September 29, 1969 W Get

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Bill Timmons To:

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From: Tom Whitehead

Attached is a letter from Congressman Larry Hogan regarding telecommunications policy and organization in the executive branch.

This seems to be much too cogent and well-thought-out a letter to be the random thoughts of a concerned Congressman. Do you have any way of checking whether or not this was planted by AT&T? or what his motivation is in sending such a letter?

This is important to our future plans for reorganization Pete: Hogen has he and I want to be very careful about how we reply.

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Attachment

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:d

LAWRENCE J. HOGANY

TELEPHONE 202-225-4131 1027 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEES: Post Office and Civil Service District of Columbia

Congress of the United States House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

September 24, 1969

Mr. Peter M. Flanigan Assistant to the President 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Flanigan:

I am concerned with reports of a possible transfer of national telecommunications policy responsibility to the Department of Commerce.

I do not know if such a possibility is being given serious consideration, and know of no support within other agencies and departments of the Federal Government for this type of an arrangement. However, my interest and concern is such that I feel I should make my views known to the White House.

It has been the expressed policy of the Federal Government to depend upon the American common carriers for the telecommunications services and capabilities so vital to its operations and security. This responsibility is being met primarily by the telephone companies represented by the Bell Telephone System, U. S. Independent Telephone Association and by the Western Union Company.

I know firsthand of the complexities in providing service to Government agencies. Unlike business organizations, the departments and agencies have very diverse missions, responsibilities, and concepts which cannot be easily reconciled within the framework of simple and non-complex total objectives. Even more than most business enterprises, policy direction is required at the Executive level. This is particularly true for telecommunications, where effectiveness is so sensitive to systems criteria and design.

I believe the progress which has been realized in government telecommunications is related to the trend toward higher policy direction and that establishment of the Office of Telecommunications Management within the Mr. Peter M. Flanigan Page 2 September 24, 1969

Executive Office of the President has proved to be a progressive and beneficial step. The July 14 report to the Congress by the Comptroller General on the progress and status of the National Communications System contains conclusions which we believe support my view that telecommunications policy responsibility should be vested in an independent office within the Executive Office of the President and given the resources necessary for this important function.

I submit that it is inappropriate for any Department of the Executive Branch to supervise this activity.

It seems to me that this would lead to the fragmentation of telecommunications systems and planning, and general problems and frustrations which I had hoped were largely behind us in this area of activity.

Another aspect of such a possibility which gives me concern is related to the fact that telecommunications policy must not only cross government departmental boundaries, but must also include the public at large.

Executive Department representatives charged with representing the government's interest in telecommunications matters have said that they consider their role as being quite narrow in that they believe the government's interests will often be in conflict with the public's interests in telecommunications matters. This again raises serious questions that reposing this responsibility in a department would provide the broad perspective required for national policy making.

It seems to me that only the Executive Office of the President provides the proper environment for considering and developing national telecommunications policy.

In a severe national emergency, it might be necessary to evoke priorities and allocate resources for telecommunications. This could involve decisions which only the President in his dual role of Commander of the Armed Forces and National Executive Authority could properly make. Plans and arrangements for effective control of the telecommunications resource in a national emergency are telecommunications policy functions. Mr. Peter M. Flanigan Page 3 September 24, 1969

The frequency spectrum is rapidly being exhausted as a national resource. A painful policy decision as to its assignments in the areas representing maximum public interest is inevitable.

The common carrier service concept which has served this country so well for almost a hundred years and achieved its world pre-eminence in telecommunications is under attack by manufacturers seeking new markets for apparatus and supplies. These and similar developments indicate the necessity of a strong telecommunications policy capability within the Executive Office.

I respectfully urge your consideration of the national interest in retaining and supporting the statutory responsibilities of the Federal Communications Commission and providing telecommunications policy support from the Executive Office.

In connection with these same reports, there are questions raised as to whether the individual appointed to the top position in telecommunications policy will have communications background. The present Director - Telecommunications Management spent his life in communications activities. With his retirement imminent, I hope that, not only the position, but the individual filling it will represent the best expert the Administration can obtain.

Sincerely,

Lawrence J. Hogan Member of Congress

9/29/69

DTM

To: Howard Russell

From: Tom Whitehead

As requested.

As ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF OEP, incumbent advises on the mobilization of communications as a resource important and critical to mobilization for any national emergency. He coordinates such planning and preparedness throughout the Executive Branch. The Assistant Directorship is the vehicle for his Presidential appointment to discharge the overall telecommunications management function.

As DIRECTOR OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT, incumbent discharges all telecommunications management responsibilities assigned to OEP, including the assignment of radio frequencies for all Federal Government use, and the research and development of techniques (1) to get better use of the radio spectrum, (2) to advance telecommunications technology, and (3) to protect the United States interests internationally. Also, on special assignment from the President through the Director of OEP, incumbent provides policy surveillance and coordination of Government activities regarding communication satellites.

As SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT coordinates Executive Branch policies and actions for developing the National Communications System. Implicit in this and the DTM role is incumbent's advice and assistance to the Department of State in international telecommunications policy.

10/6/69 pm

As ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF OEP, incumbent advises on the mobilization of communications as a resource important and critical to mobilization for any national emergency. He coordinates such planning and preparedness throughout the Executive Branch. The Assistant Directorship is the vehicle for his Presidential appointment to discharge the overall telecommunications management function.

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As SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT coordinates Executive Branch policies and actions for developing the National Communications System. Implicit in this and the DTM role is incumbent's advice and assistance to the Department of State in international telecommunications policy. RECOMMENDATIONS TO REORGANIZE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS STRUCTURE APPEAR TO GAIN NEW IMPETUS WITH O'CONNELL DEPARTURE, EARLY ARRIVAL OF TWO NEW FCC MEMBERS; STANS LEADING THOSE ADVOCATING CHANGE

VOLUME THIRTY-FIVE, NO. 41,

Proposals to reorganize the federal government's telecommunications structure seemed last week to be gaining a new impetus with the departure from the Washington scene of retiring Director of Telecommunications Management James D. O'Connell and the imminent arrival of two new Nixon appointees to the Federal Communications Commission.

Coming to the surface were a number of documents, letters and memoranda--as well as word-of-mouth reports--that stirred the interest of both government and industry circles and gave rise to new speculation that the President might soon announce some significant changes involving both regulatory functions and the government's own practices as a major user of communications services.

HIGHLIGHTS: Commerce Secretary's proposals that would transfer some important functions to his department reportedly receiving lukewarm reception from most other Cabinet members. . . Following up Budget Bureau's conclusions, recommendations, Stans sees more effective operation with DTM responsibilities, some activities of FCC shifted to Commerce, which would be center for policy-making.

Leader of the advocates of change appears to be Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, who has been pushing for a reorganization that would bring functions of the Office of Telecommunications Management in-. to his department and turn over the major responsibilities related to frequency allocation matters to Commerce.

Although Mr. Stans is reported to have some important backing within the White House staff, it is understood that the response to his recommendations from other Cabinet officials has been less than lukewarm. It was said last week that Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, on the advice of Pentagon officials concerned with communications matters, was showing no enthusiasm for the proposals being made by his fellow Cabinet member. Some sources said that the Department of Transportation was about the only Cabinet-level office indicating support for some of the Commerce Department recommendations.

Following the circulation of the Bureau of the Budget document on a "Study of the Federal Communications Organization," interested government officials were invited to comment on this and on some suggested modifications of the plan as contained in a series of "major conclusions" listed by the BoB.

Commerce has proposed a transfer to it of the policy functions existing in the Office of Telecommunications Management, and the spectrum

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VOLUME THIRTY-FIVE, NO. 41, October 6, 1969

management functions of the Federal Communications Commission, including frequency allocation and geographic assignment and responsibility for technical studies. Commerce would also conduct economic studies and direct research aimed at achieving a more effective use of the frequency spectrum.

The Budget Bureau, in its conclusions in the study which was ordered by President Johnson at the same time he named the task force on communications policy, said there is a need for a strengthened organization for policy planning, formulation, and direction of federal communications activities; a reorganized and strengthened National Communications System within the Defense Department, an improved procurement and technical assistance effort on behalf of those federal agencies which do not now have their own resources in this field, a unified frequency spectrum management process, and a coordinated technical assistance program for state and local governments in this area."

On policy planning, formulation, and direction, BoB recommended a "new and strengthened central policy and long-range planning organization for communications," to be established in the executive branch. The nucleus for this organization, it said, should be created using as a base the OTM, with the proposed communications policy organization to be established in either the Commerce or Transportation Departments.

BoB also recommended transfer of the Federal Telecommunications System to the Defense Department for merger with the military administrative communications system to provide service to all federal agencies, the transfer to be subject to an implementing study by the National Communications System staff to confirm the feasibility of the transfer; and a study of the appropriate location and combination of the roles and functions of the Executive Agent and the Manager of the NCS within the office of the Secretary of Defense in order to provide unified guidance to the National Communications System from within the Defense Department.

The Budget Bureau declared that the general policy guidance provided the NCS Executive Agent (Secretary of Defense) by the DTM should become a responsibility of the new communications policy organization.

Also recommended by BoB was that the NCS organization with DoD should provide a central source of procurement and procurement related assistance for use by executive agencies; that the new communications policy organization should have a limited in-hour research capability to support its frequency spectrum management and general policy development responsibility; and

That the management of that portion of the frequency spectrum assigned to federal agencies should be a function of the new communicaVOLUME THIRTY-FIVE, NO. 41, October 6, 1969

tions policy organization, and that if the proposal for a unified spec trum manager should be adopted the total function should be placed in

Opposition to some of BoB's conclusions and recommendations is in dicated in the recent report to Congress by the Comptroller General (TELECOMMUNICATIONS, July 21), in which he recommended a major realign of the existing National Communications System structure, with a strong central telecommunications authority located in an independent, reconstituted OTM.

Mr. Stans, however, in a memorandum to Peter M. Flanigan, of the White House staff, has advised that the Commerce Department concurs in the major findings of the Budget Bureau study. This apparently was in response to an invitation from Mr. Flanigan for comments on a variation of the BoB recommendations under which the Office of Emergency Prepared ness would retain the functions of the DTM which related specifically to the preparedness issue, with the balance being transferred to a new Federal Telecommunications Policy Agency, which would be located in either the Commerce or Transportation departments.

"As I understand it," Mr. Stans replied, "this department would then be responsible for establishing broad policy on all phases of telecommunications, but not including the President's responsibility and authority to take emergency actions during national emergency or wartime, or to prepare for mobilization of communications in time of emer-

"In addition, while the department would allocate the frequency spectrum and set broad policies for its use, it would not be responsible for specific assignments of federal, or licensing of non-federal, individual channels, or the regulatory phases of non-federal use."

Mr. Stans said he "strongly supported the establishment of a Federal Teleccommunications Policy Agency in his department, but noted that executive and Congressional actions would be required.

He recommended legislation permitting a transfer to the Commerce Department of the following functions of the FCC and their support staff and resources: "Policy making authority for the most efficient use of the telecommunications resource in the public interest; allocation and geographic assignment of the frequency spectrum (but not individual station licensing); authority to set technical standards for communications systems and equipment."

Under Mr. Stans' proposal, the FCC would "confine itself to the regulatory and ratemaking aspects of both common carrier and non-common carrier services and to the selection of individual licenses."

VOLUME THIRTY-FIVE, NO. 41, October 6, 1969

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Earlier this year, Mr. Stans sent a memorandum to President Nixon in which he declared that "Mismanagement of the electromagnetic spectrum has resulted in valuable spectrum space lying unused and technical improvements unexplored. I propose you delegate a responsibility for policy formulation and management to the Department of Commerce."

In that memorandum, the Commerce Secretary declared that as "key issues have become increasingly technical, the Director (of Telecommunications Management) has become less able to function because he lacks the substantial research facilities necessary to properly consider the policy changes required by evolving technology. This is also true to a lesser extent for the FCC."

He observed that "the Director often competes with the FCC on control over portions of the spectrum because both offices are responsible for aspects of spectrum management. This unfortunate situation is compounded by the needs of operating agencies (such as NASA, Transportation, Defense and GSA) whose heavy functional involvement with telecommunications creates competing demands which no central policy authority has been able to balance in the national interest."

Noting that BoB and the task force on communications policy both recommended consolidating telecommunications policy and research functions in an existing cabinet agency, Mr. Stans advised the President that "By Executive Order, you can transfer the policy function from your office to mine. I could then create a telecommunications analysis program to support the office by putting our research arm at the disposal of the Director. With the exception of the Defense and space agencies, Commerce has the largest research facilities in this field. I could also combine our data collection and economic analysis resources with the research effort in order to properly support the policy office."

He pointed out in this memorandum that "legislation (or a reorganization plan if the Reorganization Act of 1949 is revived) would be necessary to transfer the spectrum management function from the FCC to my office. The FCC would continue its regulatory functions and license spectrum space, but the policy direction would be unified under my office. This combined policy direction would materially assist coordinating the agencies in government who use the spectrum with private civilian and industrial requirements."

Mr. Stans concluded that "Sufficient evidence exists that the present system cannot function. Logic suggests that the coordinating agency not be a heavy user of the spectrum (in order to remain objective) and that the agency have substantial telecommunications research facilities. Commerce meets those requirements. Finally, I believe it is essential that policy management in this vital area be directly responsive to you at the Cabinet level."

-End-

October 2, 1969

decommenters

Dear Ed:

I want to thank you and all of the other fine people from AT&T for the informative and enjoyable visit I had on September 30th and October 1st. I must say that Bell Labs is every bit as impressive as I recall, and the visit to Long Lines lived up to many years of expectation. I hope you will pass on to Ken McKay, Dick Hough, and all the others my appreciation.

Sincerely,

Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

Mr. Ed Grosland Vice President. Federal Relations American Telephone & Telegraph Company 195 Broadway New York, New York 10007

cc: Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

Section Sign

DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS



SOUS-MINISTRE DES COMMUNICATIONS

OTTAWA 4, ONT.

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CTW

14 October 1969.

Mr. Clay T. Whitehead, Staff Assistant, The White House, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Whitehead:

I would like to thank you for your letter of October 2nd. We would greatly welcome the opportunity to discuss with you the progress of our work from time to time. I quite agree with you that there is some parallels in our two countries.

I would like to thank you very much for your kindness in meeting me and my colleagues in Washington during September.

Yours sincerely,

allan Bothis

A.E. Gotlieb.

meeting 9/12 11:45an

October 2, 1969

Dear Mr. Gotlleb:

I enjoyed the opportunity to meet with you on September 17th and to discuss a number of areas of telecommunications policy.

The establishment of the Telecommission will, I am sure, be very helpful to you in assessing a number of the problems in the telecommunications area and in finding better ways of establishing government policy in this complicated field.

I look forward to following your progress and hope that we will have the opportunity to discuss this subject from time to time, since there are many parallels in our two countries. If we can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to be in touch.

Sincerely,

Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

Mr. A. E. Gotlieb Deputy Minister of Communications Ottawa, Canada

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Mr. Kriegsman Central Files Mr. Frank Loy

CTWhitehead:ed

Wednesday 9/17/69

9:10 An appointment has been scheduled for 11:45 this morning for

Alan Gotlieb

Gordon Nixon

Deputy Minister of Communications, Ottawa Director of Telecommunications Department of Communications

11:45

Do you want anyone to sit in on the meeting?

Tuesday 9/16/69

2:50 Miss Burwash of the Canadian Embassy called to say that the Deputy Minister of Communications is here from Ottawa for two or three days --Mr. Alan Gotlieb -- and has been chatting with other people in the telecommunications field and would enjoy very much having a talk with you. He would be free the rest of the day and tomorrow.

Would you want me to schedule something?

332-1011

calendar

Wednesday 10/15/69

elecommunications

- 9:05 Walt Hinchman called to let us know -- in case you hadn't had a chance to see the New York Times yet -that on page one there is an article about Stanton proposing a private system for TV distribution.
- 9:10 Dr. Lyons called also to let you know -- said it sounded very much like the ABC and Ford Foundation.

Wednesday 10/15/69

consince strong

9:30 Mr. Button would like a call. Also referred to the Stanton proposal in the New York Times.

Said he would like to tell you how that fits into the whole program.

DRAFT 10/15/69

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

There are a number of important problems with respect to Federal telecommunications activities that suggest reorganization of our policy machinery:

1) Neither the FCC nor the Executive Branch has a significant capability for systematic analysis of telecommunications policies and opportunities, their impact on industry or the consumer, their effectiveness, or their costs. Policies are based largely on precedent, an increasingly less relevant, more restrictive and counterproductive approach in an industry offering a rapid rate of technological and market innovation. Yet the communications industry is heavily regulated by the FCC and is significantly affected by the communications activities of Federal agencies.

2) Coordination between the FCC and the Federal agencies on both policy and operational matters consists largely of gentlemen's compromises among conflicting interests and philosophies, rather than a cooperative approach to the resolution of public issues.

3) Efforts to coordinate the procurement and use of telecommunications facilities and services by the Federal government have not been notably successful. The current coordination arrangements, embodied in the National Communications System (NCS) structure, have not produced all the desired emergency capabilities nor provided assurance that services are being obtained in the most effective and efficient manner. The continued existence of two large, separate telephone networks within the NCS leads to some question whether this type of coordinating mechanism is either necessary or effective.

4) Historical procedures for allocation and management of the radio spectrum resource are highly inflexible and largely devoid of engineering and/or economic rationale. Typically, large allocations of spectrum space have been set aside for particular industries or user classes; subsequent entrants, regardless of the social or economic benefit offered, find it difficult or impossible to obtain needed resources. In the face of rapid technological advances and market development for radio services, those procedures are creating an unnecessary and inequitable crisis in the use of this resource.

Current organization for communications policy making and coordination:

The Director of Telecommunications Management (DTM) in the Office of Emergency Preparedness is now charged by Executive Order and Presidential memorandum with the responsibility for coordinating telecommunications activities in the executive branch. The DTM also is designated Special Assistant to the President for Telecommunications. However, the history of the organization reveals that attempts by the DTM to exercise leadership in communications policy have been largely ineffectual. This situation results from a number of factors such as organizational location, lack of competent professional staff, and fragmentation of policy authority among half a dozen agencies with no one having overall responsibility. In view of its claimed responsibilities, the credibility of the DTM is questioned by agencies with operating responsibilities.

There is now no office in the executive branch with the responsibility or the capability to review national telecommunications policies as expressed in legislation and in FCC policies. The antitrust division of Justice has occasionally filed briefs on competitive aspects of decision/before the FCC, but these derive largely from antitrust considerations rather than from familiarity with communications issues. The Council of Economic Advisers has shown almost no capability or interest in telecommunications, and OST is certainly not equipped for addressing the fundamental economic and institutional problems of the industry and its regulation by the FCC. The Administration is therefore largely unable to exert leadership or take initiatives in spite of vulnerability to criticism for FCC policies and national communications problems.

Since World War II there have been several studies of Federal telecommunications organization and several slight reorganizations and shifts of responsibilities within the Executive Branch. None has proved particularly effective, due in part to the quasi-independence of the FCC and in part to the conflicting requirements of Federal telecommunications coordination and individual agency mission responsibilities. A further problem has been the lack of any comprehensive capability for engineering, economic, social, and overall systems analysis associated with the policy-making role.

Issues in reorganization:

There are a variety of possible ways in which telecommunications responsibilities could be reshuffled or strengthened. As a starting point, there is widespread agreement that a single office should bear ultimate responsibility for:

- 2 -

- (1) analyses and formulation of overall telecommunications policy for the executive branch.
- policy-level coordination of federal government procure-(2) ment and use of telecommunications services and equipment.
- allocation and assignment of spectrum resources to (3) government users.

Disagreement arises over where such a central office should be Monogenet. located. Further expansion of telecommunications activities within the Executive Office of the President is undesirable because: (1) it forces growth in the Executive Office of the President, and (2) it is not felt that telecommunications warrants the degree of direct Presidential attention implied by a location within the Executive Office.

On the other hand, placing the central office within an Executive Department (e.g., Commerce or Transportation) raises questions about: (1) the impartiality of frequency allocation and assignment among government users, and (2) the protection of vital national security interests; and (3) the effectiveness with which such a office could levelop, coordinally and promules Another issue is whether the authority to allocate and assign frequency spectrum to non-government users, now vested in the FCC, should be transferred to the central, executive branch policy office. Consoliwy retransmendations on heball of the Executive Bronch dation of spectrum allocation authority would permit greater flexibility in assignment policies and eventually, commore efficient spectrum use. However such a move requires legislation, it raises concerns about political interference in the assignment of frequencies, and it would inundate the new office with a high routine workload. (The FCC now processes 800,000 applications yearly, compared to 37,000 now handled by the OTM.) For these reasons, immediate consolidation of these responsibilities is not recommended, but planning for eventual consolidation should be started.

A third issue arises concerning the National Communications System. It is not clear that the NCS needs to be continued in its present form. The operational problems which prompted establishment of the NCS in 1963 have been largely overcome. There are a variety of possible arrangements under which the present level of coordination could be retained. The objectives, system concepts and organizational arrangements for the NCS should be reviewed by an appropriate task group as soon as the location of central policy office is settled. The NCS question is too complex to be settled in the reorganization of policy machinery.

Alternatives:

After evaluation of the above issues, two alternatives appear worthy of consideration.

1. Establish a new Office of Telecommunications Policy (OTP) within the Executive Office of the President. To achieve the needed strengthening of policy functions without expanding the Executive Office, place technical, clerical, and secretariat support functions for frequency management in a new Radio Resource Management Agency, in the Department of Commerce. The OTP would retain the final authority for spectrum assignment, and would resolve all conflicts not settled within Radio Resource Management Agency in Commerce. Emergency preparedness functions would be transferred to another office in OEP, and the ODTM/SAPT would be abolished. A task group within the Executive Office of the President would develop recommendations for the future objectives and management of the NCS.

2. Create a new organizational unit in the Department of Commerce that would perform the needed analysis of major national communications issues; take an increasingly active role in advocating policy to the FCC and (through the President) to Congress; and eventually be responsible for unified management of spectrum resources for both Government and non-Government users. This alternative would require shifting of spectrum management responsibilities from the DTM, leaving only emergency communications requirements in OEP. An appeal mechanism to some authority above the level of Commerce would be required to satisfy other Departments that their spectrum needs would be faftily considered. Also, an ad hoc group under the National Security Council should undertake a study of the future of the NCS, and to define a suitable continuing mechanism for assuring that national security telecommunications needs will be met.

October 15, 1969

Fel Com Org.

To: Jerry Warren

From: Tom Whitehead

Attached are copies of my memorandum to Rosel Hyde and his reply.

October 15, 1969

To: Bill Casselman

From: Tom Whitehead

As discussed, note especially qualifications of Director at the end. DRAFT 10/15/69

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

The Director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy develops the executive branch position on national telecommunications policy, coordinates the planning and operation of the telecommunications systems of the Federal government, and discharges the responsibilities assigned to the President in the areas of spectrum management and satellite communications.

The Director serves as the President's policy advisor on telecommunications policy, including:

- The organization, practices, and regulation of the U. S. domestic and international communications industry.
- (2) The allocation, use, and management of the radio spectrum resource for both government and commercial uses.
- (3) The preparation of U. S. positions for international communication conferences, conventions, and organizations.
- (4) Federal research and development programs in support of the above.

The Director assures that the executive branch position on telecommunication policy issues is effectively presented to the Congress and to the Federal Communication Commission in the form of legislative proposals, recommendations, and testimony as required.

The Director's responsibilities for the planning and operation of Federal government telecommunications systems include:

> (1) Development of government-wide standards for equipment and procedures, as required in the interest of economy or effectiveness.

- (2) Recommendations to the Bureau of the Budget concerning the funding of communications systems and research and development programs.
- (3) Preparation of guidelines for the most economical procurement of Federal telecommunications services.

The Director exercises the authority, delegated by the President, to assign radio frequencies for use by the government. He is assisted in this responsibility by the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee and by a radio spectrum research, analysis, and engineering organization within the Department of Commerce. He carries out the responsibilities conferred on the President by the Communications Satellite Act. He coordinates assistance in telecommunications matters provided by the Federal government to state and local governments. He appoints a Telecommunications Advisory Committee composed of expert scientists, engineers, and economists from outside government to advise on telecommunications matters.

To carry out these responsibilities, the incumbent must have the following qualifications:

- A, thorough grasp of the engineering, economic, and social factors which must be considered in formulating telecommunications policies and standards.
- (2) Familiarity with the structure of private and governmental telecommunications institutions, both national and international, and with telecommunications needs and opportunities of government, industry, and the public.
- (3) The ability to direct studies utilizing systems analysis, systems engineering, and economics needed for the systematic analysis of telecommunications policies and opportunities, their impact, their effectiveness and their costs.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 16, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM WHITEHEAD

Attached are:

(1) Revised draft discussion.

(2) Revised alternative for Office of Communications Policy.

(3) Job description forDirector, Office of Communications Policy.

Charles Joyce

Attachments

The Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy develops the Executive Branch position on national telecommunications policy, coordinates the planning and operation of the telecommunications systems of the federal government, and discharges the responsibilities assigned to the President in the areas of spectrum management and satellite communications.

Specific areas in which the incumbent serves as the President's policy-making arm include:

- the organization, practices and regulation of the U.S. domestic and international communications industry,
- (2) the allocation, use and management of the radio spectrum resource for both government and commercial uses,

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- (3) the preparation of U.S. positions for international communication conferences, conventions, and organizations, and
- (4) federal research and development programs in support of the above.

The incumbent will assure that the Executive Branch position on telecommunication policy issues is effectively presented to the Congress and to the Federal Communication Commission in the form of legislation, recommendations or testimony as required.

The responsibilities of the incumbent for the planning and operation of federal government telecommunications systems will include:

- development of government-wide standards for equipment and procedures, as required in the interest of economy or effectiveness,
- (2) recommendations to the Bureau of the Budget concerning the funding of competing communications systems and research and development programs, and
- (3) preparation of lease/buy guidelines for federal telecommunications services.

The incumbent exercises the authority, delegated by the President, to assign radio frequencies for use by the government. He is assisted in this responsibility by the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee and by a radio spectrum research, analysis and engineering organization within the Department of Commerce. He carries out the responsibilities conferred on the President by the Communications Satellite Act. He coordinates assistance in telecommunications matters provided by the federal government to state and local governments.

To carry out these responsibilities, the incumbent must have the following qualifications:

- A thorough grasp of the technical, economic and social factors which must be considered in formulating telecommunications policies and standards.
- (2) A comprehensive knowledge of the structure of private and governmental telecommunications institutions, both national and international.
- (3) The ability to direct studies utilizing systems analysis, systems engineering and operations research which are needed for the systematic analysis of telecommunications policies and opportunities, their impact, their effectiveness and their costs.

Recommendation

An Office of Telecommunications Policy should be established as an independent entity in the Executive Office of the President. The Director of this office, appointed by the President, would be the primary executive branch spokesman on both national communications policies and federal administrative telecommunication operations. The responsibilities of the Office of Telecommunications Policy would include:

- -- economic, technical and systems analysis of telecommunications policies and opportunities.
- -- evaluation of telecommunications industry organization, practices, and regulatory policies.
- -- taking an increasingly active role in advocating policy to the FCC and through the President to Congress to include specific recommendations on spectrum management for non-government uses.

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- establishing guidelines governing the allocation, assignment, and use of the radio spectrum resource by government agencies and exercising final authority for the assignment of the spectrum to government users.
- developing a comprehensive long-range plan for consolidated spectrum resource management with allocation and assignment criteria geared to quantifiable measures of resource use and socio-economic value.
- -- establishing a coherent, continuing program of preparatory work to guide U.S. participation in international telecommunication conferences, conventions, and operating organizations.
- developing and promulgating lease/buy criteria and government-wide standards for telecommunications services, equipment and procedures as required in the interest of economy or effectiveness.

