

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1972

To: Lorraine  
From: Eva

Mr. Whitehead said Mr. Smith had prepared a summary of the things going on in the international area a few weeks ago.

Could I have a copy, please.

Thanks.

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

February 16, 1972

To: Brom Smith

From: Frank Urbany

Subject: OTP Activities Involving International Communications

Attached is a list (arranged in no particular order) of OTP activities involving international communications. There may be other activities that I am not aware of (I have not formally canvassed each Assistant Director) and some of the activities may only be under consideration rather than being actively pursued at the present. Also, no attempt has been made to estimate the level of effort devoted to the various activities.

Attachments



## INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### A. Emergency Communications

#### 1. NATO

- (a) Joint Electronics/Communications Committee (Mansur; meets three times a year in Brussels; recent major concern: shared procurement).
- (b) Civil Communications Planning Committee (Ward, U.S. representative; meets annually in Brussels; provides support for NATO Civil Wartime Agencies).

#### 2. Canada

- (a) U.S./Canada Civil Emergency Planning Committee (Ward, chairman of telecommunications resource section; meets twice a year).

### B. Computers/Communications/Information Processing

#### 1. Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

(Enslow and OST staff involved with policy aspects of computers, communications, and information processing activities of the OECD Information Processing Group and Computer Usage Group. Recent activity centers around OECD data study and effort to convene an international conference to discuss computers/communications in 1973-74).

#### 2. Canada

(Enslow; has maintained liaison with Canadian Telecommission Study effort in computer/communication area).

#### 3. Japan

(Recently, a visiting Japanese study group was briefed by Enslow and other OTP staff re: U.S. regulatory/industry activities in computer/communications field).

C. National Security Council

1. NSAM 338 Revision (Mansur, Thornell; constraint on satellite communications technology).
2. NSSM 72 Revision (Mansur, Thornell; satellite launch assistance).
3. Moscow/Washington Satellite Hotline (Mansur, Joyce).
4. Mainland China (Smith, Doyle; communication initiatives).
5. Japan/Washington Hotline.
6. OTP-NSC Coordination (Smith).

D. Hinchman Activities

1. International Projects/Activities

- (a) Pacific Basin facilities mix, Impact of Domsat-Hawaii on INTELSAT (Lynch).
- (b) Comsat/INTELSAT pricing and regulation (Lynch).
- (c) Circuit redefinition (Lasher).
- (d) Broadcast satellite study (Lasher).
- (e) Satellite technology review (Lasher).
- (f) Comsat oversight (Lasher).
- (g) Atlantic Basin facilities planning (Lasher).
- (h) Export market survey (Besen).
- (i) PEASAT (Hinchman).



E. International Organizations and Agreements

1. International Telecommunications Union

- (a) 1971 World Administrative Radio Conference on Space Telecommunications (Dean; implement 1971 Geneva agreements).
- (b) 1973 Plenipotentiary Meeting (Dean; preparatory work).
- (c) 1974 World Administrative Radio Conference on Maritime Matters (Dean; preparatory work).
- (d) International Consultative Committee on Radio (Dean; continuing study group activity).
- (e) International Consultative Committee on Telegraph and Telephone (Urbany; revision of World Plan; preparation for December 1972 Plenary Session).

2. United Nations

- (a) Committee on Peaceful Use of Outer Space (Doyle; working group on Direct Broadcast Satellite).
- (b) UNESCO (Doyle; Executive Council drafting declaration of guiding principles on use of communications satellites).

3. INTELSAT

- (a) Comsat (Thornell, Doyle; guidance during transition period; OTP-DOS-FCC instruction process; bi-monthly ICSC meetings. When definitive arrangements enter into force, annual meeting of Signatories (operating entities) and biennial meeting of Parties (governments) will require Government oversight).

4. ESRO/FAA Aeronautical Satellite

(Mansur, Thornell; new initiatives).

5. IMCO - Maritime Satellite

(Thornell, Dean; development of U.S. position).

6. U.S. /Canadian Agreement for Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes  
By Means of Radio

(Dean; existing agreement now under revision).

7. Other

(Periodic involvement with international organizations dealing with communications, e.g., International Civil Aviation Organization, World Meteorological Organization, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and various bilateral or multilateral negotiations with foreign entities or national governments (see list attached).

F. International Industry Structure

(Smith; International communications goals and Government position on industry structure).

G. Comsat

(Thornell; preparation of President's Annual Report to Congress required by Comsat Act 1962).

H. Data Base Development

(Urbany).

I. CTW Overseas Visits

(Washburn).

J. International Coordinating Mechanism

(Develop new mechanisms to resolve conflicts of national economic interests in communications).



K. Department of Commerce (Office of Telecommunications)

1. International Projects/Activities

- (a) Tariffs and Rates - Collection and analysis of historical data on international rates and tariffs.
- (b) Traffic - Collection and analysis of historical data on international traffic between U.S. and overseas points.
- (c) Operating Data - Collection and analysis of corporate operating data for U.S. international carriers.

M. Liaison/Coordination Activities

- 1. Industry Liaison (AT&T, Comsat, RCA, ITT, WUI).
- 2. Government Liaison (State, FCC, NASA, DOD).



§ 2.603 Treaties and other international agreements relating to radio.

(a) The applicable treaties and other international

agreements in force relating to radio and to which the United States of America is a party (other than reciprocal operating agreements for radio amateurs) are listed below:

Date	Citations	Subject
1925.....	IV Trenwith 4249, 4250 and 4251. TS 724-A. 102 INTS 143. TS 767-A.	US-UK (also for Canada and Newfoundland) Bilateral Arrangements providing for the Prevention of Interference by Ships off the Coasts of these Countries with Radio Broadcasting. Effected by exchange of notes Sept. 2nd and Oct., 1925. Entered into force Oct. 1, 1925.
1928 and 1929.....		US-Canada Arrangement concerning Radio Communications between Private Experimental Stations. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Oct. 2 and Dec. 29, 1928, and Jan. 12, 1929. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1929. Continued by the arrangement contained in EAS 62.
1929.....	IV Trenwith 4787. TS 777-A.	US-Canada (including Newfoundland) Arrangement relating to Assignment of High Frequencies on the North American Continent. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Feb. 26 and 28, 1929. Entered into force Mar. 1, 1929. (Originally, Cuba was also a party to this arrangement, but by virtue of notice to the Canadian Government, it ceased to be a party effective Oct. 5, 1933).
1934.....	49 Stat. 3555. EAS 62.	US-Peru Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Lima Feb. 16, and May 23, 1934. Entered into force May 23, 1934.
1934.....	43 Stat. 1876. EAS 62.	US-Canada Arrangement relative to Radio Communications between Private Experimental Stations and between Amateur Stations. Continued the arrangement contained in TS 767-A. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Apr. 23, and May 2 and 4, 1934. Entered into force May 4, 1934.
1934.....	49 Stat. 3667. EAS 72.	US-Chile Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Santiago Aug. 2 and 17, 1934. Entered into force Aug. 17, 1934.
1937.....	53 Stat. 1576. TS 938.	Inter-American Radio Communications Convention between the United States and Other Powers. Signed at Havana Dec. 13, 1937. (First Inter-American Radio Conference.) Entered into force for the United States July 21, 1938, for Parts I, III and IV; Apr. 17, 1939, for Part II. Part II of the Convention (Inter-American Radio Code) terminated for all parties Dec. 29, 1955 (TIAS 4079).
1938.....	51 Stat. 1675. TS 949.	Regional Radio Convention between the United States (in behalf of the Canal Zone) and Other Powers. Signed at Guatemala City Dec. 5, 1938. Entered into force Oct. 8, 1939.
1939.....	53 Stat. 2157. EAS 143.	US-Canada Arrangement governing the Use of Radio for Civil Aeronautical Services. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Feb. 20, 1939. Entered into force Feb. 20, 1939.
1940.....	60 Stat. 1626. TIAS 1527.	US-USSR Agreement on Organization of Commercial Radio Teletype Communication Channels. Signed at Moscow May 24, 1940. Entered into force May 24, 1940.
1947.....	61 Stat. (4) 3890. TIAS 1726.	US-Canada Agreement providing for Frequency Modulation Broadcasting in Channels in the Radio Frequency Band 88-108 Mc. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Jan. 8 and Oct. 15, 1947. Entered into force Oct. 15, 1947.
1947.....	61 Stat. (4) 3416. TIAS 1676.	US-UN Agreement relative to Headquarters of the United Nations. Signed at Lake Success June 25, 1947. Entered into force Nov. 21, 1947. Supplemented by the agreements contained in TIAS 3561 and TIAS 6750 signed Feb. 9, 1948, and Aug. 28, 1949, respectively.
1947.....	61 Stat. (3) 3131. TIAS 1632.	US-UK Agreement regarding Standardization of Distance Measuring Equipment. Signed at Washington Oct. 13, 1947. Entered into force Oct. 13, 1947.
1948.....	9 UST 621. TIAS 4044.	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) Convention. Signed at Geneva Mar. 5, 1948. Entered into force Mar. 17, 1958. Modified by the amendments contained in TIAS 6283 and in TIAS 6429 adopted by the IMCO Assembly Sept. 15, 1954, and Sept. 23, 1955, respectively.
1949.....	3 UST (3) 3094. TIAS 2439.	Inter-American Radio Agreement between the United States and Canada and Other American Republics. Signed at Washington July 9, 1949. (Fourth Inter-American Radio Conference.) Entered into force Apr. 13, 1952, subject to the provisions of Article 13.
1949.....	3 UST (2) 2686. TIAS 2435.	London Telecommunications Agreement between the United States and Certain British Commonwealth Governments. Signed at London Aug. 12, 1949. Entered into force Feb. 24, 1950. Amended by the agreement contained in TIAS 2705 which was signed Oct. 1, 1951.
1950.....	3 UST (2) 2672. TIAS 2433.	US-Ecuador Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Quito Mar. 16 and 17, 1950. Entered into force Mar. 17, 1950.
1950 and 1951.....	2 UST (1) 683. TIAS 2223.	US-Liberia Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Monrovia Nov. 9, 1950, and Jan. 8, 9 and 10, 1951. Entered into force Jan. 11, 1951.
1950.....	11 UST 413. TIAS 4460.	North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA). Signed at Washington Nov. 13, 1950. Entered into force Apr. 19, 1959. Effective between United States, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the Bahamas Islands. Ratification on behalf of Jamaica pending.
1951.....	3 UST (3) 3787. TIAS 2503.	US-Canada Convention relating to the Operation by Citizens of Either Country of Certain Radio Equipment or Stations in the Other Country. Signed at Ottawa Feb. 8, 1951. Entered into force May 18, 1952.
1951 and 1952.....	3 UST (3) 3592. TIAS 2620.	US-Cuba Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Havana Sept. 17, 1951, and Feb. 27, 1952. Entered into force Feb. 27, 1952.
1951.....	3 UST (2) 2860. TIAS 2439.	US-Cuba Agreement concerning the Control of Electromagnetic Radiation. Effected by exchange of notes at Havana Dec. 19 and 18, 1951. Entered into force Dec. 18, 1951.
1952.....	3 UST (4) 4926. TIAS 2656.	US-Canada Agreement for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio. The agreement applies to vessels of all countries as provided for in Article 3. Signed at Ottawa Feb. 21, 1952. Entered into force Nov. 13, 1954.



