



Department of State

TELEGRAM

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ACTION E 15

INFO NEA 13, OIC 05, IO 13, L 03, INR 07, CIAE 00, NSA 02, DTM 02, FCC 02,
COM 08, SCI 05, SS 20, NSC 10, DODE 00, NASA 04, GPM 04, OST 01, RSR 01,
RSC 01, /116 W

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R 281035Z DEC 68
FM AMEMBASSY ANKARA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1646

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SUBJECT: INTELSAT CONFERENCE

REF: STATE CA-12699

1. DISCUSSED INTELSAT AS INSTRUCTED REFAIR WITH RAHMI GUMRUKCUOGLU, DIRECTOR GENERAL FONMIN DEPT INTERNATIONAL ECON ORGANIZATIONS, WHO TOOK NOTE BUT HAD NO REPEAT NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT. WE AGREED TALK FURTHER AFTER HE HAD OPPORTUNITY CONSULT OTHER INTERESTED GOT AGENCIES.

2. ALTHOUGH GUMRUKCUOGLU NORMAL FIRST POINT CONTACT SUCH SUBJECTS WE SUSPECT MIN COMMUNICATIONS WILL CARRY MAIN BURDEN ANY GOT PARTICIPATION INTELSAT CONFERENCE. WE WILL ACCORDINGLY FOLLOW UP INFORMALLY THERE AND REPORT ANY SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS. KOMER

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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ACTION E 15

INFO EUR 15, OIC 05, NSA 02, CIAE 00, DODE 00, GPM 04, H 02, INR 07, L 03,
NSC 10, P 04, RSC 01, SP 02, SS 20, USIA 12, CCO 00, DTM 02, FCC 02,
OC 06, RSR 01, NIC 01, /114 W

124649

R 271236Z DEC 68
FM AMEMBASSY BELGRADE
TO SECSTATE WASHDC. 0000

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE BELGRADE 5314

SUBJECT: INTELSAT

REF: CA 12352

IN ANSWER TO EMBASSY INQUIRY YUGOSLAV PTT HAS INDICATED STRONG INTEREST IN FEBRUARY 1969 CONFERENCE ON PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTELSAT AND DESIRE TO BE REPRESENTED AS OBSERVERS. FOREIGN OFFICE CONFIRMS GOY DESIRE TO BE REPRESENTED AS OBSERVER BY PTT AND STATES THAT THE YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH DEPARTMENT FOR THIS PURPOSE.

DECON 12/69. ELBRICK

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9 AIRGRAM

TEL 6

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A-1701

NO.

UNCLASSIFIED

RECEIVED HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

INFO : Bombay, Calcutta, Madras

DEC 10 7 11 AM 1968

ARMY ANALYSIS BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy New Delhi

DATE: December 12, 1968

SUBJECT: 1969 Conference on Permanent Arrangements for INTELSTAT

REF : CA 12352, Nov. 25, 1968

The reporting officer has informed the relevant working level officials in the ministries of External Affairs and Communications of the USG invitation to the Government of India to attend the subject conference. The officials concerned were also informed of the decision to invite certain non-members to attend the Conference and the basis for that decision as explained in the referenced instruction. Copies of the texts of the circular notes were given to officials of both ministries.

The Ministry of External Affairs has expressed an interest in learning which invitees, not members of INTELSTAT, accept the USG invitation to attend the Conference.

Action Requested: That the Department inform the Embassy (in, say, late January) which non-members are expected to attend the Conference.

BOWLES

MCM

FORM 4-62 DS-323

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Drafted by:

PE/IN: DWBom:ch:12-12-68

Contents and Classification Approved by:

PE/IN: MGTiger 12/17

Clearances:

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ATGRAM

TEL 6

Collection as Filed in

Decentralized Flow.

FILE DESIGNATION

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04-12595

HANDLING INDICATOR

No.

-70 : CIRCULAR (See addressees below)

INFO: USUN NEW YORK, US Mission GENEVA, ABIDJAN,
ASUNCION, GUATEMALA, KINGSTON, MANAGUA, QUITO,
and SAIGON

DEC 16 10 42 AM '68

FROM : Department of State

DATE: _____

SUBJECT : INTELSAT Conference Organization.

REF : CA-12352, November 25, 1968

1. This airgram is being sent for action to posts in INTELSAT member countries and for information to the capitals of countries which have taken preliminary steps toward joining INTELSAT, plus New York and Geneva as the seats of observer organizations (UN and ITU).

2. A circular note was sent to the representatives in Washington of member countries on December 16, 1968 transmitting three conference documents, which are the provisional agenda, provisional rules of procedure, and a memorandum with general information on the arrangements for the Conference. These documents are being distributed to action addressee posts with a separate airgram. Information addressees will receive the documents under separate cover.

3. The provisional rules of procedure provide for election of a conference chairman and four vice chairmen, and for a Steering Committee, a Credentials Committee, an Editorial Committee, and such other committees and working groups as the Conference may deem necessary. The Steering Committee would be composed of the Conference Chairman, the four Vice Chairmen, and the Chairman of each Committee.

4. In the absence of some unusual circumstance suggesting another candidate, it is usual for the head of the host country's delegation to be elected

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E/70:WOM/10.50 *John*

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5/20: FRI = 2/20/27

chairman of an international conference. We know of no sentiment for some other choice, and, accordingly, the U.S. is willing to make the head of the U.S. Delegation available for this purpose. (The President announced the appointment of Leonard H. Marks, formerly Director of the USIA, as head of the U.S. Delegation, with the personal rank of Ambassador.)