- reviewing telecommunications research, development and system improvement and expansion programs of Federal agencies to identify competing, overlapping or inefficient programs; and making recommendations to the Bureau of the Budget and responsible departmental officers concerning the scope and funding for these programs.
- -- exercising the functions conferred on the President under the Satellite Communications Act.
- -- coordinating federal assistance to state and local governments in the telecommunications area.

In performing these functions, the Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy will be assisted by a small staff, augmented as required by: (1) ad hoc, inter-agency and non-governmental task groups, (2) independent consultants, (3) contract studies, and (4) the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee and a new Electrospace Research and Engineering Agency.

An Electrospace Research and Engineering Agency (EREA) should be established in the Department of Commerce, reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology. This agency would be responsible for research and engineering dealing with radio wave propagation and radio systems design and performance, with special emphasis on methods of effective, efficient use of the radio resource (electrospace). It would also serve as the centralized engineering and management authority for the coordination of Federal frequency uses and assignments. It would incorporate the telecommunications research programs of ESSA, other Commerce telecommunications activities as appropriate, and the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) along with its secretariat.

The EREA would operate under general spectrum management guidelines and criteria laid down by the Office of Communications Policy (OCP), which would retain ultimate authority for the allocation and assignment of radio frequencies to government agencies. Specific functions of the EREA would be to:

- develop and operate a national electromagnetic compatibility analysis facility.
- -- conduct research and analysis on radio propagation, radio systems characteristics, and operating techniques leading to improved utilization of the radio resource.

conduct research and analysis in the general field of telecommunication sciences in support of other government agencies or in response to specific directives from the Office of Telecommunications Policy.

The Office of Telecommunications Policy should be established with an initial strength of up to 30 professionals, including up to 15 at supergrade levels. The position of Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy should be established at executive pay level III. Provision should be made within the budget of the office for adequate consulting fees and contractual support; and for administrative support to, and space for, task groups and personnel on detail.

The Office of Telecommunications Management in the OEP should be abolished. All policy functions of this office, including final spectrum management authority, should be transferred to the Office of Telecommunications Policy. The Frequency Management Directorate of the OTM (including IRAC and its secretariat) should be transferred to the Department of Commerce. All emergency preparedness functions of the OTM should be transferred to another element within the OEP. The position of Special Assistant to the President for Telecommunications should be abolished.

An ad hoc group within the Executive Office of the President should be established to develop recommendations for the President concerning the need for, and the objectives, configuration and management of the National Communications System. The group would be chaired by the Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy and should include representatives from the Office of Emergency Planning, the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Bureau of the Budget.

October 17, 1969

7

To: Chairman Rogers Morton

From: Tom Whitehead

C

The previous job description I sent you was for the existing Office of Telecommunications Management in the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

The attached gives you an idea of the broader considerations we are now looking for in the man who would have primary executive branch responsibility for telecommunications.

Attachment

CTWhitehead:ed

- A thorough grasp of the social, economic, and engineering factors which must be considered in formulating telecommunications policies and standards.
- (2) Familiarity with telecommunications needs and opportunities of government, industry, and the public, and with the structure of private and governmental telecommunications institutions, both national and international.
- (3) The ability to initiate and coordinate telecommunications policy matters on an interdepartmental basis in cooperation with industry and public interest groups, and to define and analyze those key policy issues requiring Presidential involvement.
- (4) The ability to direct studies utilizing systems analysis, systems engineering, and economics needed for the systematic analysis of telecommunications policies and opportunities, their impact, their effectiveness, and their costs.

Recommendation

10/20/69

An Office of Telecommunications Policy should be established as an independent entity in the Executive Office of the President. The Director of this office, appointed by the President, would be the primary Executive Branch spokesman on both national communications policies and federal administrative telecommunication operations. The responsibilities of the Office of Telecommunications Policy would include:

- -- economic, technical, and systems analysis of national telecommunications policies, activities, and opportunities.
- -- evaluation of telecommunications industry organization, practices, and regulatory policies, with specific attention to their impact on communications development and service to industry and the public.
- -- an active role in advocating policy to the FCC and through the President to Congress, to include specific recommendations on spectrum management for non-government uses.
- -- establishing guidelines governing the allocation, assignment, and use of the radio spectrum resource by government agencies and exercising final authority for the assignment of the spectrum to government users.
- -- developing with the FCC a comprehensive long-range plan for improved management of the total radio spectrum resource, with allocation and assignment criteria geared to quantifiable measures of resource use and socio-economic value.
- -- establishing a coherent, continuing program of analysis and research to guide U.S. participation in international telecommunication conferences, conventions, and operating organizations.
- -- developing and promulgating procurement guidelines and government-wide standards for telecommunications services, equipment and procedures, as required in the interest of economy or effectiveness.

- -- reviewing telecommunications research, development, and system improvement and expansion programs of Federal agencies to identify competing, overlapping, or inefficient programs; and making recommendations to the Bureau of the Budget and responsible departmental officers concerning the scope and funding for these programs.
- -- exercising the functions conferred on the President under the Communication Satellite Act.
- -- coordinating Federal assistance to state and local governments in the telecommunications area.

In performing these functions, the Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy will be assisted by a small staff, augmented as required by: (1) ad hoc, inter-agency and non-governmental task groups, (2) independent consultants, (3) contract studies, (4) a new Radio Resource Management Agency in Commerce and the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, and (5) a new Telecommunications Advisory Committee composed of experts from outside government.

A Radio Resource Management Agency (RRMA) should be established in the Department of Commerce, reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology. This agency would serve as the centralized engineering and management authority for the coordination of Federal frequency uses and assignments. It would also be responsible for research and engineering dealing with radio wave propagation and radio systems design and performance to identify and promote more effective and efficient use of the radio resource. It would incorporate the telecommunications research programs of ESSA, other Commerce telecommunications activities as appropriate, and the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) secretariat.

The RRMA would operate under general spectrum management guidelines and criteria laid down by the Office of Telecommunications Policy (OTP), which would retain ultimate authority for the allocation and assignment of radio frequencies to government agencies. Specific functions of the RRMA would be to:

-- develop and operate a national electromagnetic compatibility analysis facility.

- -- conduct research and analysis on radio propagation, radio systems characteristics, and operating techniques leading to improved utilization of the radio resource.
- -- conduct research and analysis in the general field of telecommunication sciences in support of other government agencies or in response to specific directives from the Office of Telecommunications Policy.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

10/20/69

The Director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy develops the executive branch position on national telecommunications policy, coordinates the planning and operation of the telecommunications systems of the Federal government, and discharges the responsibilities assigned to the President in the areas of spectrum management and satellite communications.

The Director serves as the President's principal advisor on telecommunications policy, including:

- The organization, practices, and regulation of the U.S. domestic and international communications industry.
- (2) The allocation, use, and management of the radio spectrum resource for both government and commercial uses.
- (3) The preparation of U. S. positions for international communication conferences, conventions, and organizations.
- (4) Federal research and development programs in support of the above.

The Director assures that the executive branch position on telecommunication policy issues is effectively presented to the Congress and to the Federal Communication Commission in the form of legislative proposals, recommendations, and testimony as required.

The Director's responsibilities for the planning and operation of Federal government telecommunications systems include:

> Development of government-wide standards for equipment and procedures, as required in the interest of economy or effectiveness.

> > 1.

- (2) Recommendations to the Bureau of the Budget concerning the funding of communications systems and research and development programs.
- (3) Preparation of guidelines for the most economical procurement of Federal telecommunications services.

The Director exercises the authority, delegated by the President, to assign radio frequencies for use by the government. He is assisted in this responsibility by the Radio Resources Management Agency in the Department of Commerce and the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee. He carries out the responsibilities conferred on the President by the Communications Satellite Act. He coordinates assistance in telecommunications matters provided by the Federal government to state and local governments. He appoints a Telecommunications Advisory Committee composed of expert scientists, engineers, and economists from outside government to advise on telecommunications matters.

To carry out these responsibilities, the Director must have the following qualifications:

- A thorough grasp of the social, economic, and engineering factors which must be considered in formulating telecommunications policies and standards.
- (2) Familiarity with telecommunications needs and opportunities of government, industry, and the public, and with the structure of private and governmental telecommunications institutions, both national and international.
- (3) The ability to initiate and coordinate telecommunications policy matters on an interdepartmental basis in cooperation with industry and public interest groups, and to define and analyze those key policy issues requiring Presidential involvement.
- (4) The ability to direct studies utilizing systems analysis, systems engineering, and economics needed for the systematic analysis of telecommunications policies and opportunities, their impact, their effectiveness, and their costs.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 20, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHITEHEAD

FROM: Charles Joyce, Jr.

Here are the suggested additions you requested which may serve to indicate some responsibilities for the OTP in the national security area. I would expect the study of the NCS to work out in more detail how national security responsibility would be divided up, including the touchy question of Presidential communications.

Attachments

DRAFT 10/15/69

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- -- developing and promulgating procurement guidelines and government-wide standards for telecommunications services, equipment and procedures, as required in the interest of economy or effectiveness.

- reviewing the existing and planned telecommunications systems, both sovernmental and perwate, to determine whether national accurity and emergency requirements are being met adequately and efficiently, and executing

to the Preardent, through the hattond Security Commily the results of this -2-review and any remechal actions recommended.

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September 26, 1969

Decommission

Dear Mr. Tall:

Thank you for your letter of September 24th and the copies . of your publication, Industrial Communications Weekly Information Service.

I will look forward to reading future copies to help keep myself more fully informed of telecommunications issues.

Sincerely,

Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

Mr. Robert E. Tall Editor Industrial Communications Weekly Information Service 561 National Press Building Washington, D. C. 20004

cc: Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

Industrial Communications

Weekly Information Service

Robert E. Tall, Editor 561 National Press Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20004

Telephone STerling 3-2482

Egge

September 24, 1969

Mr. Clay T. Whitehead Executive Office of the President White House Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Whitehead:

In view of your interests in communications matters, I thought you might like to receive regularly our Industrial Communications Weekly Information Service. Copies of several of our most recent issues are enclosed.

I have taken the liberty of adding your name to our regular mailing list, at the above address, and would appreciate word as to any improvements in the address to assure more expeditious delivery.

We have been in the business of reporting news developments affecting the land mobile radio communications services for the past twenty years, and are, of course, vitally interested on behalf of our readers in the current planning by the new Administration. Our editorial policy is directed toward advocating any possible improvements in the desperate radio frequency congestion situation in the land mobile radio services.

We would be happy to provide you whatever assistance or information we can.

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Red

Robert E. Tall EDITOR

RET : am encl :

Industrial Communications

Robert E. Tall, Editor 388 National Press Bldg. Washington, D. C. 20004

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September 19, 1969

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Editorial

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From all indications, the countdown on expected Administration proposals for major government reorganization of its communications management structure started this week as the two major opponents to sweeping changes in the present structure sized up their last few remaining days in office.

The sands of time began falling at a measured pace for Federal Communications Commission Chairman Rosel H. Hyde as President Nixon nominated former Republican National Committee Chairman Dean Burch to succeed him at the helm of the Commission, and Director of Telecommunications Management James D. O'Connell announced his own resignation, effective Sept. 30.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL came out with a line on Friday, Sept. 19, raising the prospects again of Administration plans for a "major reorganization of agencies dealing with telecommunications", but with a different twist, at least implied. The JOURNAL speculated that the President "may set up a new agency combining responsibilities now scattered among the Commerce, Transportation Departments, the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Nixon may propose giving the new outfit the FCC's authority to allocate broadcast frequencies."

Without some radical changes in the FCC, Mr. Burch would appear to be falling heir to a disintegrating machine, one which has been held together recently, and shown whatever progress it has, only by the long experience of Chairman Hyde and the respect which most of the other Commissioners have for him.

The present Commission would appear even more unworkable for Mr. Burch than it has been in recent years. Commissioner Robert T. Bartley, a member of the Commission for 17 years, has recommended that the agency be abolished. Commissioner Robert E. Lee, with 16 years as an FCC Commissioner behind him, is dismayed in some areas, particularly those involving land mobile radio's pursuit of UHF television channels. Commissioner Kenneth A. Cox has to feel that his days as a member of the Commission are numbered. Commissioner Nicholas Johnson is probably the most outspoken critic of the FCC in the country, and promises to give Mr. Burch no more support that he has given the present Chairman.

Other government agencies are shooting for some of the Commission's responsibilities. The somewhat stabilizing influence which has been exerted in favor of preserving the present spectrum management authority in the country by Mr. O'Connell will be gone. Sizeable numbers of members from both Houses of Congress are injecting themselves into the FCC's decisions with increasing frequency.

If ever a government agency seemed ripe to go down the drain, the FCC is it, and the time is now.

We'd like to pay our last editorial respects to Rosel Hyde in his present role. Mr. Hyde's record needs no embellishment. He has been a government servant for 45 years, a staff member of the FCC and its predecessor organization for 41 years, a Commissioner for a record-setting 23 years, and FCC Chairman for five years under both Republican and Democratic Presidents. We similarly pay our respects to Mr. O'Connell. Without these two proven government communications leaders, there will be changes in the communications picture, and they'll come quickly, whether or not planned by the Administration or Congress.

We wish the incoming FCC Chairman the best of luck. He will need it. We admire his courage in taking the job. It's going to be a tough one. -End-

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATIONS Weekly Information Service, National Press Bldg., Washington

WHITE HOUSE CONFIRMS BURCH FOR HYDE, WELLS FOR WADSWORTH, IN FCC REPLACEMENTS

President Nixon's widely rumored intention to nominate former Republican National Committee Chairman Dean Burch to succeed Rosel H. Hyde as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission emerged from its "trial balloon" status this week as a full-fledged White House announcement, along with the President's word that he plans to name Kansas-based broadcaster Robert Wells to complete the FCC term of James J. Wadsworth, as had also been widely speculated.

The Sept. 16 announcement was the first formal indication that Commissioner Wadsworth "has resigned" from the FCC term which is scheduled to run until June 30, 1971. The seven-year term on the Commission for which Mr. Burch is slated began July of this year.

The nominations of Mr. Burch and Mr. Wells were formally sent to the Senate the following day, Wednesday, Sept. 17. A Senate Commerce Committee spokesman said Friday, Sept. 19, that no dates had been scheduled for the confirmation hearings. The general speculation around Washington was that it would take a month for the confirmation and swearing-in process.

Mr. Burch, 41, is a member of the Tucson, Ariz., law firm of Dunseath, Stubbs & Burch. He was Assistant Attorney General of Arizona in 1953-54, and served as Administrative Assistant to Senator Barry Goldwater from 1955 until 1959, when he joined his present law firm.

When the word that Mr. Burch was in line for the FCC chairmanship filtered out, some Capitol Hill sources were quoted as expressing "shock" and inferring that a stiff confirmation fight in the Democrat-controlled Senate might be in the cards, but no Congressional overt opposition has been publicly reported so far.

Mr. Wells, 50, also fills a Republican term on the Commission. Assuming Senate confirmation of both new nominees, however, the Republicans would still be in the minority. Commissioner Robert E. Lee rounds out the three-Republican minority. The next term to expire-June 30, 1970--will be that held by Commissioner Kenneth A. Cox, who along with Commissioner Nicholas Johnson, has become a prime target of criticism by the broadcasting industry.

Commissioner Cox, recognized as an exceptionally able attorney, has reportedly received some "lucrative" job offers from law firms, but he has made no indications that he will prematurely resign from his term as FCC Commissioner. Reappointment of Mr. Cox to another term on the Commission has been urged by land mobile radio interests, including the prestigious Associated Public-Safety Communication Officers, but even the most vigorous supporting campaign urging the President to take such a step would have to be regarded as a formidable up-hill struggle at this stage of Washington politics unless one of the other three incumbent Democrats on the Commission were to leave before the end of next June.

Commissioner Robert T. Bartley's present term expires in 1972; Commissioner Johnson's term ends in 1973; Commissioner Robert E. Lee's term expires in 1974; Commissioner H. Rex Lee's term ends in 1975; and the term for which Mr. Burch is to be nominated expires in 1976.

Mr. Wells' nomination to become an FCC Commissioner satisfies a broadcast industry effort to get a broadcaster on the Commission. He has been, since 1961, the General Manager of the Harris Radio Group, which has active broadcast stations

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATIONS Weekly Information Service, National Press Bldg., Washington

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in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Colorado, with offices at Garden City, Kans.

Mr. Wells was educated in the Garden City Public Schools and Garden City Junior College. Starting in the broadcast business in 1936, he was inducted into the Army four years later with the 35th National Guard Unit. Released from the Army in 1945 with the rank of Captain, Mr. Wells was employed by KVGB radio in Great Bend, Kans. In 1948, he became General Manager of KIUL radio in Garden City. He became publisher of the Garden City Telegram in 1957, while retaining his position at KIUL. -End-

3- • • • •

LAND MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL STUDY GROUP MOVES TO ADVANCE FREQUENCY COORDINATION IN MOBILE SERVICES; KEY COMMITTEES SET UP AT ST. LOUIS MEETING

Several key subcommittees and working groups to advance the techniques of frequency coordination throughout the land mobile radio services were established by the Frequency Coordination Study Committee of the Land Mobile Communications Council at a Tuesday, Sept. 16, meeting of the committee at the Hilton Inn in St. Louis, Mo.

While actions taken by the Study Committee are subject to review by the Land Mobile Communications Council, itself, agreements reached at the St. Louis meeting were by about 30 representatives of 18 member organizations of the Council, and little likelihood was seen that the handful of organizations missing the meeting would express any objection to the actions.

IMCC member organizations represented at the St. Louis meeting included Special Industrial Radio Service Association; Forestry, Conservation Communications Association; National Association of Business & Educational Radio; Utilities Telecommunications Council; American Petroleum Institute's Central Committee on Communications Facilities; American Trucking Associations; Air Line Communications Administrative Committee; Associated Public-Safety Communication Officers; Electronic Industries Association; Eastern States Police Radio League; International Municipal Signal Association; American Gas Association; International Taxicab Association; National Association of Manufacturers; International Bridge, Tunnel & Turnpike Association; American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Forest Industries Radio Communications; and Association of American Railroads.

Subcommittees or working groups were set up to: (1) serve as liaison between the Council and the FCC; (2) explore the establishment of uniform frequency coordination procedures to be used when inter-service sharing of frequencies is involved, and the development of a suitable form or forms for this purpose; (3) explore the use of computer techniques as an aid in frequency coordination work and make recommendations to LMCC; and (4) to develop and strengthen LMCC communications with other organizations interested in frequency coordination in the land mobile radio services.

The need for the latter group, an ad hoc committee, arose during a discussion of activities of the Southern California Land Mobile Radio Users Committee, which has asked the FCC to take a number of steps looking toward strengthening spectrum engineering capability in the southern California area (IC, Aug. 22). The view was expressed at the St. Louis meeting that better coordination between LMCC and such individual area efforts as represented by the Southern California group would lead to more effective results on behalf of both organizations. (See separate story on FCC action on the California request.)

SIRSA Managing Director Denis E. Coggin, who serves as Chairman of the LMCC Frequency Coordinating Study Committee, appointed W. F. Sanders, of FCCA,

Val J. Williams, of NABER, and Leonard S. Kolsky, of EIA, to represent LMCC in discussions with the Southern California group initially, and any other such organizations which may come into being.

The "Government-Industry Committee" of LMCC, which will have as its principal purpose liaison work with the FCC in the frequency coordination area, is to be headed by Mr. Coggin. Robert M. Johnson, representing EIA, is to serve on the committee, along with a representative of the public safety radio field. Jorman I. Koski, of the City of Fort Worth, Tex., who headed APCO's frequency coordination effort for years, was listed initially as the third member of the group, but he noted that he will be withdrawing from the assignment in favor of a public safety coordination representative located closer to the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the FCC.

In a similar position is the task force set up to consider and recommend computer techniques. As discussed at St. Louis, the group is to use as a starting point the recommendations in this area which were contained in the report of the FCC's Land Mobile Advisory Committee to the Commission, and to go into closer exploration of the questions involved in an effort to come out with practical implementation suggestions which the various land mobile radio service coordinating groups might put to use. The actual membership of the task force is still to be firmed up, although a nucleus for the group volunteered representatives from their organizations at the Sept. 16 meeting.

The subcommittee established on uniform frequency coordination procedures and forms will consist, as a starting point, of William E. Elder, of ATA; John McNabb, of AAR, Hillyer Smith, of NABER; Mr. Coggin; Mr. Johnson; and Mr. Kolsky.

The availability of FCC frequency assignment data, and ways in which the Commission may provide the various coordinating committees with more meaningful data on a timely basis was a point of discussion at the St. Louis meeting, as the several user group representatives who have had contact with the Commission on the subject recently related their experiences. The FCC staff had offered its help in providing more and better information, they said, but the consensus was that the present status of the Commission's computer data would appear to offer little additional help to the coordinating groups.

One presentation at the St. Louis meeting, by Tall Publications, Inc., President Robert E. Tall, outlined plans of that organization to provide a new type of timely data base to the mobile industry. Mr. Tall pointed out that the timing of his organization's plans was contingent on the extent of FCC cooperation in the project, which is currently being considered by the Commission, but that full details of the program would be announced publicly at an early date.

The next meeting of the LMCC Frequency Coordination Study Committee was scheduled for Dec. 11, probably in Washington.

Following the Study Committee meeting, the LMCC Executive Committee, headed by LMCC President Max Guiberson, of the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources, met to go over plans for the next national meeting of the overall Land Mobile Communications Council, which will be held in Denver, Colo., tentatively next March 17.

The Executive Committee also initiated action in an FCC matter, to be filed with the Commission in the near future.

-4-

-End-

DIRECTOR OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT O'CONNELL RETIRES AT END OF SEPTEMBER

James D. O'Connell, who has left the footprints of his seven-league boots along a number of routes in America's communications history, announced this week that he will retire from government service at the end of this month to conclude a communications career which began almost a half-century ago.

Since May 15, 1964, Mr. O'Connell has been serving as Special Assistant to Presidents, for Telecommunications, and as Director of Telecommunications Management in the Executive Office of the President. His career includes four years of service as Chief Signal Officer of the Army, as a Lieutenant General, the highest grade ever given by the Army to its Chief Signal Officer, and service between 1959 and 1962 as Vice President of the General Telephone & Electronics Laboratories.

The Sept. 17 announcement from OTM pointed out that a successor to Mr. O'Connell in his present assignments has not yet been named. William E. Plummer, currently Associate Director for Frequency Management, will be designated Acting Assistant Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, it said, "and will therefore be acting Director of the Office of Telecommunications Management".

Mr. O'Connell's "job sheet", prior to his 1964 appointment as OTM Director, reads: (1) Tactical and strategic military communications operations; research and development of US military communications equipment; service in North African and European Theaters of Operation, World War II; Japan, post-war; (2) Deputy Chief Signal Officer, US Army, 1951-55; Chief Signal Officer, US Army, 1955-1959; Retired Lieutenant General, US Army, 1959; (3) Vice President, General Telephone & Electronics Laboratories, 1959-1962; and (4) Consultant in communications-electronics to: Stanford Research Institute; Page Communications Engineers; Northrop Corp.; Granger Associates; and Data Dynamics, Inc.

Under "Other Professional Activities and Awards", Mr. O'Connell's record lists: (1) Silver Medal, Poor Richard's Club; (2) Distinguished Service Medal, US Army, and other US and foreign decorations; (3) Fellow, Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers; (4) Member, and later Chairman, Joint Technical Advisory Committee, IEEE and Electronic Industries Association, 1959-1964; (5) Chairman, JTAC ad hoc subcommittee on space communications, 1960-61; (6) Member, steering committee for Indepartmental Committee on Atmospheric Sciences, Federal Council for Science & Technology (analysis of atmospheric research needed to facilitate communication by electromagnetic propagation), 1963-1964; (7) Honorary Life Member, Armed Forces Communications & Electronics Association; (8) Vice President, AFCEA, San Francisco Chapter, 1962-1964; and (9) Member, Executive Committee, San Francisco Region, National Security Industrial Association, 1961-1964.

Mr. O'Connell, who reaches the mandatory retirement age of 70 on Sept. 25, was born in Chicago; attended the University of Chicago; received his BS from the US Military Academy in 1922; received his MS in Communications Engineering from Yale University in 1930; and undertook graduate studies at Northwestern University.

He has bought a home in Florida, at Boca Raton, it is understood, but would be disappointed if he did not have future assignments which would keep his hand in the Washington scene.

Mr. Plummer, who will be succeeding Mr. O'Connell in an "acting" capacity, has been in the field of radio engineering for more than 36 years. He served with the Glen D. Gillett company in Washington, D. C., from 1933 until entering the Army Signal Corps in May, 1941. He rose to the rank of colonel in the service, and at



the end of the war was Assistant Chief of the Communications Liaison Branch in the Signal Plans & Operations Division.

Returning to the Gillett company after World War II, Mr. Plummer then served as an expert for the President's Telecommunications Policy Board. He joined the Executive Office of the President in 1951 and served with the various predecessor agencies of OTM. From 1953 to 1964, Mr. Plummer was Chairman of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee.

President Nixon, in a letter to Mr. O'Connell, said he has accepted "with regret", the OTM Director's resignation. "Telecommunications Management", the President said, "has grown to become one of the most important functions of government. The accomplishment and performance we have all come to expect is due in large part to the competence of people like yourself who have worked so hard to achieve that performance. Your willingness, after having retired from a career of 37 years as an officer of the US Army, to return to the federal service for over five years to work in your current demanding positions is appreciated by all."

The President pointed to Mr. O'Connell's "most distinguished career of nearly a half century of contribution to the development of your country's communications capabilities and to our national security," and said that "On behalf of all, I thank you for that service and wish you the very best happiness in the retirement you have earned so well."

TEN NOMINEES ANNOUNCED TO FILL FIVE POSTS ON IEEE VTG ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Members of the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers' Vehicular Technology Group were advised this week of the expiration of the terms of five present members of the Administrative Committee of the VTG, and of the names of ten nominees to fill the five positions effective with new terms beginning Jan. 1.

Members of the Administrative Committee whose terms expire are national VTG Chairman John J. Renner, of Advanced Technology Systems, of Arlington, Va.; L. E. Ludekens, recently retired from the Southern California Edison Co.; Martin Cooper, Motorola; H. W. Nylund, Bell Labs (retired), and K. J. Worthen, Tempress Research Corp.

VTG Secretary Nicholas Alimpich, of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., pointed out that three of the five--Mr. Ludekens, Mr. Nylund, and Mr. Worthen--"have indicated that they will not be available for reelection."

The Administrative Committee has approved the following names as nominees for the five posts: Mr. Alimpich; H. A. Brower, Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.; R. G. Buck, American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Mr. Cooper; Mr. Renner; M. H. Jones, Sylvania Electric Co.; S. H. Lane, RCA; R. A. Mazzola, Ford Motor Co.; R. H. Moore, City of San Jose, Calif.; and L. Saxton, US Bureau of Public Roads. Additional nominations may be made by petition signed by 25 members of the VTG, the Group pointed out. Biographies of the nominees accompanying properly prepared petitions must be submitted to the Secretary by Oct. 1. Ballots will be mailed to the membership early in October.

Other incumbent members of the VTG Administrative Committee are R. E. Bloor, R. J. Evans, J. E. Keller, D. Talley, N. C. Colby, J. Germain, N. H. Shepherd, G. Woodside, G. L. Ikelman, and J. R. Neubauer. -End-

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COMMENTS ON EMERGENCY CALL BOX PROPOSALS CONTAIN A VARIETY OF VIEWS

Comments filed with the FCC this week on rule proposals of last month (IC, Aug. 15) which would permit the regular licensing of fire, police and other emergency radio call box systems on frequencies in the 72-76 megacycle band, while generally in support of the rulemaking, contained some unusual twists.

The public safety user organizations filing comments, of course, supported the rulemaking as proposed by the FCC. Brief statements to this effect were submitted by the national Associated Public-Safety Communication Officers and by the California Public Safety Radio Association.

The Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, of course, took a negative approach, contending that if emergency radio call boxes "are needed and practical, they should be authorized, if at all, in the 150 megacycle band or another band listed in (the public safety rules), and the instant proposal for 72-76 mc should be rejected". If the FCC should "nonetheless determine to permit call box operation on 72-76 mc," AMST said, a requirement should be imposed that "licensees satisfy all interference complaints" to television reception on channels 4 and 5, which flank the 72-76 mc band.

From the National Broadcasting Co., however, came the statement that radio call boxes have been operating within the grade B contours of NBC-owned television stations on Channel 4 in Los Angeles and Washington "for some time," and "To date, we have no record of complaints of interference to reception resulting from call box operations." It appears, NBC said, "that such low power, low duty cycle systems may operate without interfering with television service," and "NBC does not oppose the Commission's proposal to set up standard procedures for their licensing." The company did suggest that a provision be added to specify that "in the event that. . .interference occurs, the licensee shall take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate the interference."

The Academy of Model Aeronautics, which had successfully pursued an effort several years ago to have the Commission permit the use of five frequencies in the 72-76 mc band for model aircraft control on a shared basis with other operations in the band, pointed out that it knows of no complaints of interference to television reception emanating from the modelers' operations, and that it supports the concept of the radio call box system for emergency and safety uses.

The AMA said it is concerned, however, that a "potential for mutual interference" between the modelers and the call box systems "could represent a serious operational problem", although the potential "may not be practicably assessed without operating experience." The Academy asked that the Commission exclude call boxes from the five frequencies available to modelers, out of the 68 which the FCC is proposing for the call boxes, "until such time as the need arises for the assignment of the five modeler-used channels." The reduction of the frequency complement available to 63, it said, "would not appear to create a serious frequency availability problem."

Statements differing somewhat among themselves were offered by the radio equipment manufacturers. The Land Mobile Radio Section of the Electronic Industries Association said the technical restrictions which have been proposed by the FCC "may well serve to impede the application of the 72-76 mc band for public safety call box use." It would appear, the Section said, "that the Commission has summarily determined that a technical standard which has imposed a one-way tone signaling technique limited to one-watt power output, unity gain antenna and twenty foot antenna height will be adequately lenient to accommodate the use of call boxes to this band,"

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but that there is not "adequate data to support any such contention." The Section asked the gency "not to foreclose the possibility of authorizing increased power and/or increased antenna gain and height if the (TV) Channel 4 or 5 transmitter is remotely located from the area employing the 72-76 mc band for call boxes."

The EIA group further recommended that the FCC "explore the feasibility of authorizing two-way tone and voice communications if the adaptation of the radio spectrum to call box emergency communication should require that the emergency call must be acknowledged and that the urgency of this type of communication system requires more than a tone alerting signal."

On a further point, EIA noted that the present licensing procedures "do not require that an applicant reveal on his license application form the tones that he intends to employ in his system," and "Therefore, a data bank does not exist now that would afford a prospective user an adequate base for determining what tone frequencies would be less likely to render to receive interference." In asking that this information be required of the call box users, EIA noted that "this particular use of tone signaling will be only a small portion of the total application of tones in any given metropolitan area, and a requirement of licensing for this service would be of little benefit if there is not a corresponding requirement that all of the land mobile services record with the Commission any tone frequencies that are employed in their communications systems."

"Accordingly," Land Mobile Section Chairman Glenn R. Peterson said, "the Section suggests that the Commission embark now on a program requiring that each applicant in the land mobile radio services reveal the use of tone signaling frequencies in application and renewal for a radio license."

RCA's comments supported the rule proposals, but said the proposed requirement of a minute's delay between calls "might defeat the purpose of this important safety service." The company asked that "each transmission shall be limited to a maximum of two seconds", and that "each transmission may be repeated up to four times, provided that the time required for the entire cycle, including the intervals between transmission, shall not exceed 38 seconds."

Motorola said it "has no objection to adoption" of the FCC's proposals, but cited the recent petition from the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island for public safety rule changes "to provide for the operation of a national emergency highway communications system utilizing frequencies in the local government radio service reserved for possible future use for communications related to safety on highways" (IC, Sept. 12), and cautioned the Commission that the present call box proposals "fall short of resolving the basic problem of providing public safety agencies with the electronic tools necessary to render the right kind of relief in the minimum amount of time to those who need emergency assistance."

Motorola said "extensive discussion with experts in the public safety field demonstrates an almost unanimous requirement for voice communications for the call box type of installation", and further, "there is a similar consensus that two-way transmissions are needed. . .Thus it would appear that the relief proferred herein should be of limited value."

Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc. supported the FCC's proposals with certain modifications. Among other things, it recommended that "maximum rated plate power input to final radio frequency stage be 3 watts or less," rather than the 1 watt limit proposed by the Commission. The company also suggested that the antenna height not be limited to 20 feet, and that the proposed limitation of a 1 minute repetition rate be changed.

CONDITIONS NOT YET RIGHT FOR PLAN OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAND MOBILE USERS COMMITTEE, FCC SAYS IN TURNING DOWN OFFER; SRI DRAWING UP PLANS FOR SYSTEM

An offer from the Southern California Land Mobile Users Committee "to assist in the establishment of a regional frequency management facility for the Southern California area", as the FCC put it, was turned down politely in a letter from the Commission released late Friday, Sept. 19. The agency said it finds the group's suggestion "attractive in many respects", but that at this point in time, the Commission would "find it difficult to work effectively with such a group."

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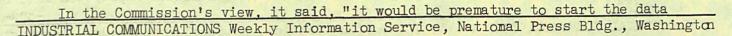
"Considering the work and the findings of the various groups concerned with the (land mobile frequency) congestion problem," the FCC said, "it is apparent that a substantial increase in available resources for frequency management is required if a significant degree of improvement in the situation is to be made."

"It is becoming increasingly clear that our present frequency assignment procedures need to be refined and that more sophisticated techniques are required," the agency noted. "Both the. . .Joint Technical Advisory Committee and the Stanford Research Institute Land Mobile study group," it said, have recommended establishment of management centers on a regional basis and ways and means for accomplishing this are under consideration. As a followup on the study recently completed, the Commission has contracted with the Stanford Research Institute to draw up plans for a regional frequency m .gement system. This latest study will be completed shortly and we are hopeful that the plans will prove feasible and that resources for implementation will be forthcoming."

The FCC letter, to SCLMUC Chairman Maurice E. Kennedy, of the Los Angeles County Department of Communications, pointed out that "A substantially expanded data base will unquestionably be a prerequisite to any frequency assignment or 'management' system that is directed toward fuller and more efficient use of the radio spectrum. Consequently, there is considerable appeal to the prospect for an immediate start on the foundation of an enlarged and improved data base. In fact, a small beginning has been made already in the establishment of a staff working group with this ultimate objective. The group is under the general guidance of Commissioner (Kenneth A.) Cox. to whom they are making periodic reports."

"It has been the decision of the Commission, however," the letter said, that for the present, the activities of this staff group should be confined to remedying some of the more glaring deficiencies in the present base with respect to errors, currency and accessibility. This decision was reached on consideration of the fact that the ultimate information requirements cannot be fully determined until the frequency management system itself is reasonably well defined. While some of the more obvious data requirements probably can be accurately forecast before a system is defined, it is unlikely that all can. With the principal dimensions of the system missing, there might well be a tendency to err on the side of excessive data with still no assurance that all of the required information would be available in usable form."

The FCC said it does "find your suggestion for a government-industry advisory committee attractive in many respects but at this time we would, for the reasons we have outlined, find it difficult to work effectively with such a committee. It is our belief that direction can be advantageously given only after some of the preliminary steps have been completed within the Commission. These would include at least a tentative decision regarding the elements to be considered and their application to the frequency assignment process. As an additional factor, we should be in a position to give more assurance than we can now that sufficient resources in the way of manpower, computer availability, etc., can reasonably be expected to be forthcoming."



gathering process at this time. As we have noted, a revised frequency management plan is being put down on paper, and a segment of the plan is concerned with the kind of information needed and with the actual forms which might be used for its acquisition. If the Commission approves the plan, or some variation of it, and decides to seek resources for its implementation, formation of a government-industry advisory group such as you suggest may very well be a highly desirable step. The possibility will certainly be given very careful consideration.

"In any event," the agency concluded, "we will seek industry advice, and whether this be through a formal or an informal procedure, we will welcome an opportunity to discuss the matter with your committee at the appropriate time. Your long continuing interest in improving utilization and management of the radio spectrum and in increasing the contributions that adequate radio communications can make to our society is very much appreciated. We look forward to continuing consultations with the Committee as occasions arise."

SIXTY ORGANIZATIONS PLAN TO TAKE ACTIVE PART IN FCC INTERCONNECTION TALKS

Representatives of about 60 organizations plan to participate actively in the first general session of the FCC's informal conferences on interconnection of customer-provided terminal equipment and communications systems with the telephone network, to be held Thursday, Sept. 25, and spokesmen for another dozen groups have reported they will be observers.

Following is a list of those who submitted statements of intention to participate actively, or who did not specify they nerely wished status as observers:

Advance Technology Systems, Inc.; Acron Corp.; Aerospace Industries Association of America; American Bankers Association; American Broadcasting Cos.; Association of Data Processing Service Organizations' Computer Time-Sharing Service; AMP, Inc.; Aeronautical Radio, Inc.; American Petroleum Institute's Central Committee on Communications Facilities; American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; American Telecommunications Corp. (Deco-Tel); American Trucking Associations; Air Transport Association of America; Ballistics Control Corp.; Bethlehem Steel Corp., as part of the group of 10 large manufacturers which has participated actively in a number of FCC proceedings, also listed separately;

Business Equipment Manufacturers Association; Thomas F. Carter and Carterfone Communications Corp.; Collins Radio Co.; Comtel Communications Corp; Data Access Systems, Inc.; Computer Group, Inc.; Electronic Industries Association's Communication Terminals & Interfaces Section; E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; EDP Resources, Inc.; Ford Motor Co.; General Electric Co.; General Telephone & Electronics Corp.; International Communications Corp.; International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.; McGraw-Edison Co.; Microwave Communications, Inc.; Monsanto Co.; Motorola, Inc.; National Broadcasting Co.; National Communications & Electronics Corp.; National Retail Merchants Association; Northrop Corp.; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.; Penn Central Co.;

Photo Magnetic Systems, Inc.; Republic Steel Corp.; Ripley Co., Inc.; Secretary of Defense; Southern Pacific Co.; Union Carbide Corp.; U.S. Independent Telephone Association; United States Steel Corp.; United Telephone System; Utilities Telecommunications Council; Vidcom Electronics, Inc.;

Western Union Telegraph Co.; Westinghouse Electric Corp.; Xerox Corp.; and, badly out of alphabetical order, Sanders Associates, Inc., and the Weyerhaeuser Co. -End-

CARRIERS FILE EXPECTED PETITIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION OF FCC DECISION IN MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS CASE, AS PRELUDE TO COURT APPEAL; NEW 'NEW YORK WEST' REQUESTS FILED

The expected petitions for reconsideration of the FCC's 4-3 decision granting the applications of Microwave Communications, Inc., for a special service microwave common carrier system between Chicago and St. Louis (IC, Aug. 15), were filed with the Commission this week by the existing carriers serving the route--the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and other Bell System companies; the General Telephone Co. of Illinois, which joined in the Bell filing; and the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Assuming that the FCC sticks to its original decision, the petitions for reconsideration were evident preludes to court appeals. Two of the Commissioners who took part in the August vote will probably be gone by the time the next Commission verdict is issued, but both were in the Republican minority in the original vote, and all four "yea" votes are still on the Commission.

The AT&T reconsideration request concentrated on issues of use of common carrier radio frequencies, public need, or the lack of it, for MCI's service, and "detrimental effect on the public" through impact on the nationwide cost averaging ratemaking principle. Western Union aimed particularly at public need, and public interest and competition aspects.

Only on the question of interconnection of customer terminals with the projected MCI trunk routes did the two companies take significantly different positions. The FCC majority had made it clear that it would favor a requirement that local facilities be provided by established common carriers to connect MCI customers with the latter's system.

AT&T commented that "certain language in the decision implies that (the Bell companies) would resist such interconnection. (Bell companies), however, have connecting arrangements with other common carriers and have a tariff offering of links for connection to customer-provided facilities. There would appear to be no reason for a different policy in this case.

"However, MCI specifically disclaimed any responsibility for service to its customers' premises, and no one knows from this record what the requirements for such interconnection would be. Thus, the technical feasibility and costs of interconnection cannot be foretold, although these are important elements in the determination of the public need for this service," AT&T said.

Western Union, noting for the sake of argument that it may be consistent with the public interest to permit MCI to build its system, emphasized that "it does not follow therefrom that it is in the public interest to order interconnection of such facilities with those of the existing common carriers."

"The advisability of the interconnection of dissimilar service offerings such as are apparently contemplated here--e.g., the provision of 2 kilocycle service by MCI when such is not provided by Western Union--involves more than technical considerations. It also requires determination as to the nature of the services for which interconnection is sought, and whether Western Union will be required to provide a 2 kc service, although it does not believe it advisable to do so."

Both filings termed the majority decision contrary to the policy prescribed by the US Supreme Court in the "three circuits" case, requiring a finding of potential benefits from competition.

The logical consequence of the MCI decision, Western Union said, would be a rate INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATIONS Weekly Information Service, National Press Bldg., Washington

structure which would be "a composite virtually of end-to-end rates--an obviously unsatisfactory condition." The "solution", it said, "would be to go back to the city-to-city rates; in fact, that might be the only competitive solution."

MCI, meanwhile, announced the filing of an application with the FCC this week under the name MCI-New York West, Inc., for a new microwave route, from Chicago to New York City.

As in the Chicago-St. Louis route, MCI said, the "customized communications channels are tailored to the exact requirements of subscribers who need private interoffice and intracompany communications", and will be to "accommodate various electrical signals used in the transmission of data, facsimile, control, remote metering, voice and many other forms of communications."

"Exclusive features not offered by existing carriers", MCI said, include "(1) communication channels designed especially for data transmission channels; (2) specified data error rate (1 error in 10'); (3) analog or digital input; (4) data channels start as low as .05 cents per mile per month; (5) data channels priced on data speed rather than bandwidth; (6) one-way transmission; (7) two-way transmission of different bandwidths; (8) 138 communication channels ranging in band width from 200 cycles to 960,000 cycles; (9) termination of channels in 93 different types, with bandwidth ranging from 200 cycles to 960,000 cycles; (10) channels can be terminated into the full single bandwidth of the channel or into a number of subchannels; (12) communication channels start as low as .05 cents per mile per month; (13) half-time use; (14) sharing of channels; and (15) use of carrier's facilities for the installation of subscriber's private equipment."

The material said "MCI-New York West is one of a series of independent MCI-type carriers made up of local ownership interests which will interconnect and cooperate with one another in order to provide a unified, nationwide, customized communications network through arrangements with Microwave Communications of America, Inc." The company, it said, "has no affiliations or interests in any communication equipment manufacturing companies", or with "any computer utility or time-sharing firm."

It was reported this week that another set of applications, from MCI-New England are expected to be filed with the FCC before the end of this year.

The MCI-New York West system is expected to cost around \$8,000,000, the company said. The backbone system, it said, "will use Collins MW-109E solid-state microwave equipment with a 5-watt minimum output power. Quality long haul transmission of up to 1800-channel loading will be provided." Basic channeling equipment, the company noted, "will be synchronous SSB radio carrier type with associated equipment accepting either frequency division modulation or time division multiplexing," and "the system is designed for future addition of pulse code modulation."

"A computerized frequency interference analysis was made between the MCI New York West system and all existing or proposed common carrier systems within 150 miles. Signal to interference ratios were calculated and analyzed in the 6 gigacycle band. MCI New York West's frequency selection was made on the basis of results of the computer screening and was recalculated for possible service interference," the company said. The proposed route of the Chicago-New York system includes Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Albany.

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COMMISSIONER JOHNSON OFFERS ANOTHER LONE, SHARP VIEW OF FCC OPERATIONS

FCC Chairman Rosel H. Hyde, and Commissioners Robert T. Bartley, Robert E. Lee and Kenneth A. Cox, on the one hand, and Commissioner Nicholas Johnson on the other, clashed sharply in views submitted to the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on administrative practice and procedure in response to a request from Subcommittee Chairman Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.) for their candid appraisal of the FCC.

Chairman Hyde and the others said the FCC "encourages" citizen participation in the FCC decision-making process. Commissioner Johnson said "almost precisely opposite is the case." Mr. Johnson said the fact that many FCC personnel later go to work for the industries they regulate and the Commission's occasional hiring of personnel from the industries is an "incestuous relationship that cannot help but work against effective representation of the public." Mr. Cox said he feels the hiring of "a few people from broadcast entities, common carriers, and equipment manufacturers" is "generally advantageous", and when the flow is the other way, "there is some advantage in dealing with people who have had experience at the Commission."

CONTROL DATA COMPLAINT OF INTERFERENCE FROM TV ANTENNA FARM DENIED BY FCC

Requests by Control Data Corp., a Minnesota computer manufacturer, for Commission review of FCC Review Board actions in two Minneapolis TV proceedings have been denied by the Commission. The company had contended that it would receive harmful interference in its computer manufacturing operations at Arden Hills, Minn., from plans of a number of TV licensees in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area to locate their transmitters on an antenna farm at Shoreham, Minn., less than two miles from the plant.

Denying the request, the FCC Review Board had held that Control Data could have discovered the facts earlier, and that it "failed to act with reasonable dispatch after having uncovered the interference problem", the Commission said. Among other things, the Review Board said Control Data had failed to show that local shielding would not remedy the problem.

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SHIP, COAST STATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM TO USE 6147.5 KC OCT. 31

The FCC reported this week that it had amended Parts 81 and 83 of its rules and withdrawn, effective Oct. 31, the use of the double sideband radiotelephone carrier frequency 6240 kilocycles and the single sideband radiotelephone carrier frequency 6236.9 kc, "and has made available for immediate use the replacement radiotelephone carrier frequency 6147.5 kc" by ship and coast radio stations operating in the Mississippi River System.

"Since 6147.5 kc is included in the band 5950-6200 kc and this band is allocated to International Broadcasting," the FCC said, it has added the following footnote to its rule changes: "The frequency 6147.5 kc may be authorized for simplex operation by non-government coast and ship radiotelephone stations operating in the Mississippi River System on the condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to stations operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations."

The Commission had proposed rule amendments on July 31, 1968, to shift DSB and SSB frequencies in the maritime mobile service to conform with international revisions. The agency said applications for modifications of license to comply with the rule change may be submitted without filing fees.

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NEW TWO-WAY COMMON CARRIER RADIO STATIONS REQUESTED AT ANTIGO, WISC., IONIA, N.Y.

FCC approval of the proposed construction of two new two-way common carrier mobile radio systems, at Antigo, Wisc., and Ionia, N. Y., was requested in applications put on public notice by the Commission this week. The two applicants--General Telephone Co. of Wisconsin, and Tel-Page Corp., respectively--had requested authorizations for new one-way radio stations at the same two locations in applications listed by the Commission last week (IC, Sept. 12).

General Telephone asked the assignment of base station frequency 152.780 mc for its proposed Antigo station, while Tel-Page requested 454.100 mc as the base frequency for the proposed new Ionia installation.

Other types of applications listed by the FCC this week came from Tel-Page Corp., asking a construction permit to add a base station on 454.050 mc at the existing site of station KEC941 at Rochester, N. Y.; from General Telephone Co. of the Southwest, to add 152.78 mc as a third channel for San Angelo, Tex., station KK0351, among other system changes; from the Hager City, Wisc., Telephone Co., asking a CP for 152.54 mc as an additional base channel for KJU798 two miles north-northwest of Hager City; from Radio Dispatch, Inc., for a CP to add 454.225 and 454.275 mc as additional base channels for KLB701 at location #1 in Rosenberg, Tex.; from Telephone Answering Service, Inc., for an additional transmitter on 43.58 mc for station KGA805 at three new locations in Pittsburgh, Pa.; from Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., for an additional channel on 454.525 mc, for location #2 of KMA612 at San Jose, Calif.; and from Wisconsin Telephone Co., for 152.54 mc as an additional channel for KSA806 at location #1 in Madison.

There were no new common carrier station authorizations among the actions listed by the Commission this week as having been taken in response to previously filed applications.

The actions listed included authorizations for additional channels for James D. & Lawrence D. Garvey, doing business as Radiofone, for KK0349 in New Orleans, La. (454.325 and 454.35 mc); for South Central Bell Telephone Co., to add 152.63 mc as a second channel for KKM580 at Jackson, Miss.; and for Howard Hicks, doing business as Florida Radio Phone, to add 454.175 mc as a second channel for KIG845 at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Other actions announced by the agency included cancellation of Illinois State Telephone Co.'s license for LSJ629 mc, at Hoyleton, Ill., at the request of the licensee; return as "unacceptable" of an application from William J. and Eleanor R. Curtin, doing business as Curtin-Call Communications, for a new one-way station on 158.70 mc at Omaha, Nebr.; the grant of modification of license for KKA341, licensed to The Redco Corp. and Roy M. Teel and Lowry McKee, doing business as Mobilfone, to reflect a change in base frequency from 152.03 mc to 152.18 mc at a site eight miles west of Talihina, Okla.; and grant of consent to transfer of control of Valley Mobile Communications, Inc.'s station KMD690 from Clarence Gary to Bruce Gary, location not specified.

The Commission also reported a "correction" to an earlier report action involving Capital Mobile Radio Service, Inc.'s station KEC937, to point out that the action was grant of a CP to add an additional base channel--152.18 mc--at a station location about two miles west of New Salem, N.Y.

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FCC SAFETY & SPECIAL RADIO SERVICES BUREAU APPLICATION RECEIPTS, DISPOSALS AND BACKLOG August, 1969

Service		<u>ons</u> I-Disposed ng August	Beginni	<u>Pending Actions</u> Beginning - End Of August		
Police	957	974	661	644		
Fire	552	539	264	277		
Local Government	664	693	632	603		
Highway Maintenance	253	159	137	231		
Forestry Conservation	610	576	54	88		
Special Emergency	214	135	145	224		
State Guard	214	0	0	0		
Total Public Safety Services	3250	3076	1893	2067		
Special Emergency Business Power Petroleum Manufacturers Forest Products Industrial Radiolocation Motion Picture Relay Press Telephone Maintenance Total Industrial Services	934 2402 434 219 87 88 19 1 16 50 4250	1055 2992 574 322 196 134 8 3 17 52 5353	1060 4809 760 589 204 146 29 2 2 17 62 7678	939 4219 620 486 95 100 40 0 16 60 6575		
Railroad	234	181	409	462		
Taxicab	105	76	65	94		
Automobile Emergency	66	42	55	79		
Interurban Passenger	10	3	2	9		
Interurban Property	56	39	41	58		
Urban Passenger	8	9	2	1		
Urban Property	71	65	48	54		
Total Land Transportation Services	550	415	622	757		
Amateur	8923	11224	5568	3267		
R.A.C.E.S.	38	84	126	80		
Disaster	1	0	0	1		
Class A Citizens	117	109	24	32		
Other Citizens	16095	20646	10623	6072		
Aviation	2763	3089	1801	1475		
Marine	4933	6216	2727	1444		
TOTAL SAFETY-SPECIAL SERVICES	40920	50212	31062	21770		

FCC AUTHORIZES 2172 NEW 'STATIONS' IN PSIT, CLASS A CITIZENS SERVICES IN AUGUST

Despite vacation schedules at the FCC during the month of August, the licensing staff of the Safety & Special Radio Services Bureau added a total of 2172 new "authorized stations" to the Commission's books in the public safety, industrial, land transportation, and class A citizens radio services.

The "authorized station" figures are reflective of the number of new call

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signs issued by the agency, and each "station" may range in number of transmitters from one to many.

New "stations" were added to various services during August in the following numbers: 90 police; 30 fire; 98 local government; 9 highway maintenance; 23 forestry conservation; 42 special emergency; 242 special industrial; 1299 business; 58 power; 42 petroleum; 59 manufacturers; 47 forest products; 7 industrial radiolocation; 5 relay press; 11 telephone maintenance; 29 railroad; 10 taxicab; 13 automobile emergency; 13 interurban property motor carrier; 17 urban property motor carrier; and 28 class A citizens radio stations.

Accumulative totals of "stations" in active licensing status at the FCC as of the first of September, after also taking into account 113 deleted during August, were: 21,834 police; 12,524 fire; 12,375 local government; 7320 highway maintenance; 5605 forestry conservation; 8659 special emergency; 16 state guard; 41,057 special industrial; 126,478 business; 18,193 power; 12,119 petroleum; 3214 manufacturers; 3902 forest products; 729 industrial radiolocation; 69 motion picture; 342 relay press; 1646 telephone maintenance; 7816 railroad; 5405 taxicab; 2660 automobile emergency; 128 interurban passenger motor carrier; 3185 interurban property motor carrier; 207 urban passenger motor carrier; 2026 urban property motor carrier; and 6926 class A citizens stations.

In the citizens radio service Class B, C and D categories, the Commission added a total of 17,162 new "authorized stations" during August, and deleted 15,063, leaving a total of 862,323 in active license status as of the beginning of September. In aviation, 3273 "stations" were added in August, 1459 were deleted, and the Sept. 1 total was 147,140. In marine, the comparable figures were 4384, 1755, and 192,752, respectively. And, in the amateur service, 2615 stations were added, 2797 were deleted, and the Sept. 1 total was 273,850.

FCC SAFETY-SPECIAL BUREAU APPLICATION PROCESSING SPEEDS DURING AUGUST

Service	А	Applications Received			Approximate Processing Time RequiredIn Days		
	June	July	August		June	July	August
Business Other Industrial Land Transportation Public Safety Citizens (A) Citizens (B, C & D)	3578 2138 485 1973 131 18269	3814 1882 562 3645 116 16583	2402 1848 550 3250 117 16095		38 39 22 22 20 19	38 38 25 25 14 20	37 33 28 28 14 20

The FCC points out that "The above time reflects the number of days from receipt of an application in good order for routine processing to the time the complated authorization is put in the mails. Since Applications are normally processed in order of receipt, it includes the time that an application is waiting its turn to be reached for handling, but does not include the time required for postage service in either direction. The above times shown are average and there will be some variation between individual applications. Certain applications may require special study because they are not in accordance with rules, involve engineering complications or aeronautical hazard problems and are involved in proposed or actual rulemaking or hearings, etc. Applications containing incomplete, incorrect or insufficient answers normally are returned to the applicants within the period of time shown above."

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Very Briefly

. . .A <u>switch in membership</u> on the Republican side of the <u>Senate Commerce Committee</u> took place this week as Senator Clifford Hansen of Wyoming moved off the Committee to take an assignment on the Senate Finance Committee, and Senator Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky relinquished his Agriculture & Forestry Committee assignment to join the Commerce group.

. . .The House Education & Labor Committee this week approved a <u>coal mine safety bill</u> for floor action with a provision that "non-gassy mines" be given four to six years to install facilities to reduce the danger of explosion, rather than the one-year period which would have been provided in the bill recommended by a subcommittee. A somewhat differing bill is awaiting floor action in the Senate. Both involve communications facilities.

. . .A bill which would amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to "<u>permit</u> <u>state ownership of satellite terminal stations</u>" was introduced in the Senate this week by Mike Gravel (D., Alaska). The bill, he said, proposes that "each state of this Union have the right to own or participate in the ownership of ground stations." The "era of satellite communications has been stymied, let me qualify this to say, has been perverted by traditional use of formulas predicated on the amortization of terrestrial or submarine methods of transmission and distribution," Senator Gravel said.

. ...Representative Frank T. Bow (R., Ohio) urged the Senate last week to get busy on a number of appropriations bills for the fiscal year 1970, which started July 1. Among others mentioned, he noted that the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, which includes <u>funds for the FCC</u>, had been passed by the House on June 24, but is "languishing" in the Senate.

