESSION
THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m. The Chairman asked for comments on the desirability of convening a Working Group on the legal matters. Some question was raised whether such a group could function profitably before more fundamental policy decisions had been taken, and it was agreed to defer discussion of the question.

There was a fairly broad measure of agreement on the broad principles, such as those in Section VI of the Chilean paper (PC/4), regarding the size and composition of the Governing Body. However, there continued to be differences of opinion regarding the method to be followed in achieving these principles. One view was that experience in the ICSC suggested that a minimum qualifying investment share for a signatory or group would be sufficient. Others, calling attention to proposals made to the Conference (e.g. Docs. 10; Com. I/76, para. 1; Com. I/82, para. 3), felt that there should be some provision safeguarding an adequately representative Governing Body than might otherwise emerge solely on the basis of investment quotas. Another view put the case for ensuring broader representation more strongly and specifically.

The session adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/6
June 26, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - SIXTH SESSION
THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1969

The Committee convened at 4:05 p.m. A decision regarding a working group on legal questions was deferred until Monday.

The Chairman suggested that, without getting into the functions of the Assembly, the question of a 3- or 4-tiered organization might profitably be discussed. At his request, the representatives of Mexico and Spain reviewed the compromise proposals they had made at the Conference (Com.I/111). In the ensuing discussion, a number of delegations indicated their continued preference for either a 3- or 4-tiered concept. However, there was general agreement on a willingness to be flexible in seeking an appropriate reconciliation of these two views. One suggestion was that the considerations advanced by the adherents of the two concepts might be dealt with by appropriate arrangements of the structure, timing and agenda of Assembly meetings; this might enable governmental and commercial matters to be treated separately and allow governments to accredit appropriately qualified representatives. Noting that this topic was still open for comment by any delegation so wishing, the Committee adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/7
June 27, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - SEVENTH SESSION
FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:13 a.m. and resumed its discussion concerning a 3- or 4-tiered structure. Two additional suggestions emerged. One thought was that each government should include in its delegation to the Assembly a representative of its signatory organization and the latter representatives would be constituted as a committee of the whole to consider commercial and technical matters referred to it by the Governing Body and to report the results of such consideration to the Plenary Assembly. The other suggestion added the thought that the definitive arrangements might include a mandatory provision that the delegations to the Assembly include appropriate specialists so that commercial and technical interests as well as policy matters could be properly considered. The latter suggestion also added the thought that, to keep the members adequately informed, there could be once a year, before a regular Governing Body session, an essentially informative meeting open to all member countries.

Discussion then resumed on the basis for establishing investment quotas and the latter's relation to voting power, particularly in the light of the Swedish paper (PC/5) suggesting that the investment quota might be divided into voting and non-voting categories. There was again considerable comment as to the nature of the traffic that should be counted toward determining investment and voting. To account for some of the preoccupations expressed, there was a suggestion that international traffic might be defined to include traffic of a domestic nature carried through a satellite established primarily for international use, between territories separated by another state, or territories of a sovereign state separated by large sea distances, or points within a state separated by a specified minimum distance.

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PC/SR/7

June 27, 1969

However, another view felt that there should be no disincentives to using the system for domestic traffic when good communications would so dictate and when future technological developments could not be accurately foreseen; this viewpoint held that the relation of investment quotas to voting should be handled by an appropriate limitation on the voting strength of any member, so that one country would not have a disproportionate vote because of its use of the system.

The session adjourned at 12:31 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/8
June 27, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - EIGHTH SESSION
FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:45 p.m. and resumed its discussion of the relation of usage to investment quotas and voting. It was pointed out that the effort to provide for certain types of domestic service by definition was likely to create considerable difficulties in view of technological progress and the general difficulty of devising sufficiently flexible definitions. This observation led several delegations to reiterate their belief that the most desirable arrangement was to link usage, investment and voting to provide the maximum incentive for the use of the system. Some proponents of this view felt that the consequent problem of possibly disproportionate voting strength could be met by a limitation on the voting power of any one member. Another delegation noted that this approach could lead in time to a few countries with large land masses having a disproportionate voting power. A delegation felt that exclusion of domestic traffic in determining voting strength should not necessarily imply discrimination because countries with considerable domestic usage had the alternative of putting their domestic traffic on regional or domestic systems. Another delegation observed that even if the primary purpose of the system were international, it did not necessarily follow that capacity could be used for domestic traffic only after all international uses were satisfied. The importance of the question of domestic traffic for some countries was again generally acknowledged, as was the belief that there should be non-discriminatory access to the system for such traffic.

Some preliminary consideration was given to the desirability of forming a drafting group to reflect the discussions on the Governing Body and the Assembly in appropriate draft language, and to the possible composition of such a group. Various points were raised regarding the future work of the Committee. The discussion on this topic was not concluded and it was agreed that the Committee would return to it at an appropriate opportunity.

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The Committee then discussed Objectives and Purposes and Scope of Activities (Com. I/84). Some delegations suggested that the last clause of paragraph b. of Scope of Activities be deleted (Com. I/84, Pg. 5). Other delegations proposed that military use be specifically excluded from the scope of the INTELSAT system. The Chairman noted that the Committee would have to re-examine these draft Articles in light of its further discussions to define fully what changes should be included in its report.

The Committee examined the proposals in Com. I/94 regarding Eligibility for Membership in INTELSAT and Relationships with Non-member States. Since there were no further suggestions, and noting that the reservations on Eligibility for Membership would be maintained, these proposals will carry over into the Committee's report to the Conference.

The session adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/9
June 30, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - NINTH SESSION
MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:15 a.m. and took up first the desirability of a working group on legal matters. The delegation of the United States indicated that it could, subject to certain clarifications, accept the principle of legal personality for INTELSAT; the Committee then decided to discuss the implications of legal personality in greater detail at its Thursday afternoon session. Depending on the outcome of this discussion, it would consider further the question of a working group.

The Chairman, reverting to the Committee's earlier discussion of drafting arrangements, suggested that the various considerations outlined by the delegations might best be met if the Chairman, perhaps with the assistance of the Vice-Chairman, undertook to draft language reflecting the Committee's discussions. The draft could be circulated by the Secretariat through diplomatic channels and the Committee meet in September to review the material for forwarding to the resumed Conference. The Chairman suggested that Committee members consider this thought with a view to a decision at a later session.

The Committee then began discussion of the working group paper (PC/6) on the functions and powers of the INTELSAT organization. After agreeing with the assumptions that the working group had used, the Committee focused on the criteria to be used in distributing the various functions to the several organs of the organization. Some delegations felt that the organization should have an established hierarchy; the starting point should be the identification of those functions with an impact on sovereignty, which should be reserved for the assembly of governments, with other functions delegated downward as appropriate. Other delegations emphasized their belief that functions should be allotted in terms of where they could best be discharged to ensure the efficient functioning of the organization; in this view, governments could allocate their responsibilities through an international agreement and did not necessarily have to place them

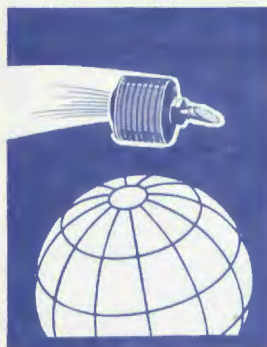
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in the Assembly. It was also noted that there were separate spheres involved, namely commercial and technical functions as against governmental powers, and the question was really an allocation rather than a delegation of functions. Another point made was that the functions would be exercised in the light of principles elsewhere in the agreements and this should be borne in mind in allocating functions. It was also suggested that a systematic categorization of the functions as political, administrative, planning, executive, or procedural might assist in their allocation.

The Committee adjourned at 12:55 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/10
June 30, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TENTH SESSION
MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1969

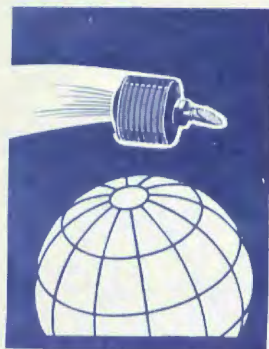
The Committee convened at 12:40 p.m. and resumed its discussion of criteria for allocating the functions and powers of the organization. Several points were presented: in the belief that the Governing Body should have, broadly speaking, the same functions as the ICSC, Article IV of the Interim Agreement might serve as a starting point for allocating functions; on the other hand, there was a warning that direct parallels between the ICSC and the Governing Body might not be possible because of the changed circumstances since the writing of the Interim Agreements; the duties of governments, such as regarding their sovereignty, industrial policy and other obligations, would require attributing functions to the Assembly to enable these responsibilities to be discharged; since a start must be made somewhere, and inasmuch as the Governing Body would implement the Definitive Agreements, it might be well to try to allocate functions to that organ.

The Committee then decided to examine the various functions for which there had been sentiment in the Working Group for the assignment to the Governing Body. It was noted, in doing so, that the objective would not be a long list of functions but rather guidance toward appropriate terminology of a more general nature for inclusion in draft language. Two other considerations were brought out: in many cases, the language in regard to a specific function on the list would require clarification; and since many functions were concurrent, allocating one item necessarily implied allocating a complementary item to another body. The Committee decided that there should also be an additional function allocated to the Governing Body, namely "To make any recommendations to the Assembly (or Assemblies)."

The Committee adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/11
July 1, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - ELEVENTH SESSION
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m. and, with a view to assisting the Chairman in his drafting, resumed its discussion of the possible functions of the Governing Body listed in the Working Group paper (PC/6). It was again noted that the list was in no way exclusive, but rather was a checklist for use in considering appropriate articles for the Agreement. The Chairman suggested possible language for an additional item (127), for further consideration: "Make recommendations to the Assembly or Assemblies on any matter concerning the application, interpretation or amendment of the Agreements, and, in particular, respond to any request from the Assembly or Assemblies for such recommendations." The suggestion was accepted that, in addition to this general provision, it would be worthwhile to specify in the Agreements some of the important areas in which the Governing Body would be empowered to make recommendations.

The Committee concurred with the Chairman's suggestion that a number of the functions listed (Nos. 97 and 98, all items on page 9 except 101, and all items on page 10 except 126 and the proposed 127) were in the general area of the Management Body. Several comments on particular items were offered by delegations for assistance to the Chairman in his drafting. It was noted that all of the functions of management would be exercised by delegation from the Governing Body. There was also agreement that the allocation of a function to management would not involve any determination as to whether the management function should be exercised by a Manager, Secretariat, or both.

The Committee agreed in general terms that those functions on the list that had not been attributed to the Governing Body or to management could be thought of as functions for the Assembly or Assemblies in connection with the Chairman's drafting. However, this general concept would not be taken as implying that any delegation

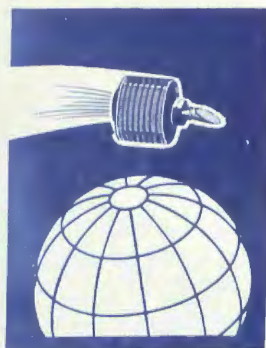
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had agreed that any specific function should be allocated to the Assembly or Assemblies. It was also noted that this approach would be without prejudice as to how these functions should be allocated between an Assembly of Parties and one of Signatories if a four-tiered structure were accepted. One delegation felt that, if it were desirable to make such an allocation, only those items on the Working Group's list designated by two asterisks should be allocated to an Assembly of Signatories, inasmuch as the other functions should be solely reserved to governments.

The Committee adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/11 (Final)
July 7, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - ELEVENTH SESSION
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m. and, with a view to assisting the Chairman in his drafting, resumed its discussion of the possible functions of the Governing Body listed in the Working Group paper (PC/6). It was again noted that the list was in no way exclusive, but rather was a checklist for use in considering appropriate articles for the Agreement. The Chairman suggested possible language for an additional item (127), for further consideration: "Make recommendations to the Assembly or Assemblies on any matter concerning the application, interpretation or amendment of the Agreements, and, in particular, respond to any request from the Assembly or Assemblies for such recommendations." The suggestion was accepted that, in addition to this general provision, it would be worthwhile to specify in the Agreements some of the important areas in which the Governing Body would be empowered to make recommendations.

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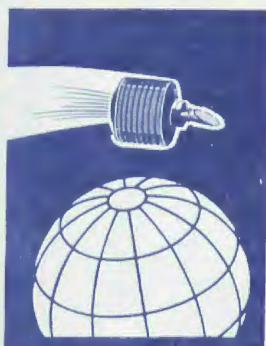
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had agreed that any specific function should be allocated to the Assembly or Assemblies. It was also noted that this approach would be without prejudice as to how these functions should be allocated between an Assembly of Parties and one of Signatories if a four-tiered structure were accepted. One delegation felt that, if it were desirable to make such an allocation, only those items on the Working Group's list designated by two asterisks should be allocated to an Assembly of Signatories, inasmuch as the other functions should be solely reserved to governments.

The Committee adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/12
July 1, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TWELFTH SESSION
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:40 p.m. and began a general debate concerning the structure of INTELSAT under the eventual Definitive Arrangements. The Delegation of Japan voiced its intention to submit a compromise paper on the three- vs. four-tiered issue, and the Delegation of France undertook to supplement this paper with its written observations.

It was proposed that the Committee debate might benefit if members would advance the objectives underlying their positions concerning INTELSAT's eventual structure and associated voting arrangements. In the ensuing discussion of voting formulae for the Governing Body, the Committee manifested a broad measure of agreement over objectives: i.e., to strike an equitable and commercially efficient balance between the influence of the large investors and the achievement of "safeguards" for the interests of the smaller investors. It was agreed that the Committee in its further deliberations should seek to measure these objectives against the several specific proposals. Moreover, these objectives should be applied in defining the relationship of the Governing Body to the Assembly(ies).