5. In suggesting four Vice Chairmen, we had in mind that they would be selected from four areas, Africa (or perhaps Africa and the Near East), the Americas, Asia and Oceania, and Europe. In addition to meeting protocol requirements, this would provide some degree of area representation on the Steering Committee proposed in the provisional rules of procedure. We hope other members will give some thought to possible nominees for vice chairmen from their areas with a view to fairly widespread agreement before the Conference opens.

6. On the question of committees for the substantive work of the Conference, we have worked out a suggested committee structure, which is enclosed. We would expect that the bulk of the work of the Conference would not be done in plenary sessions, but in committees. The proposed Committees I and II would be committees of the whole, i.e. open to participation by any delegation, and the composition of the subcommittees presumably would be determined by the Committees. The Credentials Committee and the Editorial Committee presumably would be small, and the composition of the Steering Committee would be established in the rules of procedure.

7. Action Requested: The action addressee posts are requested to give the host government the enclosed suggested committee structure. Unless they see objection, posts should also make known the U.S. views regarding the committee structure set forth in paragraph 6 above and on conference officers in paragraphs 4 and 5 above. We would welcome any comments. We would also welcome any information host government officials may be able to give regarding the anticipated make-up of their delegations to the Conference. The proposed committee structure, with any appropriate revision, will be circulated later as a Conference Document.

Enclosure:

ROCK

Suggested committee structure.

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LIST OF ADDRESSEES:

TO: ADDIS ABABA, USINT ALGIERS, AMMAN, ANKARA, ATHENS, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BERN, BOGOTA, BONN, BRUSSELS, BUENOS AIRES, USINT CAIRO, CANBERRA, CARACAS, COLOMBO, COPENHAGEN, DAR ES SALAAM, DUBLIN, DJAKARTA, JIDDA, KAMPALA, KARACHI, USINT KHARTOUM, KUALA LUMPUR, KUWAIT, LAGOS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, NAIROBI, NEW DELHI, OSLO, OTTAWA, PANAMA, PARIS, PRETORIA, RABAT, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME (also for SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, VATICAN CITY and YEMEN), SANTIAGO, SEOUL, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, TAIPEI, TEHRAN, TEL AVIV, THE HAGUE, TOKYO, TRIPOLI, TUNIS, VIENNA, WELLINGTON, ZURICH (for LIECHTENSTEIN), NICE (for MONACO.

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Enclosure

INTELSAT Conference

Suggested Committee Structure

Steering Committee

Credentials Committee

Editorial Committee

Committee I (Structure and Functions)

Subcommittee A (Membership, Scope of Services,
and Organizational Structure (including
major organs, their functions, and
voting))

Subcommittee B (Legal and Procedural Questions
(including definitions, legal status,
entry into force, duration, amendment,
withdrawal, settlement of disputes))

Committee II (Operational Arrangements)

Subcommittee A (Financial Arrangements)

Subcommittee B (Management Arrangements (including
procurement policy, inventions and data,
technical and operational matters))

AIRGRAM

TEL 6

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FILE DESIGNATION

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CA-12775

NO.

TO :ALL AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC POSTS
USUN NEW YORK
US Mission GENEVA

FROM :Department of State

DATE:

SUBJECT :INTELSAT Conference.

REF :CA-12352, November 25, 1968

Dec 19 1 05 PM '68

SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION

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Summary: The United States has invited the members of the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) to a conference in Washington February 24 - March 21, 1969 to negotiate definitive arrangements for the organization. This message reports the status of preparatory work for the Conference and sets forth anticipated issues and U.S. positions on these issues. It is intended as background material for the addressee missions in connection with any discussion of the Conference with host governments and, in some cases, possible visits by representatives sent from Washington.

1. This airgram is being sent to diplomatic posts in countries which are not INTELSAT members, as well as in member countries, since non-member countries are eligible to be invited to the Conference, upon request, as observers. Seven non-member countries, Ecuador, Guatemala, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Viet Nam, have applied for quotas in INTELSAT, had quotas approved by the INTELSAT Interim Committee, and could join INTELSAT prior to the Conference by depositing instruments of accession. Any country which should do so would, of course, be invited to the Conference as a full (voting) participant.

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FORM 10-85 D5-223

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| E/TD:Wmiller:sp | 12/11/68 | 5461 | E/TT:Frank E. Loy |

Clearance:

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|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Ambassador Marks | ARA/ECP-Miss Goldstein | NEA-Mr. Procht |
| AF/AFI-Mr. Drew | EA-Mr. Welch | EUR/RPE-Mr. Blaney |
| IO/OTC-Mr. Barrett | FCC-Mr. Pagan | |

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2. INTELSAT currently operates under interim arrangements consisting of an intergovernmental agreement of August 20, 1964 and a "Special Agreement" of the same date signed by certain governments and telecommunications entities designated by governments. There is also a Supplementary Agreement on Arbitration among the signatories to the Special Agreement (TIAS 5646).

3. Article IX of the intergovernmental agreement calls on the governing body of INTELSAT, the Interim Communications Satellite Committee, to make a report to the governments parties to the agreement not later than January 1, 1969 containing its recommendations concerning definitive arrangements for a global system to supersede the interim arrangements. The Interim Committee (ICSC) has been considering and preparing its report over a period of time and is expected to complete the report at its meeting this month. The report, pursuant to Article IX, will be "fully representative of all shades of opinion", recording the degree of support given by members of the Committee for alternative proposals on various aspects of the definitive arrangements.