... US Commissioner of Customs Myles J. Ambrose, addressing the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association Sept. 16 at Philadelphia, told the audience of some of the steps the <u>Bureau of Customs</u> is taking to improve its approach to the "war on smuggling of narcotics, marihauana and other contraband drugs." Among other things, he said, "We are <u>continuing to improve and modernize our radio communications system</u> and have subscribed to the National Crime Information Center computer network, through the facilities of our sister agency, the Secret Service."

...Electro-Technic Products, of Chicago, has complied with an Environmental Control Administration <u>directive to stop selling three types of electronic educational devices</u> which state and federal health authorities have found to have a potential for X-ray exposure, the Department of Health, Education & Welfare announced this week. The HEW "stop-sale" directive was the first issued under the Radiation Control for Health & Safety Act which became effective Oct. 18, 1968. The devices are three types of electronic tubes used in high school and college classrooms throughout the country to demonstrate certain scientific principles. They are known as fluorescence-effect, heat-effect and magnetic deflection-effect tubes, HEW said.

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. . .

Very Briefly

. ...Amid <u>rumored negotiations looking toward the sale</u> of the common carrier radio paging interests of <u>Airsignal International, Inc.</u>, FCC Hearing Examiner Ernest Nash has rescheduled procedural dates in the Commission's scheduled hearing on Airsignal's qualities to become a licensee in the service. The evidentiary <u>hearing date</u>, which had been Sept. 23, is <u>now Oct. 1</u>. The extension of the date is due, in part, at least, on demands placed on Airsignal by other parties to the proceeding for further information. Rumor has it that the TelePrompter Corp. is a leading bidder for the Airsignal interests at the moment.

. ... The Cleveland Department of Public Safety has awarded a <u>\$3,900,000 contract</u> to Page Communications Engineers to design, engineer, construct, and install an integrated communications network for the <u>Cleveland Police Department</u>.

. ...Motorola's solid state "<u>Motorcycle Dispatcher</u>" two-way radio is now available in the 450-470 megacycle band, the company announced this week. The new radio, it said, has 8 watts RF power output and offers the "same rugged durability of Motorola's other motorcycle radios. The units are designed to withstand shocks and vibration equivalent to over 16 G's and are fully sealed against road grime, dust, and moisture." Full details are available from Motorola Communications & Electronics, Inc., 4501 W. Augusta Blvd., Chicago 60651.

. ... FCC Chairman Rosel H. Hyde, whose successor was nominated by President Nixon this week, could have a lot to say in a <u>scheduled speech</u> at the Tuesday, Sept. 23, Annual FCC Newsmaker Luncheon of the International Radio & Television Society in New York City. The luncheon will begin 12:30 in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

. .The <u>Telecommunications Committee</u> of the National Association of Manufacturers will meet Oct. 28-29 in Washington.

. .<u>Television receiver manufacturers</u>, meeting with representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters in Washington last week, "have agreed to consider <u>ways</u> to improve the design of their products so that UHF signals may be received more easily," NAB reported.

. . ."A <u>new 8-foot diameter multi-element grid parabola microwave antenna</u>, which provides advantages of lightness and low wind resistance over conventional solid reflectors," was announced this week by Mark Products Co., 5439 W. Fargo Ave., Skokie, Ill. The parabola was developed "to fill the need for an intermediate size," the company said. It now offers, 6, 8, 10 and 15-foot aluminum multi-element parabola for point-to-point relay operation at any specified frequency between 400 and 2500 megacycles.

....The Bell System's <u>underground cable between Boston and Miami is now in service</u> over its entire 1800-mile route, with the opening of the final link Sept. 15 between Cheshire, Conn., and Blackstone, Mass. The 20-tube coaxial cable system provides 32,400 voice circuits, twice as many as any existing cable system. It was built at a cost of more than \$218,000,000, and has 11 underground communications centers to serve as junction points between the main cable, the sidelegs feeding into metropolitan areas, and the rest of the national network of cable and microwave facilities.

Very Briefly

. ...Representative S. Fletcher Thompson (R., Ga.) this week introduced a <u>bill</u> in the House "to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide grants to states for the establishment, equipping, and operation of emergency communications centers to make the <u>national emergency telephone number 911</u> available throughout the United States."

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. The FCC has extended to Nov. 18 the deadline for filing comments on proposed rulemaking which would permit the inclusion of <u>coded information in TV visual trans</u>-<u>missions</u> for the purpose of program identification (IC, July 11). The extension had been requested by the Electronic Industries Association and the National Association of Broadcasters. NAB said the proposal "is of great concern to this association and is presently under review by our Engineering Advisory Committee both as to its <u>effect</u> <u>upon existing receivers</u> and its <u>impact upon future improvements in the picture quality</u> of TV refeivers." EIA, the Commission said, has noted that "the proposed rules have significant implications for several segments of the electronics industry, and additional time is needed to prepare a comprehensive position and coordinate its filing."

. ...Delaware Telephone Answering Service, Inc., which provides <u>common carrier radio</u> <u>service in the Muncie, Ind.</u>, area, including one-way paging service, this week <u>petitioned the FCC to deny</u> an application of Carl E. Johnston, doing business as Mobile Communication Service, for a new one-way station in the area. Delaware said it had just received its license from the FCC in mid-June, and that "without an opportunity to develop its station," it is now threatened with competition for customers who have had no opportunity to essay (its) service." Adding another service in the area at this time, it said, would "result in runious competition," and there has been no showing of need by the new application for the service.

. ...Medical-Dental Bureau, Inc., radio common carrier licensee in the Youngstown, Ohio, area, filed a <u>formal complaint</u> with the FCC this week asking the Commission <u>to</u> <u>order the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. "to establish physical connection</u> between its facilities and those of complainant to establish charges applicable thereto, and the division of such charges, and to establish and provide facilities and regulations for operating such interconnected facilities, as required by Section 201 of the Communications Act." There is "a need for such interconnection both with respect to intrastate and interstate calls," the RCC said. Ohio Bell's position is that it "will be unable to provide the facilities for interconnection" until the Ohio Public Utilities Commission has "acted favorably" on Medical-Dental's request for a certification as a public utility, and a joint petition from the two companies requesting PUC approval of an agreement for the interconnection. Medical-Dental has stated that it feels "the jurisdiction which the PUC has taken over the operations of miscellaneous common carriers in Ohio to be improper."

....RCC of Virginia, Inc., radio common carrier licensee serving the <u>Richmond, Va.</u>, <u>area, petitioned the FCC this week to deny</u> the application of Richmond Mobile Telephone Co. for a <u>new three-channel IMTS service</u> in the area. Richmond Mobile, RCC of Virginia said, "has not shown that there is any public demand for its proposed facility," nor that the existing service "is incapable of meeting such demand as may exist." As have other RCCs opposing Mobile Telephone IMTS applications recently, RCC of Virginia said Mobile Telephone "is proposing a service which is indistinguishable from the IMTS service offered by the telephone companies," and should not be permitted to use radio common carrier frequencies for the service.

...<u>Harvey G. Mehlhouse</u>, now Executive Vice President in charge of manufacturing operations for <u>Western Electric Co.</u>, will become <u>President and Chief Executive Officer</u> of the company Dec. 1 when Paul A. Gorman retires to end a 40-year Bell System career.

Very Briefly

....FCC authorizations for the construction of six <u>new private microwave stations</u> have been asked in applications put on "public notice" by the FCC this week. In <u>Arizona</u>, the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement & Power District requested a station on 6765 and 6795 megacycles at Apache Junction, and one on 6585 and 6625 mc at Mormon Flat, Ariz. In <u>Florida</u>, the Florida Power Corp. asked a station on 6815 and 6865 mc at New Port Richey. In <u>Ohio</u>, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. requested a station on 1985 mc at Westlake. And in <u>Texas</u>, the Pioneer Natural Gas Co. asked a station on 954.8 mc at Wickett, and one on 958.4 mc at Grandfalls.

. . .A call for papers was issued this week for the <u>"1970 Carnahan Conference on</u> <u>Electronic Crime Countermeasures"</u> to be held April 16-18 at the University of Kentucky's Carnahan House in Lexington, Ky., under sponsorship of the University's Department of Electrical Engineering. Thirty-minute papers were requested on surveillance; alarm devices; protection; security; communications; identification; verification; location; detection; and advanced techniques. Two-hundred word abstracts are due Dec. 15. Contact Prof. J. S. Jackson, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Kencucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506. Phone 606-258-9000, Extension 2911.

. . .Senator Barry <u>Goldwater</u> (R., Ariz.) and Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lotz, Commander of the US Army Strategic Communications Command, will be among <u>speakers at the IEEE</u> <u>EASCON '69</u>, to be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington Oct. 27-29.

. .Eight East Coast supermarkets of the <u>A&P Food Stores</u>, from New Jersey to Florida, <u>will serve as agents for Western Union</u> in offering a full range of telegraph agency services in a test starting this fall.

. . .Aeronautical Radio, Inc., has announced a newly designed eight-inch circular slide rule which makes possible <u>quick and accurate solutions of many of the problems</u> <u>encountered by radio communications engineers</u>, including line-of-sight distances, path loss, signal strength, and signal-to-noise ratio.

. . A standard <u>software package for supervisory control</u> operations developed by the General Electric Process Computer Department is <u>undergoing testing at the Bay-</u> <u>way Refinery of the Humble Oil & Refining Co. at Linden, N.J.</u> The "BICEPS" package (basic industrial control engineering programming system) is designed to permit the user to set up his own supervisory control without trained programmers. It consists of two GE PAC4020 process computers for directdigital control and another one for supervisory control, optimizing, logging, and free-time functions.

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Very Briefly

. ... The FCC this week issued a "notice of inquiry" to obtain comments and recommendations for <u>improving maritime distress systems</u>, to be considered in preparation of the US position for use at the Sixth Session of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Subcommittee on Radio Communications, scheduled for next January in London. Comments are to be filed by Oct. 27, on fourteen specific items, essentially the same ones on which comments were requested in preparation for an IMCO Maritime Safety Committee subcommittee on radiocommunications meeting in London this past January.

...<u>New tariffs</u> filed by AT&T to increase the line charges for AM and FM broadcast service effective Oct. 1 have been <u>rejected by the FCC</u>, the agency announced Sept. 17. An an example, FCC Common Carrier Bureau Chief Bernard Strassburg said, "the monthly contract service for audio without video is being revised to eliminate completely any offering of such service on less than a 24-hour basis, but no reason is given for this and no facts are stated in justification for any increases resulting therefrom."

...<u>Dr. Allen V. Astin</u>, who retired recently as Director of the <u>National Bureau of</u> <u>Standards</u>, has been named <u>Consultant-Director Emeritus</u> of the Bureau. His main interest will be in international standardization.

. . .Development of a compact, <u>high-powered laser</u> that can produce a beam of light continuously with a power of 1000 watts was announced this week by Sylvania Electric Products. Temperatures produced up to 20,000 degrees, when the beam is focused to a tiny point, will make it possible to <u>cut</u>, <u>drill</u> and <u>weld</u> difficult materials, Sylvania said.

...<u>Kenneth W. Back</u>, formerly manager, eastern systems engineering for the Sprague Electric Co., has joined <u>Electro-Metrics Corp.</u>, a subsidiary of Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp., as <u>assistant marketing manager</u>. Vice President and Marketing Manager Dale Samuelson said Mr. Back "will assist the firm's world-wide marketing organization in applying Electro-Metrics' advanced technology computer-controlled spectrum analyzing and surveillance systems."

...Joseph F. Mercurio, who joined Rixon Electronics recently after ten years with the Mitre Corp., and is now Director of Systems Development for Rixon, will head a <u>new System Development Laboratory of Rixon</u> at North Billerica, Mass., which is charged with development of systems concepts and hardware configurations involving concentrators and controllers for data processing networks.

. . . Collins Radio Co. has received a <u>\$10,700,000 Navy contract</u> for VLF radio receivers and transmitters.

. . .General Dynamics Corp. is receiving \$1,750,398 as the second increment to a three-year Army contract for radio teletypewriter sets, AN/CRC-142, installed in shelters. Work on the contract is to be done at Orlando, Fla.

. .International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. is receiving a \$1,198,398 fixed-price <u>Air Force contract for organization and field level maintenance</u>, and for training services in support of the Strategic Air Command Automated Control System. Work is to be done at Omaha, Nebr., Bossier City, La., Riverside, Calif., Chicopee Falls, Mass., and Nutley, N.J.

. . .Electronic Communications, Inc., has received an Air Force development <u>contract</u> for an <u>ultra reliable command radio set</u> with satellite communication capability.

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Very Briefly

...<u>William P. Meehan</u>, joining the company from four years of government service in Washington, has been appointed <u>Assistant Treasurer of Motorola</u>, Inc. Mr. Meehan had served earlier for almost seven years with the First National City Bank in New York and in several overseas locations. His government service included roles with the Agency for International Development, the Office of Foreign Direct Investments, and, most recently, the US Treasury Department as an assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs. Motorola Vice President and Treasurer Roger C. Smith said Mr. Meehan "will become our <u>international finance</u> <u>officer</u> and will supervise the investments and loans of Motorola International Development Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of the company."

...Jon W. Spelman, previously a marketing manager for Chass Brass & Copper Co. in Cleveland and in sales and engineering positions with Westinghouse Electric Corp. in Chicago, has been named to the new position of <u>Director of Development by E. F.</u> <u>Johnson Co.</u> Johnson President George A. Peck said Mr. Spelman "will work on new acquisitions, their integration and on special marketing assignments." Mr. Spelman received a BS degree in mechanical engineering from Iowa State University in 1962, and a Masters degree with distinction in Business Administration from Northwestern University in 1967.

. . .<u>R. A. Slenes</u>, formerly director of international operations for Marquette Corp. in St. Paul, Minn. and an international business consultant for firms in the Upper Midwest and abroad, has been named to the new position of <u>Director of International</u> <u>Operations for Latin America, by the E. F. Johnson Co.</u> Johnson President George A. Peck said Mr. Slenes "will direct sales market development and new ventures in Latin America and coordinate present international business in other foreign markets where the Johnson Company continues to be represented by Roburn Agencies, Inc., a New York export and international marketing firm."

...<u>New territorial sales offices in Kansas City and Minneapolis</u> were announced this week by <u>E. F. Johnson Co.</u> Werner Habe and Frank Abrams, formerly of the H.A. Roes Co., Kansas City, will represent Johnson in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, from a new office at 8001 Counser, Pyramid Building, Overland Park, a suburban of Kansas City, and James C. Callahan, formerly a sales assistant in the company's headquarters in Waseca, Minn., will represent Johnson in the Upper Midwest from a new office in Pentagon Office Park, 4930 West 77th, Suite 164, Minneapolis.

. ..., <u>E. F. Johnson Co. this week raised its quarterly dividend</u> from $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 25 cents, payable Oct. 28 to stock of record Sept. 26.

. . .<u>Collins Radio Co.</u> has reported, for the year ended July 31, <u>a drop in net income</u> of 31.4%, to \$8,932,900, compared to the previous year. Sales were off 16.1% to \$400,233,000. Net income per share dropped from \$4.44 to \$3.01. Collins said the results reflect the stretchout and delay of government procurements. Order backlog as of July 31 was \$304,000,000, up from \$285,000,000 as of April 30.

. ...Tel-Tech Corp., of Silver Spring, Md., has received an initial <u>contract</u> for more than \$150,000 to install <u>more than 30 of its data communications multiplexers</u> for the nationwide time-sharing network being implemented by the Westinghouse Information Systems Laboratory.

. . .<u>Control Data Corp.</u> plans to build a \$2,000,000 <u>computer parts factory</u> in the inner-city industrial area of Washington, D. C.

. ...<u>William W. Crossman</u>, formerly with the Hitemp Division of the Simplex Wire & Cable Co., has been named <u>General Manager for the ITT Surprenant Division</u> of ITT, which makes electronic wire and cable for the aircraft, aerospace, computer, and <u>other electronic industries</u>.

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Industrial Communications

Weekly Information Service

Robert E. Tall, Editor 388 National Press Bldg. Washington, D. C. 20004

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NEW COMPANY ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE RADIO LICENSE DATA

Establishment of a new corporation to provide comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date data on FCC-licensed radio stations in the public safety, industrial, land transportation, and class A citizens radio services, was announced Friday, Sept. 5, by Industrial Communications Editor Robert E. Tall, who will serve as President of the new company.

Tall Publications, Inc., a Delaware corporation, shares headquarters offices in the National Press Building in Washington, D. C., with Washington Radio Reports, Inc., the publishers of Industrial Communications; the weekly "PSIT List" of authorizations issued by the FCC in the public safety, industrial, land transportation, and class A citizens radio services; and the FCC Daily Application Summary, a service launched by WRR in mid-July.

George A. Daigneault, who retired from a Marine Corps communications career several years ago to join Motorola in FCC liaison assignments in Washington, will serve as Vice President and General Manager of the new corporation. Mr. Daigneault had left Motorola some time ago to engage in language consulting work, and to help found Graphics Communications Systems, Inc., of Bethesda, Md., which he served as President. Graphics is currently printing Industrial Communications; the "PSIT List"; and the FCC Daily Application Summary under contract with Washington Radio Reports.

Full details as to the services to be provided by Tall Publications, Inc., will be announced in the immediate future.

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Very Briefly



. .RCA Commercial Communications Systems expect appointments of manufacturer's representatives for mobile radio equipment to record a 50% growth by the year end, RCA reported Sept. 5. D. O. Reinert, Manager, Mobile Sales, said the <u>RCA MR program</u> "has just passed its first anniversary", and "the rapid growth rate was according to plan." RCA also markets mobile equipment through a direct sales organization.

. .<u>General Electric's Telecommunication Products Department</u> has named Joseph M. Burt as <u>major accounts manager for microwave radio and DigiNet data modem sales</u> in the Department's western regional office at Palo Alto, Calif. Burt has been in radio communications sales for the past 13 years.

....Western Electric Co. has advised the Bell System companies that, effective Sept. 1, its <u>prices for cable and wire products were increased</u> by an average of 5.4%. In the apparatus and equipment category, covering switchboard cable and wire, the price changes are estimated to have an annual effect of \$4,400,000. In the cable and wire classification, the increases will amount to about \$23,900,000 a year.

. . The Government Electronics Division of <u>Motorola</u>, Inc., is being awarded <u>a con-</u> <u>tract by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium</u> for a study of high-speed digital logic circuits. To be completed in three months, the fixed price contract is for \$48,848.

. . .General Telephone & Electronics International has been awarded a \$4,800,000 contract to build a <u>microwave communications system in the West African republic of</u> <u>Cameroon</u>. The 811-mile network will run from Yaounde, the capital, northward through the length of the country to Ft. Foureau. The system is being jointly financed by the US Export-Import Bank and the Government of Italy.

. .T. A. Campobasso last week was elected <u>Vice President-telecommunications and</u> <u>government marketing for Collins Radio Co</u>. Mr. Campobasso, who has been associated with the company in Washington, D. C., is succeeding Kerry Fox, who resigned. Collins also announced that R. C. Frost has been named Vice President, Counsel and Secretary, and R. L. Erickson is now Vice President and Counsel.

. . The City Council of <u>Yonkers, N. Y</u>., adopted an ordinance on Aug. 26 to engage the services of Leo G. Sands Associates, Inc., 250 Park Ave., New York City, to design a <u>new communications system for the Public Works Department</u>.

. .<u>United Utilities, announcing plans to sell its \$20,000,000 community antenna tele-</u> <u>vision facilities</u>, said "Under existing regulatory procedures, we are unable to properly utilize the assets," and "propose to sell them to someone who can." President Paul H. Henson said the company is "proceeding in other ways to develop and serve the market for broadband communications." UU CATV facilities serve about 70,000 subscribers.

. . A <u>new structure of program transmission rates</u> was filed with the FCC Aug. 29 by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., to be effective Oct. 1. AT&T said the proposed rates are based on the rate level proposed when the company first filed new program rates about 18 months ago. It said the new rate schedules "should be regarded as interim rates", and that AT&T "will continue to review the cost and demand factors pertaining to the rate level for the program services, and after such evaluations have been completed, further rate adjustments may be filed."

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COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRIES' PROPOSAL FOR 'DUPLICATION OF FACILITIES' COMMON CARRIER RULE SECTION STRIKES RESPONSIVE INDUSTRY CHORD AS ABOUT 30 RCC'S FILE EARLY SUPPORT

-2-

Reply comments reaching the FCC in connection with pending rule proposals which look toward comprehensive revisions in Part 21 of the Commission's rules, governing both microwave and mobile radio procedures in the common carrier radio services, are flowing in substantial numbers and focusing on a single major point.

All of the reply comments which have turned up for public inspection to date have urged the Commission to adopt a "Duplication of Facilities" rule section which Communications Industries, operator of radio common carrier facilities in Texas and Louisiana, had suggested in its original comments (IC, Aug. 15), following FCC release of its proposals in late May (IC, May 30).

The suggestion, basically, is that an existing RCC operator be given a better shake against prospective new competitors than is now the case. CI had noted that "in those states where local agencies have asserted jurisdiction over RCCs, the burden of proof has been shifted from the existing carrier to the newcomer", and the FCC should lean more in that direction.

The specific new rule section proposed by Communications Industries is: "A base station shall not be authorized to provide two-way mobile or one-way signaling service to any geographic area in which such service is already provided as determined by the contours described in Section 21.504(a), or for which a valid construction permit or permits has or have been issued for the establishment of a station or stations to provide such service in that area, unless the applicant shall make an affirmative showing that the public interest, convenience or necessity would be served by such a grant and, among other things, that there is a need for additional facilities in the area involved, and that the authorized facilities in that area are not or will not be adequate to meet the communications needs in the area."

The reply comments supporting the addition of such a rule section had numbered about 30 by late this week. Most of the filings were brief statements merely expressing such support, but some included additional discussion.

The most extensive reply filing was by General Communications Service, Inc., which provides RCC service through six stations in Tucson, Phoenix and Flagstaff, Ariz., and a seventh station in Atlanta, Ga. General also noted support for one suggestion of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., that the FCC rules provide "additional flexibility in the use of informal applications".

In supporting the CI "Duplication of Facilities" proposal, General said the FCC's present policy "looks to the protection of the new applicant's interests to an extent that it is unfair to the existing carrier and detrimental to the public interest. . ."

"Absence of competition", General said, "is the historical basis for public utility regulation. Based on this concept, a public utility trades the burden of competition for the burden of regulation. The law in most states protects the utility from competition and subjects him to the jurisdiction of a regulating utilities commission. In such instances, a new applicant must demonstrate not only the need for its proposed service but that there is no existing carrier providing the service or that the existing carrier is not providing adequate service and is not able or willing to provide the service. The burden is clearly on the new applicant, and the right of the existing carrier to improve and expand its services is protected."

"The present policy of the FCC," General continued, "is to regulate on the one

. . .

hand and to invite competition on the other. This policy has resulted in a proliferation of RCCs and destructive competition in most major market areas. Any RCC who seeks to 'cross examine' a new applicant's showing of need through the medium of the Commission's hearing processes must submit to a freeze of its services, a sort of regulatory blackmail to persuade existing carriers not to protest new applicants.

"Indeed", it said, "those carriers who do not have the economic patience to tolerate a comparative hearing and the mandatory freeze status have no means to protect their rights in the face of the Commission's over-anxiety to protect the yet to be established rights of the new applicant. As a minimum step, the Commission should place the burden of showing need on the new applicant and permit the existing carrier to serve the public need on an uninterrupted and unimpaired basis, whether or not the new application is designated for hearing."

Susquehanna Mobile Communications, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pa., included an additional thought in its support of the CI proposal. "It would be extremely significant to the growth of the two-way and one-way signaling field," the company said, "to allow the existing authorized facility to provide for long-range planning in accordance with sound business practices. We would not be opposed to submitting, for example," the RCC said, "a four-year development plan with license renewal and reporting against this plan on a yearly basis. This plan would include marketing data, and approaches to expanding service and facilities as well as financial plans outlining sound capitalization."

The "question of adequate need" for a new operation, then, Susquehanna said, "could be reviewed by the Commission using the stated intentions of the present licensee in his projected methods for market development." In the event "a subsidiary of some larger firm initiates a full scale plan to dominate the RCC industry and is free to supply unlimited funds for market development and funding, existing carriers following sound fiscal management may appear to be inferior in their attempt to provide improved facilities for the contested area.

"Existing carriers," it said, "must face not only the competition of the local subsidiary but also the massed economic power of the entire incumbent corporate complex. The right of entry, then, should be a function of any present facility's ability to serve in relation to that market, the review of intended plans for market development and the intent of the incumbent firm to effect additionally needed services which otherwise could not be performed. In no case should the existing carrier be penalized or placed in a compromising protected period until a competitive justification is resolved, if that carrier is operating as a part of a long range plan."

Autophone of San Antonio, Tex., supporting the CI proposal, cited its own situation, in which it has protested a competitive application and had its own facility "frozen". Assuming "our present rate of growth continues," the RCC said, "the immediate existing demand will exceed my present abilities within the next several months. I then am no longer able to fulfill my obligation, as a licensee, to serve the public; more important, however, the public is denied service and this denial could continue for a period of two to three years."

Another company with a few additional words was Moore's Service, of Fort Wayne, Ind., which expressed its view that "the need, convenience and necessity of public service is best served by a few competent operators rather than opening the area to anyone who wishes to 'try it out'."

Still another was Caprock Radio Dispatch, of Hobbs, N. Mex., which said it has a "paging only" application for Roswell, N. Mex., pending at the FCC which "is being

held up because of litigation involving some eastern RCCs. We have numerous requests for paging service," the company said, "and, although there are no competitive applications or protests involved, the public is nevertheless, not being served because of the hassel in a distant area of the country that should have no bearing upon the granting of our local license."

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L. Frank Stewart, of Champaign, Ill., registering its support for the CI suggestion, contended that:

"(1) In most cases the hearing procedure is so slow and business moves so fast in our changing world, that some method of allowing the continuing updating of an operation is necessary; (2) Failure to allow updating would not be in the public interest, as the public would be deprived of the benefits of the improvements and expansion of systems, during this lengthy hearing procedure; and (3) The present rules seem to make the Commission a party to any possible 'plot' on the part of a new applicant, to deprive normal growth of any existing system. When this happens, the Commission is placed in the position of depriving the public of necessary service."

Other RCCs filing support for the CI proposal were Dakota Radio Paging, Inc., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Advanced Electronics, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.; Radiocall, Honolulu, Hawaii; R. O. Deaderick Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Paging Montgomery, Inc., Montgomery, Ala.; Imperial Communications Corp., San Diego, Calif.; Mahaffey Message Relay, Memphis, Tenn.; Ranch Radio, Inc., El Campo, Tex.; All City Telephone Answering Service, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc.; Joseph Giorgianni, Providence, R. I.; Business Communications, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; Radio Paging Service, Lubbock, Tex.; RCC of Virginia, Inc., Harrisonburg, Va.; Page-A-Fone Corp., Ft. Worth, Tex.; Lett Electronics, Hutchinson, Kans.; Kankakee Telephone Answering Service, Kankakee, Ill.; Business & Professional Men's Exchange, Inc., Lawrence, Mass.; Ans-A-Phone Communications, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.; James E. Walley, Oroville, Calif.; Credit Bureau of Decatur, Inc., Decatur, Ill.; Cahill Answering Services, Inc., Lansing, Mich.; Margaret Walsh, Appleton, Wisc.; Morris Communications, Inc., Greenville, S. C.; and Am-Tex Dispatch Service, Amarillo, Tex. --End-

AAR GROUP REPORTS MORE THAN 25,000 ROUTE MILES OF RAILROAD MICROWAVE IN US, CANADA

The book of "Advance Reports" to be presented at the Sept. 16-18 annual meeting of the Communication & Signal Section of the Association of American Railroads, distributed this week, includes the report that as of May, 1969, US railroads were operating a total of 19,456 route miles of private microwave communications systems, and another 4849 route miles were "authorized or under construction."

Canadian railroads, at the same time, were operating a total of 9944 route miles of point-to-point microwave systems, with another 362 route miles authorized or under construction.