Date	Citations	Subject
1952	3 UST (3) 4443 TIAS 2594	US-Canada Agreement relating to the Assignment of Television Frequency Channels along United States-Canadian Border. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Apr. 23 and June 23, 1952. Entered into force June 23, 1952.
1952	3 UST (4) 5140 TIAS 2705	London Revision (1952) of the London Telecommunications Agreement (1949) between the United States and Certain British Commonwealth Governments. Signed at London Oct. 1, 1952. Entered into force Oct. 1, 1952. This amends the agreement contained in TIAS 2435 signed Aug. 12, 1949.
1953	5 UST (3) 2340 TIAS 3138	US-Canada Understanding relating to the Sealing of Mobile Radio Transmitting Equipment. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Mar. 9 and 17, 1953. Entered into force Mar. 17, 1953.
1956	7 UST 2179 TIAS 3617	US-Panama Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Panama July 19 and Aug. 1, 1956. Entered into force Sept. 1, 1956.
1956	7 UST 2839 TIAS 3665	US-Costa Rica Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Aug. 13 and Oct. 19, 1956. Entered into force Oct. 19, 1956.
1956	7 UST 3159 TIAS 3694	US-Nicaragua Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Managua Oct. 8 and 16, 1956. Entered into force Oct. 16, 1956.
1957	9 UST 1037 TIAS 4079	Multilateral Declaration between the United States and Other Powers terminating Part II (Inter-American Radio Office) of the Inter-American Radio Communications Convention of Dec. 13, 1937 (TS-535). Signed at Washington Dec. 29, 1957. Entered into force Dec. 29, 1957. Additionally, a Contract on the Exchange of Notifications of Radio Broadcasting Frequencies between the Pan American Union, the United States and Other Powers was signed at Washington Dec. 29, 1957. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1958.
1958	9 UST 1021 TIAS 4059	US-Mexico Agreement regarding Allocation of Ultra High Frequency Channels to Land Border Television Stations. Effected by exchange of notes at Mexico July 16, 1958. Entered into force July 16, 1958.
1958	10 UST 2423 TIAS 4350	Telegraph Regulations (Geneva Revision, 1958) Annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Geneva Nov. 29, 1958. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1960.
1959	10 UST 1442 TIAS 4295	US-Mexico Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Mexico July 31, 1959. Entered into force Aug. 31, 1959.
1959 and 1960	11 UST 257 TIAS 4442	US-Honduras Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Tegucigalpa Oct. 26, 1959, and Feb. 17, 1960, and related note of Feb. 19, 1960. Entered into force Mar. 17, 1960.
1959	10 UST 2442 TIAS 4394	US-Venezuela Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Caracas Nov. 12, 1959. Entered into force Dec. 12, 1959.
1959	12 UST 2377 TIAS 4593	International Radio Regulations Annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Geneva Dec. 21, 1959. Entered into force with respect to the United States Oct. 23, 1961. Revised by the Partial Revisions of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, contained in TIAS 5503, TIAS 5504, and TIAS 5505 signed Nov. 8, 1959, Apr. 29, 1960, and Nov. 3, 1960, respectively.
1960	11 UST 1 TIAS 4392	US-Haiti Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Port-au-Prince Jan. 4 and 6, 1960. Entered into force Feb. 5, 1960.
1960	16 UST 185 TIAS 5750	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and Annexed Regulations. Signed at London June 17, 1960. Entered into force May 26, 1963. Corrections to certain annexes contained in TIAS 6234 signed Feb. 15, 1966.
1960	11 UST 2229 TIAS 4596	US-Paraguay Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Asuncion Aug. 31 and Oct. 6, 1960. Entered into force Nov. 5, 1960.
1961	17 UST 1574 TIAS 6115	US-Uruguay Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Montevideo Sept. 12, 1961. Entered into force Sept. 26, 1961.
1961	12 UST 1635 TIAS 4538	US-Bolivia Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at La Paz Oct. 23, 1961. Entered into force Nov. 22, 1961.
1962	13 UST 411 TIAS 5501	US-El Salvador Arrangement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at San Salvador Apr. 5, 1962. Entered into force May 5, 1962.
1962	13 UST 977 TIAS 5513	US-Mexico Agreement relating to the Assignment of VHF Television Channels along United States-Mexican Border. Effected by exchange of notes at Mexico Apr. 18, 1962. Entered into force Apr. 18, 1962.
1962	13 UST 2418 TIAS 5205	US-Canada Agreement relating to the Coordination and Use of Radio Frequencies above 30 Mc/s. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Oct. 24, 1962. Entered into force Oct. 24, 1962. The technical annex to this agreement was revised by the agreement contained in TIAS 5833, signed June 16 and 24, 1965.
1963	14 UST 817 TIAS 5560	US-Dominican Republic Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Santo Domingo Apr. 15 and 22, 1963. Entered into force May 22, 1963.
1963	15 UST 887 TIAS 5593	Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, Final Acts of the EARC to Allocate Frequency Bands for Space Radiocommunication Purposes. Signed at Geneva Nov. 8, 1963. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1965.



Date	Citations	Subject
1963	14 UST 1754 TIAS 5453	US-Colombia Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Bogota Nov. 16 and 23, 1963. Entered into force Dec. 29, 1963.
1964	15 UST 1705 TIAS 5616	US-Other Governments Agreement Establishing Interim Arrangements for a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System and Special Agreement. Done at Washington Aug. 29, 1964. Entered into force Aug. 29, 1964. Additionally, a Supplementary Agreement on Arbitration was done at Washington June 4, 1965. Entered into force Nov. 21, 1965.
1964	18 UST 1299 TIAS 6285	Amendments to Articles 17 and 18 of the IMCO Convention (TIAS 4944). Adopted by the IMCO Assembly at London Sept. 18, 1964. Entered into force Oct. 6, 1967.
1965	16 UST 821 TIAS 5816	US-Brazil Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington June 1, 1965. Entered into force June 1, 1965.
1965	16 UST 923 TIAS 5833	US-Canada Agreement regarding Coordination and Use of Radio Frequencies above 30 Mc's Revising the Technical Annex to the Agreement of Oct. 24, 1952 (TIAS 5205). Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa June 16 and 24, 1965. Entered into force June 24, 1965.
1965	16 UST 893 TIAS 5827	US-Israel Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington July 7, 1965. Entered into force Aug. 6, 1965.
1965	19 UST 4555 TIAS 6120	Amendment to Article 28 of the IMCO Convention (TIAS 4944). Adopted by the IMCO Assembly at Paris Sept. 28, 1965. Entered into force Nov. 3, 1968.
1965	18 UST 575 TIAS 6207	International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Montreux Nov. 12, 1965. Entered into force with respect to the United States May 29, 1967.
1966	17 UST 74 TIAS 5961	US-UN Agreement regarding Headquarters of the United Nations Supplementing the Agreement of June 26, 1947 (TIAS 1676). Signed at New York Feb. 9, 1966. Entered into force Feb. 9, 1966. Amended by the agreement contained in TIAS 6176 signed Dec. 8, 1966.
1966	18 UST 1389 TIAS 6254	Proces-Verbal of Rectification to Certain Annexes to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of June 17, 1965 (TIAS 5789). Done at London Feb. 15, 1966.
1966	18 UST 2091 TIAS 6332	Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, Final Acts of the EARC for the Preparation of a Revised Allotment Plan for the Acronautical Mobile (R) Service. Signed at Geneva Apr. 22, 1966. Entered into force for the United States Aug. 23, 1967, except for the frequency allotment plan contained in Appendix 27 which entered into force Apr. 13, 1970.
1966	17 UST 2319 TIAS 6176	US-UN Agreement regarding Headquarters of the United Nations Amending the Supplemental Agreement of Feb. 9, 1966 (TIAS 5961). Effected by exchange of notes at New York Dec. 8, 1966. Entered into force Dec. 8, 1966.
1967	18 UST 365 TIAS 6244	US-Argentina Agreement regarding Radio Communications between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. Effected by exchange of notes at Buenos Aires Mar. 31, 1967. Entered into force Apr. 30, 1967.
1967	18 UST 1201 TIAS 6268	US-Canada Agreement relating to Pre-Sunrise Operation of Certain Standard (AM) Radio Broadcasting Stations. Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Mar. 31 and June 12, 1967. Entered into force June 12, 1967. Amended by the agreement contained in TIAS 6626 signed Apr. 15, 1968, and Jan. 31, 1969.
1967	19 UST 6717 TIAS 6590	Partial Revision of the Radio Regulations, 1959, Final Acts of the WARC to deal with Matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service. Signed at Geneva Nov. 3, 1967. Entered into force Apr. 1, 1969.
1968 and 1969	20 UST 7 TIAS 6626	US-Canada Agreement relating to Pre-Sunrise Operation of Certain Standard (AM) Radio Broadcasting Stations Amending the Agreement of Mar. 31 and June 12, 1967 (TIAS 6268). Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa Apr. 15, 1968, and Jan. 31, 1969. Entered into force Jan. 31, 1969.
1969	20 UST 2810 TIAS 6750	US-UN Agreement regarding Headquarters of the United Nations Supplementing the Agreement of June 26, 1947, as Supplemented (TIAS 1676, 5961, 6176). Signed at New York Aug. 28, 1969. Entered into force Aug. 28, 1969.
1969	TIAS 6931	US-Canada Agreement relating to the Operation of Radiotelephone Stations. Signed at Ottawa Nov. 12, 1969. Entered into force July 24, 1970.
1970	TIAS 7021	US-Mexico Agreement concerning radio broadcasting in the standard band (535-1605 kHz), with annexes. Signed at Mexico Dec. 11, 1968. Entered into force Nov. 18, 1970.
1970	TIAS 7021	US-Mexico Agreement concerning the operation of broadcasting stations in the standard broadcast band (535-1605 kHz) during a limited period prior to sunrise ("Pre-Sunrise") and after sunset ("Post-Sunrise") with annexes. Signed at Mexico Dec. 11, 1968. Entered into force Nov. 18, 1970.

(b) The applicable agreements in force between the United States and another country relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in the other country are as follows:

Date	Citations	Subject
1964	15 UST 1787 TIAS 5649	US-Costa Rica Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at San Jose Aug. 17 and 24, 1964. Entered into force Aug. 24, 1964.
1965	16 UST 93 TIAS 5765	US-Dominican Republic Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Santo Domingo Jan. 28 and Feb. 2, 1965. Entered into force Feb. 2, 1965.
1965	16 UST 165 TIAS 5777	US-Bolivia Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at La Paz Mar. 16, 1965. Entered into force Apr. 15, 1965.
1965	16 UST 181 TIAS 5779	US-Ecuador Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Quito Mar. 26, 1965. Entered into force Mar. 26, 1965.
1965	16 UST 817 TIAS 5315	US-Portugal Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Lisbon May 17 and 26, 1965. Entered into force May 26, 1965.