4. The U.S. position on the definitive arrangements was given to the Committee in October 1967 in a document numbered ICSC-28-40, copies of which were sent to addressee posts in countries which were then members of INTELSAT with CA-2813 of October 11, 1967. Copies are being sent now (under separate cover) to posts in member countries which did not receive CA-2813. It has since been supplemented or revised on four points:

- (a) A paper was sent to the ICSC elaborating our concept of investment proportionate to use (Section III C of ICSC-28-40).
- (b) A paper was sent to the ICSC proposing that any five members of the organization, regardless of the size of their shares, should be entitled as a group to representation on the governing body. (This modifies Section IV B of ICSC-28-40).
- (c) At the November meeting of the ICSC we supported membership in ITU as a condition of membership in the organization. We had previously advocated an organization open to "all nations" (Section II C of ICSC-28-40) but decided to accept the evident majority view.

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- (d) Based upon ICSC practice since 1966 with regard to new members who have no appreciable near term traffic potential, we have suggested that the minimum investment share for members not using the system be .05% rather than the .025% suggested in ICSC-28-40.

Otherwise the U.S. position remains substantially as set forth in ICSC-28-40, although it has been elaborated and clarified in some respects in the course of ICSC consideration.

5. A number of areas of the prospective content of the definitive arrangements and other questions which we see as potentially significant issues at the Conference are set forth in Enclosure 1 to this airgram. Posts are not asked to take any action on the basis of this airgram, but may draw on this material for use in any discussions of the Conference with host governments. Posts are requested to report any views made known by officials of host governments, particularly regarding issues or problems which may concern them.
6. Leonard H. Marks, recently Director of USIA, has been named as head of the U.S. Delegation to the INTELSTAT Conference, with the personal rank of Ambassador. Ambassador Marks is heading the U.S. preparatory work for the Conference, assisted by representatives of the Department of State, the Director of Telecommunications Management (Executive Office of the President), the Federal Communications Commission, and the Communications Satellite Corporation (ComSat). The preparatory group is currently considering plans for visits by U.S. representatives to INTELSTAT member countries in several areas. These visits probably would take place in January and would be for the purpose of exchanging views with member countries on issues involved in the Conference. Posts concerned will be informed and asked to arrange appropriate appointments as soon as itineraries are developed.
7. Enclosure 2 sets forth for the information of the addressees the current membership of the ICSC and the persons attending the December 1968 meeting. Member countries not mentioned in the list are not represented on the Committee.
8. U.S. proposals on the working structure and officers of the Conference have been sent forward to posts in INTELSTAT member countries by separate airgram.

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9. The position of the European Satellite Telecommunications Conference (CETS), comprising 16 west European members, reported in London's A-4864 of October 30, is being pouched to those CETS posts not on original distribution.

RUSK

Enclosures:

1. INTELSAT Conference Issues.
2. ICSC List of Representatives, December 1968.

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INTELSAT Conference Issues1. Participation in the Conference

The U.S., as the Conference host, proposed tentatively to invite only members as full participants, but to inform non-members which are members of the UN or its Specialized Agencies so that those which might be interested in attending because of a serious interest in the possibility of joining INTELSAT could be invited as observers (CA-11051, September 23). The overwhelming majority of member countries which responded concurred in this proposal and the U.S., accordingly, has issued invitations and informed non-members on this basis (CA-12352, November 25).

We believe there may be some criticism of the decision with respect to non-members from both sides, particularly from a few countries which would have preferred to invite non-members as observers without waiting for them to indicate that they want to attend. In answer to any such comment, it may be indicated that (a) the consensus of member countries favored a middle position such as we have taken and (b) interested non-members will be invited to attend as observers if they indicate they wish to be invited. In connection with the latter point, we do not contemplate any test of "serious interest", such as asking for an affirmation of the non-member's interest in the possibility of joining INTELSAT, before an invitation will be issued.

2. Rules of Procedure

Provisional rules of procedure are being circulated to member governments and are being sent to the posts concerned with a separate airgram. These rules, which of course are subject to approval by the Conference, would include usual voting procedures, a simple majority of those voting for or against on procedural matters and two-thirds on substantive matters, and two-thirds of the members eligible to vote for final approval of texts. They would permit observers to speak and submit papers at the invitation of the chairman, but not to vote. We do not know what, if any, issues concerning these rules may arise. Possibly the most significant question relates to the bearing of the rules of procedure on the question of bringing the new arrangements into effect (see below).

3. Bringing the New Agreements into Effect

While the Interim Agreements provide for a conference to consider definitive arrangements, they make no provision as to how the new arrangements should be brought into effect, replacing the old. Unanimous agreement of course would answer the problem, but a requirement for unanimity would empower any single dissident to block agreement or to exercise undue influence on the content of the arrangements. We hope to meet this problem through (a) voting rules which call for a large majority, (b) efforts to meet dissenting views as much as this can be done, (c) decisions by consensus where possible and by large majorities where consensus is not possible, and (d) the assurance of liquidation on reasonable conditions of the interest of any present member electing not to participate in the new arrangements. (Liquidation provisions could be agreed in principle by the Conference, with details left to the organization's governing board or between the governing board and the member opting out. Equitable conditions should not be a difficult accounting problem.)