In discussing the role of the Assembly(ies), it was suggested that the Assembly(ies) should have some mandatory power of a legislative or regulatory nature but not be designed to revoke or interfere with decisions of the Governing Body; there were differences of opinion concerning whether such powers did not in fact impede the Governing Body's effectiveness. Another view was taken to imply that the Assembly(ies) should have certain additional powers. Others responded that the role of an Assembly(ies) should be largely consultative, with the principal exception of the necessary amendatory role.

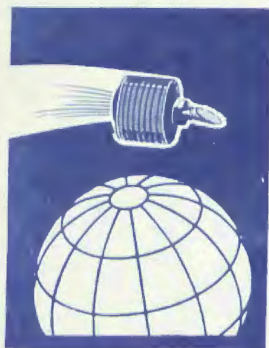
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In conclusion, the Chairman noted that the positions of Chile and the United Kingdom regarding voting in the Governing Body were close and that the remaining differences could possibly be reconciled. Further, he noted that the three powers suggested for the Assembly in Com. I/111, para. 25, seemed to subsume a number of powers and functions enumerated in PC/6, and he invited the supporters of the former item to examine these powers further with a view toward reconciling them fully with PC/6.

The Committee adjourned at 5:30 p.m. to resume at 10:00 a.m. Wednesday, July 2.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/12 (Final)
July 7, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TWELFTH SESSION
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:40 p.m. and began a general debate concerning the structure of INTELSAT under the eventual Definitive Arrangements. The Delegation of Japan voiced its intention to submit a compromise paper on the three- vs. four-tiered issue, and the Delegation of France undertook to supplement this paper with its written observations.

It was proposed that the Committee debate might benefit if members would advance the objectives underlying their positions concerning INTELSAT's eventual structure and associated voting arrangements. In the ensuing discussion of voting formulae for the Governing Body, the Committee manifested a broad measure of agreement over objectives; i.e., to strike an equitable and commercially efficient balance between the influence of the large investors and users and the achievement of "safeguards" for the interests of the smaller investors and users and to recognize the need for decisions to be as broadbased as possible. It was agreed that the Committee in its further deliberations should seek to measure these objectives against the several specific proposals. Moreover, these objectives should be applied in defining the relationship of the Governing Body to the Assembly(ies).

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PC/SR/12 (Final)

- 2 -

The Committee adjourned at 5:30 p.m. to resume at 10:00 a.m.
Wednesday, July 2.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/13
July 2, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - THIRTEENTH SESSION
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:15 a.m. The Chairman introduced discussion of Management by reviewing the three attitudes relating to this topic that he believed had emerged from earlier deliberations of the Conference and the Committee. These he summarized as follows, noting that whatever solutions might be adopted, there was general agreement that the efficiency of the INTELSAT system must be fully protected:

1. Advocacy of provision in the Definitive Arrangements for internationalization of the manager after a fixed period, with implementation to be effected by steps. Internationalization, which the Chairman suggested might aptly be termed "denationalization," would focus on separating COMSAT's dual function as Manager and Signatory. The transition should take place under the supervision of a Director General answerable to the Governing Body.
2. Concern that a transition would adversely affect the Organization's efficiency.
3. The view, principally articulated by the United States, that efficiency should be the primary goal and that internationalization was not intrinsically a desired end. However, the United States had indicated that it would not oppose the assignment of certain functions to a Secretary General, provided he was not interposed between the Manager and the Governing Body.

It was suggested that the Committee might examine those functions in Document PC/6 that appeared to relate to Management, identifying those of an operational and technical nature which could be ascribed to a Manager, and those of a clerical, informational, or legal nature

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which might be ascribed to a Secretariat. The suggestion was not pursued, although it was indicated that this course might be desirable after the general aspects of Management had been more fully examined.

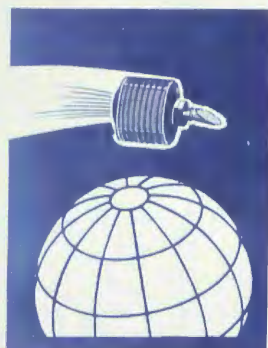
The Delegate of Venezuela announced that his delegation was preparing a paper suggesting establishment of an international secretariat, a contract manager, and establishment of a sub-committee within the Governing Body to supervise the contract manager's performance; signatories who have contractual arrangements with the Organization would be excluded from membership on this sub-committee.

The balance of discussion emphasized the views of delegations concerning the objectives that should govern definition of Management in the eventual Definitive Agreements. While these views tended to parallel those contained in the Chairman's earlier statement, several approaches, principally affecting the manner and duration of a transition toward internationalization, were offered as bases for further consideration. The Chairman observed that the discussion had aspects of a dialogue between the United States and the other Committee members, the former emphasizing optimal operational performance and the latter stressing the importance of internationalization.

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/14
July 2, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - FOURTEENTH SESSION
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:45 p.m. Discussion of management arrangements continued, focusing largely on the Venezuelan suggestion that the functions might be split between a contract manager and an international secretariat headed by a director general. One delegation questioned whether, as a practical matter, administrative and technical functions could be separated; others felt the separation should be possible and offered a promising approach to acceptable management arrangements. The feeling was also expressed that what was needed was a full integration, on a prudent and gradual basis, of the management function into the international organization. It was also observed that COMSAT's status as a private entity should not be disqualifying as manager, since COMSAT had unique attributes, being devoted only to space activities, possessing no terrestrial facilities and having no restricting ties to postal or other services. Another view called attention to the specialistic nature of the technical functions, adding that these need not be internationalized but be available, in due course, on an international basis.

Also discussed were the three alternative relationships between the management and the Governing Body mentioned in the Venezuelan suggestions: 1) a direct relationship between the manager and the Governing Body; 2) coordination through a director general; and 3) a sub-committee of the Governing Body to oversee the work of the contract manager. Several delegations felt the coordination of responsibilities could best be accomplished by having the contract manager report to the Governing Body through the director general; they felt it important, to correct what they considered difficulties in the existing situation, that there be the appearance as well as the fact of impartiality in management. Some concerns were expressed about the proposed management sub-committee: Would it be representative of the full Governing Body? What would the voting arrangements

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- 2 -

in the sub-committee be? Would too much of the power of the Governing Body tend to gravitate to the sub-committee? In reply to the Chairman's query, the Venezuelan Delegate clarified that he did not visualize the sub-committee as a permanent group meeting continuously at the organization's headquarters.

Several delegations indicated that they felt technical developments would be of continuing or greater importance during the coming period; the implication they drew was that technical expertise, rather than merely operational capabilities, would be of equal or greater importance to the organization in the future.

The Committee, noting that delegations would wish to study the Venezuelan suggestions in detail, agreed to continue the discussion of management arrangements in due course.

The session adjourned at 4:48 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/14 (Final)
July 7, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - FOURTEENTH SESSION
WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:45 p.m. Discussion of management arrangements continued, focusing largely on the Venezuelan suggestion that the functions might be split between a contract manager and an international secretariat headed by a director general. One delegation questioned whether, as a practical matter, administrative and technical functions could be separated; others felt the separation should be possible and offered a promising approach to acceptable management arrangements. The feeling was also expressed that what was needed was a full integration, on a prudent and gradual basis, of the management function into the international organization. It was also observed that COMSAT's status as a private entity should not be disqualifying as manager since COMSAT had unique attributes, being devoted only to space activities, possessing no terrestrial facilities and having no restricting ties to postal or other services. Another view called attention to the specialist nature of the technical functions, adding that these need not be internationalized but be available, in due course, on an international basis.

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in the sub-committee be? Would too much of the power of the Governing Body tend to gravitate to the sub-committee? In reply to the Chairman's query, the Venezuelan Delegate clarified that he did not visualize the sub-committee as a permanent group meeting continuously at the organization's headquarters.

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The session adjourned at 4:48 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/15
July 3, 1969



SUMMARY MINUTE - FIFTEENTH SESSION
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1969

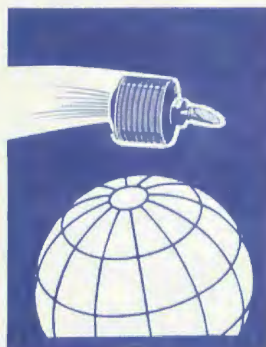
The Committee convened at 10:15 a.m. with Mr. Ogiso in the chair. Discussion centered on the United States paper (PC/7) regarding legal personality. Several questions were raised by various delegations: Did the wording of the draft article proposed by the United States imply less than complete legal personality; i.e., were some activities excluded? What were the implications regarding the liability of Signatories and Governments? What, if any, were the differences between the United States proposal and full corporate status for INTELSAT? The United States representative observed that his delegation felt it had responded to the views of others by agreeing to a legal personality along the lines of several international organizations as suggested in Annex A of Com. II/9 and that it was in this sense that the United States proposal should be interpreted.

The desirability of a working group on legal matters was again considered. A number of delegations continued to feel that discussion and guidance by the full committee were needed on a number of items before a legal working group would be useful. The decision on this question accordingly was deferred and the Committee adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/16
July 3, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - SIXTEENTH SESSION
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:45 p.m., with the Vice-Chairman presiding, and resumed discussion of legal personality. It was suggested that there would be a problem in applying corporate status to INTELSAT as some appeared to support, while also preserving the "gross accounting" financial system that appeared generally favored within the Financial Committee of the Conference.

Responding to several requests, mostly voiced during the morning session, for clarification of the U.S. proposal, the U.S. representative began by emphasizing that its proposal was not intended to have any bearing on the question of the manager. With reference to the meaning attached to the phrase "to the extent necessary," he explained that the wording was intended to be comparable to Art. 104 of the U.N. Charter, where the term "as may be necessary" is used in connection with prescribing juridical personality. The United States did not view this wording as either adding to or subtracting from the powers of the Organization and would consider modification thereof. Concerning the relationship of legal personality to corporate structure, the U.S. representative suggested that this was not a central issue; he voiced full agreement with the earlier indication that a contradiction existed between the Organization's present financial procedures, which he felt should continue, and the desire to accord INTELSAT corporate status. In regard to liability, he argued that legal personality of itself does not define the nature of liability, which in reality would be tested in the courts of countries with differing legal systems and definitions. He noted an existent effort to establish rules of liability concerning Outer Space and voiced concern over prejudgment of this effort.

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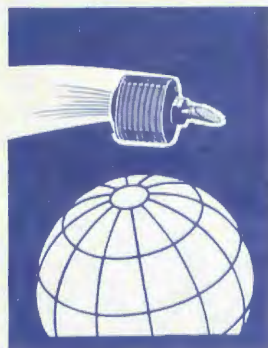
A Spanish proposal was offered as an alternative version of the draft article as follows: "INTELSAT shall possess juridical personality. Consequently it will enjoy adequate capacity for the exercise of its functions and the achievement of its purposes in the territories of the member countries and in particular the capacity to: ..."

A request was made by Pakistan that the Committee consider, along with the Spanish proposal, the wording of Art. 49 of the agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank. The representative of Pakistan also cited a legal appraisal of the question of corporate form of the Organization, to the effect that if legal status were granted to INTELSAT, it would really act as a corporate body, even if it were not registered as a corporation.

The Committee agreed to meet at the regular hour on July 4 to consider the relationship of proposals concerning legal personality to other legal topics, such as privileges and immunities, settlement of disputes, withdrawal and liability, before considering further the establishment of a legal working group.

The session adjourned at 4:22 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/17

July 4, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - SEVENTEENTH SESSION
FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m., the Vice Chairman presiding. He began the discussion by observing that the Committee would return later to consideration of legal personality; this session would consider other legal topics beginning with privileges and immunities. He noted that in Com. II/15, Annex A, a majority was reported to regard legal personality as requisite to granting privileges and immunities in their countries, and he voiced the view that in light of the United States concession this problem seemed solved. He understood the majority view to hold that there should be a privileges and immunities article in the Definitive Agreement but that related details should be contained in a Headquarters Agreement with the eventual host country. Determination of privileges and immunities as they affect other countries could be deferred until later. It was agreed that the current discussion must be tentative in nature, since some of the issues associated with privileges and immunities would be affected by subsequent discussions on the structure of the organization.

It was suggested that a particularly important privilege and immunity was exemption from taxation, for signatories as well as parties. The French Representative suggested that certain minimum guarantees, to include exemption from taxation, should be included as an additional paragraph in the draft language in Com. II/15, Appendix A. The United States indicated that it could concur in including such exemption but that it had not proposed it because it had believed that this might upset the consensus achieved on the draft language in Appendix A. The Representatives of the United States and France were invited to draft appropriate language. The U. S. Representative indicated willingness to enter into such effort, but asked that the record show that the United States could also accept the present draft wording.

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The Mexican representative referred the Committee to COM II/6, which contained its view on privileges and immunities, especially as to how they related to legal personality.

A distinction was drawn between according privileges and immunities to governmental and private entities. The view was expressed that the negotiation of privileges and immunities from various countries was a matter for governments, and that this should not be done by the manager, who might also be under the jurisdiction of the headquarters country. In reply, it was noted that the question of who would negotiate privileges and immunities would depend on attributions assigned among the eventual organs of the organization; in any event, the Assembly, which included governments, would need to approve any privileges and immunities negotiated. It was pointed out that establishment of a Director or Secretary General would facilitate such negotiations.