Date	Citations	Subject
1965	16 UST 569 TIAS 5824	US-Belgium Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Brussels June 15 and 18, 1965. Entered into force June 18, 1965.
1965	16 UST 973 TIAS 5838	US-Australia Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Canberra June 26, 1965. Entered into force June 25, 1965.
1965	16 UST 1160 TIAS 5871	US-Peru Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Lima June 28 and 1 Aug. 11, 1965. Entered into force Aug. 11, 1965.
1965	16 UST 1746 TIAS 5900	US-Luxembourg Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Luxembourg July 7 and 22, 1965. Entered into force July 29, 1965.
1965	16 UST 1131 TIAS 5856	US-Sierra Leone Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Freetown Aug. 11 and 18, 1965. Entered into force Aug. 18, 1965.
1965	16 UST 1742 TIAS 5896	US-Colombia Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Bogota Oct. 19 and 28, 1965. Entered into force Nov. 24, 1965.
1965	16 UST 2047 TIAS 5941	US-UK Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at London Nov. 26, 1965. Entered into force Nov. 26, 1965. Supplemented by the amendment contained in TIAS 6890 which was signed Dec. 11, 1969.
1966	17 UST 328 TIAS 5978	US-Paraguay Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Asuncion Mar. 18, 1966. Entered into force Mar. 18, 1966.
1966	17 UST 719 TIAS 6022	US-France Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Paris May 5, 1966, with related notes of June 29 and July 6, 1966. Entered into force July 1, 1966. Modified by the amendment contained in TIAS 6711 which was signed Oct. 3, 1969.
1966	17 UST 813 TIAS 6038	US-India Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at New Delhi May 16 and 25, 1966. Entered into force May 25, 1966.
1966	17 UST 769 TIAS 6028	US-Israel Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington June 15, 1966. Entered into force June 15, 1966.
1966	17 UST 2436 TIAS 6159	US-Netherlands Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at The Hague June 22, 1966. Entered into force Dec. 21, 1966.
1966	17 UST 1129 TIAS 6053	US-Federal Republic of Germany Arrangement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Bonn June 23 and 30, 1966. Entered into force June 30, 1966.
1966	17 UST 1039 TIAS 6081	US-Kuwait Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Kuwait July 19 and 24, 1966. Entered into force July 19, 1966.
1966	17 UST 1550 TIAS 6112	US-Nicaragua Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Managua Sept. 3 and 29, 1966. Entered into force Sept. 29, 1966.
1966	17 UST 2245 TIAS 6179	US-Panama Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Panama Nov. 16, 1966. Entered into force Nov. 16, 1966.
1966 and 1967	18 UST 535 TIAS 6259	US-Honduras Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Tegucigalpa Dec. 29, 1966, Jan. 24 and Apr. 17, 1967. Entered into force Apr. 17, 1967.
1967	18 UST 554 TIAS 6254	US-Switzerland Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Bern Jan. 12 and May 16, 1967. Entered into force May 16, 1967.
1967	18 UST 543 TIAS 6261	US-Trinidad and Tobago Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at St. Ann's and Port of Spain Jan. 14 and Mar. 16, 1967. Entered into force Mar. 16, 1967.
1967	18 UST 361 TIAS 6243	US-Argentina Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Buenos Aires Mar. 31, 1967. Entered into force Apr. 30, 1967.
1967	18 UST 1601 TIAS 6359	US-El Salvador Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at San Salvador May 24 and June 5, 1967. Entered into force June 5, 1967.
1967	18 UST 1241 TIAS 6373	US-Norway Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Oslo May 27 and June 1, 1967. Entered into force June 1, 1967.
1967	18 UST 1272 TIAS 6281	US-New Zealand Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Wellington June 21, 1967. Entered into force June 21, 1967.
1967	18 UST 2430 TIAS 6348	US-Venezuela Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Caracas Sept. 19, 1967. Entered into force Oct. 3, 1967.
1967	18 UST 2578 TIAS 6378	US-Austria Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Done at Vienna Nov. 21, 1967. Entered into force Dec. 21, 1967.
1967	18 UST 2582 TIAS 6320	US-Chile Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington Nov. 30, 1967. Entered into force Dec. 30, 1967.
1967	20 UST 2583 TIAS 6766	US-Guatemala Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Guatemala Nov. 30 and Dec. 11, 1967. Entered into force Oct. 2, 1969.
1967	19 UST 3193 TIAS 6465	US-Finland Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Helsinki Dec. 13 and 27, 1967. Entered into force Dec. 27, 1967.
1968	19 UST 7852 TIAS 6622	US-Monaco Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Nice and Paris Mar. 29 and Oct. 16, 1968. Entered into force Dec. 1, 1968.
1968	19 UST 4523 TIAS 6494	US-Guyana Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Georgetown May 6 and 18, 1968. Entered into force May 13, 1968.
1968	19 UST 5594 TIAS 6596	US-Barbados Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Bridgetown Sept. 12 and 12, 1968. Entered into force Sept. 12, 1968.
1968	19 UST 6957 TIAS 6596	US-Ireland Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Dublin Oct. 10, 1968. Entered into force Oct. 10, 1968.
1968	20 UST 450 TIAS 6574	US-Indonesia Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Djakarta Dec. 19, 1968. Entered into force Dec. 19, 1968.
1969	20 UST 773 TIAS 6690	US-Sweden Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Stockholm May 27 and June 2, 1969. Entered into force June 2, 1969.
1969	20 UST 2398 TIAS 6711	US-France Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators Amending the Agreement of May 5, 1966 (TIAS 6022). Effected by exchange of notes at Paris Oct. 3, 1969. Entered into force Oct. 3, 1969.
1969	20 UST 4039 TIAS 6890	US-UK Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators Supplementing the Agreement of Nov. 26, 1965 (TIAS 5941). Effected by exchange of notes at London Dec. 11, 1969. Entered into force Dec. 11, 1969.
1970	TIAS 6936	US-Brazil Agreement regarding Alien Amateur Radio Operators. Effected by exchange of notes at Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia Jan. 20, June 19 and July 30, 1970. Entered into force June 19, 1970.

[[ 2.603(a) & (b) tables amended 3-32-71; 11(69)-7 ]



(c) With respect to its relations with several countries, the United States is bound by certain superseded treaties and agreements because some of the contracting countries other than the United States did not become a party to subsequent treaties and agreements. These include the following:

Date	Citations	Subject
1912.....	38 Stat. 1672..... TS 551.	International Radiotelegraph Convention. Signed at London July 3, 1912. Entered into force July 1, 1913. Superseded by the International Radiotelegraph Convention and General Regulations, Washington, 1927 (TS 767).
1927.....	45 Stat. 2760..... TS 767.	International Radiotelegraph Convention and General Regulations. Signed at Washington Nov. 23, 1927. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1929. Superseded by the International Telecommunication Convention and General Radio Regulations, Madrid, 1932 (TS 867).
1932.....	49 Stat. 2391..... TS 867.	International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Madrid Dec. 9, 1932. Entered into force for the United States June 13, 1934. Superseded by the International Telecommunication Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 (TIAS 1591).
1937.....	54 Stat. 2514..... EAS 260.	Inter-American Arrangement concerning Radiocommunications and Annex. Signed at Havana Dec. 13, 1937. (First Inter-American Radio Conference.) Entered into force for the United States July 18, 1938. This arrangement was replaced by the Inter-American Agreement concerning Radiocommunications, Santiago, 1947 (EAS 231).
1938.....	54 Stat. 1417..... TS 948.	General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1935) Annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932. Signed at Cairo Apr. 8, 1938. Entered into force Sept. 1, 1939. Superseded by the Radio Regulations, Atlantic City, 1947 (TIAS 1591).
1940.....	55 Stat. 1482..... EAS 231.	Inter-American Radiocommunications Agreement between the United States, Canada and Other American Republics. Signed at Santiago Jan. 26, 1940. (Second Inter-American Radio Conference.) Entered into force with respect to the United States Feb. 25, 1942. Replaced by the Inter-American Radio Agreement, Washington, 1947 (TIAS 2489).
1947.....	63 Stat. (2) 1399..... TIAS 1901.	International Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations. Signed at Atlantic City Oct. 2, 1947. Entered into force Jan. 1, 1949. The Convention was superseded by the International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952 (TIAS 3266). The Radio Regulations were superseded by the International Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959 (TIAS 4593).
1949.....	2 UST (1) 17..... TIAS 2175.	Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) Annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Paris Aug. 5, 1949. Entered into force with respect to the United States Sept. 26, 1950. Superseded by the Telegraph Regulations, Geneva Revision, 1958 (TIAS 4593).
1952.....	6 UST 1213..... TIAS 3266.	International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Buenos Aires Dec. 22, 1952. Entered into force with respect to the United States June 27, 1955. Superseded by the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959 (TIAS 4593).
1959.....	12 UST 1761..... TIAS 4592.	International Telecommunication Convention. Signed at Geneva Dec. 21, 1959. Entered into force with respect to the United States Oct. 23, 1961. Superseded by the International Telecommunication Convention, Montreux, 1963.

(d) There are certain treaties and agreements primarily concerned with matters other than the use of radio but which affect the work of the Federal Communications Commission insofar as they involve communications. Among the most important of these are

the following which are available from the Secretary General, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Aviation Building, 1050 University Street, Montreal, Canada:

Date	Citations	Subject
1944.....	61 Stat. (2) 1180..... TIAS 1591.	International Civil Aviation Convention. Signed at Chicago Dec. 7, 1944. Entered into force Apr. 4, 1947. Amended by the protocols contained in TIAS 3756 and TIAS 5170.
1946.....		ICAO Communications Division, Second Session, Montreal.
1949.....		ICAO Communications Division, Third Session, Montreal.
1951.....		ICAO Communications Division, Fourth Session, Montreal.
1954.....		ICAO Communications Division, Fifth Session, Montreal.
1954.....	8 UST 179..... TIAS 3756.	Protocol Amending the International Civil Aviation Convention (TIAS 1591). Done at Montreal June 14, 1954. Entered into force Dec. 12, 1956.
1957.....		ICAO Communications Division, Sixth Session, Montreal.
1958.....		ICAO Communications Division, Special Session, Montreal.
1961.....	13 UST 2108..... TIAS 5170.	Protocol Amending the International Civil Aviation Convention (TIAS 1591). Done at Montreal June 21, 1961. Entered into force July 17, 1962.
1962.....		ICAO Communications Division, Seventh Session, Montreal.
1963.....		ICAO Communications Division, Special Session, Montreal.
1966.....		ICAO Communications, Operations (COM/OPS) Divisional Meeting, Montreal.

## SUBPART H—PROHIBITION AGAINST EAVESDROPPING

§ 2.701 Prohibition against use of a radio device for eavesdropping.

(a) No person shall use, either directly or indirectly, a device required to be licensed by section 301 of the

Communications Act of 1934, as amended, for the purpose of overhearing or recording the private conversations of others unless such use is authorized by all of the parties engaging in the conversation.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to operations of any law enforcement officers conducted under lawful authority.



February 7, 1972

Bromley Smith

Walt Hinchman

International Communications

Per your request of this morning, enclosed is a list of possible international communications objectives. I trust this meets your requirements. If you want something bad enough that is what you get.