In the VHF railroad radio service, the book of reports indicates that as of February, 1969, there were outstanding in the US authorizations for 5344 base stations; 397 combined base and mobile stations; 673 mobile, base and relay stations; 69 control stations; nine fixed relay stations; and 526 "mobile only" licenses. The total of 7018 outstanding VHF licenses, AAR said, represented a total of 881,767 authorized mobile radio transmitters. In addition, there were 67 outstanding authorizations for radiolocation stations (speedmeters), covering a total of 670 units.

-End-

SENATE GROUP SCHEDULES HEARINGS ON FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS BILLS

The Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations has scheduled four days of hearings--on Sept. 9, 10, 12 and 17--on a series of legislative proposals concerning the various federal assistance programs, it was announced this week by Senator Edmund S. Muskie (D., Me.).

The proposals listed by Senator Muskie are:

--Senate Joint Resolution 117, to authorize appropriations for an Office of Intergovernmental Relations in the Executive Office of the President;

--S. 60, the Program Information Act, which would create a catalog for federal assistance programs, provide for monthly revision of the catalog, provide information on the simplification of application forms and procedures, and transfer the Federal Information Exchange from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Bureau of the Budget;

--S. 2035, the Grant Consolidation Act of 1969, which would provide for consolidating federal assistance programs in the same or closely related functional areas under a procedure similar to the Executive Reorganization Act; and

--S. 2479, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1969, which would authorize procedures for improving the financial management of federal assistance programs, facilitate the consolidation of such programs, provide temporary authority to expedite processing of project applications drawing upon more than one federal assistance program, strengthen further congressional review of federal grants-in-aid, and extend and amend the law relating to intergovernmental cooperation."

Senator Muskie pointed out that S. 2035 has been introduced by Senator Karl E. Mundt (R., S. Dak.) on behalf of the Administration.

S. 2479, he noted, "contains three titles--financial management, grant consolidation, and joint funding simplifications--which were considered at length in subcommittee hearings last year. In their present form", Senator Muskie said, "they incorporate many of the suggested changes and recommendations advanced by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, major associations representing public officials, and others."

Hearings are to be held on Sept. 9, 10 and 12 in Room 3302 of the New Senate Office Building in Washington, and on Sept. 17 in Room 6226. The Sept. 9 session will begin at 9:30 a.m., while those on the following days will begin at 10 a.m.

"Any Senator or other person wishing to testify or present a written statement with respect to (this) legislation", Senator Muskie pointed out, "should notify the subcommittee in Room 357, Old Senate Office Building." -End-

GROUP TO STUDY INTERFACE BETWEEN DCS AND MALLARD-DEVELOPED COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

The Defense Communications Agency this week announced the establishment of a working group to analyze the interface between the Defense Communications System and tactical communications systems which utilize equipment developed by Project Mallard. Mallard, initiated in 1965, is an international cooperative program by the US, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom to develop a secure digitally switched tactical communications system common to the four nations.

The Project will employ all modes of message and data traffic ranging from

simple written messages to voice, and facilities for mobile subscriber access. All modes will be automatically switched, and the system will employ all means of transmission, including satellites.

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The new DCA-Mallard Interface Technical Working Group will identify programs, develop alternative solutions and make recommendations to the Director of DCA--Lieutenant General Richard P. Klocko, USAF--and the US Manager of the Mallard Project--Brigadier General Harold W. Rice, USA. The overall objective of the new working group, the Defense Department said, "is to assure a cost-effective interface between DCS and tactical communications systems." It said the establishment of the working group "is a significant step toward the goal of fully compatible US tactical and strategic communications systems." -End-

BELL LABS REPORTS NEW BATTERY IMPROVES DURING DOUBLE SPAN LIFETIME

Bell Telephone Laboratories this week reported development of a new cylindrical lead-acid battery with a life span twice that of other batteries. The new battery, which actually improves its performance during its lifetime, will be used by operating telephone companies primarily for emergency power if commercial power sources fail.

The Laboratories said the new battery has an anticipated life span of more than 30 years. It is now being made in limited quantity--to determine "manufacturability and production economics"--at the Nassau Smelting & Refining Co. plant of the Western Electric Co.

The battery features circular grids made of pure lead, which corrodes more slowly than commonly used lead alloys. The battery's energy-producing material is a paste with a crystal structure designed to interlock for added mechanical strength.

Conventional rectangular batteries fail because the grids, the lattice-like frames containing the energy-producing material, corrode and enlarge, Bell Labs said. In the new battery, the arrangement of the grids is different and the growth is controlled so that each increases in diameter at exactly the same rate, keeping the distance between them constant, and the components of the battery are kept intact. -End-

PHOTO MAGNETIC FILES \$2 BILLION COURT SUIT AGAINST BELL COMPANIES AND IBM

A \$2 billion damage suit was filed in US District Court in Washington this week by Photo Magnetic Systems, Inc., which has charged Bell System companies and the International Business Machines Corp. with patent infringement by the use of tone generating telephone sets in computer systems.

Photo Magnetic, which had indicated plans to take such action in an announcement last week, filed the suit against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Western Electric Co., Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., and IBM. The suit asks \$2 billion in punitive and compensatory damages and an injunction on the alleged continued infringement of its patent.

The filing with the court complained that the four defendants have "for a time past"been and still are "infringing" on Photo Magnetic's patent "by making, selling, and using said computer systems embodying the patent invention and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this court."

Both AT&T and IBM have termed Photo Magnetic's charges as without merit. -End-

NEW COMMON CARRIER RADIO STATIONS ASKED IN GEORGIA, TEXAS AND MISSISSIPPI

FCC construction authority for four new common carrier two-way radio stations, in Douglas and Athens, Ga., Houston, Tex., and Rienzi, Miss., has been asked of the Commission in applications which the agency put on "public notice" this week.

At the same time, the Commission reported that it has approved the establishment of a new common carrier two-way radio station at Lawrence, Kans., and a new one-way radio paging station at Tampa, Fla.

The two new-station grants issued by the Commission went to West Side Answering Service, for station KLF659, a one-way station on 158.70 megacycles at Tampa, and to Ward H. Thompson, for station KLF660, a two-way station on base frequency 454.325 mc located two miles north of the Lawrence, Kans., Airport.

In other types of actions reported by the agency this week, the Commission granted its consent to the assignment of license of station KEA200, no location given, from Messages by Radio, Inc., to Paging Yonkers, Inc.; granted its consent to the assignment of license of KEK267, no location given, from Leo Vincent Carmody to Carmody's Radio Paging Service, Inc.; returned, as "unacceptable for filing", an application from Columbus Radio Paging Co. for a new one-way signaling station on 152.24 mc at Columbus, 0.;

Granted consent to the assignment of license of KLF921 from Karl's Radio Service Co. to Karl M. Bachman and Margaret E. Bachman, doing business as Telco Answering Service, Kalispell, Mont.; granted a construction permit to Tel-Car, Inc., for station KUAl24, to add a control station on 454.15 mc at an existing site just east of Meridian, Ida., and add a base station on 152.09 mc and a repeater on 459.15 mc at a new site about ten miles north-northeast of Emmett, Ida.; and deleted the expired station license for KAQ610, which had been held by KanRad, Inc., for base frequency 152.03 mc, and control and repeater stations, at two locations in Goodland, Kans., and near Scott City, Kans.

The new-station applications put on "public notice" by the Commission this week were filed by E. F. Mitchell, Jr., doing business as Douglas Radio, for base frequency 152.09 mc at Douglas, Ga.; by Athens Mobile Telephone Co., for base frequencies 454.025 and 454.075 mc at Athens, Ga.; by Joseph H. Wofford, doing business as Radiophone of Houston, for base frequency 454.025 mc at Houston, Tex.; and from Mid-South Telephone Co., Inc., for base frequency 152.78 mc at Rienzi, Miss.

Other types of applications listed by the Commission included filings by Tra-Mar Communications, Inc., for an additional channel for KEJ888 on 454.125 mc at a new site in West Patterson, N.J.; by Joseph Giorgianni, for an additional channel on 454.10 mc for KCA725 at Johnston, R. I.; by Answer Inc. of Galveston, for an additional channel for KLB617 on 454.025 mc at a new site four miles west of Galveston, Tex.;

By the Redco Corp. and Roy M. Teel and Lowry McKee, doing business as Mobilfone, for additional channels on 454.075, 454.175, 454.275 and 454.350 mc for KKA401, at a new site in Oklahoma City, Okla.; by California Interstate Telephone Co., for a change in location of base and test stations of KMM633 from Victorville to Quartzite Mountain, about six miles to the north; and by Marvin Barenblat, doing business as Autophone of San Antonio, to add base stations for KKJ451 on 454.075, 454.175 and 454.225 mc at San Antonio, Tex.

PAGING SYSTEM BUILT AROUND COMPUTER IS PUT INTO SERVICE BY BELL CANADA

Development of a new electronic telephone radio paging system, described as the first to make automatic paging economically practical outside large metropolitan centers, was announced this week by Bell Canada.

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The system, inaugurated simultaneously in London and Windsor, Ont., will enable subscribers in the two communities to contact persons within a five-mile radius of the local transmitter who are carrying small portable receivers. By dialing the receiver's number, a signal within the unit is activated. The paged customer telephones a predetermined number to receive his message.

Bell Canada said the system uses a computer along with existing communications switching equipment.

Very Briefly

. . . The FCC Common Carrier Bureau has filed a statement in support of a joint petition from Joseph D. Nix, doing business as Radio Telephone Service, and General Communications Service, Inc., for a grant of their various <u>RCC license renewals and modifications for facilities in the Atlanta, Ga., area</u> without hearing. The applications had been tied up in FCC hearing with an application of William Garrett Driskell for a new RCC station at Marietta, Ga., which has now been withdrawn.

. . The FCC Commissioners will be meeting with respresentatives of AT&T in the agency's "<u>continuing surveillance of AT&T interstate rates</u> and revenue requirements" in sessions beginning Monday morning, Sept. 8. The Commission has set aside the entire week of Sept. 8, with the exception of the Wednesday meeting day, for the discussion.

...New, <u>more restrictive rules governing acceptance of applications for new standard</u> <u>broadcast stations</u> and for major changes in facilities of authorized stations were proposed this week by the FCC. In a combined notice of proposed rulemaking and memorandum opinion and order, the Commission also proposed to regard both commercial FM and AM as part of a total aural service. The proposed rules, the Commission said, would, among other things, "require that applications for new daytime stations, and for major changes in daytime or nighttime facilities, must provide a first service to 25% of the proposed service area or 25% of the population within the area", and would provide that "existing FM service, as well as AM service, would be taken into account in determining whether a substantial area or population would receive a first primary service."

...<u>Common carrier service in the Philadelphia, Pa., area</u> continues to be the source of controversy between Day-Nite Radio Message Service Corp. on the one hand, and Radio Broadcasting Co. and Radio Dispatch Co. on the other. Recent "petitions to deny" submitted to the Commission involve an application from Radio Dispatch for modification of its RCC station in Camden, N.J., which Day-Nite has said seeks to locate transmission facilities designed to serve Philadelphia; an application from Radio Broadcasting Co. for new facilities in Philadelphia; and the application of Day-Nite for renewal of its Philadelphia license. One late development in the situation has been the recent grant to Day-Nite by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission of temporary authority and special permission to operate, in connection with its Philadelphia station.

... The "first annual report of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration", established under the provisions of last year's Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act, has been transmitted to the Houses of Congress.

Very Briefly

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... A <u>new listing of Radio Equipment Acceptable for Licensing</u>, up-to-date as of July 14, was reported this week by the FCC. Copies of the list are available for reference at the FCC's offices in Washington, and at field offices of the agency, or may be purchased from Cooper-Trent, 1130 19th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Telephone 202-338-3800.

.The FCC reported this week that ship stations operating in portions of the Saint Lawrence Seaway operated by the US have gotten an <u>extended blanket</u> waiver, until Dec. 15, 1969, to participate in a trial operation in which they are required to maintain a watch on the frequency 156.6 megacycles. A 30-day testing period was originally to have begun on Aug. 5, but an ore strike in Labrador has caused a slow down in the number of ships transiting the Seaway, resulting in "inadequate" tests during the scheduled period.

....FCC authorizations for a total of six <u>new private microwave communications stations</u> in Texas, Washington, California and Idaho have been requested in applications put on "public notice" by the Commission this week. In <u>California</u>, the University of California asked authority for a new station on 12,210 megacycles at Orange. In <u>Idaho</u>, the Diamond National Corp. requested a station on 959.1 mc at St. Maries. In <u>Texas</u>, the San Antonio City Public Service Board requested two new stations in San Antonio, one on 6645 mc, and the other on 6665 mc. In <u>Washington</u>, the Ferry County Road Department asked authority for one new station on 953.1 mc at Chewelah, and another on 956.7 mc at Republic.

....<u>New developmental air-ground public radiotelephone service stations</u> in Wisconsin, Colorado and California have been proposed in domestic public radio service applications put on "public notice" by the FCC this week. The General Telephone Co. of Wisconsin requested a station on 454.70 megacycles just south of Wausau, Wisc., using 454.675 mc as the signaling frequency; the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. proposed a station five miles northwest of Elizabeth, Colo., using 454.725 mc as the base frequency, and 454.675 mc for signaling; and The General Telephone Co. of California requested a station on Santa Ynez Peak, eight miles southeast of Santa Ynez, Calif., using 454.80 mc as the base station frequency and 454.675 mc for signaling.

. . .Competing applications from Exec-Air, Inc., and Butler Aviation-Willow Run, Inc., for an <u>aeronautical advisory radio station to serve the Willow Run Airport</u> at Ypsilanti, Mich., have been set for hearing by the Commission. FCC rules provide that only one such station may be authorized to operate at a landing area.

. . . The Michigan Public Service Commission has granted the joint request of Secretarial & Radio Service, Inc., doing business as Mobile Radio Co., and Instant Communications, Inc., for <u>belated approval of the purchase of the Detroit radio common carrier</u> <u>service</u> of the former by the latter, a transaction which had already taken place in early 1967. The companies pointed out that they were unaware of the requirement for prior approval by the state commission before the sale should have taken place. The purchase price was \$124,383.64.

Very Briefly

. The <u>Secretary of Defense</u>, acting on behalf of the Department of Defense and all other executive agencies of the United States government, has formally notified the FCC of its intention "to appear and actively participate in all phases" of the upcoming informal <u>conferences regarding the foreign attachment and interconnection</u> <u>tariffs</u> of the telephone companies. DoD "reaffirmed in all respects" its previously spelled out position on the tariffs.

. . A cooperative endeavor by the FCC and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners on <u>telephone service performance and reliability</u> was suggested last week by FCC Chairman Rosel H. Hyde in a letter to NARUC President Harry T. Wescott. Mr. Hyde suggested that NARUC representatives might wish to take part in upcoming conferences on the subject, planned for the latter part of this month. Information in such areas as "methods employed by the companies to measure service performance and to anticipate plant shortages and service deficiencies; the form in which such measurements and data are expressed and maintained; and the policies, practices, and objectives of the companies with respect to service restoration in the case of failures or outages", was asked by the FCC staff of AT&T and major Independent telephone groups, with respect to both message toll and private line services.

. The National Association of Broadcasters announced on Aug. 28 that it was doing "everything in our power" to reach a "quick agreement with the National Community Television Association on community antenna television regulations", and on Sept. 4 that "negotiations have broken off between broadcasters and cable television operators." In the Sept. 4 announcement, NAB said its negotiators, at a fourth meeting with NCTA spokesmen that day, "made specific proposals designed to give relief and provide for orderly growth and the maintenance of free broadcasting service in small and medium markets", and offered "certain concessions to benefit smaller CATV systems". Upon "receipt of the proposals", NAB said, "NCTA Committee Chairman Robert Beissweiger declared these proposals unacceptable to his committee, and the NCTA group thereupon broke off negotiations. No further meetings are planned at this time."

....The <u>British Post Office</u> announced last week that it plans to start marketing a new data control unit about the end of this year which will <u>enable</u> computers to dial their <u>own calls</u>. The agency pointed out that this will be the first time in Britian that data has been transmitted over the public telephone network entirely without human intervention. A business using the new control units will be able to "tell" its computer to make a series of "no hands" calls at a predetermined time, either to send or collect data. A typical use could be to gather details of the previous day's sales figures from a chain of branch stores during the low-rate night or weekend calling periods. It could also facilitate the overnight gathering of figures on inventories.

... The FCC Telegraph Committee last week went along with a request of Western Union and set Oct. 27 as the <u>new deadline</u> for filing the remainder of the company's prepared testimony in the hearings on the <u>proposed acquisition of the Bell System's teletype</u>writer exchange service.

. . . The Redco Corp., Roy M. Teel and Lowry McKee, doing business as Mobilfone, which is providing radio common carrier service in the Oklahoma City area on four channels, has <u>petitioned the FCC to deny an application of Oklahoma Mobile Telephone Co</u>. for a construction permit to establish a new three-channel IMTS common carrier station to serve Oklahoma City. Mobilfone said Oklahoma Mobile has not shown that there is any public demand for its proposed station.

Very Briefly

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. ...<u>Motorola</u> Communications & Electronics, Inc., has been awarded a \$299,907 <u>contract for an automated rapid telecommunications system by the San Mateo County, Calif.</u>, Board of Supervisors. When the new automatic message relaying system is complete, all law enforcement agencies of San Mateo County will be tied together by a microwave and high-speed teletype network, which will become part of the statewide radio system which gives local agencies access to state computer files on stolen cars, firearms, auto registration and driver records, and FBI files on guns, property, vehicles and wanted persons. Messages to and from remote teletypewriters will be transmitted at maximum teletype speed by Motorola's MR-30 rf microwave equipment. An MDP-1000 message switching unit located at the hub of the network will handle all message relaying functions between remote teletypewriters and the various law enforcement computer facilities. Telephone circuit capabilities will be provided by Motorola's MC-30 multiplex equipment.

. Morton L. Long, formerly with Philco-Ford, has been named <u>Vice President-special</u> <u>projects for RCA Defense Electronic Products</u>. He will be responsible for special space and defense programs, specializing in data and microwave communications systems. During his 24-year career with Philco, Mr. Long served in various posts, most recently as a corporate Vice President and a division General Manager. He directed the design and installation of worldwide microwave and tropospheric scatter communications systems, and served as Chief Engineer for Philco's Communications Systems Division.

. .<u>Orange County, Calif.</u>, is expanding its public safety two-way radio system. General Electric Mobile Radio Department is supplying 42 all solid state MASTR "Royal Professional" units, two base stations, and three Porta-Mobil hand-carried units.

. . . The Post Office Department has awarded a \$147,046 contract to <u>General Dynamics-Electronic Division</u>, at San Diego, to conduct "<u>a new study to explore the feasibility</u> of future electronic transmission of mail." The 44-week study, Postmaster General Winton M. Blount said, "will delve into all methods of applying electronic technology to the mails, including microwave and laser-beam methods of transmission."

. .The start of a \$4,000,000 demonstration program to develop model <u>computer-based</u> <u>information systems</u> designed to <u>serve state and local agencies that administer programs</u> partly funded through the Social & Rehabilitation Service of the Department of <u>Health</u>; <u>Education & Welfare</u> was announced this week by HEW. Model systems are to be set up in California, Florida, Maine and New York.

. . .The University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, has received a \$40,000 research contract from the Agriculture Department's Agricultural Research Service to <u>investigate</u> <u>the "responses of insects to far infrared electromagnetic radiation</u> at the Willow Run Laboratories." William C. Leavengood, of the University, will direct the investigations, and Dr. Landy B. Altman, of Beltsville, Md., will represent USDA in the project. The study, Agriculture said, "will evaluate responses of certain night-flying insects to infrared radiation, especially any attraction or effects on their mating behavior.

. Electronic Communications, Inc., will carry out an <u>exploratory development study</u> for a microelectronic UHF power assembly, under a contract awarded by the Naval Electronic Systems Command. Purpose of the study is to identify future possible microelectronic development tasks "which could lead to the achievement of an optimum RF power assembly compatible with monolithic microelectronic fabrication techniques," ECI said.

Very Briefly

. ...<u>Technical standards for subscription television systems</u> were adopted by the FCC this week in a fifth report and order in Docket 11279 which specifies that applications for STV authorizations will be accepted for filing with the Commission immediately, "but none will be granted until 60 days after the Court of Appeals issues its decision on the validity of STV." The Commission pointed out that the Technical Division of the Office of Chief Engineer will be responsible for acting on applications for advance approval of STV technical systems and for issuing lists of approved STV technical systems. The announcement noted that the Docket proceeding has not been closed since the FCC still has under study comments filed in response to the third further notice of proposed rulemaking pertaining to carriage of STV signals by CATV systems.

... The current (September) issue of SIRSA SIGNALS, the monthly publication of the Special Industrial Radio Service Association, includes the text of a recent speech by General Electric Mobile Radio Department General Manager Glenn R. Petersen before the Associated Public-Safety Communication Officers, entitled "Can Congress do more to help the FCC?". Mr. Petersen's remarks call on association members in two-way radio user groups to impress upon their representatives in Congress the need for increased appropriations for agencies doing spectrum work. A limited number of copies of the publication are available upon request from SIRSA Managing Director Denis E. Coggin, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

....The 1970 national conference of the Association for Computing Machinery will be the culmination of a year's study of the <u>projected impact of computers and computer</u> <u>technology in the 1970s</u>, General Chairman Sam Matsa, of IBM, has reported. The Sept. 1-3, 1970, conference, at the New York Hilton, will include workshops in such areas as transportation, engineering, finance, medicine, management, law, teaching, and pure science, Program Chairman R. W. Bemer, of General Electric Co., noted.

....The Washington (D.C.) Section of the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers has scheduled a <u>full section meeting on "frequency management</u>" for May 11, 1970.

....Sanford L. Helt, who joined <u>General Electric</u> in 1962, and for the past two years has conducted mobile two-way radio maintenance seminars throughout the country and technical training at GE Mobile Radio Department headquarters at Lynchburg, Va., has been appointed <u>District Sales Manager</u> for the Department with headquarters in <u>Mashville, Tenn</u>. Mr. Helt will direct area marketing activities for the company's MASTR Progress Line FM two-way radio equipment throughout the greater Tennessee area, handling liaison with GE manufacturers' representatives and authorized GE Service Stations, and will coordinate installation and maintenance programs.

....Substantially <u>all new construction of telephone and electric facilities in Mary-</u> <u>land will be underground</u>, beginning Oct. 1, the Maryland Public Service Commission reported last week in adopting broadened rules on the subject.

Very Briefly

...GE radio service training representatives from factory headquarters in Lynchburg Va., will begin a 14-state tour Monday, Sept. 8, at Syracuse, N. Y. They will conduct training seminars on micro-miniaturization techniques now being used in mobile radios and GE's MASTR Personal Series hand-held equipment. The seminars will be attended by GE personnel as well as users of mobile equipment.

. . .The Commercial Electronics Division of Sylvania Electric Products has noted that it <u>has completed 42 installations of its KarTrak (Automatic Car Identification) system</u> on 13 US and Canadian, one South American, and three European <u>railroads</u>, and an additional five railroads and two rapid transit lines will receive equipment within the next 60 days. The system consists of coded retro-reflective labels placed on the sideof railroad cars, trackside scanners that read the labels, plus decoders, message generators, and interface equipment that allows information to flow through the KarTrak system in central railroad computers, enabling maximum use of the railroad's rolling stock.

. . The Bureau of Land Management is installing a <u>television camera</u> atop a 13-story building in Boise, Ida., <u>to assist in its fire watch</u> of the foothills north of the city.

. . The International Taxicab Association reports that "A historical event of considerable significance will be recognized with the <u>celebration of the 25th anniversary</u> of the use of two-way radio for communications in the taxicab industry", during ITA's annual convention Oct. 22-25 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel and Motor Inn in Washington, D. C. ITA notes that "Zone Cab of Cleveland, O., holds the distinction of being the first completely equipped cab company with two-way radio 25 years in October." Communications-oriented exhibitors scheduled for the convention so far include Divelpro, Inc.; Motorola Communications & Electronics, Inc.; RCA; and Research Institute of Communications, Inc.

. . An Environmental Control Administration scientific <u>symposium on the health implica-</u> <u>tions of microwave radiation</u>, to be held in Richmond, Va., Sept. 17-19, "qualifies as the most comprehensive scientific meeting of its kind ever held in the United States", ECA Commissioner Chris A. Hansen said this week. The symposium starts at 9 a.m. Sept. 17 in the Hotel John Marshall. Thirty-one papers are scheduled, covering "all major aspects of biological and human health effect potentials in the use of microwave equipment," Mr. Hansen said. Further information is available from Robert T. DeVore, Information Specialist, Bureau of Radiological Health, 12720 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, Md.

. . The appointment of J. D. Kee to the position of <u>general manager</u>, <u>customer engin</u>-<u>eering operations</u>, international liaison and special programs, has been announced by John W. Lacey, vice president of corporate development for <u>Control Data Corp</u>., Minneapolis. Mr. Kee joined CDC in 1967 and has most recently been staff general manager, corporate development.

Industrial Communications

Robert E. Tall, Editor 388 National Press Bldg. Washington, D. C. 20004

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Very Briefly

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. ... The word on Friday, Sept. 12, was that the White House announcement of the selection of former Republican National Committee Chairman Dean Burch to serve as the <u>new</u> <u>Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission</u> would be coming out either over the week-end or at the beginning of the new week.

...<u>Secor D. Browne</u>, who has been serving since the middle of March as Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Research & Development, and who appeared before the latest House Small Business Subcommittee on Regulatory Agencies hearing on frequency management problems in that capacity, will be nominated to become a member of the <u>Civil Aeronautics Board</u> to fill a term which expires Dec. 31, 1974, and to serve as <u>Chairman</u> of the CAB, the White House announced this week.

. .<u>Frederick W. Denniston</u>, FCC Common Carrier Bureau attorney currently in charge of the AT&T rate investigation, has been named a <u>Hearing Examiner</u> by the Commission. The appointment brings the staff of FCC Hearing Examiners to its assigned level of 14 --13 Examiners plus a Chief Hearing Examiner. Mr. Denniston is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and a graduate of the National University Law School in Washington, D. C. He entered government service with the State Department in 1931, and has subsequently served with the Office of Price Administration, the Army Department, the General Services Administration, and, for four years before joining the FCC in 1966, was in private practice.

....The Washington law firm of <u>Keller & Heckman</u> this week announced that <u>Martin W.</u> <u>Bercovici</u> has become associated with the firm. Mr. Bercovici has most recently been teaching business law at San Diego State College, following receipt of his law degree from New York University in 1967. Mr. Bercovici has also done graduate work at the George Washington University Law School, and served as law clerk for Judge Joseph C. Waddy of the US District Court in Washington.

....Automatic Electric Co. this week reported development of a 12-button keyset that <u>facilitates rapid manual entry of serial decimal or binary coded decimal data into</u> <u>electrical or electronic devices</u>. The company said that the touch calling buttons, "human engineered" to permit fast, accurate fingering, are numbered in the standard telephone configuration from one to zero. Two additional buttons (# and *) may be used to enter "start," "stop," or other special instructions.

. . . Page Communications Engineer this week announced that it has completed development of an <u>experimental digital adaptive data modem</u>, a new technique in data communications. Working under contract for the Air Force Systems Command, Page designed, engineered, and tested a data modem with the capability of linking all types of communications systems using encrypted speech, teletypewriter, tape, and card inputs.

. . A 224-page, illustrated <u>"CB Radio Operator's Guide"</u>, authored by Bob Brown and Paul Lawrence, priced at \$3.95 paperbound or \$6.95 hardbound, is available from Tab Books, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. 17214. The publisher said the book is "an all-in-one handbook on citizens band radio, and how to make the best use of available equipment."

JOINT PETITION FROM STATES OF CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND URGES FCC TO FREE RESERVED CHANNELS FOR START ON HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Appropriate officials from the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island petitioned the FCC this week for public safety radio rule changes "to provide for the operation of a national emergency highway communications system utilizing frequencies in the local government radio service reserved for possible future use for communications related to safety on highways."