It was suggested that it might be important to protect procurement from local laws, but the Chairman voiced the view that this matter could be considered separately from privileges and immunities.

At the request of the Committee, the Secretariat agreed to provide a summary of provisions governing privileges and immunities of international organizations headquartered in the United States.

The Chairman concluded the day's discussion of privileges and immunities by observing that the draft language in Appendix A was similar to that in other agreements between international organizations. It was suggested that there was substantial agreement to accept the language in the draft agreement contained in COM. II/15, Annex A as a basis for further consideration, subject to the addition of draft language regarding taxation, and subject to the right of governments to reconsider the matter later in light of developments in future examination of the structure of the organization.

Following a recess, Mr. Killick assumed the Chair to discuss plans for the future work of this Committee. He suggested that on Monday morning debate be resumed on the Assembly, the Managing Body and voting rights in the Governing Body, drawing on recently submitted documents; he emphasized that the debate would not be narrowly restricted. Monday afternoon, the Committee might turn to rights and obligations and the Preamble, Tuesday to remaining financial matters, and thereafter to a discussion of procurement, patent and data policy. It was decided that at 4 p.m. each afternoon next week, discussion would turn to legal matters, with Mr. Ogiso presiding. Several delegations voiced concern that the Committee might not complete its work by July 11. It was decided that the Monday morning session would begin at 9 a.m., as might other morning sessions, afternoon sessions could be extended, and evening sessions might be scheduled.

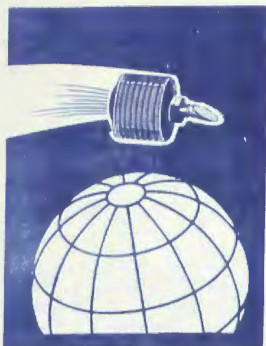
Mr. Ogiso then resumed the Chair and opened discussion on the next legal matter--settlement of disputes, directing the attention of the Committee to the Draft Articles proposed by Committee II (II/15 Annex B, Appendices 1 and 2). It was suggested that the discussion consider: 1) disputes between signatories, and 2) disputes between parties, the Chairman noting that other disputes might also arise. It was decided to discuss the role and composition of the panel of arbitration, together with other aspects of the topic.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Draft Articles were helpful, but far from definitive. One delegation had difficulty with permitting arbitration of disputes between a signatory and a party, but could present no concrete proposal for consideration at this time.

There was concern over the potential for disputes between INTELSAT and a contracting entity, for example, COMSAT. The Delegate from the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that a provision be included in the Definitive Arrangements to the effect that arbitration be the method of settling disputes in all INTELSAT contracts. The delegate from Chile agreed, adding that the transition period must also be provided for. An example was given of a dispute that might arise during the interim period--a technical error causing damage to or destruction of a satellite. It was suggested that it should be possible to prepare contracts in advance of the coming into force of the Definitive Arrangements, thereby obviating difficulties during the transition. However, there was disagreement and it was suggested that the Definitive Arrangements provide at least some minimum conditions for the transition. It was agreed that the Federal Republic of Germany and Chile would submit draft language to the Committee.

The Chairman expressed his satisfaction with the discussion, noting that it would be resumed upon submission of the German and Chilean proposals. The Committee adjourned at 2 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/17 (Final)
July 10, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - SEVENTEENTH SESSION
FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m., the Vice Chairman presiding. He began the discussion by observing that the Committee would return later to consideration of legal personality; this session would consider other legal topics beginning with privileges and immunities. He noted that in Com. II/15, Annex A, a majority was reported to regard legal personality as requisite to granting privileges and immunities in their countries, and he voiced the view that in light of the United States concession this problem seemed solved. He understood the majority view to hold that there should be a privileges and immunities article in the Definitive Agreement but that related details should be contained in a Headquarters Agreement with the eventual host country. Determination of privileges and immunities as they affect other countries could be deferred until later. It was agreed that the current discussion must be tentative in nature, since some of the issues associated with privileges and immunities would be affected by subsequent discussions on the structure of the organization.

It was suggested that a particularly important privilege and immunity was exemption from taxation, for signatories as well as parties. The French Representative suggested that certain minimum guarantees, to include exemption from taxation, should be included as an additional paragraph in the draft language in Com. II/15, Annex A. The United States indicated that it could concur in including such exemption but that it had not proposed it because it had believed that this might upset the consensus achieved on the draft language in Annex A. The Representatives of the United States and France were invited to draft appropriate language. The U. S. Representative indicated willingness to enter into such effort, but asked that the record show that the United States could also accept the present draft wording.

The Mexican representative referred the Committee to COM II/6, which contained its view on privileges and immunities, especially as to how they related to legal personality.

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It was suggested that it might be important to protect procurement from local laws, but the Chairman voiced the view that this matter could be considered separately from privileges and immunities.

At the request of the Committee, the Secretariat agreed to provide a summary of provisions governing privileges and immunities of international organizations headquartered in the United States.

The Chairman concluded the day's discussion of privileges and immunities by observing that the draft language in Annex A was similar to that in other agreements between international organizations. It was suggested that there was substantial agreement to accept the language in the draft agreement contained in COM. II/15, Annex A as a basis for further consideration, subject to the addition of draft language regarding taxation, and subject to the right of governments to reconsider the matter later in light of developments in future examination of the structure of the organization.

Following a recess, Mr. Killick assumed the Chair to discuss plans for the future work of this Committee. He suggested that on Monday morning debate be resumed on the Assembly, the Managing Body and voting rights in the Governing Body, drawing on recently submitted documents; he emphasized that the debate would not be narrowly restricted. Monday afternoon, the Committee might turn to rights and obligations and the Preamble, Tuesday to remaining financial matters, and thereafter to a discussion of procurement, patent and data policy. It was decided that at 4 p.m. each afternoon next week, discussion would turn to legal matters, with Mr. Ogiso presiding. Several delegations voiced concern that the Committee might not complete its work by July 11. It was decided that the Monday morning session would begin at 9 a.m., as might other morning sessions, afternoon sessions could be extended, and evening sessions might be scheduled.

Mr. Ogiso then resumed the Chair and opened discussion on the next legal matter--settlement of disputes, directing the attention of the Committee to the Draft Articles proposed by Committee II (II/15 Annex B, Appendices 1 and 2). It was suggested that the discussion consider: 1)disputes between signatories, and 2)disputes between parties, the Chairman noting that other disputes might also arise. It was decided to discuss the role and composition of the panel of arbitration together with other aspects of the topic.

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The Chairman expressed his satisfaction with the discussion, noting that it would be resumed upon submission of the German and Chilean proposals. The Committee adjourned at 2 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/18
July 7, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - EIGHTEENTH SESSION
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1969

The meeting convened at 9:10 a.m. At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed that the establishment of a financial working group would be deferred until after there had been discussion of the policy aspects of that subject in the full Committee. It was further agreed to postpone such discussion until tomorrow pending distribution of a paper on the subject being prepared by the delegation of the United Kingdom. Discussion of Assembly structure would also be postponed until Tuesday morning, at which time a contribution on this subject by the delegation of Denmark should be available.

The Committee then took up discussion of management, focusing principally upon the contribution of Venezuela (PC/9) and the tripartite contribution of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, and India (PC/10). It was noted that document PC/10 constitutes a refinement but not a supersession of the tripartite proposal contained in Com. I/58; one of its sponsors asked that both documents be considered. The suggestion was made that the Committee might first reach agreement on the principles of disassociating the manager from a single national entity and of providing for a gradual transition to this end. The need for insuring impartiality in the performance of management functions was stressed and it was suggested that the U.S. statute governing COMSAT limited COMSAT's independence, a suggestion rebutted by the U.S. representative.

There seemed to be general agreement that under any management arrangement the opportunity should be provided for contracting out a single or several management activities. Several representatives reiterated the necessity of maintaining the efficiency of the global system as the primary factor governing the establishment of management under the definitive arrangements. It was observed that the Definitive

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Arrangements may always be amended in the future and that it would be unwise to commit the organization at this time to the complete integration of management functions.

Following a recess, the Committee resumed discussion of the management question. It was noted that both the proposal submitted by the delegation of Venezuela (PC/9) and the statement submitted by the delegations of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, and India (PC/10) were fundamentally in accord in favoring the achievement of optimum efficiency while assuring that authority for operations and technical management would permanently reside in the Governing Body. Both envisaged a contractual relationship between an organ of the Organization and one or more entities performing managerial activities. It was noted, however, that the proposals differed in that PC/9 provided a single contract manager, while PC/10 provided for multiple contractors; PC/10 called for prompt commencement of the process of transition, while PC/9 deferred commencement of a transition for several years. Though it was agreed that either proposal would necessarily require the contractual services of COMSAT for a period of years, a variety of views were expressed as to the precise length of time COMSAT should perform such services; when, if at all, technical and operations management activities should be internationalized completely, and integrated into the structure of the Organization, and whether this objective should be cited in the Definitive Agreements. It was suggested that a study of the requirements of transition be undertaken by the Organization.

Focusing on COMSAT's dual role under the arrangements thus far envisaged, several Committee members voiced support for the interposition of a Director General to oversee the performance of the management contract as provided for in PC/9 and PC/10. Ensuing Committee discussion did not disclose a consensus as to the precise operational role of such an office, whether its function should be monitorial only, strictly supervisory, or a combination of the two with respect to the execution of the management contract.

The Committee adjourned at 12:35.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/19
July 7, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - NINETEENTH SESSION
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:45 p.m. The U.S. Delegation, in reviewing its position on the management, noted the following points: all agree that the first objective of INTELSAT must be the efficiency, economy and reliability of the global system; there is also considerable agreement on the need and desirability of continuing the present manager under contract for a fixed period of years; the United States is completely open-minded as to appropriate arrangements at the end of that contract period; there could well be several other competent teams available, or INTELSAT could create a separate international body to perform its technical functions, or the functions of the secretariat might be broadened to include technical matters; however, it does not seem feasible to try in 1969 to decide a priori what should be done six or seven years in the future; to decide now to fully integrate technical management would impair INTELSAT's efficiency by intruding international-political considerations into technical functions and would risk the loss of highly competent and well-nigh irreplaceable personnel; the Venezuelan suggestion that the Governing Body study this matter and recommend to the Assembly provisions for ongoing management seems realistic; this could be done early in the contract period so that decisions could be taken a year or two before the end of the contract.

The United States appreciated that the problem of COMSAT "wearing two hats" as signatory and manager bothered a number of delegations. Since some delegations had asked whether COMSAT could be removed as a signatory, it was clarified that this option was not open for the foreseeable future because COMSAT is legally designated by U.S. laws. Nothing in the U.S. Act gives the U.S. Government authority to give instructions to COMSAT as manager and the U.S. Government has no intention of taking any such action. However, two important steps could be taken to deal with the "two hat" problem; COMSAT could be put in a contractual relationship under the Board of Governors, thus

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placing it more in the category of a hired servant; the U.S. could also contemplate separating various administrative functions and vesting them in an international secretariat headed by an appropriate official. In addition, as the Venezuelan paper suggests, a management subcommittee of the Governing Body, with the U.S. representative excluded, could supervise the performance of the technical manager.

In commenting on the U.S. statement, several delegations indicated their continued belief that there should be a director general, or other appropriate chief executive officer, to oversee both the secretariat and the performance of the contract by the technical manager. Another thought was that the director general's relation to the technical manager should be one of review and monitoring. The U.S. representative felt it would not be wise to interpose an official between the Governing Body and the technical team responsible for keeping the space segment functioning efficiently; he added that his delegation would require further discussions and study of the concept of a review and monitoring function. One delegation expressed grave reservation as to whether splitting the management function would be feasible in the light of the practical problems that would be encountered. Another delegation felt that experience on the ICSC suggested that a management subcommittee would have great difficulty, owing to the lack of or delay in necessary information, in monitoring a contractor's activities closely and independently; at a minimum, the subcommittee would have to meet on a continuing basis and have a competent staff and, in these circumstances, the staff might as well be that of a director general. The same delegation felt that technical and operational efficiency may have been over-stressed, noting that industrial contractors and others are the basic possessors of the technical expertise and in some areas, such as microwave and switching technology, many parties have considerable expertise.

The Committee, with the Vice-Chairman presiding, turned to discussing amendment procedures. The Canadian delegate briefly recalled the paper (Com. II/14) submitted by Canada, India, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Chairman suggested that the Committee might most usefully concentrate on who should initiate and approve amendments to the intergovernmental and operating agreements. The general view was expressed that the provisions for proposing amendments should be relatively liberal. Some delegations felt that signatories should be able to initiate and consider amendments to the operating agreement within their spheres of interest, as long as they did not trespass on the concerns of governments; others felt that governments would invariably have to be involved because governmental responsibilities underlay all the other concerns and the latter could not be treated in isolation. There was agreement that, since a recommendatory function had already been allotted to the Governing Body, the latter should be empowered to propose amendments to either of the agreements, subject to the understanding that this did not in any way detract from the possible functions of the Assembly or Assemblies.

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In response to a query from the Chairman, there were conflicting views as to whether a mandatory review conference at fixed intervals would be necessary if there were adequate amendment procedures in the agreements. Some delegations felt a broad review of all aspects of the agreement and their application would be desirable, particularly in view of the rapidly changing technology. In the other view, the Assembly would have the same competence as a conference and could make such reviews as deemed desirable from time to time.

The Chairman, commenting on an observation by the Argentine delegate, suggested that Entry into Force be considered with Amendments and if a need to discuss it more fully emerged, it could be an additional item on the Committee's topics for discussion.