SIGNED

Walt

cc:

✓ Mr. Whitehead

Dr. Mansur

*international  
man*

W. Hinchman  
February 7, 1972

U. S. International Communications Objectives

1. Maintain the cooperative program begun under INTELSAT for the development and operation of satellite communication facilities for international public message services.
2. Encourage the rapid development and use of satellite systems for domestic and regional communications services of all types.
3. Establish a framework for international cooperation and decision-making with respect to all technological alternatives which encourages use of the least-cost mixture of facilities and technologies consistent with varying needs for quality and reliability of service.
4. Eliminate internal cross-subsidization of traffic routes and services as a source of confusion and disagreement in the selection of least-cost communication facilities.
5. Simplify the international table of frequency allocations and provide greater flexibility and national autonomy in the selection and use of radio spectrum resources.
6. Encourage the development of all forms of international communications as commercial undertakings having a minimum of political involvement and government participation.
7. Expand the range and diversity of international communication services available to the ultimate consumers of such services by providing for open entry of new communications suppliers operating in a competitive environment.
8. Encourage greater international trade in communications/electronics equipment through mutual elimination of trade restrictions, allowing each nation to specialize in those areas of technology and services for which its industrial capabilities are best suited.



9. Minimize the number of instances wherein any one nation is solely dependent on transit arrangements with another entity to meet its vital international or domestic communication needs.
10. Eliminate internal cross-subsidization in the manufacture and operation of any and all international communication facilities or services.
11. Eliminate cartel management and market-splitting in international communications.
12. Establish procedures whereby each nation participating in the establishment and use of international communication facilities may select (for the traffic originating within its boundaries) that mix of facilities which best satisfies its own needs and desires.

The U. S. International Communications Industry:  
Structure, Regulation, and Performance

Background

The U. S. international communications industry consists of the international facilities and operations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T); the Communications Satellite Corporation (ComSat); three major "record" carriers (ITT Worldcom, RCA Globecom, and Western Union International); and several <sup>other</sup> secondary carriers serving limited geographic areas and consumer needs.

AT&T, in cooperation with its foreign counterparts, provides end-to-end switched telephone service between U. S. customers and their counterparts in other countries. AT&T builds and operates its own transoceanic cable transmission facilities, shares in the ownership and operation of U. S. satellite earth stations, and leases satellite circuits from ComSat.

ComSat, a public corporation chartered by the Congress to develop and operate a communication satellite system capable of serving international transmission needs, serves as a "carrier's carrier" to AT&T and the record carriers. ComSat is, in effect, a wholesaler of satellite transmission capacity, which it designs, builds, and operates under the



*as the manager for*  
 aegis of INTELSAT, an international consortium of telecommunications  
 entities organized to plan and develop the international satellite  
 communications system.

The three principal record carriers (ITT, RCA, WUI), in conjunction with Western Union (domestic), AT&T, and foreign communications carriers, provide end-to-end telegraph, telex, data, and alternate voice-data services to all foreign locations. With the exception of telegraph, these services involve primarily dedicated circuits among a few pre-selected locations, rather than continually shifting circuit usage as in the switched telephone business. With few exceptions, these dedicated circuits are obtained through the AT&T domestic network, AT&T international cables, and ~~ComSat~~ INTELSAT satellites. The record carriers in effect "own" circuits in transoceanic cables in partnership with AT&T and foreign entities, and lease satellite circuits from ComSat.

#### Industry Problems

[In many respects,] the international communications industry appears healthy and stable. [As industry spokesmen are quick to point out,] international communications traffic and revenues are increasing, costs are declining, and every member firm is showing substantial and steadily increasing profits. Clearly, this is not a "sick" industry as that term is frequently used.

These appearances notwithstanding, however, there are problems with the industry, ~~problems relating to its long-term stability and its ability to best serve the national interest.~~ <sup>then</sup> Many of these ~~problems~~ are the result of previous government action or inaction ~~including the lack of an overall national policy for international communications.~~ In order to develop <sup>an overall national policy</sup> such a policy framework, however, it is first necessary to ~~examine several international communications~~ ~~to expose some issues to public scrutiny,~~ which may be sensitive to many associated with the industry and its regulation.

(1) Market Division. The total communications market has traditionally been subdivided along several lines of distinction (e.g., domestic vs. international, voice vs. record, data vs. alternate voice/data, satellite vs. cable transmission, etc.). These distinctions have been used by industry and the government to dictate industry structure and regulation, <sup>even though</sup> ~~they were~~ of doubtful validity when adopted, <sup>they</sup> ~~and~~ become less valid with each new technological advance or hybrid service offering. The principal effect of such distinctions at this point is to limit entry into the communications business and to restrict competition among firms in the business to relatively minor segments of the market and to largely non-economic forms of competition. While competition cannot be an end in itself, it is nonetheless recognized rather widely as a more effective spur to systems and services innovation than is arbitrary market division; and



where competition is impractical, it is generally agreed that a regulated monopoly is preferable to a regulated oligopoly, at least on public interest grounds.

(2) Rate-Base Investment Incentives. The international communications industry operates under traditional public utility regulatory concepts, where allowable rates and earnings are tied to investment. Originally intended to prevent abuses of monopoly power through the charging of excessive rates, such regulation also has the counter-productive effect of encouraging firms to expand their investments as a basis for expanding earnings. While there are obvious limits to the exploitation of this incentive (i. e., there is a limit to what customers will pay), it can be a powerful deterrent to technological innovation, particularly in an area where demand grows without noticeable stimulation and where technological advances bring pronounced capacity increases and economies of scale.

(3) Non-Economic Investment Incentives. Rate-base expansion is not the only incentive for non-economic investments. In any tightly structured, highly regulated public-service industry, there is a tendency to over-design and over-build capacity in order to avoid the slightest service degradation below some arbitrarily high standards. This is particularly true when the service is provided through a technically complex set of facilities such as a communications network,



where the customer has little opportunity to choose among alternative facilities or service qualities and rates. In the case of international communications, this tendency is evidenced in the adoption of arbitrary formulas for diversity and redundancy in facilities and transmission paths, a practice further compounded by the necessity of dealing with foreign entities having both similar and different economic and non-economic incentives.

(4) Inequitable Access to Consumers. In addition to the market subdivision noted before, there are other factors which lead to inequitable access to consumers by various segments of the international communications industry. For instance, the record carriers must rely on AT&T, which operates the domestic telephone network, for nearly all the ~~final connections from the international "gateways"~~ <sup>directly</sup> to their customers. While this is beneficial to them vis-a-vis the necessity of providing their own domestic networks, it places them at a distinct psychological and operational disadvantage when they must compete with AT&T for international business. In the case of ComSat, the problem is even more pronounced: being limited to the role of carrier's carrier, they have no direct access to customers through AT&T or any other facilities, and are thus unable to offer their service (i. e., satellite transmission circuits <sup>directly</sup> to the consumer). Coupled with the restrictions on carrier ownership of satellite facilities and the

rate-base and other incentives previously mentioned, this provides a very strong deterrent to the rapid introduction and use of satellite transmission, irrespective of cost.

(5) Other Economic Distortions. There are a number of additional distortions in the economic structure and functioning of the international communications industry which threaten its future stability. For example, the cost of satellite circuits on high-volume routes has been burdened considerably by INTELSAT design and rate practices, i. e., by inefficiencies resulting from designing to meet too wide a range of needs, compounded by rate-averaging on a global basis. Whether these practices are sound in principle as a basis for fulfilling the commitments of the ComSat Act and INTELSAT agreements is a matter for debate; but there can be little doubt that the practical consequence has been to encourage the installation of additional cable facilities along high-volume routes since the latter remain unburdened by such requirements. This is a vicious cycle, since the loss of such traffic defeats the economies of scale of the satellite system and thus raises the cost of satellite circuits for everyone, including the low volume routes.



### Policy Objectives

Any statement of industry problems carries with it an implicit set of policy objectives. From the preceding discussion, one can extract the policy objectives considered important by the OTP, and state them explicitly:

- (1) To ensure that there are no unnecessary statutory, regulatory, or structural impediments which would inhibit innovation, flexibility, cost reduction, and responsiveness to consumer needs by the international communications industry;
- (2) To ensure that legitimate economies of scale can be realized while minimizing the possibility for deliberate or inadvertent abuse of monopoly power;
- (3) To maintain <sup>*in the field of electronic communications*</sup> good relations with foreign governments <sup>*^*</sup> and provide a framework in which good relations can be maintained between U.S. firms and their foreign counterparts, without sacrificing U.S. sovereignty or the interests of the U.S. consumer.

## Policy Options

### Option 1: Status Quo

- (1) No change in industry structure;
- (2) No change in regulatory framework;
- (3) Affirmation of authorized user decision;
- (4) "Parity" between cables and satellites.



Option 2: Modified Status Quo

- (1) No change in industry structure;
- (2) No change in regulatory framework;
- (3) FCC adopt OTP guidelines re investment criteria;
- (4) Remove carriers and government from ComSat ownership and board of directors;
- (5) More active and effective rate regulation by FCC.

Option 3: Substantial Restructuring and Regulatory Change

- (1) Require AT&T to establish separate subsidiary accounting for international operations;
- (2) Eliminate domestic/international distinction, broaden definition of specialized carriers to include present international carriers;
- (3) Repeal authorized user decision, allow ComSat to compete for all except PMTS;
- (4) All firms allowed to buy or lease capacity from each other;
- (5) All firms required to make available IRU when new facilities are planned and established;
- (6) Remove rate of return regulation for all but AT&T domestic operations;
- (7) Each firm negotiates with PTT's, but FCC approval required for all investments and service arrangements.



Option 4: Transmission Cooperative

- (1) No change in basic industry structure (i. e., number and identity of firms);
- (2) Establish jointly-owned but separately managed cooperative to operate all international transmission facilities on behalf of carriers; ownership of cooperative proportional to use;
- (3) Convert ComSat into a fourth record carrier, with additional options of domestic satellite, aerosat, and other activities as separate enterprises;
- (4) Expense all international transmission costs, and leave rates unregulated;
- (5) Authorize only the co-op manager to deal with foreign entities re investment plans, but allow each carrier to deal on matters of service offerings and rates.

Option 5: Single Entity

- (1) Separate the ownership and operation of all international transmission facilities from other communications activities, and establish a single entity to provide this service;
- (2) Regulate the investments, rates, and service offerings of the single entity per OTP guidelines;
- (3) Expense all international transmission costs to the service carriers, and leave their rates unregulated;
- (4) Authorize only the single entity to deal with foreign entities on transmission facility plans and investments, but allow each carrier to deal on matters of service offerings and costs.



Option 6: "Ideal" Structure

- (1) Eliminate all regulatory distinctions between domestic and international communications and the industry structure;
- (2) Require AT&T to interconnect with all other entities who desire for both public message telephone service and all other classes of public and private services;
- (3) Require that this interconnection be provided without discrimination and at the locations chosen by the interconnecting entity;
- (4) Establish national interconnection criteria (technical and economic) to be used in court adjudication of abuses by any party;
- (5) Remove rate of return regulation for all service offerings which - do not encompass more than 20 percent of the total market for the specified service.