4. Nature and Structure of the Organization

There is now general agreement that the organization should continue to operate on the basis of a single global system as opposed to a federation of relatively independent regional systems. As far as we know, only France has encouraged considering alternatives to the global concept, and the other European member countries have now taken a position in favor of it. There is also general agreement on an organization with three major constituent bodies, an assembly of member governments or telecommunication entities, a governing body with a decision-making role similar to that of the Interim Committee, and a management body. There are, however, significant differences in views as to the make-up and functions of these bodies.

The U.S. proposed an Assembly of Members, with limited responsibilities, which would have an annual meeting, somewhat on the order of an annual stockholders' meeting. Under the U.S. concept, the Governing Body would be the executive body of the organization, with the power to make all or almost all important decisions. As under the Interim Arrangements, a single entity would be designated as Manager, specifically ComSat, but with international participation.

Organizational differences which other countries have proposed are (i) a four tier structure with a conference of governments and an assembly of members signatory to the anticipated operating agreement (which would replace the present Special Agreement) (Australia) and (ii) inclusion of an international secretariat to perform the role of manager (in place of ComSat) with the possibility that some functions might be performed under contracts let by the secretariat (to ComSat or other competent bodies) (CETS).

We have not made clear whether the Assembly would be made up of governments or signatories of the operating agreement or both. Its composition must be appropriate to its functions and we believe many of its functions will be the responsibility of signatories to the operating agreement, whether these are governments or telecommunications entities. It follows, therefore, that the Assembly should be open to such entities. Whether it needs also to be open to governments which are not signatories of the operating agreement is less clear. If it has a role in amending the intergovernmental agreement, then governments should be represented, but if this is the only governmental function it might be handled by another procedure. We would welcome the views of other members on the composition of the proposed Assembly.

There appears to be general agreement that the proposed Governing Body would take over the ICSC's decision-making powers. It would supervise development, establishment and operation of the space segment of the global system.

An unresolved issue is voting arrangements in the Governing Body. There is general agreement that voting should be related to investment, as the U.S. has proposed, and that important decisions should require a weighted two-thirds vote, as they do under the Interim Agreements. We have also proposed as a modification of the investment-voting power principle that no member should have more than 50% of the vote. (At present the U.S. vote comprises about 53% of the total. On the basis of present projections, it is expected to be less than 50% within a few years.) However, there is widespread feeling among other members of the organization that no member alone should have the veto power that this formula would give the U.S. The European countries have said no two or three members should have a veto power.

We do not rule out the possibility of some concession to meet this viewpoint, but we are not inclined to make

concessions at this time. What formulation might resolve the issue is not clear. It is clear, however, that it would be more in our interest to retain the investment-voting power relationship with a specific qualification against veto than to revise the voting power of large investors downward, since the latter approach would reduce our affirmative as well as our negative voting strength.

The U.S. proposed an Assembly of Members largely in order to give members which are not represented on the Interim Committee more of a sense of participation in the organization. (The Interim Committee represents only 48 of the 63 members.) Our proposal to permit any five members to have a representative on the Governing Body regardless of the cumulative size of their investment was intended for the same purpose.

An organizational question that has not yet emerged as a clear issue is whether the organization needs to have a legal personality and, if so, how this should be acquired. The Europeans say that it should have a legal personality in order to contract in its own right and to obtain appropriate privileges and immunities. We are not satisfied that a legal personality for the organization is needed for these purposes, but are studying the matter and maintain an open mind on the issues that may be involved.

5. The Manager

As noted above, we have proposed that ComSat continue as Manager, but with international participation through use of foreign staff. Rightly or wrongly, most of our partners probably will oppose continuation indefinitely of the U.S. participant as Manager. They argue conflict of interest, real or potential, and some of them clearly have strong political objections. At the same time there is general recognition that ComSat is the only body competent to manage the affairs of the organization in the period immediately ahead. Consequently, if there is to be a change, there will still have to be a transition period.

FYI We do not know how this problem will be handled ultimately. We are considering the possibility of arrangements to turn over administrative and financial responsibilities to an international secretariat, with ComSat performing technical and operational functions under contract. END FYI

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Enclosure 1

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6. Functional Competence of the Organization

The U.S. has proposed that INTELSAT should be authorized to provide not only "traditional" telecommunication services, including telegraph, telephone, telex, and TV relay, but also other types of "specialized" services that can be provided by satellite. Aeronautical communications would be an example of specialized services. Our position is that INTELSAT should be a developer and supplier of facilities and it should have the authority to provide any kind of satellite communication service that anyone wants. We feel that barring INTELSAT from being able to offer relay facilities to meet various requirements could be detrimental to the interests of both INTELSAT and the end users, since it cannot be predetermined what future services will be needed and how they can best be provided. This of course does not mean that INTELSAT must be the exclusive supplier of specialized services.

The Europeans say INTELSAT should not be allowed to provide services other than traditional point-to-point telecommunications without amendment of the definitive arrangements. Their view derives from the P&T orientation of their participants in the organization, abetted, perhaps, by some elements of opposition to a strong INTELSAT.

7. Regional Systems

The question here is whether satellites owned by members for regional traditional international telecommunications outside INTELSAT should be permitted and under what circumstances. If it is assumed that there may be such separate regional systems involving members, then what tests of acceptability should there be and what should be INTELSAT's role in determining acceptability?