The Committee adjourned at 5:55 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/19 (Final)
July 10, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - NINETEENTH SESSION
MONDAY, JULY 7, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:45 p.m. The U.S. Delegation, in reviewing its position on the management, noted the following points: all agree that the first objective of INTELSAT must be the efficiency, economy and reliability of the global system; there is also considerable agreement on the need and desirability of continuing the present manager under contract for a fixed period of years; the United States is completely open-minded as to appropriate arrangements at the end of that contract period; there could well be several other competent teams available, or INTELSAT could create a separate international body to perform its technical functions, or the functions of the secretariat might be broadened to include technical matters; however, it does not seem feasible to try in 1969 to decide a priori what should be done six or seven years in the future; to decide now to fully integrate technical management would impair INTELSAT's efficiency by intruding international-political considerations into technical functions and would risk the loss of highly competent and well-nigh irreplaceable personnel; the Venezuelan suggestion that the Governing Body study this matter and recommend to the Assembly provisions for ongoing management seems realistic; this could be done early in the contract period so that decisions could be taken a year or two before the end of the contract.

The United States appreciated that the problem of COMSAT "wearing two hats" as signatory and manager bothered a number of delegations. Since some delegations had asked whether COMSAT could be removed as a signatory, it was clarified that this option was not open for the foreseeable future because COMSAT is legally designated by U.S. laws. Nothing in the U.S. Act gives the U.S. Government authority to give instructions to COMSAT as manager and the U.S. Government has no intention of taking any such action. However, two important steps could be taken to deal with the "two hat" problem; COMSAT could be put in a contractual relationship under the Board of Governors, thus

placing it more in the category of a hired servant; the U.S. could also contemplate separating various administrative functions and vesting them in an international secretariat headed by an appropriate official. In addition, as the Venezuelan paper suggests, a management subcommittee of the Governing Body, with the U.S. representative excluded, could supervise the performance of the technical manager.

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One delegation expressed grave reservation as to whether splitting the management function would be feasible in the light of the practical problems that would be encountered. Another delegation felt that experience on the ICSC suggested that a management subcommittee would have great difficulty, owing to the lack of or delay in necessary information, in monitoring a contractor's activities closely and independently; at a minimum, the subcommittee would have to meet on a continuing basis and have a competent staff and, in these circumstances, the staff might as well be that of a director general. The same delegation felt that technical and operational efficiency may have been over-stressed, noting that industrial contractors and others are the basic possessors of the technical expertise and in some areas, such as microwave and switching technology, many parties have considerably more expertise than the present manager.

The Committee, with the Vice-Chairman presiding, turned to discussing amendment procedures. The Canadian delegate briefly recalled the paper (Com. II/14) submitted by Canada, India, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Chairman suggested that the Committee might most usefully concentrate on who should initiate and approve amendments to the intergovernmental and operating agreements. The general view was expressed that the provisions for proposing amendments should be relatively liberal. Some delegations felt that signatories should be able to initiate and consider amendments to the operating agreement within their spheres of interest, as long as they did not trespass on the concerns of governments; others felt that governments would invariably have to be involved because governmental responsibilities underlay all the other concerns and the latter could not be treated in isolation. There was agreement that, since a recommendatory function had already been allotted to the Governing Body, the latter should be empowered to propose amendments to either of the agreements, subject to the understanding that this did not in any way detract from the possible functions of the Assembly or Assemblies.

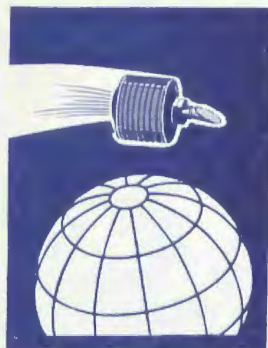
In response to a query from the Chairman, there were conflicting views as to whether a mandatory review conference at fixed intervals would be necessary if there were adequate amendment procedures in the agreements. Some delegations felt a broad review of all aspects of the agreement and their application would be desirable, particularly in view of the rapidly changing technology. In the other view, the Assembly would have the same competence as a conference and could make such reviews as deemed desirable from time to time.

The Chairman, commenting on an observation by the Argentine delegate, suggested that Entry into Force be considered with Amendments and if a need to discuss it more fully emerged, it could be an additional item on the Committee's topics for discussion.

The Committee adjourned at 5:55 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/20
July 8, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TWENTIETH SESSION
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1969

The Committee convened at 9:10 a.m. and further discussed the Assembly from the viewpoint of a three or four tiered structure. Comments focused particularly on the Chilean (PC/4), Japanese (PC/8), French (PC/11) and Danish (PC/12) proposals. Many delegations found common elements in these proposals and felt they offered the prospect of a reasonable compromise with adequate safeguards for the various interests involved. It was noted that the fundamental responsibilities of governments would be protected since they could be represented to the degree they wished. It was also suggested that in differentiating between political and commercial considerations there could be reliance on the common interests and common sense of governments. There was continued emphasis on the need for an Assembly to operate on the principle of one nation - one vote and for it to deal with broad policy issues. Within this context, a judicious assignment of functions and a reasonable degree of flexibility should make possible a workable arrangement. The inclusion of telecommunication experts in delegations should not be mandatory, in the opinion of some delegations, but rather strongly recommended to governments. Several delegations felt that the French proposal to specify the committees of the Assembly might be too rigid a formula.

The Belgium delegation suggested there might be a meeting of the minds on the following formula: (1) The delegations to a single assembly, which would be the highest body in the organization, would consist of representatives of Parties and Signatories; (2) the agreement would provide for a Plenary Committee of the Assembly, composed of representatives of Signatories, which would deal with financial, operational and technical matters specifically mentioned in the operating agreement; (3) this Committee would report to the Plenary session of the Assembly; (4) the matters on which this Committee and the Assembly could decide would be those listed in Doc. PC/8; (5) both the Committee and the Assembly would operate on the principle of one country - one vote. At the Chairman's invitation, the Belgium representative agreed to outline his proposal in a paper.

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Some delegations did not feel that the various proposals fully solved the problem. They felt that the Signatories, as owners of the system, should have a forum to express themselves at least annually on the operation of the system. One of these delegations had difficulty envisioning, as a practical matter, governments wanting or needing to meet every year; it seemed to this delegation simpler to provide for an annual meeting of Signatories and a meeting of governments every few years.

The Chairman suggested that those delegations which had put forth proposals might consider whether it would be profitable to consult together to see if they might evolve a common proposal.

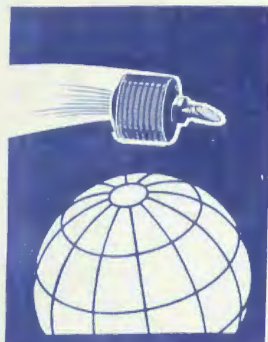
The Committee then turned to a discussion of financial arrangements, focusing particularly on the United Kingdom's paper (PC/14) and the report of Committee III (Doc. 16). There were a number of comments on the procedures for determining and adjusting investment shares. General agreement that investment quotas should be linked to usage was reiterated. However, opinion continued to be divided as to whether domestic traffic should be included in calculating usage. There was also disagreement as to whether past or past and future usage should be the basis for calculation. One view felt that including future usage would facilitate planning while the other felt it would be difficult to make accurate projections and that including future traffic could involve efforts, influence investment quotas and voting strength. Several delegations did feel that an exception might be made to include the expected traffic of a country that planned to bring an earth station into operation in the near future. Some delegations felt that the adjustment of quotas should not be too frequent and that after the initial determination of quotas when the definitive arrangements come into force further adjustments should be left to the Governing Body.

The close relationship of investment quotas and voting was also re-emphasized. There was both support for and disagreement with the British proposal that voting matters should be determined within the parameters of investment quotas directly linked to usage.

The Committee adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/21
July 8, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TWENTY-FIRST SESSION
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:40 p.m. and resumed its discussion of financial questions. Concerning the question of determination of investment shares and its relation to use of the INTELSAT space segment, the Committee agreed that the quantum of use of the space segment ought to be the ultimate basis of a member's investment share; there was, however, no evident consensus whether calculation of use should include both domestic and international traffic and whether or not the calculation should be based on past and/or future estimated utilization. Some delegations related their positions with respect to financial arrangements to the issue of voting in the Governing Body; however, substantial opinion was expressed in favor of considering the two issues as essentially separate. Ensuing discussion focused on the definition of the minimum basic share, and whether or not assumption of the basic share by a member-user should be mandatory or permissive.

The Committee turned to the financial aspects of transition from the interim to the definitive arrangements. The Chairman noted that Article 4 of the draft operating agreement contained in Document 10 might serve as a useful starting point. With specific regard to the readjustment of members' voting shares, it was proposed that an "ownership share," defined as the ratio of a signatory's total contribution to the total investment in the space segment, be established to avoid large capital transfers and to assure equitable treatment of individual investors during and after the transitional period.

It was decided that specific details concerning financial aspects of transition and of provisions relating to withdrawal might be referred to a working group, but that any decision relating to its constitution should await study of the Indian "ownership share" proposal and submission of a paper promised by the delegation of Venezuela.

NOTE: Please submit any changes to the Secretariat within 48 hours. If no changes are received within that period, this minute will be the final record of this session's proceedings.

Following a recess, the Committee moved to a discussion of voting arrangements in the Governing Body. The Chairman indicated that if it was not possible to reduce the number of alternatives under consideration, it was his intention to include in the Committee's report a statement of each of the alternatives proposed thus far in the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Preparatory Committee. It was reported that the delegates of Chile and the United Kingdom had been unable to reach agreement on a common proposal, differences persisting over the negative aspect of the question. The representative of Algeria indicated that tomorrow his delegation would submit a new proposal, which he indicated provided, inter alia, for voting weighted in the Governing Body in proportion to investment in the space segment plus investment in earth stations.

The discussion then turned to rights and obligations with the Chairman outlining the progress made thus far on that subject. He suggested that there were two primary views, some delegations believing that it is essential to include in the definitive arrangements a detailed specification of the rights and obligations of members, while others feel that it is necessary to state only express prohibitions. He further suggested that there were two aspects to the question: first, the rights of member states to have access to the space segment, and second, the rights and obligations of member states in establishing and/or using non-INTELSAT systems. The Chairman stated the divergent views of the delegations on the question of regional systems, suggesting that the Committee should give consideration to what is meant by "regional," what is meant by "technically and economically incompatible," and also whether the Governing Body, or Assembly, should have a veto or merely an advisory role in this matter. Finally, it will be necessary to consider whether member states may establish and/or use non-INTELSAT systems which are competitive with INTELSAT. The Chairman encouraged the delegations to adopt an attitude that would not discourage the accession of new members.

The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany set forth the views of his delegation on the subject of rights and obligations, indicating they would be incorporated into a draft article presented to the Committee, which article would constitute a slight modification of that proposed by the delegation of Japan in Com. I/77, p. 3, paragraph b. His proposal was based on the principles that regional systems should be permissible; that the organization should be able to express its views regarding the establishment of such systems but not to impose those views on member states; that members should refrain from acting in such a manner as to prevent the INTELSAT system from being of the highest possible technical quality and as economic as possible; and that the Assembly would be the proper INTELSAT body to issue recommendations regarding member states' establishment and/or use of non-INTELSAT systems. The Chairman suggested that the Japanese draft article as modified by the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany might form the basis of further discussion on this subject.

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There was an indication of disagreement over whether the Assembly should be limited to issuing recommendations or whether it should have greater authority concerning the compatibility of other systems. It was also suggested that a distinction might be made between technical compatibility and economic compatibility, since the former is more subject to an objective evaluation and could therefore be an appropriate subject of a binding recommendation.

The meeting adjourned at 6:25 p.m.

* * *



Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/22
July 9, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TWENTY-SECOND SESSION
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1969

The Committee convened at 9:12 a.m. Various views were expressed concerning the timetable for future work and it was agreed to consider this subject further on Thursday morning.

Before turning to discussion of the preamble, the Committee heard a final statement concerning rights and obligations, to the effect that no question of surrender of sovereignty was involved in members agreeing to refrain from establishing separate space segment facilities incompatible with INTELSAT criteria. In a brief discussion regarding the preamble, objectives and purposes and scope of activities, the Committee noted concern over an apparent conflict between the draft preamble in Com. I/84 (Rev. 1) and the draft provision in Com. I/94 citing that INTELSAT membership be open to all member states of the ITU. Several delegations supported deletion of the last phrase in Com. I/84 (Rev. 1) (Add. 1), page 5, (b), ". . . to the degree . . . primary purpose." Another delegation proposed retention of the phrase, but with the substitution of the word "ability" for "capacity." It was agreed to include these views in the Committee's draft report, together with those expressed in conference document Com. I/84 (Rev. 1).

Discussion then turned to the topics of procurement policy and inventions, data and technical information. It was generally agreed that progress could not be made concerning procurement policies beyond that achieved in the Conference, until important questions affecting organizational structure were resolved. The Chairman proposed to report that the various views on this subject remain as described in the relevant conference documents. Discussion on authorization of earth stations and other operational aspects of the system concluded on the understanding that the Committee report would reflect the contents of the work of Committee IV of the Plenary Conference, noting a view that the definitive arrangements should contain only broad provisions on these subjects, leaving considerable discretion to the Governing Body.