*Consent?*

### Shopping List of Policy Options

- (1) No change in Bell corporate structure.
- (2) Have Bell establish a separately accountable operating company for international operations.
- (3) Divest international operations from Bell System.
- (4) Maintain existing international carrier complement, e.g., Bell ComSat, International Record Carriers.
- (5) Allow all "specialized" carriers (MCI, Datran, et. al.) and Western Union international operations and allow all "international" carriers mentioned in (4) to have domestic operations.
- (6) Reaffirm rate of return regulation for all international carriers and hold rate hearings to enforce.
- (7) Remove all rate of return regulation for all international operations (this does not include Bell's domestic operation).
- (8) Remove all carrier and Presidential representation on ComSat Board.
- (9) Dissolve earth station consortium.
- (10) Require ComSat to sell IRU's to all carriers or companies on reasonable request.
- (11) Allow carriers to include circuit lease costs in their rate base.
- (12) Allow Bell to supply international AVD and data services.
- (13) Allow ComSat to supply customer services directly.
- (14) Redefine international half-circuits as proposed by OTP staff study of May.
- (15) Continue circuit-by-circuit activation approval by FCC in accordance with some mix of facilities (proportionate fill, parity, etc.).
- (16) Abandon circuit-by-circuit activation rules but retain and enforce certain investment criteria through licensing of new facilities.



(17) Establish a single entity for international communications; this entity could take the form of:

- (a) ComSat;
- (b) Bell;
- (c) Government-owned;
- (d) A jointly-owned but separately managed cooperative of all international carriers.

(18) Require separate customer selection and billing for satellite or cable service. In public message service - in private line service.

(19) Allow AT&T and record carriers to own and operate international satellites.

(20) Reaffirm authorized user division.

(21) Reaffirm present data-voice market division, e. g., reaffirm TAT-4 decision.

(22) Abandon all activation rules.

(23) Make pro-forma approval of all investments.

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

*International  
comm.*

August 2, 1971

To: Stephen E. Doyle  
Bruce M. Owen  
Stanley M. Besen  
Norman Lerner

From: F.S. Urbany *[Signature]*

Subj: ISSUES PAPER - International Communications - Monday  
Meeting

On July 29th the Deputy Director called a meeting to discuss an OTP study dealing with international communications. Attending the meeting were Messrs Mansur, Scalia, Hinchman, Doyle, Owen and Urbany. It was decided that I will be working essentially full time on the study and that Messrs Doyle, Owen, Besen and Lerner will devote a portion of their time consistent with other project commitments. A study effort of approximately 3 months is contemplated.

As a result of the foregoing meeting I have been tasked to develop an Issues Paper to identify specific areas that could serve as the focus of the OTP study effort.

As a starting point, and to serve as a frame of reference, I thought it might be useful to attach our letter of January 26 to Senator Pastore together with our FY 72 work program statement. In some areas considerable headway has already been made (e.g. Policy Recommendations and Conclusions for International Facilities). Also attached is an internal OTP talking paper prepared earlier by Steve Doyle.

Based on brief, informal conversations with staff several study issues have been suggested. I have arbitrarily arranged these as follows:

- A. New initiatives within the existing industry structure.
  - Carrier presence on COMSAT Board
  - Separation of ATT international communications from long lines division
  - Methods for improved relations with foreign communication entities (e.g. redefinition of  $\frac{1}{2}$  circuit)



- Rate Base Structure
- Authorized User Decision

B. Major Restructuring of the industry

- Single Transmission Corporation
- Bimodal Competition between cable and satellite entities
- Competition stimulated via "user choice"
- Competition at the service end

The above of course are merely shorthand expressions and there are many cross relationships. It is my hope that additional issues will be identified in the course of our discussions.

As I now envision it the Issues Paper will identify potential study issues with a concise description of their implications in order to determine which study avenues are profitable to pursue. Perhaps the final product of the study effort will result in a comprehensive policy statement on U.S. international communications contained in a "single document" together with separate guideline papers dealing with specific recommendations to realize policy goals.

cc: C. T. Whitehead ✓  
G. F. Mansur  
A. Scalia  
W. Hinchman



*International  
Communications  
Association*

March 5, 1971

Tom:

The International Communications Association is the largest, oldest organization of its kind in existence for about 25 years. It is participated in by the Directors of Communications in all the large companies such as Sears, IBM, General Motors, Dow Jones, New York Times, etc.

"Directors of Communications" are the decision makers in the various organizations who plan and implement communications in support of company activities. These are the people who negotiate with Bell, Western Union, and the "specialized carriers" for communication services (including, I suppose, computer services) in support of their companies' operational requirement.

The Association meets once each year in a major American city. This year's annual meeting is featuring the theme "Telecommunications: Dynamic Innovator in Business." The speech which you are being invited to present at 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 2, would be before the plenary assembly of all the members and alternate members representing all of the major business communication systems in the United States and some overseas. The audience will range from 300 to 350. Traditionally, press coverage has been very good.


You are invited to speak for approximately 30 minutes on a subject of your choosing appropriate for this audience.

Mr. Smith will be sending to you additional background information on ICA and a copy of the program for the conference. I told him you would give a final answer to his invitation upon receipt of this material.

Signed

Steve

cc: Dr. Lyons

cc: Mr. Whitehead (2)   
Mr. Doyle

SEDoyle/ec/5Mar71



*International Commis Org.  
25 yrs  
All major businesses Communications  
Big display by vendors*

The New York Times  
Times Square

February 19, 1971

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead, Director  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D.C., 20504

Dear Dr. Whitehead:

I am writing to you on behalf of the ICA. I am sure you know that the ICA is comprised of the Communications Managers of nearly all major businesses in the United States. The organization meets annually for its general conference which is made up of seminars, a keynote address, and two 30-minute addresses delivered by prominent individuals either directly concerned or closely associated with telecommunications matters. In addition, various vendors of communications services and hardware appear with showings of their products.

This year the ICA will hold its conference in Atlanta, Ga. at the Regency Hyatt House. We expect an attendance of between 500 and 600 people.

*Speaker to all the  
members following  
in plenary meeting.  
300-350 people.*

The purpose of this letter is to ask your consideration to appear as a speaker on Wednesday, June 2, 1971. The scheduled time would be 4:00 p.m.

*Telecommunications  
dynamic innovation  
in Business.  
30 min.*

The ICA would be honored if you will accept our invitation. As we are all aware, this is a time of tremendous change in telecommunications everywhere, and we feel that your presence and your words would be very well received and very much appreciated during this period of a literal "explosion" in telecommunications. I would be happy to furnish you with additional details on the ICA and the importance of its roll in telecommunications today. In our most recent Program Committee meetings held in Atlanta, Ga. just last week, it was unanimously voted that we ask you to appear as one of our speakers.

I sincerely trust that you will find it possible to be with us in June. It would be most appreciated if you can let me know of your decision by March 12.

Most sincerely yours,

*Donald B. Smith*

Donald B. Smith  
Communications Director  
ICA Program Committee, 1971

DBS/p

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

*International  
Communications*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 22, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Subject: Telecon w/Bernie Strassburg, FCC re Meeting with  
Europeans on Cables

Bernie Strassburg called to report his impressions of the meeting with the Europeans on cables. His information was not substantially different from that of Bert Rein or Cliff Duncan.

He also stated that the FCC wished to make a decision on TAT 6 in the next 30-45 days, and that he expected to brief the Commissioners on February 24th. We briefly discussed the economics of SF technology and I believe that there is mutual agreement that it is not economically sound. I also expressed our opinion that there was sufficient uncertainty of the economics of new technology, both satellite and cables, that each should be allowed to develop in a quasi-competitive environment. Bernie believes that a negative decision now on SF technology must be accompanied by an affirmative statement for approval to deploy SG technology. His rational for the latter is the old cable factory argument.

We concluded by recommending that the two staffs meet next week to resolve any differences of opinion that may exist with respect to cables vs. satellites economic scenarios. Bernie will confirm meeting time and place.

*George*  
G. F. Mansur

cc: Mr. Whitehead ✓  
Mr. Hinchman  
Mr. Thornell  
Mr. Hall  
Dr. Owens  
LtCol Lasher



*International  
Communication*

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable Edward David  
Director  
Office of Science and Technology

I expect to meet with U. Alexis Johnson at the State Department on Friday, November 27 to discuss with him the USG position on launch assurances to the West Europeans for their space programs. You will recall that several weeks ago U. Alexis sent a letter to Minister LeFevre in France in which we wrapped launch assistance and Post Apollo cooperation into one bundle.

Comsat is very upset at this point because officials there contend that the letter to LeFevre gives the Europeans too much in the way of commitment to launch. They feel this was a particularly bad time to make such sweeping promises in light of our current negotiating posture in the INTELSAT conference on definitive arrangements for the global satellite system.

The immediate question I will discuss with U. Alexis is -- just how far are we committed? There is a division of opinion at State. Some (Pollock in particular) claim that we have promised the Europeans to launch anything they want, even communication satellites, provided that in the Comsat cases the Assembly of INTELSAT has not made a finding that such a satellite would adversely affect INTELSAT. That is, only a "negative" finding by INTELSAT on a proposed satellite would release us from our obligation to provide a launch. Others insist (Bert Rein, Amb. Washburn) that we are obliged to launch only when INTELSAT makes a "positive" finding, i. e. that a proposed satellite would not adversely affect the INTELSAT system. Assume for the sake of argument that two-thirds of the INTELSAT Assembly cannot agree on whether a proposed satellite would or would not adversely affect INTELSAT. In such a case, Pollock insists we are bound to launch and have told the Europeans that, Rein and Washburn claim we are not bound to launch and would only consider such a launch on its own merits.



My position is that we are not bound to launch under the U. Alexis letter unless there is a positive Assembly finding. Absent a two-thirds majority agreement in the INTELSAT Assembly we should decide each launch request on its merits. I do not think anyone agreed that we are bound in every case save the one in which INTELSAT finds that a potential adverse impact exists in a specific communication satellite program. If possible, I would like to mention your concurrence in this view.

Clay T. Whitehead

SDOYLE:bks



Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Route Slip

11 DEC 1970

To

\_\_\_\_\_ Clay T. Whitehead \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ George F. Mansur \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ William Plummer \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Wilfrid Dean \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Steve Doyle \_\_\_\_\_ ✓

\_\_\_\_\_ Walt Hinchman \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Charles Joyce \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ William Lyons \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Eva Daughtrey \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Timmie White \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Judy Morton \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS

*International  
Comm*

December 31, 1970

Mr. Robert Brown  
RFD#1, South Malta Road  
Dekalb, Illinois 60115

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am responding to your letter of December 7, 1970, to Mr. William Plummer, who has retired from Government service. Enclosed is a copy of hearings held in the spring of 1969 by Clement Zablocki's subcommittee analyzing various aspects of satellite communications. The memorandum of understanding between United States and Indian officials is set forth at page 237. There is also information in this program contained in Mr. Frutkin's testimony in the hearings.

Subsequent hearings were held by the subcommittee in 1970, and I am attempting to obtain a copy of that publication for you. I will forward it shortly.

If I may be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Stephen E. Doyle  
Special Assistant to the Director

Enclosures

SEDOYLE:ds



December 7, 1970  
University of Illinois  
Urbana, Illinois

Mr. William Plummer  
Associate Director, International Telecommunications  
Office of Telecommunication Policy  
1800 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20504

Dear Mr. Plummer,

I am writing a graduate level paper on the use of satellite communications as an aid to the economic and agricultural development of India. It has been brought to my attention that NASA is about to "launch" a unique project to assist India. This being such a new idea in the area of development, I felt that you would be one of the most knowledgeable persons to contact for further information.