The U.S. has not favored any regional international system. We doubt that there is any telecommunications justification, or any major economic justification other than the advantages to the aerospace industry of the area concerned which a regional system implies. There has been a good deal of support in Europe, however, for a European regional system, both for broad political reasons and as a means of encouraging the European aerospace industry. The Europeans in the CETS resolution of November 1968 proposed that the term "regional"

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refer to "a geographically compact group of countries linked together by cultural or economic ties". (France reserved on this definition, evidently objecting to the "geographically compact" concept.) ComSat stated in the ICSC that if there is to be a regional system, the CETS definition would be acceptable to ComSat.

The U.S. position on regional satellites was stated in general terms in August 1967 by President Johnson, who said that if a regional system is to carry international traffic "adequate provisions must be made so that any international traffic which is diverted will not jeopardize the economic efficiency of the INTELSAT system or limit its extension to developing countries."

We would favor giving the INTELSAT Governing Body a role in determining whether a planned system would be compatible with INTELSAT.

FYI If we accept the concept of a European regional system under the definitive arrangements, we would like to do so in a way that would not encourage proliferation of regional systems. In deciding its position on any specific proposal for a European regional system, the U.S. would take into consideration the extent to which it might further the U.S. policy objective of a unified Europe. END FYI

8. Criteria for Investment

The U.S. has proposed investment related to use of the system, subject to periodical adjustments, except a minimum share of 0.05% in cases where a member has no immediate or foreseeable near-term use planned. There appears to be general agreement on these concepts, though details have not yet been fully discussed and it is not clear whether serious differences will arise.

9. Procurement Policy

The INTELSAT Interim Agreements set forth two principles for procurement, first, the normal business criteria of price, quality and timely performance; second, when tenders are "comparable" in these terms, distribution of contracts so that work will be distributed in approximate proportion to quotas. These criteria are contradictory, unless the second is clearly subordinated (as we think it should be); contracts cannot be cheapest and best and also distributed on a predetermined basis. In any case, price aside, it would not be possible to distribute work proportionately among 63 countries, some of which have nothing like an aerospace industry.

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INTELSAT's major contracts to date have all gone to U.S. firms. This follows price, quality and delivery criteria and results from the fact that the U.S. aerospace industry is ahead of the rest of the world's. However, the INTELSAT III and IV satellite series contracts include very substantial subcontracting abroad (Europe and Japan), the foreign share of the recent INTELSAT IV contract amounting to \$19.4 million or some 30-35%. This subcontracting abroad has substantially increased procurement costs.

The Europeans, on behalf of their industry, want to put more stress on the distribution of work. Others of our INTELSAT partners, however, are opposed to paying the extra costs this involves.

10. Data and Inventions

There has been an argument in the Interim Committee as to the conditions INTELSAT should require in its satellite construction contracts with respect to patents and data developed by the contractors, i.e. for what uses they should be available and on what terms. However, the only real steam behind the various positions has derived from implications of the French and other European positions on satellite systems outside INTELSAT. The U.S. takes the position that the provisions on this subject in the definitive arrangements should be limited to a statement of policy, with details of implementation left to the Governing Body. Our proposed policy would include royalty free use for other INTELSAT space segment purposes and the possibility of payments to INTELSAT under fair and reasonable licensing arrangements for other uses as may be determined by the Governing Body.

11. The Fear of Cultural Subversion

Concern has been expressed in several European countries that the INTELSAT system, heavily influenced by the U.S., may become an instrument for flooding receiving countries with unwanted television programs, broadcast direct by satellite. We do not think this issue need complicate the February Conference. The UN Outer Space Committee has appointed a working group to study the technical, legal and other aspects of the question, and we believe the matter should be left to this group.

12. Membership and Access

We have conceived of INTELSAT as a universal organization. The Interim Agreement, however, provides for membership in

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Page 8

the ITU as a condition of membership. In discussion of the definitive arrangements we advocated eligibility of "all nations", and informed the Interim Committee that we meant by this unrestricted membership, dropping the ITU condition. When it became apparent, however, that a majority of our partners favored retaining a provision for ITU membership as a condition of INTELSAT membership, we agreed to accept this position. While there may be some argument about this during the Conference, the U.S. probably will not have to become actively involved.

There also could be an issue as to whether non-members should have direct access to the system. This probably is a purely political question and not a practical issue, but it nevertheless could generate some heat in view of the desire of many members to avoid making INTELSAT appear closed to non-members. While the U.S. has not taken any firm position, we probably would accept the concept of direct access for non-members provided the financial conditions would be such as not to give non-members a financial advantage over members.

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Enclosure 2
ICSC-36-1E W/12/68
4 December 1968

Interim Communications Satellite Committee
THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING - LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES
Beginning 2 December 1968

| <u>COUNTRY</u> | <u>MAILING ADDRESS</u> | <u>WASHINGTON ADDRESS</u> |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| <u>ARAB GROUP</u> | (Algeria/Iraq/Jordan/Kuwait/Lebanon/Libya/Morocco/ Saudi Arabia/Sudan/Syria/Tunisia/UAR/Yemen) | |
| A. Bairi * | Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications 4, boulevard Salah Bouakouir Algiers, Algeria | Melbourne House |
| <u>ARGENTINA</u> | | |
| Mr. C. Killian ** | Secretaría de Comunicaciones Sarmiento 151 Buenos Aires, Argentina | Harrington |