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There followed resumed discussion on questions concerning the Governing Body. The discussion emphasized the special problem of domestic traffic created by the geographical situation of several countries. One view, as expressed in PC/18, was that special provisions to deal with this exceptional situation should be drafted, rather than to distort the general rules by having them make provision for the special situation. Another view was that document PC/17 reconciles this special situation, together with that of other countries which wish to use satellites for domestic traffic, by incorporating domestic public telecommunications traffic in the calculation of investment shares; Section C of PC/17, however, would limit the weighting of voting power on the Governing Body to a country's share of the international traffic. The voting power would be based on, rather than be directly proportional to, such traffic. Concerning the wording of subsection (ii), Section B, PC/17, it was decided to add "group" after the first two words "representatives from." Other delegations argued that the formulae contained in PC/17 and PC/18 represented both a form of discrimination against the larger users, especially in terms of the decision-making process, and a violation of the commercial principle that partners in an enterprise should be able to vote according to their investment. Another delegation objected to relegating domestic traffic to "second class" status. A delegation suggested that two categories of domestic traffic should be distinguished: those which involve satellites already in existence, and those which entail the launching of a special satellite for domestic use. It was agreed to continue the discussion on this subject at the afternoon session.

The meeting adjourned at 12:47 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/23
July 9, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TWENTY-THIRD SESSION
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:50 p.m. and resumed discussing voting arrangements in the Governing Body. It was suggested that the international character of an INTELSAT should be the norm, with exceptional treatment for special cases, and for such instances there should be precise criteria; for example, in determining the special cases in which domestic traffic could be treated as international traffic, the criteria might include: physical separation of portions of one country by territory of another or by oceans; the technical and economic difficulties in establishing or continuing domestic communications by the usual means; taking into account the wealth and technical and scientific development of the country in question; the quantitative relation between total domestic telecommunications and telecommunications between the separated portions of the national territory; the effective domestic or international origin of the domestic telecommunications services. One delegation suggested including in usage such long range traffic as the Governing Body might judge similar to international public traffic; this delegation added that there should be non-discriminatory access to the system and that a participant might be allowed to opt out of financial arrangements for a domestic satellite if other members are willing to take up the increased cost. Recalling the importance of these considerations for his country, the Pakistan Representative observed that his delegation had agreed to a reduction in voting power by accepting that it should be related to international traffic, but that in other respects Pakistan should not be placed in any less favorable position than other members.

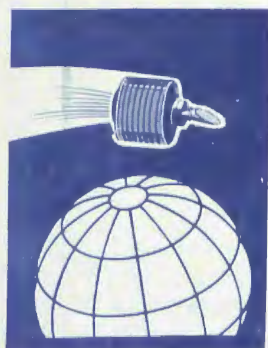
There was a short discussion of the suggestion by the Federal Republic of Germany (PC/19) to amend an earlier Japanese proposal (Com. I/77) regarding consultation with the Assembly with respect to a domestic or regional satellite. It was agreed that, to reflect

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the proposal properly, some clarification of language would be necessary and that the Chairman could take this into account when drawing up his drafts. It was also clarified that there could be a special session of the Assembly if necessary to deal with an urgent request for a consultation. One delegation expressed some uncertainty that the precise context of the proposed amendment might inadvertently omit requiring consultation on a global system. A delegation expressed a reservation as to handling the consultation by means of recommendations, feeling that sanctions might also be needed, and another delegation had reservations regarding consulting the Assembly, i.e., governments, regarding the technical aspects of a domestic satellite. The Chairman took it that the concept of the proposed amendment was acceptable to those who felt consultations should be handled by the Assembly.

The Committee then resumed discussing legal matters with the Vice-Chairman presiding. In reply to clarifying queries by the Chairman, the United States Delegation said it was still working on the paper on Privileges and Immunities that it had been asked to develop along with the French Delegation. Similarly, the Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that the Chilean paper on Arbitration (PC/13) was close to his delegation's ideas and, accordingly, it did not seem useful to submit a separate paper. Pursuant to a point raised at an earlier session, the Committee agreed with the Chairman's proposal that an item be added to the Committee's topics for discussion (PC/3); this would be item "(s)," entitled "Accession, Supersession, Buy-Out, Obligations and Rights of Non-Continuing Members, and Entry into Force."

There was extended discussion regarding a possible legal working group and, if the Committee decided to set up such a group, what topics should be referred to it. Several delegations felt strongly that a working group would not be profitable until the Committee had reached some conclusions on underlying policy issues; it was noted, for instance, that liability was intimately related to legal personality and involved policy questions as to whether contractual liability should extend beyond the organization and its own assets to signatories or governments. Other delegations felt equally strongly that there were matters susceptible to further resolution that could be usefully examined by a working group. The Chairman summed up that he would recommend to the Committee that: there was a consensus on the advisability of a working group if it dealt with Settlement of Disputes and Withdrawal; a majority favored also referring to the working group the question of Privileges and Immunities, together with such proposals on this topic as delegations might still advance; Withdrawal and, if deemed appropriate, Accession and related matters could profitably be discussed jointly with a financial working group if the latter is established; the other questions under legal matters could better be left to the Preparatory Committee for further examination, together with the reports of the working group to the full Committee. The Committee adjourned at 6:05 p.m.



Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/23 (Final)
July 11, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TWENTY-THIRD SESSION
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1969

The Committee convened at 2:50 p.m. and resumed discussing voting arrangements in the Governing Body. It was suggested that the international character of an INTELSAT should be the norm, with exceptional treatment for special cases, and for such instances there should be precise criteria; for example, in determining the special cases in which domestic traffic could be treated as international traffic, the criteria might include: physical separation of portions of one country by territory of another or by oceans; the technical and economic difficulties in establishing or continuing domestic communications by the usual means; taking into account the wealth and technical and scientific development of the country in question; the quantitative relation between total domestic telecommunications and telecommunications between the separated portions of the national territory; the effective domestic or international origin of the domestic telecommunications services. One delegation suggested including in usage, for investment purposes, such long range traffic as the Governing Body might judge similar to international public traffic; this delegation added that there should be non-discriminatory access to the system and that a participant might be allowed to opt out of financial arrangements for a domestic satellite if other members are willing to take up the increased cost. Recalling the importance of these considerations for his country, the Pakistan Representative observed that his delegation had agreed to a reduction in voting power by accepting that it should be related to international traffic, but that in other respects Pakistan should not be placed in any less favorable position than other members.

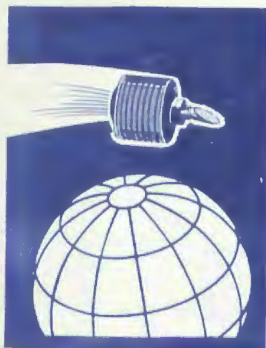
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the proposal properly, some clarification of language would be necessary and that the Chairman could take this into account when drawing up his drafts. It was also clarified that there could be a special session of the Assembly if necessary to deal with an urgent request for a consultation. One delegation expressed some uncertainty that the precise context of the proposed amendment might inadvertently omit requiring consultation on a global system. A delegation expressed a reservation as to handling the consultation by means of recommendations, feeling that sanctions might also be needed, and another delegation had reservations regarding consulting the Assembly, i.e., governments, regarding the technical aspects of a domestic satellite. The Chairman took it that the concept of the proposed amendment was acceptable to those who felt consultations should be handled by the Assembly.

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There was extended discussion regarding a possible legal working group and, if the Committee decided to set up such a group, what topics should be referred to it. Several delegations felt strongly that a working group would not be profitable until the Committee had reached some conclusions on underlying policy issues; it was noted, for instance, that liability was intimately related to legal personality and involved policy questions as to whether contractual liability should extend beyond the organization and its own assets to signatories or governments. Other delegations felt equally strongly that there were matters susceptible to further resolution that could be usefully examined by a working group. The Chairman summed up that he would recommend to the Committee that: there was a consensus on the advisability of a working group if it dealt with Settlement of Disputes and Withdrawal; a majority favored also referring to the working group the question of Privileges and Immunities, together with such proposals on this topic as delegations might still advance; Withdrawal and, if deemed appropriate, Accession and related matters could profitably be discussed jointly with a financial working group if the latter is established; the other questions under legal matters could better be left to the Preparatory Committee for further examination, together with the reports of the working group to the full Committee. The Committee adjourned at 6:05 p.m.

Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969



PC/SR/24
July 10, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION
THURSDAY, July 10, 1969

The Committee convened at 9:13 a.m. The Chairman invited the delegation of Algeria to introduce its proposed method of determining eligibility and voting power of members within the Governing Body (PC/20), which the Chairman undertook to incorporate in his draft report.

The discussion then turned to the Committee's future work program. There were three principal schools of thought on this matter: some delegations desired to abide by the program tentatively agreed to at the Plenipotentiary Conference in March, with a September meeting of the Preparatory Committee and a November Plenipotentiary Conference; some delegations favored the postponement of a Plenipotentiary Conference until January or February, with perhaps two further meetings of the Preparatory Committee in September and November; and, other delegations preferred postponing a decision on a November Plenipotentiary Conference until a September meeting of the Preparatory Committee. Various points were made regarding the need to maintain the present momentum of the work of the Committee, and the need to carry out fully the mandate of the Preparatory Committee, the availability of meeting facilities, and the desirability of making the best use of the available time.

Summing up this discussion, the Chairman observed that there appeared to be general agreement that a September meeting of the Preparatory Committee should be convened and that the character of its deliberations should not be substantively restricted. There being no consensus regarding a November Plenipotentiary Conference, the Chairman suggested deferring further discussion on this matter until the character of the September meeting of the Preparatory Committee has been established.

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The Chairman then invited discussion of the specific schedule for the Committee's September meeting. Some difference of opinion was evident as to whether the Committee should commence its work on the 2nd or 8th of September, as well as to the position which projected legal and financial Working Groups should occupy in relation to Plenary Committee deliberations. With a view towards reconciling scheduling conflicts, the suggestion was made that the Committee meet on September 2, but that discussions be limited to a "first reading" debate of the draft Committee Report, and, if appropriate, to documents produced at the Working Group level.

The Committee adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/25
July 10, 1969

SUMMARY MINUTE - TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1969

The Committee convened at 3:00 p.m. Following on its discussion at the morning session, the Committee agreed on the future program of work:

- (1) The Preparatory Committee would meet again in Washington, September 2-19, 1969. For the first week the Committee would examine financial and legal matters. To this purpose, delegations would include financial and legal experts, as deemed desirable. If the Committee felt it useful in light of these discussions, working groups on financial and legal matters could be established. These working groups, if set up, might work concurrently with the remainder of the Committee's sessions or during the interval between the September and November meetings. Beginning September 8, the Committee would undertake a first examination of the draft report prepared by the Chairman and thereafter consider the substantive matters contained therein as deemed appropriate.
- (2) The Committee, feeling that it would be unable to complete its work by November, would, in accordance with its terms of reference, ask the host government to reconvene the Plenary Conference in Washington February 16 - March 20, 1970.
- (3) The Preparatory Committee would hold a third session in Washington, beginning November 18. It would aim to complete its work by December 15 so as to comply with the 60-day period specified in its terms of reference before reconvening of the Conference.

The United States Delegation, on behalf of the host government, agreed to the Committee's request that it arrange to reconvene the Conference on February 16, 1970.

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The Chairman noted that it would be a considerable help to the Committee's discussions at the September meeting if delegations who wished to propose amendments after having read the draft report could prepare them in writing and, perhaps, submit them to the Secretariat before the meeting. It would be additionally helpful if any delegations that could do so would submit their proposals in the three languages of the Conference. These arrangements would enable the proposals to be circulated promptly and considered without interrupting the flow of the Committee's discussion, and they, thus, would be most useful from the viewpoint of the progress of the Committee's work.

It was agreed, pursuant to a suggestion by the Swedish Representative, that the Chairman would prepare a letter to all participants in the Plenipotentiary Conference, outlining the postponement of the Conference, the planned work program and the draft report he would prepare as the basis for discussion in September, along with an indication that the latter report would be available from the Secretariat on request.

The Chairman asked all delegations wishing to do so to let him have draft language reflecting their proposals by July 23; the material could be conveyed to the Secretary for forwarding to the Chairman.

The Swiss Delegate suggested that the discussion of legal topics at the September meeting would be more fruitful if, in the interim, delegations considered in more detail some of the questions to be answered. For instance, regarding legal personality, some of the specific implications that should be examined might include:

- (1) If INTELSAT is to have the capacity to acquire and dispose of real and personal property, should the Organization own all the property?
- (2) Or should all the property remain in the hands of the signatories?
- (3) Should there be a distinction between types of property? For instance, should only the space segment remain the property of the signatories, with other property, such as the headquarters or other important assets, such as patents, data and know-how, owned by the Organization itself?
- (4) Are there difficulties in the legal systems of any INTELSAT members in accepting any of these possibilities?
- (5) If there are difficulties, what kind are they?
- (6) What would be the possibilities of overcoming these difficulties?

- (7) If all or part of the property is to belong to the signatories, what legal mechanism would be needed to transfer the property from the organization acquiring it to the signatories?
- (8) What should be the definitions of the legal terms that are written into the agreement, since they should be understandable in, and if possible, common to, the legal systems of all the member countries? For instance, what is really meant by "undivided shares" or "direct participation of signatories in the rights and obligations of the organization"?

There was then some discussion of the Belgian proposal (PC/15 (Corr.1)) regarding the structure of the Assembly. The ensuing comments indicated a continued division of opinion on such things as the need for Signatories and Parties to have separate forums to pursue their separate functions; appropriate voting arrangements; the frequency of meetings of governmental representatives and those of the Signatories; and appropriate functions. The Belgian Representative noted that his proposal was made in a spirit of compromise and if it did not find general acceptance, his delegation reserved the right to return to full support of a four-tiered structure.