In their joint petition, the Connecticut State Highway Commissioner, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, and the Rhode Island Director of Public Works emphasized that their request has no connection with the FCC's recent rule proposal which would permit the regular licensing of fire, police and other emergency radio call box systems on frequencies in the 72-76 megacycle band (IC, Aug. 15).

Comments are due on the call box rule proposals next week. The tri-state petition "specifically urged that this petition be treated as a separate, independent request for Commission action and not as a comment in response to Docket No. 18627."

The petition asks that the frequency pairs 453.025-458.025, 453.075-458.075, 453.125-458.125 and 453.175-458.175 megacycles be made available now for highway safety communications purposes. In the Commission's 450-470 mc "split channel" proceeding last year, the agency designated the frequencies for "possible future use" for such purposes, but withheld their availability pending further developments. "Stark statistics" for 1967, the petition said, "53,000 dead and 1,900,000 disabled as a result of highway-connected accidents, compel attention and prompt remedial action."

While there is obviously "no one single answer" to the highway safety problem, the petition said, Dr. Robert H. Kennedy, past Director of the Committee on Trauma, American College of Surgeons, has estimated that "20,000 lives lost from all types of highway accidents could be saved annually by modernizing all elements of the response to such accidents." Another researcher, cited in a report prepared for the US Department of Transportation, it noted, "has calculated that 50 to 75% of rural highway deaths need not have occurred if prompt and experienced emergency medical service had been available."

"As a practical matter," the filing continued, "there is as of this date no way in which a government entity can upgrade its highway safety operations to reach" standards established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. "Theoretically, it could be accomplished by sharply increasing the number of patrol cars and officers assigned to safeguard the highways. However, examination of the costs involved quickly demonstrates the lack of feasibility in that approach.

"In light of the impracticability of grappling with the problem by means of a sufficient increase in public safety manpower," the petition said, "the availability of an emergency communications system which will enable the motoring public itself to report the need for assistance, will result in quicker response to highway incidents for aid required whether police, fire, medical or repair service."

"Without passing on the merits of the proposal" of the FCC in the 72-76 mc call box proceeding, the filing said, "we wish to emphasize that this approach should in no way be regarded as a substitute for the relief requested" in the petition. "Aid to motorists on the highways demands an innovative, highly sophisticated national system which Docket No. 18627 does not begin to meet. The absence of any provision for voice communications on a two-way basis would by itself render the proposal inadequate to

satisfy the requirement for an effective highway aid system. . .

"The highway system of the future should have the capability to do considerably more than to provide a means whereby aid can be summoned. Wired systems by their very nature have limited capacity; analysis of total possible future needs indicates that only radio has the flexibility to handle an increase in functions and would be able to accommodate highway safety and information requirements which are in the drawing board stage today but which may well become tomorrow's commonplace reality.

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"It must be borne in mind," the petition went on, "that these phases of a highway communications system will be ultimately related into a cohesive whole. Hence, in addition to the system requirement of flexibility of an effective motorist aid system it must also be compatible with existing and future communications and control systems. Since emphasis is just beginning to be placed on highway communications, it is essential that systems chosen for implementation be capable of extension and conversion to include modes of communications and control to disseminate the kinds of information referred to above; all of which are expected to play a role in an integrated highway communications system.

"The influence of such future systems on a roadside communication system is of major significance since the techniques chosen for roadside communications may or may not materially assist implementation of these more encompassing systems. The facilities planned for roadside motorist aid communications must be evaluated both as to their effectiveness for the roadside function and as building blocks to more extensive systems.

"Specifically, the roadside terminals, if properly implemented, could provide additional functions such as communication terminals for visual sign control, traffic volume and speed sensing and weather and road condition sensing. The backbone communication subsystem, if properly implemented, could provide compatible communication channels for each communications function as it is added to the system. It is this latter capability that is essential in implementing the backbone subsystem.

"Of the many candidate techniques for implementing a motorist aid communications system, most cannot provide the flexibility and compatability required of the backbone to implement in a direct manner additional future systems. Further lack of flexibility and adaptability of the backbone to additional communications functions will be a serious detriment to implementing a broad highway communications and control system."

Turning to "specific needs of the total system", the petition spelled out:

"To accomplish the objectives of establishing a viable highway emergency aid system, whether to provide assistance after an accident or to provide information to the motorist to increase his safety, attention must be concentrated on two points: the terminals along the highway and the system backbone.

"The primary requirements of the terminals are:

(1) Compatability with a wide range of emplacement limitations:

"There are a number of installations and operating conditions which require accommodations. Terrain and rock conditions vary widely and can have a major influence on the practicability of installation of some types of communications terminals. Lack of the general availability of power must also be considered at least in the near-term future. Specifics of terminal emplacement also indicate that distance from the roadbed, mounting provisions and relationship to other roadside objects are important variables

which require that the terminals have maximum emplacement flexibility. This requirement is most easily fulfilled by terminals which utilize radio channels for communications with the backbone.

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(2) Permit variable density (spacing) of terminals with minimum overall system penalty

"The spacing of terminals is expected to vary considerably. Some cases of traffic density indicate relatively short spacing of the order of one-fourth to one-half mile while other situations point to a spacing of the order of one mile. The density of placement is expected to vary from highway control segment to segment and in some cases, within segments. Aid terminals should provide direct means for accomplishing this variable spacing.

(3) Permit emplacement of additional terminals as required by traffic pattern growth and change with minimum overall system impact.

"As traffic volume grows and patterns change, there is a need to relocate terminals or add others to the network.

(4) Minimize loss in system communications capacity when individual terminals are made inoperative due to natural or man-made causes.

"System operation should not be compromised or endangered because of terminal malfunction. Lightning strokes, flooding, auto crashes, or component failures are examples of malfunctions which should not reduce the effectiveness of the remainder of the system.

(5) Provide compatability with additional highway communications function to maximum extent and be capable of providing communications of selected control and sensed signals.

"This capability is desireable since it would permit, under particular circumstances, the use of roadside terminals for both voice and data and control signals.

(6) Use techniques which are directly compatible with vehicular communications.

"This capability would permit the potential use of roadside terminals for such functions as route guidance information under circumstances such as those found in remote sections of highway.

"The requirements of the backbone communications are primarily:

- 1. Provide communications capacity proportional to the number of terminals served, their density and frequency of use.
- 2. Permit direct means for providing added capacity where and as required due to growth and shifts in traffic patterns or where it is determined desireable to expand by providing a broader spectrum of motorist aid and enroute services.
- 3. Provide the basis of the majority, if not all future highway communications and permit expansion as required to accommodate communication of additional sensing, signalling and control functions.

4. Accept signals from various types of roadside units. This would accommodate the requirements of road and weather sensing, sign control and route guidance.

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- 5. Use techniques compatable with direct vehicular communications. Would permit automatic vehicle identification and location.
- 6. Should provide additional channel capacity as required.
- 7. Permit emplacement of backbone subsystem components under all terrain conditions associated with Interstate primary and secondary roads.
- 8. Provide various levels of physical security commensurate with the emergency nature of the communications traffic.

"It has been demonstrated that there are two distinct but necessarily related highway communications needs. The most dramatic and immediately critical is to provide aid to the stranded or disabled motorist. The corollary requirement is to develop a comprehensive national system to provide information and guidance to the motorist while he is driving. The former is designed to bring relief after the mishap; the latter will serve as an aid to avert or minimize the likelihood of an accident happening at all.

"The ultimate solution to the accident assistance problem lies undoubtedly in a system in which, from his vehicle, the motorist can summon by voice the specific aid requested, receive prompt acknowledgement in the same manner that the assistance is forthcoming from a dispatcher who in turn can dispatch that assistance expeditiously.

"While a few states now utilize radio electronic devices to warn of fogging and icy road conditions, a system designed to convey the entire gamut of necessary information has lagged behind.

"Thus, at the present time neither aspect is in being. This means that the crucial task of integrating both into an effective national system is dormant. It is the petitioners' opinion that a first step can and must be taken; adopting the following requested relief by the Commission. ... will authorize an approach which has the requisite flexibility to be adaptable into the highway communications system of the future.

"Therefore, the petitioners respectfully request that the Commission issue a Notice of Proposed Rule Making to amend Section 89.259(f) and (g) as follows:

1. Make the frequency pairs:

453.025	458.025
453.075	458.075

available to governmental entities which have the responsibility for protection of life and property on highways.

- 2. Designate the use of these frequencies to provide:
 - A. rendition of emergency aid to those requiring assistance on the highway; and
 - B. dissemination of information to those using the highway for the purpose of increasing safety of travel.

"The base-designated frequencies (453.025 and 453.075 Mhz) would be installed at the backbone station(s) for use by the dispatcher to acknowledge receipt of the request for assistance and, where appropriate, to direct the public safety vehicle to the scene to render the necessary aid.

"The mobile-designated frequencies (458.025 and 458.075 Mhz) would be installed in vehicles of employees of the governmental entity (i.e., the licensee) so that accidents can be reported, appropriate aid summoned, and also to acquire actual experience as to the efficacy of the system once it becomes used on a national basis by the general public to the dispatcher for aid, assistance and information on the highway.

"The two pairs of frequencies will be alternated along the highway, if and as necessary, to help eliminate interference from one dispatcher to another, or from one motorist to another.

"In most cases it would appear that these same frequency pairs can be used to disseminate information to roadside installations for the benefit of the general motoring public. By utilizing tones, as opposed to voice, which will be used to seek and render assistance to a specific motorist, and predicated on the assumption that the vehicle-terminal to and from dispatcher communications will have a relatively low duty cycle, it is likely that both functions can be accommodated on the same frequencies.

2. Make the frequency pair:

453.125 458.125 Mhz

available for <u>tone</u> use to disseminate information to the general motoring public <u>provided</u> that where such use is proposed on a highway having an emergency aid to motorist system in operation the applicant must demonstrate that it is unable to accommodate this message traffic on a secondary basis on the frequencies authorized for such system.

"As the aid to motorist system (i.e., using the two frequency pairs set forth above) comes into wider use by the general public, a situation may arise whereby those frequencies will become too heavily occupied to accommodate the transmission of general roadside information. In this event, the applicant should be permitted, upon submission of a proper showing, to be authorized an additional pair of frequencies to accommodate such use.

3. Make the frequency pair:

453.175 458.175 Mhz

available for the dissemination of voice and tone information of an emergency or routine nature to and from specific vehicle(s).

"As indicated previously, the total highway communications system of the future will have the capability of providing information on such matters as passing, route guidance, etc. to a given car or group of vehicles. Transmissions from the vehicle may be designed to provide vehicle location data to the dispatcher so that accurate, relevant instructions and information can be given.

"The petitioners concede that a final national highway communications system may bear scant resemblance in detail to that described herein. However, the basic problems to be solved will require solutions which must contain the same essential ingredients. Therefore, adoption of the rule changes proposed is certain to have a salutary effect in our national effort to develop the safest, most efficient highway system in the world."

-End-

UHF TV CHANNEL 20 SWITCH IN PENNSYLVANIA SHOULD NOT HAVE RESTRICTIVE EFFECT ON POSSIBLE LAND MOBILE USE IN PHILADELPHIA-NEW JERSEY AREA, FCC SAYS IN DECISION

The FCC has adopted a change in its UHF television table of assignments involving the Williamsport, Pa., area and UHF television channels 20 and 66, in a move to permit use of a greater number of channels in the upper UHF band to meet the demand for translator stations in the area. In the action, the Commission assigned channel 20 to Williamsport, in place of channel 66.

September 12, 1969

The agency explained that because of mileage separation requirements, the assistment ment of channel 66 in the Williamsport area for a regular UHF TV station was limiting the availability of UHF TV channels for translator use in the area to four channels. Four translator applications in the area have already been granted, on channels 72, 76, 78 and 82, and three more applications are pending, two for channel 66 and one for channel 80, the Commission pointed out.

In assigning channel 20 to Williamsport for regular TV service, the Commission expressed recognition of its outstanding proposals to permit the land mobile radio services to use UHF channels 14-20, but said it does not believe that action on the channel switch should be withheld pending the outcome of the land mobile proceeding.

The agency's language was that "We are, of course, aware that there is under consideration in another proceeding (Docket No. 18261) possible use, to some extent, of the lowest seven UHF channels, 14 through 20, by the land mobile services, particularly for use in major metropolitan areas where there appears to be a shortage of frequencies for land mobile use in view of growing needs. One of these is the Philadelphia-New Jersey urbanized area, about 130 miles southeast of Williamsport.

"However," the Commission said, "it would not appear that the assignment of channel 20 at Williamsport could, of itself, have a substantial restrictive effect on possible land mobile use in that area of the frequency band occupied by this channel, in view if the slightly closer existing assignment of channel 20 at Washington, D.C. -End-

VHF MARINE RADIO STATION APPLICATIONS FOR CALIFORNIA COASTLINE SET FOR FCC HEARING

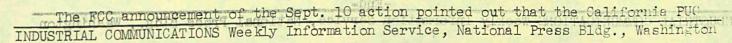
The VHF marine radio situation along the Southern California coastline, and the interest of the California Public Utilities Commission in the marine radio field, have added up to what could be a complex FCC hearing, and in any event, one which poses some precedent considerations.

The FCC this week designated for hearing applications for ten new Class III-B public coast stations, and relocation and renewal of an existing Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. station.

The new-station applications involved in the hearing, along with the requested locations, are those of Advanced Electronics, Palos Verdes Estates; General Telephone Co., Malibu and Santa Barbara; Coast Mobilphone Service, Santa Barbara; Silver Beehive Telephone Co., San Clemente Island; Advanced Communications Co., near Santa Barbara and at Guesta Grade Peak, near San Luis Obispo; R.C.S., Incorporated, Tassajera Peak, near San Luis Obispo; and Dana Point Marine Telephone Co., Santiago Peak, near

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The Pacific Telephone requests are for a construction permit to relocate staticu. KMB393 from San Pedro to Dakin Peak, near Avalon, on Santa Catalina Island, and for renewal of station KMB393. In the following the staticular static



has "expressed its interest in the applications and requested that it be made a party to the hearing", further asking that "certain issues be included and that the hearing be held in the southern portion of California." The Southern California Marine Radio Council also asked that the hearing be held locally.

In its Sept. 11 announcement, the FCC said "the place of hearing could best be decided after the prehearing conference to be held in Washington, and if it appears it would be in the public interest to have the hearing or a portion of it in California, an appropriate motion may be made to the Chief Hearing Examiner."

Further, the Commission said, "the issues requested by PUC have been specified" in the FCC hearing order "to allow for development of the matters raised by PUC, except for its request for an interconnection issue. Under Commission rules," the FCC said, "a public coast station is not required to interconnect to a landline, but as a practical matter they do interconnect."

Issues mentioned in the Sept. 11 announcement of the Commission were of the expected type: facts with respect to facilities, rates, practices and services of each applicant, including the geographic area served and proposed to be served by each; nature and amount of traffic to be handled by each; need for VHF public coast service in the area and how that need can best be filled under existing conditions; the area in which KMB393 can satisfactorily exchange communications with vessels, and the extent, if any, to which such area would be overlapped by the station proposed by Advanced at Palos Verdes Estates; if station KMB393 remains at its present location, whether there is a need for the station proposed by Advanced at Palos Verdes Estates; the nature and extent of interference that would arise from simultaneous operation of the stations as proposed; and whether the public interest, convenience and necessity would be served by a grant of any or all of the applications.

A petition from Silver Beehive to deny the application of Pacific Telephone for renewal of the license for KMB393 was dismissed by the FCC as "defective".

The FCC commented that "experience has shown that reliable ship-to-shore VHF communications can be conducted up to distances from 30 to 50 miles, depending on the stations, and that the limiting factor is usually the ship station rather than the coast station." It said, however, that "it has become evident from a study of the applications that overlap in service areas could be substantial if all of the appli-cations were granted, and could result in disruptive electrical interference."

HEAVY VOLUME OF FILINGS OF INTERCONNECTION CONFERENCE INTEREST HITS FCC

Papers filed with the FCC Common Carrier Bureau this week concerning the intentions of their author organizations to participate or observe at the upcoming informal conferences on interconnection, starting Sept. 25, added up to what was described as "quite a stack" as of the end of this week, and others were still being added to the pile.

Among the earlier ones, in addition to those reported previously, were filings from the Defense Department, the Electronic Industries Association, and Aeronautical Radio, Inc., which said they will participate actively.

Reporting plans to be observers only in the early filings were Advance Technology Systems, Inc., Arlington, Va.; Digital Equipment Corp., Maynard, Mass.; and American Telecommunications Corp., Los Angeles. -End-

FOUR CARRIERS COMPETING FOR ANCHORAGE MICROWAVE LINK TO ALASKAN EARTH STATION

- 1-

The filing of applications with the FCC by Western Union International last week for a three-station microwave line from the Talkeetna satellite communications earth station in Alaska to the terrestrial communications network at Anchorage added further complexity to the situation in which three sets of previously filed applications were facing the Commission for authority to span the roughly 85 miles between the two locations.

WUI got under the Sept. 2 filing deadline for its applications to be considered mutually exclusive with those of the Communications Satellite Corp., the Matanuska Telephone Association, and RCA Global Communications for the Talkeetna-Anchorage link.

One point of interest to the private microwave communications field is that all four sets of applications request use of non-common carrier microwave frequencies in part. The three sites requested in all four sets are 2.5 miles east of Talkeetna, 5.9 miles west of Talkeetna, and one mile west of Twelvemile Lake. Safety & Special Radio Services frequencies requested at the latter two sites are 6596, 6675 and 6635 mc at Scotty Lake west of Talkeetna, and 6776, 6815, 6855, 6063.8, 6093.5 and 6123.1 mc near Twelvemile Lake. Rules waivers have been requested by the parties to use the non-common carrier frequencies.

The latest in a series of conferences between the competing parties was held at the Commission Thursday, Sept. 11, and ended with the companies still slated to work on some form of agreement which would permit a joint construction program to be started during what looks for the moment like a pretty-sure FCC hearing on the situation. The Department of Defense is supporting the applications of RCA Globcom, the successful bidder to purchase the Alaska Communications System from the Defense Department.

While the same frequencies and the same sites are being requested by the four companies for the Anchorage-Talkeetna microwave system, there are some differences in philosophy between the requests. Comsat and RCA Globcom are proposing systems with larger ultimate capacities than are WUI and Matanuska Telephone. RCA plans to link Fairbanks to the system and to use the system for the carriage of traffic to and from other parts of Alaska, as part of its overall Alaska communications system operations.

Western Union International contends that its applications are unique in that it will "make capacity in the microwave system available to all present and future carriers, as may be authorized by the Commission, in order that such carriers shall have nondiscriminatory use of, and equitable access to, the Talkeetna satellite earth station under just and reasonable terms", whereas the other companies have not offered such an arrangement.

AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS GROUP GETS CITATION FOR 'EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM'

President Nixon Sept. 11 awarded the Presidential Unit Citation to the 1st Mobile Communications Group, US Air Force, for "extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an opposing armed force in Southeast Asia, from Jan. 1, 1967 to Feb. 15, 1968."

The citation notes that "The personnel of this group have consistently braved intense and accurate hostile fire to install and maintain vitally needed combat communications and air control facilities throughout Southeast Asia," and "Their determination and esprit de corps in establishing facilities and providing communication and navigational aid support under adverse and hazardous conditions embellish the highest traditions of our fighter forces."

PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPAIGN TO CREATE BETTER CLIMATE FOR POLICE WORK, DESIGNED BY MOTOROLA, LAUNCHED ON NATIONAL SCALE; SEVEN ADS OFFERED TO PAPERS. MAGAZINES

A public service campaign designed to help make every United States citizen aware of the services which the policemen in the country are performing, and to create a better climate in which the police departments can operate, has been launched in newspapers throughout the country. The campaign, produced by the Public Affairs Department of the Motorola Communications Division, consists of a series of seven newspaper and magazine advertisements, which do not mention the name "Motorola", which newspapers and magazines are being urged to publish as a public service.

The series of ads, entitled "Police and the Public", has been endorsed by government agencies and police officials, including, as examples, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover; San Francisco Police Chief Thomas Cahill; Office of Economic Opportunity Director Donald Rumsfeld; International Association of Chiefs of Police Executive Director Quinn Tamm; former Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin; and Senator Charles H. Percy (R., Ill.).

Captions on the ads are: (1) "You'll see that 'hiding behind a badge' is only an expression. It won't stop a burglar. Or a bullet. And it won't buy you universal respect, not today. A badge won't make you safer, but the man behind it will. He'll help to delivery a baby, stop a burglar, find a lost child, or direct traffic. When you need help, call a friend. Call a cop."

(2) "One of Jimmy's best friends is a policeman. Many policemen spend their free time working and playing with kids like Jimmy. In groups like the YMCA, police leagues and the Boy Scouts. This is just one way the police help. Helping to stop burglars, delivery a baby, or direct traffic. So when you need help, call a friend. Call a cop."

(3) "Policemen aren't obstretricians. But when it comes down to the wire, they'll deliver. For their job is to help. Whether it's delivering a baby, stopping a burglar, finding a lost child, or directing traffic. So when you need hlep, call a friend. Call a cop."

(4) "Policemen give much more than speeding tickets. Today he might give you a speeding ticket. Tomorrow it might be his life. His job is to protect you from others, and others from you. Sometimes there's no way out. He knows it. That's why he can be a cop. He's here to stop burglars, find lost children or deliver a baby. Whatever the price. So when you need help, call a friend. Call a cop."

(5) "Suppose you're in an automobile accident. Or your father has a stroke. Or your child has to be rushed to the hospital. When you see the police wagon coming, you know hlep is on the way. Whether it's to help a crash victim, stop a burglar, deliver a baby, or to direct traffic. When you need help, call a friend. Call a cop."

(6) "A policeman returning a lost child doesn't make big news. But if you're a parent, you know how important it really is. So does a policeman. It's his choice to protect you, your family, and your home. He'll help return a lost child, stop a burglar, deliver a baby, or direct traffic. So whenever you need help, call a friend. Call a cop.

(7) "You may think a cop takes risks because he's paid to take risks. The kind of risks you wouldn't take for a small fortune. Something else must make it worthwhile. Something inside of him. A desire to help. So, whether it's to probe an

alley, stop a burglar, or deliver a baby, he's ready. When you need help, call a friend. Call a cop."

Each of the advertisements, of course, includes an appropriate picture, depicting such as a police badge; a boy waiting to play with a policeman; a speeding police ambulance; a display of badges of policemen killed in the line of duty; a police cruiser returning a child home; and a foreboding looking building in a tenement district.

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Motorola Vice President Homer Marrs, who heads the company's Communications Division, said Motorola feels "that this program might help remedy some of the critical obstacles now facing police departments--problems of recruitment, morale, and the task of keeping good, qualified policemen on the force." There is no emphasis on radio communications in the program.

CONGRESSMAN MORTON, FCC DIVISION CHIEF HEISTER TO ADDRESS NARS ANNUAL CONVENTION

Republican National Committee Chairman Rogers C. B. Morton (R., Md.), Small Business Administration Special Programs Chief Arthur E. Armstrong, and FCC Common Carrier Bureau Domestic Radio Division Chief C. Fred Heister head a list of speakers slated to address various sessions of the upcoming Oct. 5-8 twenty-first annual national convention of the National Association of Radiotelephone Systems, NARS announced this week.

NARS Executive Secretary Lee J. Weddig pointed out that the 24 equipment manufacturers scheduled to exhibit at the convention, to be held at the Mariott Twin Bridges Hotel in Washington, D. C., will be making this year's meeting the largest radio common carrier product exhibit in the history of the industry.

The first general session of the convention, featuring reports on NARS activities by the officers and staff of the association, begins Monday morning, Oct. 5, following a day of registration, Board meetings, and an opening reception the night before.

Other general sessions during the convention will be devoted to radio paging, financing, and FCC matters, as well as association business. General luncheons are scheduled on Oct. 6 and 7, and the annual NARS banquet is slated for Wednesday night, Oct. 8.

Other speakers firmed up for the convention include Riggs National Bank Vice President C. Frasier Scott; IDS Leasing Corp. Manager Roy Kennedy; Tel-Page Corp. President Sam Albano; Bell & Howell Communications Co. Executive Vice President J. M. James, Jr.; and Motorola Portable Product Marketing Manager Howard Alton.

Information regarding pre-registration and hotel reservations is available from NARS, Room 314, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Telephone 202/659-4610.

In other reports from NARS, the association has noted that two of its regions have elected new Presidents, and two others have reelected their incumbent Presidents.

William Clark succeeds Richard Plessinger as President of the Northcentral Region; Carlton Holland succeeds Ronald Phillips as President of the Southcentral Region; Donald Cook repeats as President of the Western Region; and Kenneth Cooper has been reelected to head the Rocky Mountain Region.

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FCC OFFICIAL DESCRIBES PROPOSED RELIEF FROM UHF TV CHANNELS 14-20 IN CHICAGO AREA, AT LEAST, AS BEING FOR 'SHORT DISTANCE, IN-PLANT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS'

The prospect that if the Commission carries through on its present proposals for "selective reallocation" of the seven lower UHF television channels, their usefulness in the Chicago area, at least, would be for "short distance and in-plant radio communications but not for city or area wide communications from a single site", has been expressed by Robert V. Cahill, Legal Assistant to FCC Chairman Rosel H. Hyde, in response to a Congressional inquiry on the subject.

The inquiry had come from Senator Charles H. Percy (R., Ill.), on behalf of one his constituents in the Franklin Park, Ill., area.

Mr. Cahill, in a relatively non-typical response to such an inquiry, noted that the Commission's proposals in Docket 18261 would make available 360 new two-frequency channels for land mobile services in Chicago, but "there are television assignments on some of these channels in the vicinity, and to prevent interference to their reception, the land mobile channels would be made available in the Chicago area for rather limited land mobile radio facilities."

The Commission, Mr. Cahill pointed out, "is aware that its proposals in the UHF-TV channel 14-20 proceeding would offer only limited relief to the land mobile users in Chicago and certain other cities and so stated in its notice of proposed rulemaking. Spokesmen for the land mobile industry have pointed out this matter in their comments. I assure you, however," he said, "that the Commission will consider this and the many other issues raised by the comments in this proceeding before reaching its decision."

Senator Percy's constituent had discussed the congestion on his present 150 megacycle band radio system in the Chicago area, and the fact that even a switch to recently allocated 450-470 mc channels, an "expensive" system change, could not be expected to provide him interference-free service. Mr. Cahill explained that the frequencies in the 450-470 mc band are "relatively less congested" than those in the 150-160 mc area, but "it is important to point out that there are no interference-free frequencies available in the business radio service. There simply are not enough frequencies available to provide interference-free communications" on the scale involved in the business service, where there are already "well over 100,000 licensees and applications for new and changed radio facilities continue to flow at a rate of more than 2000 per month."

The Legal Assistant to the FCC Chairman pointed out that the "substantial number of the new frequencies the Commission made available to the business radio service recently in the 450-470 mc band were expected to ease congestion on the existing channels, not to eliminate it, and to provide for new systems. We believe this is being achieved in most areas. ..."

ARINC FORMALLY REQUESTS RECOGNITION AS AIR TERMINAL BUSINESS FREQUENCY COORDINATOR

Aeronautical Radio, Inc., which had not formally requested FCC recognition as the frequency advisory committee for the ten pairs of business radio service frequencies marked for air terminal usage prior to the Commission's determination that frequency coordination procedures are desirable for the frequencies (IC, Aug. 29), submitted such a request for recognition to the agency this week.

In its letter to the Commission, Arinc pointed out that it "has had many years of experience in the coordination of aeronautical enroute frequencies in the band 128.825-132.025 megacycles on behalf of US air carriers and other aircraft operators who are authorized to use such frequencies."