* Duly Accredited Representative
** Duly Accredited Alternate
*** Assistant

| <u>COUNTRY</u> | <u>MAILING</u> | <u>ADDRESS</u> |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| <u>ASIA/PACIFIC GROUP</u> | (Philippine/India/Thailand/Malaysia/Singapore/ Indonesia w Zealand/Ceylon) | |
| K.M. Balchandani * | Overseas Communications Service I.A. Building Churchgate, Bombay - 1, India | Windsor Park |
| M. Leeviraphan *** | Embassy of Thailand 2300 Kalorama Road, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008 | |
| K. Sahdev *** | Embassy of India 2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008 | |
| <u>AUSTRALIA</u> | | |
| C. Vahtrick ** | Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) Box 7000, GPO Sydney, N.S.W., Australia | Anthony House |
| E.C. Harcourt ** | Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) Box 7000, GPO Sydney, N.S.W., Australia | Anthony House |

* Duly Accredited Representative

** Duly Accredited Alternate

*** Assistant

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P.F. Moore

Australian Post Office
Communications House
199 William Street
Melbourne, Vic. 3000
Australia

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BELGIUM/NETHERLANDS

A. Vancoillie
*

Régie Belge des T.T.
42, rue des Palais
Brussels 3, Belgium

Washington

F. Maarleveld
**

Netherlands PTT Headquarters
Beatrixlaan 16
The Hague, The Netherlands

Presidential

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C.A.B. Coelho
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Statler Hilton

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950 L'Enfant Plaza South, S.W.
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| <u>COUNTRY</u> | <u>MAILING ADDRESS</u> | <u>WASHINGTON ADDRESS</u> |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| <u>FRANCE (Cont'd)</u> | | |
| F. Latapie *** | French Scientific Mission 2011 I Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 | |
| <u>GERMANY</u> | | |
| B.A. Seidel * | Bundesministerium für das Post und Fernmeldewesen Adenauerallee 81 53 Bonn, Germany | Anthony House |
| G. Brunner ** | German Foreign Office Adenauerallee 101 Bonn, Germany | Anthony House |
| <u>ITALY/VATICAN CITY</u> | | |
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| A. Caruso *** | Società Telespazio Via del Babuino 51 Rome, Italy 00187 | Roger Smith |

* Duly Accredited Representative
** Duly Accredited Alternate
*** Assistant

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J. Kimura
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N. Ohyama

KDD Liaison Office
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MEXICO

C. Núñez A.
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Avenida Universidad y Xola
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COUNTRY

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ADDRESS

SPAIN/PORTUGAL

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 Washington, D.C. 20009

F. Perez-Martin Compañía Telefónica de España Washington
** Avenida José Antonio 28
 Planta 12
 Madrid, Spain

SWITZERLAND/AUSTRIA/LIECHTENSTEIN

R.O. Steiner Embassy of Switzerland
* 2900 Cathedral Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20008

E. Andres Embassy of Switzerland
*** 2900 Cathedral Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20008

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** Alder House
 1, Aldersgate Street
 London, E.C.1, England

W. G. Geddes General Post Office Washington
*** Alder House
 1, Aldersgate Street
 London, E.C.1, England

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UNITED STATES

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| J.A. Johnson * | Communications Satellite Corporation 950 L'Enfant Plaza South, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20024 | |
|-------------------|---|--|

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| R.R. Colino ** | Communications Satellite Corporation European Office 32, rue de Malatrex Geneva, Switzerland | |
|-------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| R.W. Kinzie *** | Communications Satellite Corporation 950 L'Enfant Plaza South, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20024 | |
|--------------------|---|--|

INTERIM COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE COMMITTEE

| | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| R. Renfield | 950 L'Enfant Plaza South, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20024 | |
|-------------|--|--|

* Duly Accredited Representative
** Duly Accredited Alternate
*** Assistant



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DRAFTED BY: E/TD:WK MILLER

APPROVED BY: E/TD:WK MILLER

E/TT:MR. LOY

AMB LEONARD MARKS (SUBS)

NEA:MR. PRECHT

EA:MR. WELCH

S/S-EX:MR. BOUDREAU

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AMEMBASSY RAWALPINDI
AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE
AMEMBASSY TOKYO

UNCLAS STATE 292275

SUBJ: INTELSAT CONFERENCE

REF: CA-12352; CA-12775.

1. AMBASSADOR LEONARD MARKS, CHAIRMAN, USDEL INTELSAT CONFERENCE, HAS ASKED WILLIAM K. MILLER, DIRECTOR OF DEPT'S OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS, ACCOMPANIED BY LUCIUS D. BATTLE, VICE PRESIDENT, COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION, AND RICHARD MIZRACK, COMSAT, TO VISIT SEVERAL INTELSAT MEMBER ASIAN COUNTRIES IN JANUARY TO EXCHANGE VIEWS WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS ON CONF ISSUES. MILLER IS EXPECTED TO BE AN ALTERNATE US REP AT CONF.

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MON. JAN 27 LV NEW DELHI 0515 PA 1
AR KARACHI 0630
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AR KARACHI 1850
THURS. JAN 30 LV KARACHI 0715 PA 1
AR BEIRUT 1045
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AR NEW YORK (MILLER ONLY) 2010

3. ADDRESSEES (EXCEPT ISTANBUL) ARE REQUESTED TO MAKE AND REPORT TO DEPT (A) APPOINTMENTS FOR MILLER, BATTLE AND MIZRACK TO SEE APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS AND (B) HOTEL RESERVATIONS (THREE SINGLES). WOULD LIKE TO STAY AT ROOSEVELT HOUSE NEW DELHI IF AVAILABLE. OFFICIALS NORMALLY WILL BE IN FOREIGN MINISTRY AND MINISTRY OR OTHER ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUT NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED THESE MINISTRIES. HEAD OR PROBABLE HEAD OF CONF DELEGATION SHOULD BE INCLUDED WHERE KNOWN. IN TOKYO SUGGEST ALSO KDD.