Would you please send me any books, reports, congressional hearings, pamphlets and sources that are available for public distribution concerning the project "over-in" India?

The paper is due in January, so I would appreciate a prompt reply. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

*Robert J. Brown*  
Robert J. Brown

Address:  
Robert J. Brown  
RFD#1, South Malta Road  
DeKalb, Illinois 60115





Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Route Slip

28 DEC 1970

To

~~Gay I. Whitehead~~ ✓ (2)

~~George F. Mansur~~ ✓ (1)

William Plummer

Wilfrid Dean

~~Steve Doyle~~ ✓

Walt Hinchman

Charles Joyce ✓ (3)

William Lyons

Eva Daughtrey

Timmie White

Judy Marton

REMARKS

Judy -

Get a copy of this to

Charlie Joyce right away.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Date: December 23, 1970

FROM: CHIEF, COMMON CARRIER BUREAU

TO: Mr. Clay T. Whitehead  
Executive Office of the President  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Washington, D. C. 20504

Bernard Strassburg

Enclosure



*International*  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION *Comms*

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

December 23, 1970

IN REPLY REFER TO:

9100

AIR MAIL

Prof. Dr. Ing. Pausch  
Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
Der Bundesminister Fur Das Post -  
Und Fernmeldewesen  
53 Bonn 1  
Postfach 8001

Dear Dr. Pausch:

Pursuant to my letter of December 3, 1970, we have given further consideration to the matters raised in your letter of November 17 regarding future telecommunication facilities between North America and Europe. I am pleased to inform you that we are prepared to meet with you for the purpose of engaging in an informal exchange of views on the various factors which should be considered in planning telecommunication facilities across the North Atlantic in the coming decade.

In view of the constraints and limitations imposed on us by law, as well as the structure of the United States communications industry, we are unable to negotiate any definitive agreement on the type or nature of facilities to be authorized in the future or for the specific services for which they are to be used. However, we share your view that the provision and use of telecommunication facilities between this country and Europe are matters of mutual concern and require close cooperation. We therefore believe that a full and frank exchange of views will enable us to understand European concerns and desires and make it possible for us to take them into consideration in formulating our position. Accordingly, our Government will be pleased to designate qualified senior officials to participate in the proposed discussions. Considering the nature of the discussions we do not think it would be appropriate for the United States international carriers to attend these sessions.

We believe that the discussions might conveniently take place on February 1-2 at the site of your choice. However, we would be glad to consider any alternative dates which you may suggest. At the same time, we would be grateful for any additional thoughts you may have on the specific matters for consideration in our conversations.



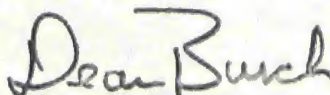


We are furnishing a copy of this letter to the American Embassy in Bonn, attention Mr. Williams Beal, through whom you may wish to transmit any further correspondence.

This letter was adopted by the Commission December 23, 1970.

Commissioners Robert E. Lee and Wells absent.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSION

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dean Burch". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "D".

Dean Burch  
Chairman

old

2

old



OTP?  
International  
December 16, 1970

The following letter to Dr. Pausch, Bonn, Germany, dictated by Sandy,  
Mr. Nelson's secretary:

This is with further reference to your letter of November 17, 1970,  
concerning future telecommunications facilities between North America  
and Europe.

Following consultation with interested U.S. Government agencies,  
I am pleased to inform you that we accept the proposal of the European  
Administrations concerned for a meeting at an early date to discuss  
facilities planning for the coming decade. We believe that the rational  
expansion of services during this period will require a mutual under-  
standing and appreciation of our respective problems and are confident  
that early conversations would provide a most useful point of departure  
in achieving that goal.

Toward this end, officers of the Department of State and the Federal  
Communications Commission look forward to participating in informal  
discussions. These should provide an opportunity for a full exchange of  
views on the types of facility requirements which each of us may foresee,  
their relative efficiencies and economies, and the possible timing of their  
establishment. Since our conversations would focus almost entirely on

policy considerations, it seem to us neither necessary nor appropriate that the U.S. commercial carriers should attend the meeting.

We think that the discussions might conveniently take place toward the end of the week of January 10 at the site of your choice. However, we will be glad to consider any subsequent dates which you may suggest. I have asked an official of the Department of State to contact you to arrange for the meeting and agenda.

Sincerely,

Dean Burch

Tom W-

The following are my comments:

1. Do we want OTP to have a representative(s) at the meeting?
2. January 10 is too early and I suggest end of January or early February.
3. I suggest that a closing sentence be added: "I have asked an official of the Department of State to contact you to make the tentative arrangements for the meeting and the meeting agenda."

George



Judy

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

Steve  
Why can't I  
just write a nice  
friendly letter to  
someone?

T

Let discuss!

Kill It

File

Int'l Commun  
State Dept Relations

DEPARTMENT OF STATE REFERENCE SLIP				DATE 12/17	
TO:	Name or Title	Organ. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials Date
1.	<del>Mr. Doyle</del>	OTP			
2.	CTW				
3.					
4.					
5.					
	Approval	Initial for Clearance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Per Conversation		
	As Requested	Necessary Action	Prepare Reply		
	Comment	Note and Forward	See Me		
	For Your Information	Note and Return	Signature		

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

~~State~~

Tom -

State has objections to this letter -

- ① - Don't think its appropriate and recommend against its being sent.
- ② - If it is sent - Don't refer to Italy's as "the fifth" system to automate, say "among the first."
- ③ In the last sentence, it is not likely in States view that you will ever "work with" a foreign Minister other than thru diplomatic channels.
- ④ If this letter is to help pave the way for a visit next year, let State explain how such visits are set up, organized and publicized.

FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)	ROOM NO. & BLDG.	PHONE NO.
G/TD Nelson		23401



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

December 14, 1970

*TD - please  
handle  
BR*  
✓  
DIRECTOR

Mr. Bertram Rein  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for  
Transportation and Telecommunications  
Bureau of Economic Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Bert:

I would appreciate it if the enclosed brief letter  
of congratulations could be transmitted through  
Embassy Rome for delivery to the Italian PTT.

Sincerely,



Clay T. Whitehead

Enclosure

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504  
December 14, 1970

DIRECTOR

Senator Giancinto Bosco  
Ministry of Post and Telecommunications  
Rome, Italy

Dear Senator Bosco:

It has been brought to my attention that your country has recently established the fifth fully automatic national telephone network in Europe. I am taking this opportunity to write to congratulate you and your government on this significant public achievement. It is fully consistent with the continually increasing leadership your nation is developing in communications services both domestically and internationally. Your country's progress in many areas has been substantial in recent years, but your progress in communications has been outstanding.

I wanted to take this opportunity to extend to you and your government the congratulations of my Office for these outstanding achievements. I am very strongly of the feeling that communications has the potential to be a strong constructive force in the world over the next decade, and that places great responsibility on those of us in positions of leadership in communications to bring that about. I look forward to working with you in that spirit.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Clay T. Whitehead", written in a cursive style.

Clay T. Whitehead



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

---

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Senator Giacinto Bosco  
Ministry of Post and Telecommunications  
Rome, Italy

TRANSLATION

ITALY'S TELEPHONE NETWORK FULLY AUTOMATIC

According to a PTT announcement, Italy's 6.3 million telephone subscribers now have fully automatic service throughout the country.

Mr. Bosco, the Italian Minister for PTT, stated that this has been achieved thanks to the installation of some 60,000 circuits and 15 million kilometers of wire. The annual cost of modernizing the network over the last five years averaged some 2 billion lira.

According to Mr. Bosco, the next step is to increase automatic working with European countries and through the Mediterranean basin. This may be done in the next three years if other countries match Italy's efforts in this respect.

(According to the ITU, Italy is the fifth European country with a fully automatic national network, following the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, and the German Democratic Republic.

France is expected to reach this point in 1976.)



DTP  
*International*  
*Comm*

Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Route Slip

11 DEC 1970

To

\_\_\_\_\_ Clay T. Whitehead

*✓ FYI*

\_\_\_\_\_ George F. Mansur

\_\_\_\_\_ William Plummer

\_\_\_\_\_ Wilfrid Dean

\_\_\_\_\_ ~~Steve Doyle~~

\_\_\_\_\_ Walt Hinchman

\_\_\_\_\_ Charles Joyce

\_\_\_\_\_ William Lyons

\_\_\_\_\_ Eva Daughtrey

\_\_\_\_\_ Timmie White *(file)*

\_\_\_\_\_ Judy Morton

REMARKS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*Memorandum of Conversation*

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DATE: December 9, 1970

SUBJECT: Aeronautical Satellites.

PARTICIPANTS: Peter M. Towe, Minister, Embassy of Canada  
J. Ward Greenwood, Counselor (Scientific), Embassy  
of Canada  
Bert W. Rein, E/TT  
Thomas E. Nelson, E/TD

COPIES TO: EUR/CAN - Mr. Griffith  
SCI - Mr. Packard  
E/TT - Mr. Rein  
E/TD  
Amembassy, Ottawa (including copy Aide Memoire,  
dated December 4, 1970)  
/OTP - Mr. Whitehead

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Messrs. Towe and Greenwood called on Mr. Rein on December 4 to present an Aide Memoire on the above subject. The ensuing discussion did not elicit any points other than those contained in the Aide Memoire.

The Canadians did ask when the Mansur group could be expected to complete its study and when a USG policy paper would be issued. They were informed that such a policy paper probably would be issued within 10 days to two weeks.

E/TD:TENelson: 

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*Memorandum of Conversation*

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DATE: December 8, 1970

SUBJECT: Aeronautical Satellites.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Volker Knoerich, First Secretary (Scientific),  
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany  
Dr. George Mansur, Deputy Director, Office of  
Telecommunications Policy  
Colonel Ward T. Olsson, Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Mr. Jack Thornhill, Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Mr. Thomas E. Nelson, E/TD

COPIES TO: EUR/GER - Mr. Nelson      Amembassy, Bonn (including  
SCI - Mr. Packard      copy of Aide Memoire, dated  
E/TT - Mr. Rein      December 8, 1970)  
E/TD      / OTP - Mr. Whitehead

On December 8 Mr. Knoerich of the German Embassy called on Dr. Mansur at the Office of Telecommunications Policy. After an exchange of pleasantries, Mr. Knoerich said he had received instructions from Bonn to present an Aide Memoire on the above subject. He indicated that he was unfamiliar with the subject and was not able to substantively discuss the subject matter. Mr. Knoerich, however, did ask Dr. Mansur if the USG had yet taken a firm position on the VHF/UHF hybrid proposal for the Pacific, to which Dr. Mansur replied in the negative.

 ETD: TENelson:sp

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



*International  
Communications*

December 7, 1970

**MEMORANDUM FOR**

Honorable George P. Shultz  
Director  
Office of Management and Budget

This is in response to a legislative referral memorandum to this office dated November 23, 1970 and received November 30 from Mr. C. William Fischer requesting our views on S. 1466.