The committee structure which Arinc laid out for the Commission, it noted, "is designed to assure representation by all persons eligible to be licensees as contemplated by Section 91.8(a)(3) of the Commission's rules." The organization spelled out its full frequency coordination plan in the request for recognition.

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Frequency coordinators listed by Arinc include L. Brown, Air France, John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York 11430 (telephone 212-758-6300, extension 321); T. J. Sanders, American Airlines, 633 Third Ave., New York 10017 (telephone 212-867-1234); K. J. Rhead, United Air Lines, Chicago O'Hare International Airport, P. O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666 (telephone 312-625-1400, extension 3566); G. W. Smith, Delta Air Lines, Atlanta Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320 (telephone 404-762-2413);

K. M. Ross, Eastern Airlines, Miami International Airport, Miami, Fla. 33148 (telephone 305-634-3511, extension 456); S. A. Moore, Braniff International Airways, P. O. Box 35001, Dallas, Tex. 75235 (telephone 214-393-6488, extension 7601); George Zurian, Western Air Lines, P. O. Box 92005, World Way Postal Center, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009 (telephone 213-646-5302); R. J. Glischinski, Northwest Airlines, Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, St. Paul, Minn. 55111 (telephone 612-762-2055); L. S. Gallemore, Trans World Airlines, Rm. 1-436 Kansas City International Airport, Kansas City, Mo. 64153 (telephone SHerwood 1-1120, extension 7617); P. W. Sewall, Northeast Airlines, Inc., Logal International Airport, Boston, Mass. 02128 (telephone 617-737-4131); and C. C. Gryst, Pan American World Airways, Hangar 14, Room 312, J. F. Kennedy International Airport, Jamaica, N. Y. 11430 (telephone 212-995-2127, extension 8437).

Major airports assigned to the various coordinators are Brown--JFK; Sanders--La Guardia and Newark; Rhead--O'Hare, National, Dulles, Denver, Omaha and Salt Lake; Smith--Atlanta; Ross--Miami; Moore--Dallas; Zurian--San Francisco and Los Angeles; Glischinski--Seattle; Gallemore--Kansas City and St. Louis; Sewall--Boston; and Gryst--San Juan.

The frequency coordination procedures are scheduled to go into effect on the ten air terminal frequency pairs in the 450-470 megacycle band on Dec. 1 of this year. -End-

ATLANTA RCC'S ASK FCC TO 'PUT TO A HALT' MOBILE TELEPHONE-TYPE CRANTS

General Communications Service, Inc., and Joseph D. Nix, doing business as Radio Telephone Service--which both operate radio common facilities in the Atlanta, Ga., area--have filed a joint petition urging the FCC to deny the application of Georgia Mobile Telephone Co. for a new three-channel automatic two-way direct dial interconnected mobile radiotelephone system at Atlanta.

Georgia Mobile, the petition noted, is part of a nationwide corporate network of operators of two-way direct interconnected mobile radiotelephone services which now consists of a single CP for a three-channel station at Philadelphia, and applications for similar directly interconnected systems at 17 other cities. The companies contended the operation proposed by the "Philadelphia Group" should "not be licensed on RCC frequencies", and that the "time has come to put a halt to any further grants of direct dial facilities of the type proposed. . .in all of the large metropolitan areas where the RCC frequencies are needed for operator-disciplined type of services (semiautomatic or automatic RCC operations may be justified in the smaller cities where the demand for the RCC frequencies is light); and to institute a comprehensive inquiry into the policy questions raised by such operations in the metropolitan areas."

Georgia Mobile, they said, "is proposing a service which is indistinguishable "ron the IMTS offered by the telephone companies."



IRAC SPECTRUM PLANNING WORKING GROUP LOOKING FOR 10 MEGACYCLES OF SPACE BETWEEN 470 AND 942 MC FOR FUTURE GOVERNMENT LAND MOBILE RADIO REQUIREMENTS, REPORT SHOWS

Establishment of an "active working group" within the Spectrum Planning Committee of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee "to investigate the possible satisfaction of future government land mobile requirements through reallocation of about 10 megacycles of spectrum space between 470 and 942 megacycles" was reported this week as the Office of Telecommunications Management released the six-month report of IRAC covering the period ended June 30, 1969.

The working group, established on May 26, IRAC noted is convened by the Agriculture Department, and has as its other members the Atomic Energy Commission, the Army, the Coast Guard, the Interior Department, the Justice Department, OTM, and the Treasury Department.

The report also listed as an active working group, one on "land mobile standards", which had been established July 6, 1968, "to collect data on existing equipment as a basis from which to determine criteria for establishment of overall standards in the VHF/UHF land mobile services." Agriculture, again, is the "convener", while members of the working group are FAA, FCC, Interior and Treasury.

One of the most recently established working groups, on spurious emissions, was listed as having been launched on June 2, 1969, "to develop an interim response to the IRAC in respect of spurious emissions and to study the long range aspects of spurious emissions with a recommendation for an improved table." The Commerce Department is listed as "convener", and members of the group are the Air Force, the Coast Guard, and the FAA.

One "ad hoc" working group, listed as being established on June 25, 1968, was reported to be working on the development of "the detailed procedures of a frequency usage program, giving first attention to that portion of the spectrum between 4 and 30 megacycles, attending to the balance of the problem as expeditiously as possible and working in parallel in other parts of the spectrum where feasible."

The IRAC report noted that the Committee's Frequency Assignment Subcommittee, which is charged with the assignment and coordination of radio frequencies for federal government usage, had a record six-month period.

"During the reporting period," it said, "25,343 applications were received, analyzed, reviewed for justification, and processed by the FAS, resulting in 26,335 frequency assignment actions of which 10,010 were new assignments, 7409 were modifications or renewals of existing assignments, and 8916 were deletions or expirations. This surpassed the number of frequency assignment actions taken in the preceding period which had set a record up till then. The total of the fiscal year 1969 (51,794) also surpassed the best previous year by 13,535."

Efficiencies stemming from improved procedures being used by the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee were also cited by IRAC. "In the year ending July 1, 1968", it said, "the FAS required 34 meeting days to process 38,259 frequency actions, and in the year ending July 1, 1969, required only 28 meeting days to process 51,794 frequency actions." Under new procedures adopted about a year ago, applications for frequency use which "will not increase the probability of harmful interference" are grouped in a section of each monthly agenda and handled on a routine basis, leaving more time for concentration "on more substantive matters", IRAC said. -End-

NEW COMMON CARRIER RADIO PAGING STATIONS REQUESTED AT IONIA, N. Y., ANTIGO, WISC.

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Applications for new common carrier one-way signaling radio stations have been filed with the FCC for Ionia, N. Y., and Antigo, Wisc., the Commission reported this week in its "public notice" of such filings.

The new-station applications were submitted by Tel-Page Corp., requesting base frequency 35.58 megacycles at Ionia, N. Y., and by General Telephone Co. of Wisconsin, for 152.84 mc at Antigo.

In other types of requests reported by the Commission this week, Michigan Radio Dispatch Service asked a construction permit for additional facilities on 454.125, 454.175 and 454.275 mc at location #2 of station KQC573 in Southfield, Mich.; California Interstate Telephone Co. asked a modification of CP to change base frequency 152.63 mc to 152.75 mc at location #2 of station KOF901 at Henderson, Nev.; and Instant Communications, Inc., asked a CP to add 454.25, 454.30 and 454.35 mc base station facilities at a new site for station KQA338 in Detroit, Mich.

The Commission also issued a "correction" to an earlier report, noting that the frequencies 454.125, 454.175 and 454.200 mc being sought by James D. and Lawrence D. Garvey, doing business as Radiofone, are actually being asked for existing station KK0349, rather than for a "new" station in New Orleans.

The FCC's companion "public notice" this week of actions taken by the Commission in the domestic public land mobile radio service, meanwhile, did not list any "new station" grants, but did report a number of additional channel assignments or additional facilities authorizations.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. was granted a CP to add base channel 152.57 mc at KIG295, six miles north of Greenville, S. C.; Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. was granted a CP to add 152.72 mc as a fifth channel for KKB395, five miles south-southeast of Goldsmith, Tex., and another CP to add 454.375, 454.450 and 454.500 mc as additional channels for KKD283, six miles northwest of Aledo, Tex.; Mobile System of Ventura, Inc., received a CP for 152.12 mc as a second base channel for KMA835 at Ventura, Calif.; Illinois Bell Telephone Co. was granted a CP to add 152.72 mc as a fourth base channel for KSA752 five miles northwest of Rockford, Ill.; Kalama Telephone Co. received a CP to add 152.72 mc as another channel for KOP330 about five miles each of Kalama, Wash.

Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. was granted a CP to install an additional channel on 152.69 mc for KOE511, 14 miles northeast of Tensleep, Wyo.; Capital Mobile Radio Service, Inc., received a CP to add 152.09 mc as an additional channel for KEC937, two miles west of New Salem, N.Y.; Tel-Page Corp. was granted a CP to add a transmitter on 43.22 mc for station KEC521 at Buffalo, N.Y.; Services Unlimited, Inc., received a CP to add a base station on 152.15 mc for KIY449, at a new site in Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Ralph C. Parker, doing business as Ratel Communications Co., was granted a CP to add a base station on 152.21 mc for station KKO341 at Wichita Falls, Tex.

The Commission also announced that it has returned, as "defective", an application of Cayuga Telephone Co. for a new one-way signaling station on 152.24 mc near Niles, N. Y.

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Very Briefly

. . A New York law firm was reported last week to have filed <u>suit against the New York</u> <u>Telephone Co. to require it to "provide adequate equipment and service</u>". The firm of Julien, Glaser & Blitz asked the state Supreme Court to award damages, and fix the amount, for what it described as "inadequate and uncertain" telephone service.

. .The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Independent telephone companies were asked by the FCC this week to respond to a request by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a declaratory ruling on certain aspects of the Communications Act's provisions for free and reduced rates for educational networking facilities. CPB had asked the FCC to rule that lower priority for public broadcast facilities or preemption is "contrary to the requirement of law"; that the cost of the interconnection service for public broadcasting be included in the carriers' total interstate rate base; and that interconnection be available to public broadcasting on the same facility basis as is available to commercial interests--among other things.

. .The US <u>international telegraph carriers are currently making less than what they</u> regard as a fair rate of return under current conditions, and rate reductions beyond those already planned when the TAT-5 cable goes into service next year are unwarranted, they told the FCC last week. The carriers said the $7\frac{1}{2}-8\frac{1}{2}$ % reasonable range of earnings set by the FCC in the last international rate case, ll years ago, is as out of date as a single radiotelegraph circuit connecting the US with a major foreign country. Informal discussions between the FCC staff and the carriers are scheduled to take place on Sept. 30.

. The establishment of a <u>US policy for the assignment of total traffic between</u> <u>cable, satellite, and other international communications facilities</u> should be given early consideration, and the FCC should undertake a "prompt discussion" with the interested parties, the Communications Satellite Corp. urged last week. Comsat's suggestion was contained in a letter responding to a request from the FCC for a report on activities related to international communications.

....FCC authorization for the construction of a <u>new developmental public air-ground</u> <u>radiotelephone station</u> about ten miles northeast of Marietta, Ga., has been asked of the Commission by Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. The company requested use of 454.675 megacycles as the signaling frequency, and 454.775 mc as the ground frequency. The station would be located on Sweat Mountain.

. .<u>Control Data Corp.</u>, of Minneapolis, announced Sept. 10 that construction will begin immediately on a <u>new 135,000</u> square foot research and <u>semiconductor facility</u> to be located adjacent to the company's headquarters in suburban Bloomington. The building is scheduled for completion in December, 1970. The central research facility, the company said, will operate in support of all CDC operating divisions; research will be conducted in such areas as memory devices and systems and communications; and the building will also house the company's microcircuits operation, which will be engaged in a variety of research, development and manufacturing programs.

. . The FCC was reportedly scheduled to receive briefings on Monday, Sept. 15, on the report of the <u>Stanford Research Institute</u> stemming from SRI's contract from the Commission to study land mobile radio frequency assignment principles.

Very Briefly

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... The Washington (D.C.) Chapter of the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers' Vehicular Technology Group will meet Thursday, Oct. 2, at the Lawyers Club, 1818 H St., N.W., in Washington, at noon, to hear "Summary Review Information" on the <u>Stanford</u> Research Institute's report to the FCC on land mobile radio frequency assignment principles, by W. R. Vincent, co-author of the report.

....FCC authorizations to construct a total of eleven <u>new private microwave stations</u> in four states--Indiana, Louisiana, Texas and Washington--were asked in applications put on "public notice" by the FCC this week. In <u>Indiana</u>, St. Joseph's Hospital of Ft. Wayne, Inc., requested a new station on 12,750 megacycles at Ft. Wayne. In <u>Louisiana</u>, Humble Communications Co. asked a station on 6805 mc at New Orleans, and one on 6655 mc at Paradise. In <u>Texas</u>, Atlantic Richfield Co. asked stations on 254.3 mc at High Island, on 1865 mc at Austin, and on 957.9 mc at High Island, and Sun Pipe Line Co. requested stations on 1955 and 1945 mc at Diboll, on 1865 and 1875 mc at Doucette, on 1855 mc at Sour Lake, and on 1975 and 1945 mc at Warren. And in <u>Washington</u>, the Union Pacific Railroad Co. requested 1955 mc at Green Mountain, Wash.

. . .Congressman Torbert H. Macdonald (D., Mass.), Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Communications & Power, expressed determination Sept. 9 to push forward "as soon as practicable" with a special round of <u>hearings into the controversy between broadcasters and the cable television industry</u>, following the recent breakdown in negotiations between the two industries. Congressmen Macdonald said FCC Commissioners and staff members, and "members of the Administration with responsibilities in the areas of telecommunications and the regulatory agencies", will be invited to participate in the hearings as well as broadcast and CATV spokesmen.

....The FCC's count of <u>UHF television stations "on the air</u>" increased by five during the month of August, the Commission said this week. Added to the count during the month were three commercial U's and two educational U's. As of Sept. 1, totals of "on the air" stations reported by the agency were 174 commercial U's; 506 commercial V's: 103 educational U's; and 77 educational V's.

. . .The Electronic Industries Association has <u>appealed a decision of the Interstate</u> <u>Commerce Commission</u> of last December which put a <u>7% freight increase on shipments of</u> <u>electronic commodities</u>. In its appeal to US District Court, EIA contended the ICC decision was illegal because the railroads presented their request for a "general increase" when in fact "what they were granted and were really seeking were selective increases." Accepting the claim that the railroads needed increased rates to meet higher shipping costs, EIA objected to the fact that electronic manufacturers were picked to bear the brunt of the increase and that the railroads presented no evidence either relating the percentage rate increase on home electronic products to increased rail costs of carriage, or revealing any formula used by the railroads to relate claimed cost increases to the rate increase.

. Elevation of <u>two wire and cable manufacturing operations</u> of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. to <u>separate divisional status in ITT</u> was announced Sept. 9. The two new divisions, the ITT Royal Electric Division, with headquarters at Pawtucket, R. I., and the ITT Surprenant Division, with headquarters at Clinton, Mass., previously had operated as parts of the ITT Wire & Cable Division. Royal Electric manufacturers electrical wires, cables, cord sets, fuses and wiring devices for the electrical industry. Surprenant makes multiconductor and coaxial cables, vinyl and Teflon insulated hook-up wires and other wires for the aerospace, military, and commercial electronics industries.

Very Briefly

. . .Establishment of a <u>new regional sales headquarters at Natick, Mass.</u>, near Boston. "for expanded two-way radio marketing operations in New England, Southern New York and New Jersey", has been announced by the <u>General Electric Mobile Radio Department</u>. The new office--at 15 West Central Ave. in Natick--will be headed by John J. Hurley, appointed regional manager by the Department. Mr. Hurley joined GE Mobile Radio in 1967 as district sales manager in Salt Lake City, and has held that position until receiving the new appointment.

... "Printed Messages Via Radio" is the title of a new 12-page <u>brochure on the</u> <u>Motorola VP-100 Teleprinter</u>. A copy of the brochure--#TIC 3543--is available from Motorola Communications & Electronics, Inc., 1301 E. Algonquin Rd., Schaumburg, I11. 60172. The company said the brochure "covers the many features of this vehicular teleprinter including the unique dot error dispersion technique which improves the accuracy of printed messages and extreme mechanical simplicity for reduced maintenancand high reliability. The printer control terminal can accept input from paper tape, a computer input terminal or directly from a computer, and its output is selectively addressed to a specific vehicle, a sub-group, or the entire fleet."

. . . Collins Radio Co. is being awarded a \$3,000,000 letter contract from the Navy for the manufacture of <u>submarine emergency communication transmitters</u>, the Defense Department announced Sept. 10.

. .Mechtron-Genco Corp., Orlando, Fla., has filed a statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission seeking registration of 92,670 shares of common stock, most of which it proposes to exchange for "at least 34,705 but not more than 46,335 outstanding shares of Class A and Class B common stock of International Nutronics, Inc., at the rate of two shares for each INI share." Consummation of the exchange, SEC said, "is subject to acceptance by holders of at least 34,705 shares of INI stock." In a separate statement, Mechtron-Genco has asked registration of 125,000 shares of common stock, be offered for public sale through underwriters headed by J. N. Russell Inc., Investment Plaza, Cleveland, 0. 44114. Of the net proceeds of the sale, SEC said, \$100,00C is to be used "for continuing product development of an automatic station identifier marine equipment, bin level indicator equipment and a digital control automatic batching scale," and "unspecified amounts" are to be used "to modernize portions of its product of INI, and to develop and establish an integrated distribution organization for the company's products and those of INI."

. Availability of "new compact, readily movable <u>Porta-Mobil FM two-way radio base</u> <u>stations</u> with AC power as well as battery packs for hand-carried portable use and installation in a vehicle" has been announced by the General Electric Mobile Radio Department. The equipment, designed for semi-fixed applications such as temporary headquarters, may be used in 25-50, 132-174, 406-420 or 450-470 megacycle systems. When used in an office, the upper portion of the solid-state Porta-Mobile equipment containing the transmitter and receiver is secured on an AC-operated power supply by two clamps. For hand-held field use, the upper portion is placed on a battery-operated pack. For vehicular installation, a similar DC-operated pack may be substituted. Electronic voltage regulation compensates for AC line voltage variations up to plusminus 20% of nominal input level. The Porta-Mobil base stations include noise-canceling microphones, handsets, two-frequency transmit, two-frequency receive, solid-state Channel Guard, decoding equipment, accessory jacks and application cables.

. A Rural Electrification Administration telephone program loan approval to the <u>Elizabeth Telephone Co., of Elizabeth, La.</u>, includes funds for "a <u>mobile radiotele</u>phone system for operations and maintenance" of the company's facilities.

Very Briefly

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. ... IIT Research Institute, Chicago, is being awarded a \$4,680,200 supplemental agreement to a previously awarded Air Force contract for <u>operation of the electromagnetic</u> compatibility analysis center at Annapolis, Md.

. . <u>David C. Pinkerton</u>, a 30-year veteran with the <u>General Electric Co.</u> who has served as manager of engineering for the GE Communication Products Department since 1963, has been named <u>manager of a newly-created Power Line Carrier Operation</u>. Mr. Pinkerton's staff will include O. C. Sager, manager, Power Line Carrier shop operations; W. P. Bartley, manager, PLC engineering; E. W. Kenefake, manager PLC sales; M. C. Adamson, manager PLC product planning; and F. J. DeJourdan, financial analyst. T. A. Cramer, former Power Line Carrier engineering manager, will continue to serve as consulting engineer to the business.

....The <u>California Public Utilities Commission</u> has <u>denied a PUC staff motion</u> to dismiss a part of the commission's investigation into practices, contracts, services, and facilities of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. <u>relating to Western Electric Co.</u> <u>prices</u>. PT&T asked further hearings on the subject of an adjustment made previously by the PUC in rate proceedings. The staff contended that "no new substantial evidence" had been introduced by Pacific Telephone, but the commission said some of the evidence was new, and pointed also to PT&T's testimony that Western Electric should receive the same treatment accorded Automatic Electric Co. in the General Telephone Co. of California rate proceeding before the PUC.

....A <u>tariff change</u> providing for establishment of regulations and rates for a <u>new</u> <u>series 100 Data-Phone data set</u> for use in multiple data set arrangements was filed with the FCC last week by AT&T, to be effective Oct. 4.

....The Small Business Administration has announced a "<u>new booklet to help small</u> <u>businessmen reap the benefits of advanced computer uses</u>." "Selected Advances in Computer Technology", SBA said, "contains 120 abstracts of computer technology developed at government expense and selected from National Aeronautics & Space Administration and Atomic Energy Commission technical briefs. Abstracts from governmentowned patents and from Clearinghouse Reports, including those from the Department of Defense and the National Bureau of Standards are also included." The booklet is available upon request from all SBA offices, the agency said.

. <u>Planned restructuring of the Western Union Telegraph Co.</u> should permit the company to expand more aggressively into non-regulated communications services not subject to financing restraints on its telegraph operations, Chairman and President Russell W. McFall said Sept. 3 in a talk to the New York Society of Security Analysts.

....Tariff revisions providing for extension of the one-year trial of a <u>one-minute</u> <u>charging minimum for interstate direct distance dialed telephone calls</u> to the Pine Bluff and McGehee, Ark., toll centers were filed with the FCC last week by AT&T. Other toll centers previously set up for the service are Charlotte, N. C., Louisville, Ky., and Tulsa, Okla.

....<u>Network telecasters</u> last week asked the FCC to negotiate or order at least a <u>90-day postponement of the effective date of newly filed Bell System program service</u> tariffs, beyond the filed date of Oct. 1. They pointed out that they currently pay the Bell System more than \$67,000,000 annually for program transmission services, and said the new filing will mean a 35% increase, to a total of about \$91,000,000 f r the broadcast industry.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL O'CONNELL

RCA Global Communications has expressed to me their concern about competing applications filed with the FCC for microwave communication links between the Talkeetna Earth Station and Anchorage. They point out that in the ACS sale agreement they made commitments for system improvements, service extensions, and cost reductions that were based on an entire system plan. Should the FCC approve a number of competing applications for various communication links in Alaska, It would seem difficult or unfair to hold RCA to their prior commitments. If you think it would be advisable, could you work with the Air Force to prepare a letter to the FCC stating the terms of sale for the ACS, the nature of RCA's commitments, and a statement to the effect that these facts should be considered in future FCC hearings. I do not think we want to take the position that the RCA plan is inviolate or that RCA has a monopoly position in Alaska communications, but should simply indicate that RCA's commitments were based on certain assumptions that may not hold, depending on FCC decisions.

Governor Scranton needs to make sure that Department of Defense views regarding the INTELSAT negotiations are adequately represented. He is proceeding on the assumption that your office is providing DOD representation in the INTELSAT delegation. Could you, by memorandum or phone call, reassure the Governor that this is the case and tell him what continuing arrangements will be made after October 1st.

> Clay T. Whitehead Staff Aselstant

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

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CTWhitehead:ed

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REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO DE PLANEACION

UINE:C:00:551

Unidad de Infraestructura

1----Dr. Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant . White House Washington D.C.

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BOGOTA, D. E. 2 4 SET. 1969

Dear Clay:

I will be going to the U.S.A. this week and stop in Washington for a few days. This time I hope to have the opportunity of talking to you and to the people at FCC and at the White House on Telecomunications national system planning. As soon as I arrive I will get in touch with you. I am also very interested in talking to the people of the Rural Electric Authority and of the Bureau of the Budget to discuss problems related with local telephony financing and tariffs.

The various topics on which we are doing some research at top management level for near term and long term planning are the following:

Local telephony and long distance telephony, educational TV by terrestrial system and satellite system and aeronautical facilities. For each of these points we have task forces analizing demand tariffs and depreciation. Also to develop metodologies for evaluation of feasibility studies and for the control of programming and execution of budgets, as well as system engineering to take into consideration economic, financing and technical aspects as well human resources to optimize the planning of public investment.

Thanking you advance for your attention, I remain.

Your Truly,

Boris I. Plazas

Chief Communications División.

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MEMORANDUM REGARDING WILLIAM LYONS

Dr. William Lyons has been detailed to the White House staff under my direction since February 1969. The nature of White House work and Dr. Lyons' duties do not ional themselves to using the standard USIA rating form in evaluating his performance.

Dr. Lyons has been assigned a number of tasks in a number of significantly different areas. He has organised the complete library of the President's Task Force on Telecommunications and has prepared a number of analyses based on those files. He has also done a considerable amount of research on public. Congressional, and editorial writings in the area of regulatory agencies.

In all of his work, I have found Dr. Lyons to be very conscientious, effective, and responsive. He has proved himself very flexible and has worked well with people from a number of agencies.

I have been thoroughly satisfied with his performance during this time.

> Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

cc: Mr. Whitehead Personnel Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1969

MEMORANDUM TO TOM WHITTEHEAD

Would you please send to Mr. Rogers Morton a short job description of the DTM.

Peter

Pete: Done. Will follow with letter setting out desire for broader-guage gif.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, - Friday, September 19, 1969

NIXON PLANS a major reorganization of agencies dealing with telecommunications. He may set up a new agency combining responsibilities now scattered among the Commerce, Transportation departments, the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Nixon may propose giving the new outfit the FCC's authority to allocate broadcast frequencies. OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Dr. C. T. Whitehead

FROM : IOP/PA - William N. Lyons

1.1

SUBJECT: Attached

Did you see this?

DATE: 23 September 1969

Copy for Mr. Whitehead

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

Date: September 24, 1969

Subject: Weekly Activity Report (9/17 - 9/23/69)

To: G. A. Lincoln Director

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

1. Working Group on Domestic Satellite Communications

The second meeting of the Domestic Satellite Communications Working Group established by Dr. Whitehead met on September 18. The working group established two subcommittees, one concerning economic and policy issues and the second concerning technical issues. Dr. Russell Drew, OST, was designated as chairman of the Technical Committee and Dr. Tom Moore, CEA, was designated chairman of the Economic Committee. These committees will meet to begin their work during the week of September 22. To aid the working group in their study effort the DTM, in a memorandum to Dr. Whitehead, summarized the current position of this office concerning domestic satellite communications. The memorandum treated (a) use and role of satellite communications, (b) frequency spectrum and orbital slots, and (c) international implications.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. Informal Meeting with Canadian Officials

On September 17, representatives of the Canadian Department of Communications met with the DTM and staff members to discuss informally problems and approaches to procedures for the development of national policy for telecommunications. As a result of an expressed interest in the area of computers and communications, the briefing previously given to U. S. Government and private telecommunication entities on the subject of teleprocessing was presented to the Canadians.

2. COMSAT Earth Station Orientation

On September 16, OTM representatives visited the COMSAT Earth Station at Etam, West Virginia, and were briefed on the overall operation of the station and its part in the provision of international communications service.

*3. Presidential Telephone Service

Sector 1

As a result of prior coordination with representatives of the C&P Telephone Company, a meeting was held on September 19 with Mr. Hopkins, Executive Assistant, the White House Office, to discuss new procedures for reaching persons with unlisted telephone numbers. The proposed procedures are tentatively scheduled for testing approximately on December 1.

4. Air-Ground Communications Service

On September 22, OTM and FCC staff members reviewed the present status, adequacy and future planning of communications designed to serve airborne passengers over the U. S. The introduction of "Jumbo" aircraft into the U. S. service adds a new dimension to this communication requirement. The increasing number of executive aircraft also indicates increased importance must be attached to air-ground service. Specific areas were identified for monitoring progress. These were: results of a developmental nation-wide system to be built, reception and use by the aviation industry and progress in attempts to utilize frequency assignments not presently available.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

*1. Gulfport, Mississippi, Telecommunications

On September 17, OTM representatives provided advice and assistance to the Government Preparedness Office, OEP, concerning removal of the AUTOVON circuits supporting Gulfport, Mississippi, Emergency Operations Center. This resulted from a request from Mr. Hastings to have the AUTOVON circuits removed.

*2. Communications Warning Study

On September 18, representatives of OTM met with representatives of the Office of Civil Defense to discuss details concerning OCD's submission of information for the communications warning study being chaired by Mr. Lathey.