4. MILLER, BATTLE AND MIZRACK WOULD LIKE TO CALL ON CHIEF OF MISSION WHERE CONVENIENT AND MEET WITH APPROPRIATE EMB PERSONNEL BEFORE APPOINTMENTS. EMBOFF SHOULD ACCOMPANY ON CALLS.

5. FOR ISTANBUL: BATTLE AND MIZRACK ARRIVING PA 1 FRIDAY JAN 31. WOULD APPRECIATE HOTEL RESERVATIONS (TWO SINGLES) FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS. RUSK

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HANDLING INDICATOR UNCLASSIFIED
NO. CA-12352

TO: CIRCULAR (See addressees below)

FROM: Department of State

DATE:

SUBJECT: 1969 Conference on Permanent Arrangements for INTELSTAT

REF: CA-11051, September 23, 1968

Nov 25 3 45 PM '68

1. The Department has invited INTELSTAT member countries to the subject Conference convening February 24, 1969, through a circular note to appropriate diplomatic missions in Washington (copy enclosed). Individual notes were sent for certain countries through Missions maintaining interest sections for Governments with which we do not have diplomatic relations.

2. The reference airgram requested posts in the capitals of INTELSTAT member countries to advise the host government of certain tentative USG views concerning the INTELSTAT Conference as set forth in the airgram. These included the view that the USG should notify non-members which are members of the UN and its Specialized Agencies of the Conference in such a way that if non-members express an interest in attending the Conference because they have a serious interest in the possibility of becoming INTELSTAT members at a future time, they would be invited. It was anticipated, however, that they would not vote at the Conference. The reactions of member countries were solicited.

3. The overwhelming majority of member countries which responded concurred in the tentative U.S. position, i.e. that non-members expressing an interest should be invited to attend, but as observers, without vote. (A very small number of

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countries favored permitting non-member countries to attend as full participants, i.e. with a vote, and one or two countries favored not inviting them at all.) In view of this consensus, the USG decided to inform non-member countries which are members of the UN and its Specialized Agencies of the Conference on the basis indicated. This has been done through a circular note to the missions of these countries in Washington (copy enclosed), with special routing where required.

4. ACTION REQUESTED: Group A addressees except Geneva and New York are requested to inform the host government of the substance of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above and 5 below. Copies of either or both of the Department's circular notes (enclosures to this airgram) may be provided at the posts' discretion.

5. Geneva is requested to extend an invitation to the ITU, by appropriate communication to the Secretary General, to be represented at the Conference in an observer capacity. New York is requested to extend a similar invitation by appropriate means to the UN Secretariat.

RUSK

Enclosures:

1. Circular note to INTELSAT member missions.
2. Circular note to other missions.

LIST OF ADDRESSEES:

TO: Group A :

ADDIS ABABA, USINT ALGIERS, AMMAN, ANKARA, ATHENS, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BERN, BOGOTA, BONN, BRUSSELS, BUENOS AIRES, USINT CAIRO, CANBERRA, CARACAS, COLOMBO, COPENHAGEN, DAR ES SALAAM, DUBLIN, DJAKARTA, JIDDA, KAMPALA, KARACHI, USINT KHARTOUM, KUALA LUMPUR, KUWAIT, LAGOS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, NAIROBI, NEW DELHI, OSLO, OTTAWA, PANAMA, PARIS, PRETORIA, RABAT, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME (also for SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, VATICAN CITY and YEMEN), SANTIAGO, SEOUL, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, TAIPEI, TEHRAN, TEL AVIV, THE HAGUE, TOKYO, TRIPOLI, TUNIS, VIENNA, WELLINGTON, ZURICH (for LIECHTENSTEIN), NICE (for MONACO), USUN NEW YORK, US MISSION GENEVA.

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TO: Group B:

ABIDJAN, ACCRA, ADEN, ASUNCION, BAMAKO, BANGUI, BATHURST, BELGRADE, BLANTYRE, BRIDGETOWN, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUJUMBURA, CONAKRY, COTONOU, DAKAR, FORT LAMY, FREETOWN, GABERONES, GEORGETOWN, GUATEMALA, HELSINKI, KABUL, KATHMANDU, KIGALI, KINGSTON, KINSHASA, LA PAZ, LIBREVILLE, LOME, LUSAKA, LUXEMBOURG, MANAGUA, MASERU, MBABANE, MOGADISCIO, MONROVIA, MONTEVIDEO, MOSCOW, NIAMEY, NICOSIA, OUAGADOUGOU, PORT-AU-PRINCE, PORT LOUIS, PORT-OF-SPAIN, PRAGUE, QUITO, RANGOON, REYKJAVIK, SAIGON, SAN JOSE, SAN SALVADOR, SANTO DOMINGO, SOFIA, TANANARIVE, TEGUCIGALPA, VALLETTA, VIENTIANE, WARSAW, YAOUNDE, ZOMBA, BONN (for REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)), COLOMBO (for MALDIVE ISLANDS), CANBERRA (for CAMBODIA), FLORENCE (for SAN MARINO), MADRID (for MAURITANIA).

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Enclosure 1

Circular note to INTELSAT member missions:

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission whose Governments are indicated on the enclosed list and has the honor to inform them that, pursuant to Article IX of the Agreement Establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System, concluded at Washington, August 20, 1964, the Government of the United States extends an invitation to these Governments to be represented at a Plenipotentiary Conference to Establish Definitive Arrangements for the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium to be convened at Washington on February 24, 1969.