The Committee adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

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Preparatory Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference
on Definitive Arrangements for the International
Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Washington, D.C., June-July 1969

PC/SR/26
July 11, 1969

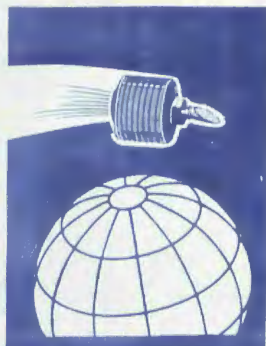
SUMMARY MINUTE - CONCLUDING SESSION
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1969

The Committee convened at 10:10 a.m. and the Chairman invited comment on any matter that any delegation still wished to raise. In reply to a query, the United States Delegation indicated that it had further considered the monitoring and review of any contract with COMSAT and did not feel this matter to be a major problem; it could be done by a Director General, if there were such an official, or under the responsibility of the Governing Body directly.

The Swedish representative, referring to the proposals by Japan (Com. I/77) and the Federal Republic of Germany (PC/19), queried the suitability of governments being required to consult with the Governing Body which would be composed of private enterprises and subordinate official agencies; it was noted that the proposal specified that consultation would be with the Assembly through the Governing Body and the Chairman undertook to make clear in his draft report that this was the purport of the proposal.

The Japanese representative observed that it would facilitate discussions in September if delegations could submit to the Secretariat for circulation any questions, such as those mentioned by the Swiss Delegation at the previous session, that they felt required further examination. The Chairman, agreeing with the usefulness of this proposal, suggested that delegations make available to him, through the Secretariat, similar suggested points for discussion regarding any topic. He would then arrange to include these, and any points that occur to him in drafting his report, in an annotated provisional agenda for consideration by delegations prior to the September meeting.

Delegations expressed their strong appreciation to the Chairman for his facility and diligence in conducting the Committee's work. Similar appreciation was expressed to the United States for the facilities made available as host; to the Vice-Chairman, particularly for his able leadership in considering legal matters; and to the Secretary of the Committee and all the personnel of the Secretariat for the efficient and pleasant manner in which the Committee's documents, services and facilities had been provided.



The Committee concluded its meeting at 11:10 a.m., adjourning until September 2, 1969, when, as agreed, it will meet again in Washington, D.C.

* * *

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 15, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR AMBASSADOR SCRANTON

Subject: United States Government Document on the
Future of the International Telecommunications
Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT)

Reference: DTM Memorandum for Ambassador Scranton,
subject as above, April 29, 1969.

The coordination draft of the subject document is forwarded
as attachment 1. Distribution of this working paper is being
effected to members of the Policy Group and the Working Group
for comment.

Your attention is invited to the proposed schedule and disposition
of this version and a subsequent condensed version that is shown
on the page following the cover.


J. D. O'Connell

Attachment

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

WORKING PAPER

COORDINATION DRAFT/OTM 5/15/69

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POLICY AND OBJECTIVES

FOR THE FUTURE

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CONSORTIUM

(INTELSAT)

PREPARED BY

Executive Office of the President
Office of Telecommunications Management

For the

United States Delegation to the
INTELSAT Conference

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NOTICE TO U. S. DELEGATION MEMBERS

This coordination draft copy is furnished to the members of the Ad Hoc Interagency Working Group and members of the Policy Group.

The Director of Telecommunications Management proposes that this version will be limited in distribution to members of the U. S. Delegation during the Preparatory Committee Session (June 23, 1969). An approved issue of the working paper is scheduled for distribution on June 16, 1969.

Subject to the approval of Ambassador Scranton, an illustrated, full-color brochure, representing a condensation of this paper, would be prepared and distributed to appropriate individuals throughout the world. The proposed schedule is as follows:

Circulate coordination draft of brochure --	July 18, 1969
Obtain final approval by Ambassador Scranton	-- August 6, 1969
Transmit copy to Government Printing Office	-- August 11, 1969
Distribute Brochure	-- August 29, 1969

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PROLOGUE

* * * * *

*
* PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER *
*
*
* Through the marvels of scientific advancement, *
* my voice is coming to you from a satellite circling *
* in outer space. Through this unique means, I *
* convey to you and all mankind America's wish for *
* peace on earth and goodwill toward men everywhere.¹ *
* * * * *

¹This message, the first voice from outer space, was pre-recorded and broadcast from the first successful communications satellite which was launched from Cape Kennedy, Florida on December 18, 1958.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The Plenipotentiary Conference on Definitive Arrangements for the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) is being held in Washington, D. C. during 1969.

The goal is to obtain agreement on Definitive Arrangements to replace the Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System which came into force on August 20, 1964.

The United States has, since the creation of the Consortium, pursued a policy of full support for INTELSAT's growth.

We reaffirm this national policy.

During the five years of its existence, INTELSAT has achieved important milestones. The most important of these have been:

- Expanding its membership to 68 nations, accounting for 95% of the world's international telecommunications traffic;
- Establishing and operating the initial increments of the space segment for the Global Commercial Communications Satellite System; and
- Expanding the complement of earth stations and increasing the utilization of the operational satellites.

These are unprecedented achievements in international cooperation. They testify to the wisdom of United States policy to make available to all nations of the world the vast benefits of communications satellite technology. They testify also to the progress which can be made when members of the world community of nations join in a concerted effort to utilize science and technology on behalf of their own people as well as of all mankind.

This cooperative effort has surmounted technical, social, political and economic impediments. It has already resulted in a substantial improvement in international telecommunications services; and it promises an accelerated rate of improvement in the years ahead.

The challenge to the Consortium is to formulate and agree to realistic and meaningful Definitive Arrangements which will assure continued growth in the number of participating nations and an accelerated cooperative effort toward achieving the goal of a truly Global Commercial Communications Satellite System.

Acceptance of this challenge implies that member nations will also commit themselves to the task of overcoming many complex technical, social, political and economic problems.

The United States is fully prepared to join with all of the world's nations in undertaking these tasks.

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- 3 -

Specific United States objectives toward this end have been established. They are designed to:

- Assure continued progress by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) attained under the Interim Arrangements.
- Evidence a continuation of United States policy to support the INTELSAT enterprise by making available advances in communications satellite technology and launch capability to the extent that such sharing will contribute to the earliest establishment of the Single Global System and to the enhancement of domestic and international telecommunications.
- Assist in obtaining early agreement on meaningful Definitive Arrangements which will promote international cooperation and contribute to world peace and understanding through greater and more economical communication between and among all nations; and which will broaden INTELSAT's role to provide a full range of domestic and international telecommunications services, both public and specialized.

In developing the United States position in respect to the Plenipotentiary Conference, we have adhered to two fundamental criteria, both of which reflect consistent United States policy:

v

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- a. Preservation of the concept of developing the
Single Global Commercial Communications
Satellite System; and
- b. Adoption of institutional arrangements which
provide a unity of management approach to
achieving the goal of a Single Global
System.

The United States Government is confident that INTELSAT will continue to grow and to progress rapidly toward achieving its principal objective. We affirm our continued support for this unique international undertaking.

Richard M. Nixon

The White House

August 1969

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CONTENTS

Letter For President Nixon's Signature

Outline

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I

I

INTRODUCTION

The International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT), established in August 1964, will shortly reach a critical milestone: Establishment of Definitive Arrangements for its affairs during the 1970's.

A Plenipotentiary Conference on Definitive Arrangements is being held in Washington, D. C., during 1969 for this purpose.

By this document, the United States Government intends to acquaint people throughout the world with United States policy and objectives for satellite communications and with its views concerning the future of the INTELSAT Consortium. The document serves as an aid toward achieving better understanding of the United States position on Definitive Arrangements and treats the following subjects:

- (1) The history of United States policy as embodied in the Communications Satellite Act of 1962; and support for the continuation of INTELSAT as announced by President Johnson in his Message to the Congress on August 14, 1967;
- (2) The United States Government's position with regard to

the Definitive Arrangements and an explanatory rationale behind the positions taken on important policy issues;

- (3) The major contributions of the United States toward the establishment of the INTELSAT Consortium and the creation of the Global Commercial Communications Satellite System; and
- (4) The benefits which will accrue to all members of the Consortium by adopting the United States approach as set forth in this document.

The United States Government believes that the conceptual framework (operational and institutional) embodied in the present Interim Arrangements for the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium offers a firm foundation on which the more permanent structure (Definitive Arrangements) can be built.

II



BACKGROUNDChronology

As the first satellite communications decade draws to a close, it is appropriate to summarize the achievements made by the United States and its partners in INTELSAT in this new and revolutionary technology; in particular, the accomplishments since establishment of the Consortium in 1964.

The dramatic pace of satellite communications technology in the 1960's is most clearly illustrated by the commercial telecommunications services being provided to many parts of the world today. A progress chart depicting the various programs contributing to development of the commercial communications satellite capability during the past decade is shown in Figure 1 on page 5.

United States Policy and Objective

By its enactment of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, the Congress of the United States enunciated national policy

"to establish, in conjunction and in cooperation with other countries, as expeditiously as practicable a commercial communications satellite system, as part of an improved global communications network, which will be responsive to public needs and national objectives, which will serve the communication needs of the United States and other countries, and which will contribute to world peace and understanding."

In addition, the Act declared that

"in order to facilitate this development and to provide for the widest possible participation by private enterprise, United States participation in the global system shall be in the form of a private corporation, subject to appropriate governmental regulations."

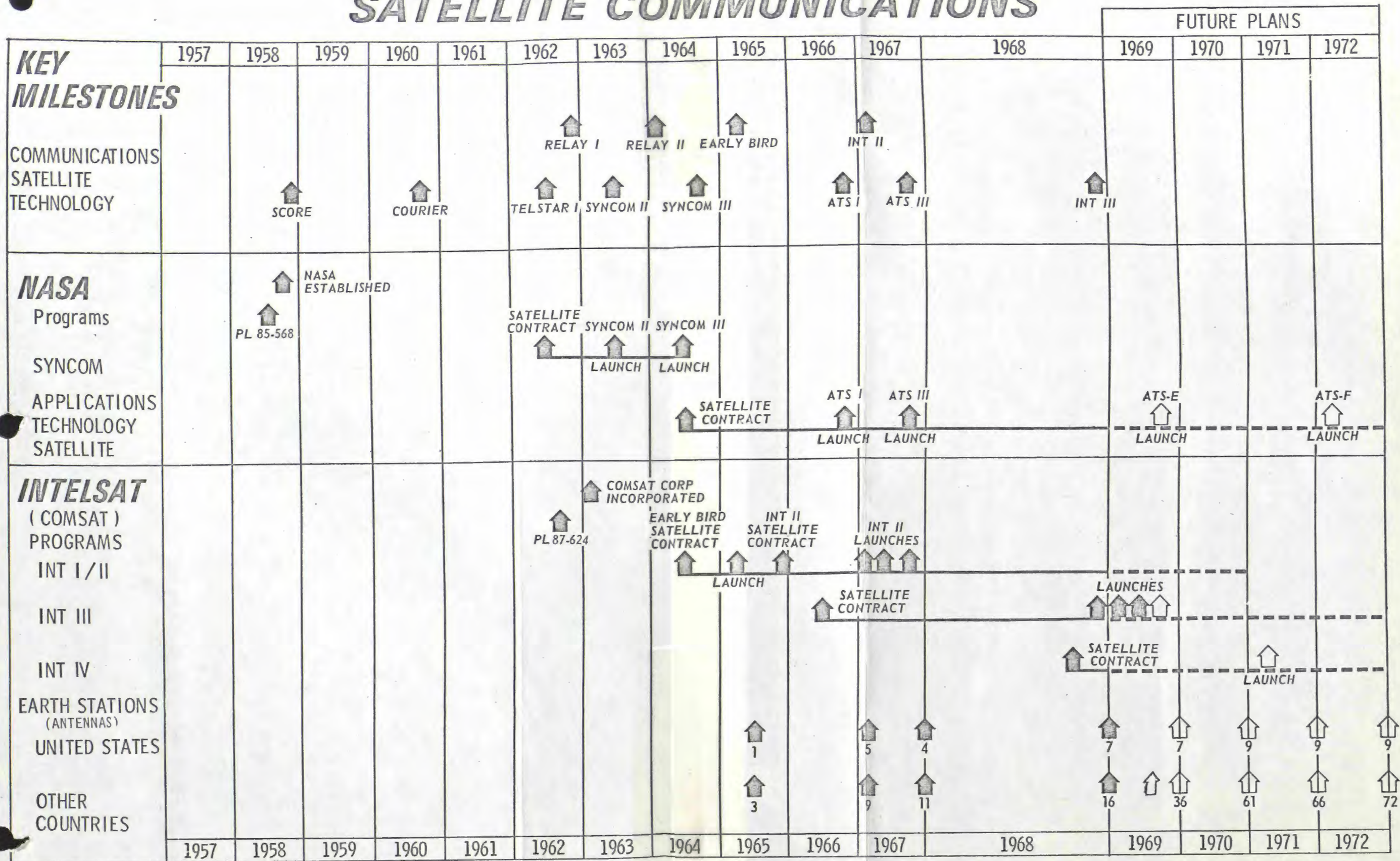
The Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT), incorporated in the District of Columbia on February 1, 1963 is the instrument by which the intent of Congress has been implemented.