*3. Coordination with Federal Communications Commission

On September 19, representatives of OTM met with the Executive Secretary of the Federal Communications Commission. This meeting was for the purpose of obtaining information pertaining to Hurricane Camille, requested by the Director, OEP, and the submission of information pertaining to the communications warning study.

*4. Hurricane Camille Coordination

On September 22, Lt. Col. Heiberg and Charles E. Lathey accompanied the Director, OEP, to the National Defense Transportation Association Annual Meeting. At about 1100 hours, Col. Heiberg and Mr. Lathey proceeded to Headquarters 3rd United States Army for a discussion of 3rd Army impressions gained during Hurricane Camille. A memorandum for the record on this trip is being prepared jointly by Col. Heiberg and Mr. Lathey and will be subsequently distributed by Col. Heiberg.

*5. Communications Warning Meeting

On September 23, the OEP Communications Warning Working Group met in Room 732, 1800 G Street. This meeting was held to consider information which has been received from the agencies concerning communications warning.

FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT

1. U. S. Delegation in Europe to Coordinate Positions for ITU Radio Conference on Space Telecommunications

"U. S. Preliminary Views for the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications" was published in early August 1969 and distributed to non-Soviet Bloc countries through the Department of State. On September 18 and 19, Canada-UK-US coordination meetings were held in London to bring the views of the three countries together. A similar but considerably expanded meeting to coordinate views on a NATO-wide basis commenced in Athens, Greece, on September 23. An OTM representative is attending both meetings and by agreement with the Department of State was the U. S. spokesman for the Canada-UK-US meetings in London.

2. U. S. Delegation attending International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) Interim Meetings in Geneva, Switzerland

The CCIR - a technical organ of the International Telecommunications Union dealing with radio matters - convened international meetings of its Study Groups IV and IX. The representatives of OTM attending the meetings are concerned primarily with topics discussed in S. G. IV, whose meetings extend from September 15 to October 3, 1969. Documents on topics such as the following will be considered for adoption and transmittal to the CCIR Plenary Assembly convening in New Delhi January 21-February 11, 1970: Technical aspects of frequency sharing between space services and terrestrial services; orbital position usage by geostationary satellites; space propagation; use of space communication for aeronautical and maritime services; meteorological and navigational systems using space techniques, earth resources satellites and other space research activities.

3. Oceanography Communication

* * · · · * *

At the request of the Department of State, the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) subcommittee established to deal with oceanography matters met to review the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) long-term plan for the use of those high frequencies internationally allocated for oceanographic data transmission. The plan is written in broad terms with the objective of supporting the already established Integrated Global Ocean Station System (IGOSS). It establishes principles to ensure the most efficient use of the allocated frequencies for the collection of ocean data for both meteorological and oceanographic purposes on a worldwide basis. The aforementioned review found the plan generally satisfactory but lacking provision for local or regional systems and for an alarm or override capability to warn of sudden dangers. Comments covering both points are being prepared for IRAC approval and for forwarding to the Department of State.

4. Radar Minimum Performance Requirements

A two day meeting convened on September 24 in OTM but under IRAC auspices is considering radar minimum performance requirements. Attendees are radar experts from those Government agencies with interest in the subject. The objective is to develop standards that would contribute to increased effective use of the spectrum and enhance compatibility of equipments operated in the same geographic environment.

5. Frequency Coordination Requirements Remain High

The Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) - the organ of the IRAC dealing with specific frequency requirements to support current operations of the Executive Branch - met on September 17 and 18 and took action on 3, 684 agenda items. The FAS dealt with 4, 654 and 3, 621 items for July and August, respectively, indicating that government requirements for radio frequencies remain high.

JAAA EQ O D. O'Connell

* Items considered of special interest to the Director, OEP

This note was in your outbox -- I checked to see his correct title, etc.

Robert W. Galvin Chairman of the Board Motorola, Inc. 9401 West Grand Avenue Franklin Park, Illinois 60131

Did you want to get in touch with him?

file

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

Dick Galin Pres Motorola 47-50

Robert W. Dalian For F Motorola Inc.

51 W. Grandlur Franklundark 9401

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60131



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 22, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Whitehead Staff Assistant The White House

Tom,

Broadcasting Magazine, of today's date, carries an item that the new DTM will be Abbott M. Washburn.

On Friday Earl Abrams of <u>Broadcasting Magazine</u> called to ask about the results of the second Prep-Com. Following this he asked if I planned to stay on with the U.S. Delegation to the INTELSAT Conference. I replied, "Yes, of course." He said, "Well, there is a rumor that you will be taking over from O'Connell shortly." I replied that I knew nothing about such a possibility and had no plans other than to continue on the INTELSAT assignment through to its conclusion.

- Abbott

Abbott Washburn Deputy Chairman, U.S. Delegation INTELSAT Conference

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, Friday, September 19, 1969

NIXON PLANS a major reorganization of agencies dealing with telecommunications. He may set up a new agency combining responsibilities now scattered among the Commerce, Transportation departments, the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Nixon may propose giving the new outfit the FCC's authority to allocate broadcast frequencies.

Commencations

Monday 9/22/69

4:15 Have scheduled a meeting for Andy Paul (Director of Public Affairs at Motorola) and Len Kolsky (Manager of the Washington Office) for tomorrow (9/23) at 4 o'clock.

Have advised Mr. Hofgren.

Page 4

VOLUME THIRTY-FIVE, NO. 39, September 22, 1969

O'CONNELL RETIRING AS OTM DIRECTOR, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT; PLUMMER, ASSOCIATE FOR FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT, NAMED ACTING DIRECTOR

James D. O'Connell will retire, effective Sept. 30, as Director of Telecommunications Management and Special Assistant to the President for Telecommunications after more than five years of service in those top government communications assignments.

William E. Plummer, Associate Director for Frequency Management in OTM, will assume Mr. O'Connell's responsibilities Oct. 1 as Acting Assistant Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness and Acting Director of OTM.

President Nixon, in a letter accepting with regret Mr. O'Connell's resignation, lauded his long government service, stating that the "accomplishment and performance we have all come to expect" in telecommunications management "is due in large part to the competence of people like yourself who have worked so hard to achieve that performance." The Přesident commended him for his willingness to come out of retirement to serve for over five years in "your current demanding positions."

Mr. O'Connell, a 1922 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps, becoming Chief Signal Officer in 1955 and then attaining the grade of lieutenant general, the highest grade ever given by the Army to its Chief Signal Officer. He served as Chief Signal Officer from 1955 to 1959, after filling the post of Deputy Chief Signal Officer for the previous four years. His military career included assignments in tactical and strategic military communications operations, and research and development, and service in the North African and European theaters of operation in World War II, and post-war service in Japan.

Following his retirement from the Army in 1959, Mr. O'Connell served as Vice President of General Telephone & Electronics Laboratories, and then as a consultant in communications-electronics for Stanford Research Institute, Page Communications Engineers, and others before accepting the Presidential appointment.

Mr. Plummer has been in the field of radio engineering for about four decades. He served with the Glen D. Gillett company in Washington, D.C., from 1933 until entering the Army Signal Corps in May, 1941. He rose to the rank of colonel in the service, and at the end of the war was Assistant Chief of the Communications Liaison Branch in the Signal Plans & Operations Division. He returned to the Gillett company after World War II, and then served as an expert for the President's Telecommunications Policy Board. He joined the Executive Office of the President in 1951 and served with the various predecessor agencies of OTM. From 1953 to 1964, he was Chairman of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee. -End-

Rooton Tesk Dorce Rooton Tesk Dorce Root September 17, 1969

To: Jon Rose

From: Tom Whitehead

We are sending our only set of the Rostow Task Force Working Papers.

Please return.

Thanks.

Wednesday 9/17/69

10.40 Marie Smith called to say Jon Rose wanted to get a set of the Working Papers of the Rostow Report.

> Hinchman and Gabel have a set. We have a set in the files. Do you want me to send Jon our set and ask him to return them? Some time ago he had mentioned them and you suggested that you would talk to him about them -- that there was so much material to read that you didn't think he'd really get to it.

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Tom white has

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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June 1969





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Eugene V. Rostow

President's Task Force on Communications Policy Washington, D. C.

June 1969





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Eugene V. Rostow

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June 1969

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Eugene V. Rostow

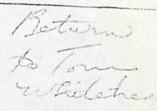
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THE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTROMAG-NETIC SPECTRUM. PART 2

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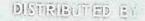
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FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES FOR TELEVISION. PART 1

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Wednesday 9/17/69

Pending

10:40 Marie Smith called to say Jon Rose wanted to get a set of the Working Papers of the Rostow Report.

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sent 9/17 advising well like them returned

(see attachment) We now have them back

September 17, 1969

To: Jon Rose

From: Tom Whitehead

We are sending our only set of the Rostow Task Force Working Papers.

Please return.

Thanks.

Copy for Mr. Mhitebook EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

September 17, 1969

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

In accordance with our current procedure, I am pleased to transmit this report of the significant activities of this office for the period ending September 16, 1969.

O'Connell

Encl.

September 16, 1969

WEEKLY ACTIVITY REPORT NO. 83

FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT

1. Canadian/U. S. Discussions Re WARC

On September 10, representatives of the United States and Canada met for the purpose of discussing planning incident to the forthcoming World Administrative Radio Conference of the ITU on Space Telecommunications. A specific objective of the meeting was to exchange views in preparation for the September 18/19 CANUKUS discussions in London and the 24/26 meeting of the NATO Allied Radio Frequency Agency in Athens, Greece. The discussions were of mutual benefit and it appears that several areas will require extensive study and further discussion before common positions will be available. These areas include -- the method of accommodating broadcast satellites, planning with respect to orbital/frequency slots, method of accommodating "small user" communication-satellite systems, technical sharing criteria between terrestrial and space systems, and the overall competence of the conference to treat certain areas involved.

2. Frequency Management Advisory Council Meeting

On September 11, the Frequency Management Advisory Council met under the chairmanship of the DTM. This Council, composed of leading authorities from industry, non-profit organizations and universities, serves to advise the DTM on matters pertaining to the use and management of the radio frequency spectrum. The prime purpose of the meeting was for the Council to receive briefings on two subjects -- the OTM proposal for a National Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Facility and an explanation of the background and contents of the U. S. Preliminary Views for the forthcoming Space WARC. The Council voiced its support for the NECAF and expressed agreement to the philosophy behind and subject matter contained in the U. S. Preliminary Views.

3. Interference Measurements Experiment

On September 12, representatives of NASA, OTM, FCC and DOC met with a group of experts from RAND, M. L. T., etc., to review a proposal for the conduct of the forthcoming interference measurement program. This effort will be the end result of the recent action on the part of OTM/OEP for supplemental funding from the Congress (\$500,000 approved) which has been transferred to NASA for management of the overall experimentation. Extensive discussion took place on the content of the proposed experiment and no undue difficulties are foreseen in initiating same.

4. Electromagnetic Radiation Management Advisory Council

On September 16, the Electromagnetic Radiation Management Advisory Council (ERMAC) met in Richmond, Virginia. The ERMAC is composed of leading authorities (technical, medical and scientific) in the area of the effects of electromagnetic radiation upon people and things. The meeting was held in Richmond, the objective being to hold a joint meeting with the Technical Electronics Products Radiation Safety Standards Committee which was also meeting at that time. Additionally, the Council participated in a symposium convened under the Virginia Commonwealth University on the overall matter of side effects. As a result of the ERMAC's efforts, individuals from certain foreign countries were able to be in attendance at the meeting. The prime result of the Council meeting was that a detailed program was outlined looking toward the definition of specific experiments which must be conducted in order to have greater confidence as to what actually transpires when one employs various levels of electromagnetic radiation as regards their "side effects" upon human beings and electronics systems.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. Visit to Bell Telephone Laboratories

Two members of the OTM staff visited the Bell Telephone Laboratories at Cranford and Murray Hill, New Jersey on September 10 and 11. The first day was spent with key BTL personnel who are responsible for the development of the Bell System's business information system. It is clear that the problems being addressed, involving as they do a nationwide operation, many corporate elements and almost a million employees, closely resemble difficulties which the Government will face as it attempts to evolve computer-based information systems to assist the management of the Government.

During the second day, a number of basic research activities were revealed which indicated the many interacting qualities of research and development. Two examples: A study of DNA to investigate the methods by which amino acid chains are communicated to daughter cells is leading to the possibility of using basic building blocks of matter as computer storage elements. Bell scientists have managed to isolate thymine from the DNA molecule by applying ultra-violet light waves to it. Once isolated, the thymine dimer can be separated and reassembled by applying 1 quantum of light energy each way, resulting in binary control. Magnetic crystals grown at the labs, such as the orthoferrites, characteristically contain magnetic domains evident in polarized light (Faraday Effect). These domains are affected by external magnetic fields and may be shaped and moved about the surface of the crystal. Through the application of small Permalloy shaped elements which possess independent poles, and by external in-plane rotating fields, the magnetic domains of the crystal can be shaped into small "bubbles" and controlled. Using a photolithographically printed circuit conductor array, bubbles have been moved in a shift register mode at data rates of 3,000,000 bits per second. The magnetic crystals are referred to as Domain Wall devices. One of the future applications of these devices will be in large capacity shift registers -- a solid state disc file, physically smaller than any available today.

2. Visit to Western Electric Plant

On September 16, an OTM staff member visited the Western Electric Company plant in Baltimore where underseas cable for transatlantic cable no. 5 is being fabricated. Also included was a visit to the cable laying ship "Long Lines" which is in port to receive a thousand miles of cable for the laying operation which is scheduled to begin in October.

3. Telecommunication Policy Management

A memorandum was forwarded to the President enumerating the studies which have been undertaken in the past year, pointing out that they have resulted in confusion and the delay of vital decisions in the management of telecommunications, and recommending a course of action to include continuation within the Executive Office of the President of the Director of Telecommunications Management; termination of further efforts of reorganization; additional support in manpower and budget of the FCC and the OTM; and the revision, as necessary, of current applicable directives concerning the responsibilities of the DTM.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

*1. Industry Liaison

On September 10, Mr. Lathey, OTM, participated in a meeting in Dallas, Texas. The meeting was attended by telephone industry representatives from each of the states and other high officials in the telephone industry from both the Bell System and the independent telephone companies. In addition to participating in seminars Mr. Lathey gave the keynote address. The entire meeting concerned telecommunications preparedness of the communications commoncarriers and their support of state government emergency telecommunications requirements. At the meeting Mr. Lathey passed out a questionnaire to each of the state representatives. Answers to these questionnaires should be available in late October.

*2. Hurricane Camille Study

The telecommunications emergency preparedness element of the OTM staff continued to serve as an integral part of the OEP Committee studying Hurricane Camille. The primary thrust of the past week's activities has been reviewing all of the material on Camille which is now available in OEP.

* 3. <u>Telecommunications Coordination with the Office of Intergovernmental</u> Relations

The State of California has written to the Office of Intergovernmental Relations seeking the latter's cooperation in a matter which the state has pending before the Federal Communications Commission. The application by the state has been brought about by the fact that the California Highway Patrol is scheduled to assume traffic law activities on the greater Los Angeles Freeway System on October 1, 1969. In order to do this they need FCC approval for use of a Forestry-Conservation Frequency by the highway patrol. The Office of Intergovernmental Relations, in a reply to the state, indicated that Mr. Lathey of OTM would do what he could to expedite the FCC ruling. Accordingly on August 15, Mr. Lathey began coordination on the matter with appropriate officials in the FCC.

* 4. Camille Airlift

In last week's activity report it was indicated that the Bell System vehicles and equipment transported to the disaster area would be returned to their home bases by USAF aircraft during the weekends of September 13-14 and September 20-21. On September 13 this return airlift was canceled because of more pressing requirements which were placed upon the aircraft scheduled to perform the return airlift. This decision was made by the Department of Defense and all industry and Government personnel affected were notified of the cancellation.

* Items considered of special interest to the Director, OEP

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON

OCT - 1 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS -

SUBJECT: Federal Telecommunications Management

The Department of Defense is particularly sensitive to the source and content of telecommunications policy direction due to our worldwide responsibilities which are so dependent on effective communications. Telecommunications is not only the nervous system of DoD's command and control system but it serves the Presidency and the State Department in the carrying out of vital diplomatic functions and is a sine qua non for the gathering of critical intelligence data. From my viewpoint as both Secretary of Defense and Executive Agent for the National Communications System, I am troubled by recent studies and proposals to transfer varying degrees of national telecommunications policy and radio frequency management from the Office of the Director of Telcommunications Management (and the FCC) to locations within such Departments as Commerce or Transportation. Mr. Charles C. Joyce of your NSC Staff is aware of the background of these studies.

The most recent proposal to transfer telecommunications management functions is contained in a letter from the Secretary of Commerce to me. While this proposal falls short of Commerce assuming <u>national</u> telecommunications authority (i.e. certain responsibilities of the FCC for non-federal government and civil users <u>plus</u> all federal government activities), it would still assume all <u>Federal</u> authority currently the responsibility of the Director of Telecommunications Management. I am strongly opposed to the concept of placing such authority in any location except in its present one, the Executive Office of the President, where due consideration of national security and other national viewpoints can be considered in policy formulation. My reply to Secretary Stans which dwells on this and other major points is attached.

I am certain that after you have had time to consider this matter, you will wish to forestall any precipitous moves in this telecommunications management area that might come to the attention of the President or the National Security Council. I believe there would be serious national security implications if communications policy were transferred to an environment constrained by the limited view of the national interest which would exist within an Executive Department, especially one far removed from questions of national defense. I understand that Mr. J. D. O'Connell, the Director of Telecommunications Management, has already expressed similar concerns in a Memorandum for the President of September 11th. In any case, the implications are such that all factors should be considered and all interested parties consulted prior to the making of any decisions relating to the management of telecommunications at the national level.

Attachment

(Ltr to Stans dtd 1 Oct 69)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON

OCT -1 1969

Honorable Maurice Stans Secretary of Commerce Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Maury:

Thank you for your letters of September 2nd and July 31st and their attachments outlining your views on how the Department of Commerce would effect leadership in the telecommunications management area. As you can appreciate, the character and source of national telecommunications policy and radio frequency spectrum management are of vital concern to the Department of Defense.

This concern stems from our wide-ranging national security interests and responsibilities on both a national and international level. It is also due to our pluralistic character as owner and operator of vast international communications networks, assignee of over 67,000 radio frequencies, largest lessor of commercial communications services, sponsor of approximately three hundred million dollars of R&D annually in the communications field, and provider of essential communications services to other government elements that have responsibilities for national security and continuity of government. Moreover, I also serve as Executive Agent of the National Communications System (NCS), and my Defense Communications System constitutes 80% of that system; thus, telecommunications policy concerning the NCS and its eleven Operating Agencies is of vital interest to me in even a broader sense than just my Departmental role. With these interests in view, I have given your proposal considerable thought.

In comparing the September 2nd proposal with the correspondence and study previously provided on July 31st, I find it significant that your Department no longer proposes transfer of certain statutory responsibilities of the FCC to the Executive Branch. I am gratified by this change since I did not consider it appropriate for the Executive Branch to propose that Congress transfer responsibility to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, insofar as telecommunications is concerned, from the FCC to the Executive Branch. Congress' delegation of this responsibility to the FCC, is, of course, contained in the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. That Act also reflects the intent of Congress that the radio frequency management powers of the FCC and the President be separate rather than in a single organization. Concentration of all radio frequency allocation and assignment authority wholly within the Executive Branch could have led to the President adjudicating frequency disputes between civil claimants in much the same manner, but on a more frequent basis, than he now does in settling air route controversies among international air carriers.

With the matter of continued separation of FCC and Executive frequency management responsibilities no longer at issue, I fail to see why the remaining functions, which are essentially those of the Director of Telecommunications Management (DTM) only, should be transferred from the Executive Office of the President. Indeed, I believe there are numerous cogent reasons for not placing total, or near total, Federal telecommunications management responsibilities within the Department of Commerce, or, for that matter, within any other Executive Department.

I do not believe that a Departmental location could provide the requisite perspective for national or Federal policy making. Only the Executive Office of the President provides the proper environment for adequate consideration and development of telecommunications policy. Retention of these functions in the Executive Office permits discussion and consideration of policy by all individuals and organizations concerned in examining the national interest, such as the President, National Security Council, Bureau of the Budget, Council of Economic Advisors, Office of Science & Technology, and Office of Emergency Preparedness, and provides access to the heads of all Departments and agencies. This broad perspective does not exist within an Executive Department.

Further, integration of national level policy functions into an organization having departmental operational responsibilities could lead to serious conflicts. Your Department, for example, vies with other Federal agencies for frequency allocations. I believe you have some 3000 frequency assignments and an investment of almost

- 2 -

\$100 million in communications-electronics equipment. Furthermore, your Weather Bureau networks are designated as assets of the NCS, and your Department is an NCS Operating Agency. Should a difference of view arise within the NCS, I, as Executive Agent, would attempt to resolve it. Presumably, if I were unable to effect resolution, under your proposed arrangement I would go to an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for a policy decision, rather than to the President as I do now. Moreover, in instances where your networks were party to the dispute, your agency's dual role as disputant and adjudicator would be a most difficult one.

Such questions aside, I do not believe that one Department of government should ever be put in the position of formulating or directing the policies of other Departments when those policies vitally affect the Departments' ability to perform their missions. I would have especially grave misgivings about such an arrangement in the telecommunications area since communications is so inherent a part of military command and control. I strongly believe that, from the viewpoint of the Department of Defense, the Executive Office provides the only viable location for telecommunications policy development and frequency management.

Most importantly, I cannot see how the President, as Commander in Chief, could delegate telecommunications management functions, which vitally affect the Armed Forces and other national security agencies, to one of the Executive Departments, particularly one that is not primarily concerned with national security matters.

With respect to existing coordination arrangements for spectrum management, I consider that the cooperative procedures between the President and the FCC, which have evolved over a period of years, are effective. Activities relating to Federal frequency management within the Office of the DTM, the President's delegate, are fully coordinated with the FCC through the Commission's liaison representative in that office. Any differences of view that arise in the coordination process are resolved by the DTM and the Chairman of the FCC.

To the extent that improvement in the present management of the frequency spectrum is needed -- and this need has been widely appreciated in recent years, I believe that the more promising course of action would be to provide additional technical and research capabilities to the Office of the DTM and the FCC that would enable them to more effectively fulfill their responsibilities for allocating and assigning frequencies.

The fact that the Department of Commerce has certain radio research and analytical resources is not, to my mind, a compelling argument for the relocation of telecommunications management to Commerce. These same resources, together with complementary resources of other government agencies and industry, could work for the FCC and DTM just as effectively as they could for your proposed Assistant Secretary for Telecommunications, provided that the FCC and DTM were permitted adequate staffs and funds to contract for research and other support activities. The DTM's past efforts to obtain funds for increased technical and analytical. support, I understand, have not been wholly successful, but this apparently was not due to his organizational location. Both your National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and Institute for Telecommunications Sciences (ITS) have contracted with the DTM in past years, which would indicate that proper utilization of Department of Commerce resources and the resources of other government agencies and industry could provide, on an expanded scale, a feasible means of supporting telecommunications policy and frequency management research.

In view of the foregoing, I do not consider your proposal offers any significant advantages but does present many disadvantages. Sharing your concern that national telecommunications management needs strengthening, I believe that clarifying any contradictions that might exist in the authorities relating to the status and responsibilities of the DTM; providing the FCC and DTM with more resources; and elevating the DTM to separate office status within the Executive Office of the President, as has been recommended by the Comptroller General, would be far more effective.

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Sincerely,

BBFORM 4 Bureau of the Budget ROUTE SLIP To_Mr. Clay T. Whitehead FROM Howard Schnoor

Take necessary action	
Approval or signature	
Comment	
Prepare reply	
Discuss with me	
For your information	
See remarks below	

DATE 9/29/69

REMARKS

Attached are our comments on your alternative proposals for telecommunications. I will be on leave for the next three weeks and in my absence Seymour D. Greenstone will handle any problems.

Recommendations on Federal Communications Organization

The following comments are offered with respect to the Office of the Director of Telecommunications Management recommendation:

1. The ODTM should serve as the focal point for all executive branch telecommunications <u>policy</u> activities and formulate recommendations for both national communications policy and Federal telecommunications procurement policy and standards.

2. What would be the status of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee in this recommendation? Would it be continued? (Executive Order No. 10995 of February 16, 1962).

3. If the DTM is raised to Executive Pay Level IV he will be on an equal level with the Deputy Director of OEP. Is this desirable?

4. Should the DTM continue to serve as a "Special Assistant to the President for Telecommunications"? (President's Memorandum of August 21, 1963 - 28. F.R. 9413)

Implementing Actions

Attention to the following is needed in implementing either recommendation:

A. Policy-National Communications System Area

1. Executive Order No. 10995 of February 16, 1962 and 11084 of February 15, 1963 - "Assigning Telecommunications Management Functions" (authorities of the President delegated to the Director of OEP).

2. President's Memorandum of August 21, 1963 - "Establishment of the National Communications System" (28 F.R. 9413)

3. Executive Order No. 11191 of January 4, 1965, vesting responsibilities in the Director of Telecommunications Management with respect to the functions conferred upon the President by the Communications Satellite Act.

B. Emergency Preparedness Functions

1. Executive Order No. 10705 of April 17, 1957 - "Delegating Certain Authority of the President Relating to Radio Stations and Communications". (War powers of the President in 47 U.S.C. 606(a), (c) and (d) delegated to the Director of OEP). 2. Executive Order No. 11051 of September 27, 1962 - "Prescribing Responsibilities of the Office of Emergency Planning in the Executive Office of the President". (Sections 301, 306, and 406 dealing with telecommunications).

3. Executive Order No. 10952 of July 20, 1961 - "Assigning Civil Defense Responsibilities to the Secretary of Defense" (Section 1(iv) dealing with functions pertaining to communications, including a warning' network, reporting on monitoring, instructions to shelters and communications between authorities).

4. Executive Order No. 11092 of February 26, 1963 - "Assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions to the Federal Communications Commission" (Section 3(d) for development of plans and procedures covering radio frequency assignments).

5. Executive Order No. 11093 of February 26, 1963 - "Assigning Emergency Preparedness Functions to the Administrator of General Services". (Section 2(c) on telecommunications facilities for Federal civilian departments and agencies during an emergency).

C. Spectrum Management

1. Executive Order No. 10705 of April 17, 1957 and Executive Order No. 10995 of February 16, 1962, delegating to the Director of OEP the authority to assign radio frequencies to Government agencies, vested in the President by 47 U.S.C. 305(a)).

2. The responsibility for frequency management vested in the Federal Communications Commission by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 303(c)).

3. Status of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee.

The desirability of the DTM alternative recommendation is questionable in view of the intention eventually to consolidate spectrum management responsibilities in a new agency outside OEP. Strengthening the DTM within the OEP context could well serve to perpetuate his location in OEP rather than provide an intermediate location enroute to a new agency.

D. Administrative Telecommunications Systems

Transfer of responsibility for the Federal Telecommunications System from GSA to another agency would require reorganization plan action. The Federal Telecommunications Fund was authorized by Public Law 87-847, approved October 23, 1962 (Sec. 110 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.). This fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, a telecommunications system which provides local and long-distance voice, teletype, data, facsimile and other communications services. Initial capital of \$9 million for the fund was appropriated by Public Law 88-25, approved May 17, 1963. Estimated 1970 funded program costs are \$123.1 million.

E. Representation of Agencies Before Regulatory Bodies

Responsibility with respect to representation of Federal Government interests in telecommunications matters before Federal and State regulatory bodies is vested in the Administrator of General Services under Section 201(a)(4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. Transfer of the responsibility to another agency would require reorganization plan action.

F. Level of the Administrator, Federal Communications Administration

Currently, two of Commerce's major operating unit heads are at Executive Pay Level IV and seven are at Level V. The five assistant secretaries and the General Counsel are at Level IV.