Article IX of the Agreement provides that duly designated communications entities also may participate. An invitation is therefore extended also to such entities to be represented at the Conference. In such cases the Government and the entity should be represented by a single delegation.

The purpose of the Conference is to consider the report and recommendations of the Interim Communications Satellite Committee concerning the definitive arrangements for an international global commercial communications satellite system. The closing session of the Conference would be for the formal signing of the agreements to be prepared by the Conference. Those Governments expecting to sign the agreements are requested to provide full powers for a specific individual or individuals to sign.

If an agreement is to be signed in the name of a designated communications entity, public or private, the Government concerned should formally designate that entity by means of a diplomatic note addressed to the Secretary of State or, if it should wish to do so, by a certificate. The individual or individuals signing for a designated entity will be required to deposit evidence of authority to sign. Such evidence may be in the form of a certificate executed by the Government that designates the entity, or by the entity itself, stating that a specific individual or individuals have been duly authorized to sign for the entity.

The Provisional Agenda of the Conference, Provisional Rules of Procedure, and a document containing General Information will be provided later.

Enclosure:

List.

Department of State,
Washington, November 20, 1968.

Enclosure 1

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| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Argentine Republic | Lebanon |
| Australia | Libya, Kingdom of |
| Austria | Malaysia |
| Belgium | Mexico |
| Brazil | Morocco |
| Canada | Netherlands |
| Ceylon | New Zealand |
| Chile | Nigeria |
| China | Norway |
| Colombia | Pakistan |
| Denmark | Panama |
| Ethiopia | Peru |
| France | Philippines |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | Portugal |
| Great Britain | Saudi Arabia |
| Greece | Singapore, Republic of |
| India | South Africa |
| Indonesia, Republic of | Spain |
| Iran | Sweden |
| Ireland | Switzerland |
| Israel | Tanzania, United Republic of |
| Italy | Thailand |
| Japan | Tunisia |
| Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of | Turkey, Republic of |
| Kenya | Uganda |
| Korea | Venezuela |
| Kuwait, State of | |

The Government of Monaco is being informed of the contents of this note through the Embassy of France; the Government of Liechtenstein through the Embassy of Switzerland.

The information contained in the circular note is being sent to the Apostolic Delegation at Washington for transmittal to the Vatican City State.

The contents of this note have been transmitted through appropriate Embassies in Washington to the following Governments:

Algeria, Democratic and Popular Republic of
Iraq, Republic of
Sudan, Republic of the
Syrian Arab Republic
United Arab Republic
Yemen Arab Republic

Enclosure 2

Circular note to Missions of Governments not Members of INTELSAT but Members of the UN or its Specialized Agencies:

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission whose Governments are indicated on the enclosed list and has the honor to inform them that, pursuant to Article IX of the Agreement Establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System, concluded at Washington, August 20, 1964, the Government of the United States is convening a Plenipotentiary Conference to Establish Definitive Arrangements for the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) at Washington on February 24, 1969.

The purpose of the Conference is to consider the report and recommendations of the Interim Communications Satellite Committee concerning the definitive arrangements for an international global commercial communications satellite system. The participants in the Conference will be the Governments and communications entities which are parties and signatories to the August 20, 1964 Agreement and the related Special Agreement of the same date.

This note is addressed 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 attending the Conference because it has a serious 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.

Enclosure:

List.

Department of State,

Washington, November 20, 1968.

Enclosure 2

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| | |
|---|--|
| Afghanistan | Laos |
| Barbados | Lesotho, Kingdom of |
| Bolivia | Liberia |
| Botswana, Republic of | Luxembourg |
| Bulgaria, People's Republic of | Malagasy Republic |
| Burma, Union of | Malawi |
| Burundi, Republic of | Maldives Islands |
| Cameroon, Federal Republic of | Mali, Republic of |
| Central African Republic | Malta |
| Chad, Republic of | Mauritius |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of (Kinshasa) | Nepal |
| Costa Rica | Nicaragua |
| Cyprus | Niger, Republic of |
| Czechoslovak Socialist Republic | Paraguay |
| Dahomey, Republic of | Polish People's Republic |
| Dominican Republic | Romania, Socialist Republic of |
| Ecuador | Rwanda, Republic of |
| El Salvador | Senegal, Republic of |
| Finland | Sierra Leone |
| Gabon, Republic of | Somali Republic |
| Ghana | Swaziland |
| Guatemala | Togo, Republic of |
| Guinea, Republic of | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Guyana | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| Haiti | Upper Volta, Republic of |
| Honduras | Uruguay |
| Hungarian People's Republic | Viet-Nam, Republic of |
| Iceland | Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of |
| Ivory Coast, Republic of | Zambia, Republic of |
| Jamaica | |

The circular note is also being sent to:

The Embassy of France for transmittal to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville); the Embassy of Czechoslovakia for transmittal to Cuba; the Embassy of the Republic of Mali for transmittal to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; the American Embassy in Aden for direct delivery to the Government of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen; the American Embassy in Bathurst for direct delivery to the Government of Gambia; the American Embassy in Wellington for direct delivery to the Government of Western Samoa; and the American Consulate in Florence for direct delivery to the Government of San Marino.

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Enclosure 2

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The contents of the note will also be passed to a representative of Equatorial Guinea when accredited in Washington, or by a United States representative to the Government of Equatorial Guinea.

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