International Cooperation in Satellite Communications

The United States Government on August 20, 1964, entered into a multilateral Agreement Establishing the Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System, hereafter referred to as the Interim Arrangements. This agreement and a companion special agreement thus created the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT), hereafter referred to as the INTELSAT Consortium or the Consortium.

PROGRESS CHART SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

- 5 -



August 1, 1969

III



III

UNITED STATES

POLICY ON SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 signed by President Eisenhower on July 29, 1958, created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and established a national program for the exploration of the peaceful uses of space.

The activities of NASA, the Department of Defense and private industry since 1958 resulted in creating a broad spectrum of space technological building blocks. These successful achievements made possible international cooperation for the use of such technology in practical applications devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind. Successful feasibility experiments were conducted, beginning in 1958; these demonstrated the promising potential of communications satellite technology.

Since then, the United States has been a vigorous proponent of the development and practical use of communications satellites, particularly for international telecommunications purposes.

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United States objectives have been clear and consistent since President Eisenhower's statement of January 1, 1961 which said, in part,

The commercial application of communication satellites, hopefully within the next several years, will bring all nations of the world closer together in peaceful relationships as a product of this nation's program of space exploration.

The world's requirements for communication facilities will increase several fold during the next decade and communication satellites promise the most economical and effective means of satisfying these requirements.

Increased facilities for overseas telephone, international telegraph, and other forms of long-distance person-to-person communications, as well as new facilities for trans-oceanic television broadcasts, through the use of man-made satellites, will constitute a very real benefit to all the peoples of the world.

This nation has traditionally followed a policy of conducting international telephone, telegraph and other communications services through private enterprise subject to Governmental licensing and regulation. We have achieved communications facilities second to none among the nations of the world. Accordingly, the government should aggressively encourage private enterprise in the establishment and operation of satellite relays for revenue-producing purposes.

To achieve the early establishment of a communications satellite system which can be used on a commercial basis is a national objective which will require the concerted capabilities and funds of both government and private enterprise and the cooperative participation of communications organizations in foreign countries. ¹

¹

White House Press Release, January 1, 1961, "Statement by the President."

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President Kennedy reaffirmed this commitment in his statement on communications satellite policy of July 24, 1961, which said, in part,

A. Policy of Ownership and Operation

Private ownership and operation of the U. S. portion of the system is favored provided that such ownership and operation meet the following policy requirements.

1. New and expanded international communications services be made available at the earliest practicable date;
2. Make the system global in coverage as to provide efficient communication service throughout the whole world as soon as technically feasible, including service where individual portions of the coverage are not profitable;
3. Provide opportunities for foreign participation through ownership or otherwise, in the communications satellite system;
4. Non-discriminatory use of and equitable access to the system by present and future authorized communications carriers;
5. Effective competition, such as competitive bidding, in the acquisition of equipment used in the system;
6. Structure of ownership or control which will assure maximum possible competition;
7. Full compliance with antitrust legislation and with the regulatory controls of the government;
8. Development of an economical system, the benefits of which will be reflected in overseas communications rates.¹

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White House Press Release, "Statement of the President on Communication Satellite Policy," dated July 24, 1961.

These early efforts of the United States in the promotion of satellite communications culminated in passage of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962.

Communications Satellite Act of 1962

Current national policy for commercial satellite communications is expressed in the policy and purpose provision of the Act as follows:

DECLARATION OF POLICY AND PURPOSE

" SEC. 102. (a) The Congress hereby declares that it is the policy of the United States to establish, in conjunction and in cooperation with other countries, as expeditiously as practicable a commercial communications satellite system, as part of an improved global communications network, which will be responsive to public needs and national objectives, which will serve the communication needs of the United States and other countries, and which will contribute to world peace and understanding.

(b) The new and expanded telecommunication services are to be made available as promptly as possible and are to be extended to provide global coverage at the earliest practicable date. In effectuating this program, care and attention will be directed toward providing such services to economically less developed countries and areas as well as those more highly developed, toward efficient and economical use of the electromagnetic frequency spectrum, and toward the reflection of the benefits of this new technology in both quality of services and charges for such services.

(c) In order to facilitate this development and to provide for the widest possible participation by private enterprise, United States participation in the global system shall be in the form of a private corporation, subject to appropriate governmental regulation. It is the intent of Congress that all authorized users shall have nondiscriminatory access to the system; that maximum competition be maintained in the provision of equipment and services utilized by the system; that the corporation created under this Act be so organized and operated as to maintain and strengthen competition in the provision of communications services to the public; and that the activities of the corporation created under this Act and of the persons or companies participating in the ownership of the corporation shall be consistent with the Federal antitrust laws.

(d) It is not the intent of Congress by this Act to preclude the use of the communications satellite system for domestic communication services where consistent with the provisions of this Act nor to preclude the creation of additional communications satellite systems, if required to meet unique governmental needs or if otherwise required in the national interest."

In addition to these policy objectives, the Act also commits the United States Government to achieve these objectives.

For example:

Sec. 201. In order to achieve the objectives and to carry out the purposes of this Act -

(b) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall -

(5) furnish to the corporation, on request and on a reimbursable basis, satellite launching and associated services required for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the communications satellite system approved by the Commission; and. . .

The operative portion of the Act with regard to the private enterprise is as follows:

Sec. 301. There is hereby authorized to be created a communications satellite corporation for profit which will not be an agency or establishment of the United States Government. The corporation shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and, to the extent consistent with this Act, to the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act. The right to repeal, alter, or amend this Act at anytime is expressly reserved.

The Communications Satellite Corporation, hereafter referred to as COMSAT, was specifically established to carry out these provisions of the Act.

The establishment of these legislative mandates provided the basic policy framework for conduct of the national program in the commercial communications satellite field.

The United States from the beginning adopted a forward-looking and enlightened policy for sharing with other nations the benefits of space technology; in this case, sharing a global commercial communications satellite system.

President's Message to the Congress (August 14, 1967)

An important statement of United States policy relating to satellite communications was contained in President Johnson's message to the Congress on Communications Policy, August 14, 1967. (see Attachment 1 for text of statement).

Highlights of the statement included:

-- Global Communications System

Our country is firmly committed to the concept of a global system for commercial communications.

... Today I reaffirm the commitments made in 1962 and 1964. We support the development of a global system of communications satellites to make modern communications available to all nations.

- ... We support a global system of commercial satellite communications which is available to all nations -- large and small, developed and developing -- on a non-discriminatory basis.

-- Continuation of INTELSAT

We support the continuation of INTELSAT

- ... We will urge the continuation of the Consortium in 1969. The present arrangements offer a firm foundation on which a permanent structure can be built.

- ... We seek no domination of satellite communications to the exclusion of any other nation -- or any group of nations.

Rather, we welcome increased participation in international communications by all INTELSAT members. We shall approach the 1969 negotiations determined to seek the best possible permanent organizational framework.

- ... We will consider ceilings on the voting power of any single nation -- including the United States -- so that the organization will maintain its international character.
- ... We will support the creation of a formal assembly of all INTELSAT members -- so that all may share in the consideration of policy.
- ... We favor efforts to make the services of personnel of other nations available to COMSAT as it carries out its management responsibilities.
- ... We will continue the exchange of technical information, share technological advances, and promote a wider distribution of procurement contracts among members of the Consortium.

It is our earnest hope that every member nation will join with us in finding an equitable formula for a permanent INTELSAT organization.

-- Domestic Communications Satellite Systems

... In view of the international nature of satellite communications and our commitments under the INTELSAT Agreement of 1964, we should take no action in the establishment of a domestic system which is incompatible with our support for a global system.

... INTELSAT members should adhere to INTELSAT supervision in any use of domestic or regional satellites.

-- Participation by other nations in INTELSAT

I urge the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe to join with the United States and our 57¹ partners as members of INTELSAT.

Policy Statement of the Administration

As the fifth year of the INTELSAT Consortium draws to a close, it is appropriate that this Administration announce its policy and objectives with respect to commercial satellite communications and the future of INTELSAT. Accordingly, the following policy and objectives will apply:

1

There are now _____ members of INTELSAT.

- The overall objectives established in the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 and the Preamble of the Interim Agreement of 1964 will continue to serve as the broad goals of the United States.
- Specifically, the United States Government
 - Reaffirms its support of the concept of the Single Global Commercial Communication Satellite System.
 - Reaffirms its support for the continuation of INTELSAT as the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium.
 - Encourages the Soviet Union, Eastern European and other nations to join the Consortium.
- Furthermore, the United States Government
 - Announces its intention to implement a Pilot Program for a domestic communications satellite service in the United States through the institutional framework of the INTELSAT organization.
 - Announces its intention to provide launch services to any nation or group of nations desiring to place operational communications satellites in orbit through the institutional framework of the INTELSAT organization.

IV

IV

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE
CONSORTIUM (INTELSAT)

Establishing The Consortium

Prior to the development of communications satellite technology, intercontinental telecommunications services were provided primarily by high frequency radio and submarine cables. The classical institutional framework for such services was established by bilateral agreement between communications common carriers (government or private entities).

The advent of the communications satellite and its potential for enhancing international telecommunications presented a challenge to the ingenuity of the United States and the international community for organizational innovation. Rather than choosing to continue the bilateral agreement approach, it was decided that new international institutional arrangements involving multilateral agreements with a large number of national communications organizations was the more desirable alternative. This approach seemed to be consistent with the profound international implications of satellite communications.

Shortly after President Kennedy signed the Communications Satellite Act, discussions began, at first with Canada and several European countries, with a view to examining ways to foster inter-

national cooperation in establishing a commercial communications satellite system. These discussions intensified in 1963 and were broadened later to include countries in other regions of the world.

On August 20, 1964, eleven nations entered into Interim Arrangements thereby creating INTELSAT and affirming a policy of supporting the establishment of a Global System and of promoting the utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes. The United States Government designated COMSAT as the communications entity to represent the United States in the joint venture. In addition, COMSAT was designated in the Agreement to act as the Manager in the design, development, construction, establishment, operation and maintenance of the space segment of the Global System.

Interim Arrangements

The Interim Arrangements include: (1) an "Intergovernmental Agreement" containing the organizational principles established for the international system, governed by an Interim Communications Satellite Committee (ICSC) and supported by a Manager, and (2) a "Special Agreement", signed either by governments or their designated telecommunications entities, and dealing with system operations involving the commercial, technical, and financial aspects of the system. Membership in INTELSAT is open to all states which are members of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). A supplementary Agreement on Arbitration, providing

for the settlement of legal disputes that may arise in connection with the Special Agreement, was opened for signature on June 4, 1965, and entered into force on November 21, 1966 for all members of the INTELSAT.

The Interim Arrangements are to be replaced by Definitive Arrangements at the earliest practicable date, with a view to their entry into force by January 1, 1970.

The Preamble of the Intergovernmental Agreement establishes the broad policy framework for the establishment and operation of the Global Commercial Communications Satellite System as follows:

* * * * *

The Governments signatory to this Agreement, Recalling the principle set forth in Resolution No. 1721 (XVI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations that communications by means of satellites should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis;

Desiring to establish a single global commercial communications satellite system as part of an improved global communications network which will provide expanded telecommunications services to all areas of the world and which will contribute to world peace and understanding;

Determined, to this end, to provide, through the most advanced technology available, for the benefit of all nations of the world, the most efficient and economical service possible consistent with the best and most equitable use of the radio spectrum;

Believing that satellite communications should be organized in such a way as to permit all States to have access to the global system and those States so wishing to invest in the system with consequent participation in the design, development, construction (including the provision of equipment), establishment, maintenance, operation and ownership of the system;

Believing that it is desirable to conclude interim arrangements providing for the establishment of a single global commercial communications satellite system at the earliest practicable date, pending the working out of definitive arrangements for the organization of such a system;

Agree as follows:

* * * * *

Growth of Membership

Membership in INTELSAT has grown steadily since its inception on August 20, 1964 as shown in Figure 1. The initial complement had grown to 19 by the end of 1964. An additional 29 countries joined in 1965 to raise the total membership to 48 by the end of that year. At the close of 1966 there were 55 members, and by the end of 1967 the total had grown to 60 nations. During 1968 membership in INTELSAT increased to 63 nations, and in the first quarter of 1969, with the addition of 5 nations, the Consortium reached its present strength of _____ nations. A list of the INTELSAT members and their ownership interest (quotas) is contained in Attachment 2.

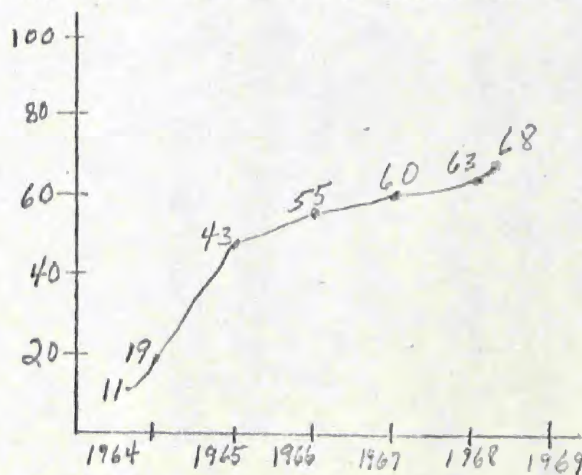


Figure 1 Membership in the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT)

The interest and active participation of so many countries in establishing a viable Global System is an indication of the promise of the new mode of communications for providing improved international telecommunications services. These countries originate or terminate 95 percent of the world's international telecommunications traffic.

Interim Communications Satellite Committee

The ICSC makes policy decisions for INTELSAT, including the pricing of units of satellite utilization; the granting of approval of earth stations to use INTELSAT satellites; and decisions relating to the award of important manufacturing and service contracts, satellite launchings and other matters necessary for the design, development, establishment, maintenance and operation of the space segment (satellites and related tracking, telemetry, and control facilities) of the Global System.

The total membership of the Committee has increased from 9 members at the end of 1964 to a total of 18 members representing 48 Signatories to the Special Agreement. The current membership of the Committee is composed of representatives of Signatories from the following countries or groups of countries:

The Arab Group:
(Representing:

Algeria
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco

Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Syria
Tunisia
United Arab Republic
Yemen)

Argentina
Asia/Pacific Group:
(Representing:

The Philippines
Ceylon
India
Indonesia

Malaysia
New Zealand
Singapore
Thailand)

Australia
Belgium/The Netherlands
Brazil
Canada
Colombia/Chile/Venezuela
Denmark/Norway/Sweden
France/Monaco

Germany
Italy/The Vatican
Japan
Mexico
Spain/Portugal
Switzerland/Austria/Liechtenstein
United Kingdom/Ireland
United States of America

Efforts Toward Definitive Arrangements

The 1964 Intergovernmental Agreement provides in Article IX that the governing body -- the ICSC -- shall render a report not later than January 1, 1969, containing the Interim Committee's recommendations concerning the Definitive Arrangements for an international global system which shall supersede the Interim Arrangements. The Definitive Arrangements are to follow the principles stated in the Preamble of the present Agreement, which incorporates the principle set forth in Resolution 1721 of the XVI United Nations General Assembly "that communications by means of satellites should be available to the nations of the world as soon as practicable on a global and non-discriminatory basis."

The 1964 Agreement also provides in Article IX(c) that:

the report of the Committee shall be considered at an international conference, at which duly designated communications entities may also participate, to be convened by the Government of the United States of America for that purpose within three months following submission of the report. The Parties to this Agreement shall seek to ensure that the definitive arrangements will be established at the earliest practicable date, with a view to their entry into force by 1st January 1970.

In October 1967, a United States Government proposal was presented to the ICSC which envisions Definitive Arrangements for INTELSAT patterned substantially on the Interim Arrangements. This proposal is structured to reflect United States policy as expressed in the President's Message to the Congress on Communications Policy of August 14, 1967.

The President again invited wide participation in INTELSAT in his remarks at Glassboro, New Jersey on June 4, 1968, as follows:

... Second: I propose that we step up our efforts to develop a global satellite communications system. The United States believes that better communications are essential to mutual understanding between nations. That is why we proposed such a system in 1963. Now, more than 60 nations, large and small, have joined. We look forward to the day when the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe will join the system...

The required Plenipotentiary Conference on Definitive Arrangements for the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium hereafter referred to as the INTELSAT Conference is being held in Washington, D. C. during 1969. Formal invitations were sent by the United States Government to the Governments of all INTELSAT member nations inviting their participation in the Conference. In addition, the United States Government sent a note to the missions of Governments which are not parties to the Agreement, but which are members of the United Nations or one or more of the specialized agencies. If such a Government has an interest in the possibility of becoming an INTELSAT member at a future time, the Government of the United States would be pleased to extend an invitation to that Government to attend the Conference in an observer status. Additionally, the Secretary Generals of the UN and the ITU were invited to be represented at the Conference in an observer capacity.

The initial session of the INTELSAT Conference was held from February 24 to March 21, 1969. It was attended by 100 nations -- 67 members and 23 observers. The comments of Mr. Harold White of Australia and Chairman of Committee III during the conference summarize the accomplishments of the first session:

"It is clear that each delegation came to the Conference to explain its views on all subjects and to hear the views of others. In the sense that all expected to be influenced by what they heard as well as to influence others by what they had to say, the Conference might best be described as a 68-nation multilateral exercise in mutual information and education.

With a gathering of this magnitude and with the multiplicity of views presented, it emerged rapidly, and probably inevitably, that delegations would wish to take stock of their positions in all respects in light of the exchanges which took place. Such a stock-taking could not take place under the pressure of Conference nor would most delegations wish it to take place without the benefit, or indeed, the obligation, of conferring in their home countries.

It is not surprising, therefore, and certainly far from disheartening, that finality in all aspects was not achieved.

Rather, there has been a necessary exposure of principles, arguments and data, a splendid foundation upon which to build soundly and therefore cautiously remembering that we are considering an international exercise of great magnitude, unique in concept, dynamic in its current activity, and tremendously important in its worldwide ramifications."

The Conference established a Preparatory Committee to meet during the inter-session period. Meetings are scheduled to begin about June 23, 1969. Attendance at these meetings is open to all member nations and to other nations wishing to attend as observers. Delegations from approximately 30 nations are expected to attend. The purpose of the Preparatory Committee is to draw up draft articles for the Definitive Arrangements which will be presented at the Conference which is scheduled to reconvene on November 18, 1969.

The current INTELSAT Conference convened less than five years after the Consortium was established. In this short time, the unique international commercial joint venture has achieved impressive progress toward meeting the objectives established in 1964. The successful accomplishments in introducing the technological

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innovations of space communications for practical uses in
international telecommunications are clearly unprecedented.

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V.

PROGRESS IN ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING THE GLOBAL
COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SYSTEM

Background

The deployment of the Global System by INTELSAT has progressed steadily since the initial operations began in June 1965. This progress reflects the substantial investments made by the members of the Consortium, based upon their anticipated use of international telecommunications.

The initial market for international satellite communications facilities consisted of requirements identified by international telecommunications carriers who desired to augment their terrestrial plant capability. In addition, in 1965 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration offered the Consortium the opportunity to furnish leased services to support the APOLLO Manned Space Program. This service requirement coupled with other important international telecommunications requirements, both government and private, provided an impetus for the early deployment of the Global System.

Typical INTELSAT facilities are illustrated in Figure 2, page . A world map depicting the INTELSAT system is shown in Figure 3, page .

Conceptual Framework of the Global System

The global system being established and operated by INTELSAT is based upon the unique features and spectacular performance characteristics of modern communications satellite technology.

Communications satellites placed in synchronous altitude equatorial (geostationary) orbit provide a unique transmission medium for all types of telecommunications services. Essentially, the synchronous altitude equatorial corridor -- when active repeater communications satellites are employed -- is virtually a 22,300 mile high ionospheric belt which can be exploited to extend the range of telecommunications capability. The fundamental attributes of this revolutionary mode of communications include an unprecedented degree of versatility and flexibility together with high capacity that can be achieved at low cost.

The deployment of the INTELSAT system is based on employing a minimum number of high performance geostationary communications satellites located in orbit to provide essentially global coverage. The specific configuration of the Global System is achieved by placing the individual satellites in a stationary position relative to the earth at longitudinal locations above the equator so as to optimize the

the coverage in (a) the Atlantic Ocean basin (b) the Pacific Ocean basin and (c) in the future, the Indian Ocean basin.

A system with this coverage and operational features extends the availability of the satellites to a maximum number of nations. Technical control of the satellites comprising the INTELSAT space segment, and positioning and monitoring of satellite status are accomplished by means of a number of earth stations comprising a system control network. All satellites after Early Bird have multiple access characteristics which enable several earth stations to use a single satellite simultaneously.

Space Segment Development

The INTELSAT system is based on an integrated systems approach in both systems design (configuration) and management. Since a few geostationary satellites can provide global coverage, the institutional arrangements of INTELSAT provide a logical method for applying an orderly integrated systems approach to achieving the objectives of establishing and operating a global commercial communications satellite system. The current configuration of the system with the present operational satellites as well as the present and planned INTELSAT III series satellites is shown in Figure 3.

THE SPACE SEGMENT

Three series of operational communication satellites have been used in the INTELSAT system to date: INTELSAT I (Early Bird), INTELSAT II, and INTELSAT III. A fourth series of satellites, INTELSAT IV, is scheduled for deployment beginning in 1971.

-- INTELSAT I (EARLY BIRD)

The first INTELSAT satellite, generally known as "Early Bird," was launched from Cape Kennedy on April 6, 1965. This satellite provided regular commercial service between North America and Western Europe from June 28, 1965 until it was phased out of service on January 18, 1969. It may be of interest that there have been no malfunctions of any of the subsystems in the satellite. No degradation of the communications repeater has been apparent although the expected reduction in solar array power has been observed.

-- INTELSAT II Series Satellites

The first successful launch and orbit of an INTELSAT II series satellite was accomplished on January 11, 1967, less than two years after the INTELSAT I launch. Two

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additional INTELSAT II satellites were successfully launched and placed into commercial service during 1967. These launches took place on March 22, 1967.

One of the INTELSAT II satellites (F-3), positioned over the Atlantic Ocean, provided commercial service between North America, Latin America, Western Europe, and Ascension and Grand Canary Islands until January____, 1969. This satellite is presently being used for NASA traffic between Andover, Maine and the Ascension and Grand Canary Islands.

The other two INTELSAT II satellites are stationed over the Pacific Ocean and have been used for commercial service between the Western United States, Hawaii, Australia, Japan, Philippines and Thailand. The on-board station-keeping fuel in F-2 is now exhausted, although the satellite is available as an in-orbit spare for limited service. The remaining INTELSAT II satellite (F-4) is presently in stand-by status but will be used to carry all NASA traffic in the Pacific region plus traffic between the U. S. mainland and Hawaii via the Brewster Flat,

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Washington earth station. This operation is expected to begin in July or August of this year after the Brewster Flat station has been upgraded in performance.

Each of the INTELSAT II satellites provides capacity for 240 two-way telephone circuits, with twice the geographical coverage of Early Bird, and multiple-access capability for simultaneous operation with more than two stations. Each has a design life of three years.

-- INTELSAT III Series Satellites

The first launch of an INTELSAT III series satellite on September 18, 1968, failed because of a defect in an electrical circuit. The launch vehicle, a Long Tank Delta, began to tumble and break up and had to be destroyed, the satellite with it, by the range safety officer at Cape Kennedy. A seven-man review team assembled by NASA determined that the most probable cause of the failure was an intermittent electrical signal in the auto-pilot system in the first stage of the vehicle.

Following this determination, a series of corrective actions was taken in the vehicles, and NASA

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released the DELTA for further launches. The September 18 failure was the first for the Thor Delta first-stage in 59 launch attempts.

The second INTELSAT III series satellite (F-2) was successfully launched from Cape Kennedy on December 18, 1968 and stationed in a synchronous orbit over the Atlantic Ocean. This satellite began commercial operation in January 1969 and is presently carrying all operational satellite traffic between North America, South America and Western Europe.

The third INTELSAT III (F-3) was successfully launched in February 5, 1969 and is positioned over the Pacific Ocean. As of February 22, 1969 all commercial satellite traffic in the Pacific Ocean area was being carried by this satellite. (As mentioned earlier, INTELSAT II (F-4) will carry some of the U. S. mainland-Hawaii traffic and all of the Pacific region NASA traffic in July or August of this year). (Subject to time change).

Three additional INTELSAT III launches are now planned during 1969. INTELSAT III (F-4) will

subject
to
change

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be positioned over the Pacific Ocean in late May (F-3 will be relocated over the Indian Ocean), F-5 will be launched in late July and stationed over the Atlantic Ocean, and F-6 is scheduled to be launched in November and will serve as an in-orbit spare.

subject
to
change

The INTELSAT III is a spin-stabilized satellite 78 inches in height and 56 inches in diameter. Its weight at liftoff, including apogee motor fuel, is approximately 640 pounds, and in orbit the weight is approximately 322 pounds.

The satellite provides approximately 1,200 two-way telephone circuits which is five times the capacity of the INTELSAT II series satellites.

-- INTELSAT IV Series Satellites

Following an evaluation of various contractors' proposals for the high-capacity, advanced, INTELSAT IV series satellites, the ICSC approved Hughes Aircraft Company as the contractor. COMSAT, as Manager for INTELSAT, awarded a contract to Hughes in October 1968, at a total cost which, with incentives, could approximate \$72 million.

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Each of the satellites will, depending on antenna configuration and area of earth to be covered, provide from 3,000 to 10,000 telephone circuits over a seven-year design lifetime. If the satellite's total capacity were used for television transmission, it could transmit 12 channels simultaneously.

The INTELSAT IV's are intended for launch beginning in 1971 when the two INTELSAT III satellites planned for the Atlantic Ocean are expected to be utilized close to design capacity.

The INTELSAT IV's are expected to come into operation in the same time frame as the fifth transatlantic cable, or TAT-5, which is being constructed between Rhode Island and Spain with a leg extending to Italy. This 720-circuit cable facility was initially opposed by COMSAT. A traffic sharing formula was set forth by the Federal Communications Commission in early 1968 with the objective of assuring that the new cable will not excessively siphon traffic from the satellite system.

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The INTELSAT IV contract with Hughes calls for four flight spacecraft and one prototype, along with associated satellite test equipment and ground equipment, all to be delivered approximately by _____.

The approximate characteristic of the satellite will be: approximately 8 feet in diameter and approximately 18 feet tall weighing approximately 2,450 pounds at liftoff and approximately 1,200 pounds in final stationary orbit.

The launch vehicle will be the Atlas Centaur.

A special feature of the INTELSAT IV will be its capability for focusing power into beams directed at heavily populated areas where communication needs are greatest, in particular between North America and Western Europe. This will be made possible by two steerable dish antennas on the satellite which can be pointed at the desired regions of the earth.

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