S. 1466, introduced March 11, 1969 by Senator Goldwater, would amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations. S. 1466 would broaden existing authority of the Federal Communications Commission to issue "authorizations" to aliens licensed by their government provided there is a bilateral, reciprocal, agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation.

Enactment of S. 1466 not only should have no adverse impact on the United States but could assist in the international projection of other policies in the national interest. It is our view that S. 1466 is consistent with the Administration's current programs. Therefore, I recommend a favorable report by your office on this legislation.

  
Clay T. Whitehead

WEP/tw

Reading File

Subject File

cc: Mr. Whitehead ✓

Mansur

Doyle

Dean



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

November 23, 1970

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

To: Legislative Liaison Officer  
Office Telecommunications Policy

Subject: S. 1466 an Act "To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations."

The Office of Management and Budget would appreciate receiving the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with Budget Circular A-19.

- ( ) To permit expeditious handling, it is requested that your reply be made within 30 days.
- (X) Special circumstances require priority treatment and accordingly your views are requested by December 7, 1970.

Questions should be referred to Martin Faigin (103 X 3641) or to Jay Paul Brenneman the legislative analyst in this office.

(103 X4874),

*C. William Fischer*  
C. William Fischer, for  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Enclosures



March 19, 1969

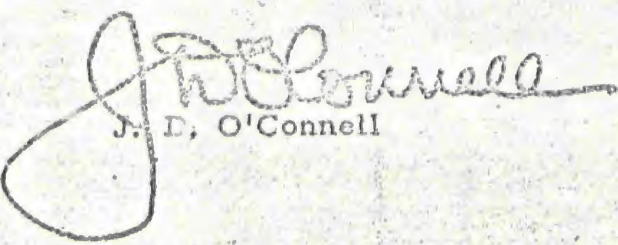
MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Charles H. Kendall

Subject: S. 1466, 91st Congress, 1st Session

We have reviewed S. 1466 which would amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that resident aliens in the United States who have declared an intention of becoming U.S. citizens would be eligible to operate amateur radio stations and to hold a license for an amateur radio station.

We have no objection to passage of this bill because broadening the licensing provisions of the Communications Act in this way would have no adverse impact on the functions and responsibilities of the Director of Telecommunications Management.

  
J. D. O'Connell

JJO'Malley:lmc

cc: ☒ Subject file  
Reading file  
DTM (2).

*Handwritten notes:*  
JJO'Malley  
JJO'Malley  
JJO'Malley



EXECUTIVE OFFICE THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

ROUTING SLIP

TO	BLDG AND ROOM	INITIALS	DATE
1. General O'Connell			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

☐ APPROVAL

☐ PREPARE REPLY

☐ APPROPRIATE ACTION

☐ NOTE AND FILE

☐ RECOMMENDATION

☐ NOTE AND RETURN

☐ RECOMMEND SIGNATURE

☐ INFORMATION

REMARKS:

The attached bill is similar to S.J.  
Res. 27, 91st Congress, upon which  
you previously commented.

May we have your reaction to this bill  
or is it your wish that comments sub-  
mitted on February 7, 1969 on the  
Resolution will also apply to S. 1466?

FROM	<i>CH</i> C. H. Kendall	DATE	3/18/69
	(NAME AND ORGANIZATION)		PHONE
	(BUILDING AND ROOM NUMBER)		



91ST CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

S. 1466

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 11 (legislative day, MARCH 7), 1969

Mr. GOLDWATER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred  
to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 303 (1) of the Communications Act of 1934
- 4 (47 U.S.C. 303 (1)) is amended by inserting at the end
- 5 thereof a new paragraph as follows:
- 6 “(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection,
- 7 the Commission may issue licenses for the operation of
- 8 amateur radio stations to aliens admitted to the United
- 9 States for permanent residence who have filed under section



1 334 (f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act a declara-  
2 tion of intention to become a citizen of the United States."

3 SEC. 2. Section 310 (a) of the Communications Act of  
4 1934 (47 U.S.C. 310 (a)) is amended by adding at the  
5 end thereof the following new paragraph:

6 "Notwithstanding paragraph -(1) of this subsection,  
7 a license for an amateur radio station may be granted to and  
8 held by an alien admitted to the United States for permanent  
9 residence who has filed under section 334 (f) of the Immi-  
10 gration and Nationality Act a declaration of intention to be-  
11 come a citizen of the United States."



File -  
J. J. J.

JAN 21 1969

Honorable Warren C. Magnuson  
Chairman  
Committee on Commerce  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in reply to your request for an expression of the views of this Agency concerning S. 1466, 91st Congress, a bill entitled:

"To amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations."

This bill is similar to S. J. Res. 27, 91st Congress. S. 1466 would amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that resident aliens in the United States who have declared an intention of becoming citizens of the United States would be eligible to operate amateur radio stations and to hold a license for an amateur radio station.

As part of this Agency's emergency preparedness planning responsibilities, it is charged with the duty of assuring that this nation has all the resources needed to meet any emergency that may confront the country. We consider an effective telecommunications system to be one of our most essential resources, and recognize that there is an ever present need for strengthening that system.

However, we are unable to advise you as to whether the provisions of this bill would accomplish that objective. In carrying out our responsibilities for overall mobilization readiness of economic resources, we rely on the various federal agencies to provide their technical talents and capabilities. Accordingly, we defer to the views of the Federal Communications Commission and other agencies which would be charged with administering this legislation.



Inasmuch as it appears that S. 1466 is a substitute for S. J. Res. 27 and inasmuch as Senator Goldwater introduced both, we assume that you are no longer interested in receiving a report on S. J. Res. 27.

From the standpoint of the Administration's program, the Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

*[Signature]*

G. A. Lincoln  
Director

cc:D

DD

A-AD/Marker

L/Cillis

✓DTM

CC

GC/MPWilliams/hh/3/26/69



## TITLE III—PROVISIONS RELATING TO RADIO

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS <sup>40</sup>

## LICENSEE FOR RADIO COMMUNICATION OR TRANSMISSION OF ENERGY

SEC. 301. It is the purpose of this Act, among other things, to maintain the control of the United States over all the channels of interstate and foreign radio transmission; and to provide for the use of such channels, but not the ownership thereof, by persons for limited periods of time, under licenses granted by Federal authority, and no such license shall be construed to create any right, beyond the terms, conditions, and periods of the license. No person shall use or operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio (a) from one place in any Territory or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia to another place in the same Territory, possession, or district; or (b) from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or from the District of Columbia to any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States; or (c) from any place in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, to any place in any foreign country or to any vessel; or (d) within any State when the effects of such use extend beyond the borders of said State, or when interference is caused by such use or operation with the transmission of such energy, communications, or signals from within said State to any place beyond its borders, or from any place beyond its borders to any place within said State, or with the transmission or reception of such energy, communications, or signals from and/or to places beyond the borders of said State; or (e) upon any vessel or aircraft of the United States; or (f) upon any other mobile stations within the jurisdiction of the United States, except under and in accordance with this Act and with a license in that behalf granted under the provisions of this Act.

## GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 303. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Commission from time to time, as public convenience, interest, or necessity requires shall—

(1) (1) Have the authority to prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of such licenses, and to issue them to such citizens or nationals <sup>42</sup> of the United States or citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands presenting valid identity certificates issued by the high Commissioner of such Territory, <sup>42a</sup> as the Commission finds qualified, except that in issuing licenses for the operation of radio stations on aircraft the Commission may, if it finds that the public interest will be served thereby, waive the requirement of citizenship in the case of persons holding United States pilot certificates or in the case of persons holding foreign aircraft pilot certificates which are valid in the United States on the basis of reciprocal agreements entered into with foreign governments; <sup>42b</sup>

<sup>40</sup> This heading was amended to read as above by "An Act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, etc." Public No. 97, 75th Congress, approved and effective May 20, 1937; 50 Stat. 192.

<sup>41</sup> Public Law 87-445, approved April 27, 1962, 76 Stat. 64, amended subsection (1) by adding the words *or nationals* after the word *citizens*.

<sup>42a</sup> The clause dealing with citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was added by Public Law 88-487, approved August 22, 1964, 76 Stat. 64.

<sup>42b</sup> Section 303(1)(1) was amended to read as above by Public Law 85 817, approved August 28, 1958, 72 Stat. 981. It formerly read as follows:

(1) Have authority to prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of such licenses, and to issue them to such citizens of the United States as the Commission finds qualified.



(2) Notwithstanding section 301 of this Act and paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission may issue authorizations, under such conditions and terms as it may prescribe, to permit an alien licensed by his government as an amateur radio operator to operate his amateur radio station licensed by his government in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation on a reciprocal basis by United States amateur radio operators: *Provided*, That when an application for an authorization is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested authorization may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such authorization.<sup>42c</sup>

"(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission may issue licenses for the operation of amateur radio stations to aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence who have filed under section 334(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States,"

(m)<sup>43</sup> (1) Have authority to suspend the license of any operator upon proof sufficient to satisfy the Commission that the licensee—

(A) Has violated any provision of any Act, treaty, or convention binding on the United States, which the Commission is authorized to administer, or any regulation made by the Commission under any such Act, treaty, or convention; or

(B) Has failed to carry out a lawful order of the master or person lawfully in charge of the ship or aircraft on which he is employed; or

(C) Has willfully damaged or permitted radio apparatus or installations to be damaged; or

(D) Has transmitted superfluous radio communications or signals or communications containing profane or obscene words, language, or meaning, or has knowingly transmitted—

(1) False or deceptive signals or communications, or

(2) A call signal or letter which has not been assigned by proper authority to the station he is operating; or

<sup>42c</sup> Paragraph 2 was added by Public Law 88-313, approved May 28, 1964, 78 Stat. 202.  
<sup>43</sup> This subsection was amended to read as above by "An Act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, etc." Public No. 97, 75th Congress approved and effective May 20, 1937: 50 Stat. 190. Section 303(m) formerly read as follows:

(m) Have authority to suspend the license of any operator for a period not exceeding two years upon proof sufficient to satisfy the Commission that the licensee (1) has violated any provision of any Act or treaty binding on the United States which the Commission is authorized by this Act to administer or any regulation made by the Commission under any such Act or treaty; or (2) has failed to carry out the lawful orders of the master of the vessel on which he is employed; or (3) has willfully damaged or permitted radio apparatus to be damaged; or (4) has transmitted superfluous radio communications or signals or radio communications containing profane or obscene words or language; or (5) has willfully or maliciously interfered with any other radio communications or signals.



## LIMITATION ON HOLDING AND TRANSFER OF LICENSES

SEC. 310. (a) The station license required hereby shall not be granted to or held by—

- (1) Any alien or the representative of any alien;
- (2) Any foreign government or the representative thereof;
- (3) Any corporation organized under the laws of any foreign government;
- (4) Any corporation of which any officer or director is an alien or of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted by aliens or their representatives or by a foreign government or representative thereof or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country;

(5) Any corporation directly or indirectly controlled by any other corporation of which any officer or more than one-fourth of the directors are aliens, or of which more than one-fourth of the capital stock is owned of record or voted after June 1, 1935, by aliens, their representative, or by a foreign government or representative thereof, or by any corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country, if the Commission finds that the public interest will be served by the refusal or the revocation of such license.

Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the licensing of radio apparatus on board any vessel, aircraft, or other mobile station of the United States when the installation and use of such apparatus is required by Act of Congress or any treaty to which the United States is a party.

Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, a license for a radio station on an aircraft may be granted to and held by a person who is an alien or a representative of an alien if such person holds a United States pilot certificate or a foreign aircraft pilot certificate which is valid in the United States on the basis of reciprocal agreements entered into with foreign governments.<sup>56</sup>

Notwithstanding section 301 of this Act and paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, the Commission may issue authorizations, under such conditions and terms as it may prescribe, to permit an alien licensed by his government as an amateur radio operator to operate his amateur radio station licensed by his government in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation on a reciprocal basis by United States amateur radio operators: Provided, That when an application for an authorization is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: And provided further, That the requested authorization may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the

<sup>56</sup> The penultimate paragraph of Section 310(a) was added by Public Law 85-317, approved August 28, 1958, 72 Stat. 931.



Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such authorization.<sup>56a</sup> \*

(b) No construction permit or station license, or any rights thereunder, shall be transferred, assigned, or disposed of in any manner, voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, or by transfer of control of any corporation holding such permit or license, to any person except upon application to the Commission and upon finding by the Commission that the public interest, convenience, and necessity will be served thereby. Any such application shall be disposed of as if the proposed transferee or assignee were making application under section 308 for the permit or license in question; but in acting thereon the Commission may not consider whether the public interest, convenience, and necessity might be served by the transfer, assignment,

<sup>56a</sup> The last paragraph of section 310(a) was added by Public Law 88-313, approved May 28, 1964, 78 Stat. 202.

Pkt. 3, Dec. 1964

\* "Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, a license for an amateur radio station may be granted to and held by an alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence who has filed under section 334(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States."



OTF *International  
communication*

Tuesday 11/17/70

MEETING  
11/23/70  
2:30

5:00

The meeting with Ambassador Washburn has been rescheduled  
for Monday (11/23) at 2:30.



Monday 11/16/70

MEETING  
11/20 or 11/23  
9:00

5:00

Ambassador Washburn's office called to say there is a possibility that we will have to change the time of the 11/20 meeting to Monday (11/23) at 9:00 -- We will hold the time open for this meeting.

- Monday 11/16/70

MEETING  
11/20/70  
9:30

10:30

After setting up the meeting with Buchen, we called Ambassador Washburn's office and set up a meeting for Friday (11/20) at 9:30.



Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Route Slip

20 NOV 1970

To

_____	Clay T. Whitehead	_____✓
_____	George F. Mansur	_____
_____	William Plummer	_____
_____	Wilfrid Dean	_____
_____	<del>Steve Doyle</del>	_____✓
_____	Walt Hinchman	_____
_____	Charles Joyce	_____
_____	William Lyons	_____
_____		_____
_____		_____

_____	Eva Daughtrey	_____
_____	Timmie White	_____
_____	Judy Morton	_____

REMARKS

Tom -

For your Washburn Meeting

Monday

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM WHITEHEAD

FROM: Hugh Sloan

RE: Presidential meeting with INTELSAT Delegates

Per your suggestion in your memo of October 8, I would appreciate your advising Ambassador Washburn that it is too early to make a decision on whether or not the President should meet with this group.

Please let us know if the Ambassador wishes to pursue the matter at the appropriate time. Thanks.

cc. Peter Flanigan



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR HUGH SLOAN

FROM:

Al Haig

SUBJECT: Presidential Meeting with INTELSAT Delegates

I recommend that the President meet briefly with the INTELSAT delegates at the conclusion of their Plenipotentiary session. This meeting would, of course, be contingent upon a successful outcome of the INTELSAT negotiations.

Current estimates concerning the probable date of the Plenipotentiary session range from late March to September. This uncertainty is caused by an inability to forecast the accomplishments of the INTELSAT intersessional working groups, which must conclude their meetings and report to their governments before the final session is held.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1970

DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Hugh Sloan  
The White House

I do not believe that this is the appropriate time for a decision to be made about the President addressing the INTELSAT Conference. That decision can only be made after we know that the Conference will be a success from the United States point of view.

I am in regular contact with Ambassador Washburn, who is the head of our Delegation, and I will see that this recommendation is made at an appropriate time in early 1971 if it is, in fact, desirable.

  
Clay T. Whitehead



October 2, 1970

3723  
Jan. Howell

MEMORANDUM FOR

Henry Kissinger  
Clay T. Whitehead

FROM:

Hugh Sloan

RE:

INTELSAT

Do you recommend the President meet with the members  
of the delegations to the INTELSAT negotiations?

yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1970

TO: DWIGHT CHAPIN  
FROM: PETER FLANIGAN

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'P. Flanigan', written over the printed name 'PETER FLANIGAN'.

Is this an appropriate activity for the President?





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 23, 1970

Dear Pete,

It was certainly nice to see you yesterday at Tom's swearing-in.

I do want to thank you for your letter regarding the possibility, at the end of our INTELSAT negotiations, of the President's thanking the members of the delegations of the 76 countries involved.

Per my attached memorandum to Alexis Johnson, we are making progress toward agreement. The final wind-up Plenipotentiary meeting will be held from roughly mid-February to mid-March. This would mean the Boss and yourself coming over sometime during the week of March 7. It is, as you say, much too early to schedule. But I did want to give you a rough notion as to possible timing.

The meetings are held in the main International Conference Room here at State, so there would be no problem of security.

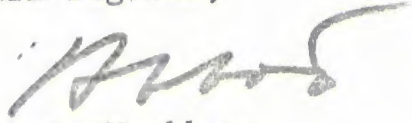
INTELSAT is the first cooperative multi-national use of outer space. The successful conclusion of these negotiations will augur well for the second such peaceful use of outer space: the planned, multi-national post-Apollo program.

The Honorable  
Peter M. Flanigan  
Assistant to the President  
The White House

*appropriate  
activity for the  
Pres.*

The United States is providing much of the money, initiative, technology, and leadership in both these remarkable ventures. The Boss, in commenting, would be on a good wicket both domestically and internationally.

Warm regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Abbott Washburn', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Abbott Washburn  
Chairman, U.S. Delegation  
INTELSAT Conference

Enclosure:

Memorandum to Under Secretary Johnson,  
September 22, 1970



0174  
*International  
Comm.*

December 16, 1970

The following letter to Dr. Pausch, Bonn, Germany, dictated by Sandy, Mr. Nelson's secretary:

This is with further reference to your letter of November 17, 1970, concerning future telecommunications facilities between North America and Europe.

Following consultation with interested U.S. Government agencies, I am pleased to inform you that we accept the proposal of the European Administrations concerned for a meeting at an early date to discuss facilities planning for the coming decade. We believe that the rational expansion of services during this period will require a mutual understanding and appreciation of our respective problems and are confident that early conversations would provide a most useful point of departure in achieving that goal.

Toward this end, officers of the Department of State and the Federal Communications Commission look forward to participating in informal discussions. These should provide an opportunity for a full exchange of views on the types of facility requirements which each of us may foresee, their relative efficiencies and economies, and the possible timing of their establishment. Since our conversations would focus almost entirely on



policy considerations, it seem to us neither necessary nor appropriate that the U.S. commercial carriers should attend the meeting.

We think that the discussions might conveniently take place toward the end of the week of January 10 at the site of your choice. However, we will be glad to consider any subsequent dates which you may suggest. I have asked an official of the Department of State to contact you to arrange for the meeting and agenda.

Sincerely,

Dean Burch

Tom W-

The following are my comments:

1. Do we want OTP to have a representative(s) at the meeting?
2. January 10 is too early and I suggest end of January or early February.
3. I suggest that a closing sentence be added: "I have asked an official of the Department of State to contact you to make the tentative arrangements for the meeting and the meeting agenda."

George



Tuesday 12/8/70

MEETING  
12/14/70  
2:00

6:40

The meeting re the "Pausch" letter will be held on Monday (12/14) at 2:00 in Room 5830 -- Bert Rein's office. (See attached note).

*Can not discuss today?*

*Done - SJD*

Dec. 8/4:20

Meeting: Dec. 14  
2:00

Dick Black from State Department called. They would like to set up a meeting re the "Pausch" letter. They would like to do this ASAP. Chairman Burch is available at 2:00 and is anxious for the meeting also. From OTP, it would include Mr. Whitehead and Dr. Mansur; State Department's Dick Black and Tom Nelson, Chairman Burch, of course, but we don't know who else.

*Will be held in Room 5830 - Bert Rein's  
office*



## DER BUNDESMINISTER FÜR DAS POST- UND FERNMELDEWESEN

Der Bundesminister für das Post- und Fernmeldewesen · 53 Bonn 1 · Postfach 8001

Mr. Nelson,  
Acting Director Officer of  
Telecommunications,  
Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520  
USA

Ihr Zeichen  
Votre référence  
Your reference

Ihre Nachricht vom  
Votre lettre du  
Your letter of

Meine Nachricht vom  
Ma lettre du  
My letter of

Mein Zeichen  
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My reference

Bonn

II Ka 4214-0/20 November 17, 1970

Betreff/Objet/Subject

Dear Mr. Nelson,

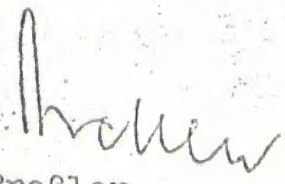
Permit me to send you for your information a copy of a letter which I addressed to Federal Communications Commission on behalf of European administrations and operating agencies as the result of a meeting which was held in Munich on November 2 and 3, 1970. May I assume that you are also of the opinion that the questions which have been dealt with in that letter should be discussed in detail during a joint meeting and that a solution should be found to them.

Enclosures:

Copy of the letter addressed  
to FCC with Annex

Sincerely,

By direction of the Minister

  
Preßler



Federal Communications Commission

Attention:

The Honorable Dean Burch,  
Chairman

Washington, D.C. 20554

Ihr Zeichen  
Votré référence  
Your reference

Ihre Nachricht vom  
Votré lettre du  
Your letter of

Meine Nachricht vom  
Ma lettre du  
My letter of

Mein Zeichen  
Ma référence  
My reference

Bonn

II Ka 4214-0/20

November 17, 1970

Betreff/Objet/Subject

Dear Mr. Burch,

A meeting was held in Munich on November 2 and 3, 1970, at the suggestion of several European administrations. During this meeting principles were discussed which, from the European point of view, appear to be important as regards the telecommunication policy for the traffic relation Europe-North America. On behalf of the following administrations and operating agencies, I am sending you, attached to this letter, the principles which were worked out and agreed upon jointly as result of the meeting: Austria, Radio-Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Italcable, Netherlands, Norway, Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi, Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana, Sweden, Switzerland, Radio-Suisse, Yugoslavia. I wish to state that my Administration also supports these principles with regard to the whole traffic routed from this country to North America.

At the Munich meeting it was noted that the US Government was also considering the same question (FCC docket no 18875 of June 10, 1970). Clearly any decisions regarding operation and technique, in particular with regard to the traffic relations between Europe and North America, are only conceivable by mutual agreement of all partners concerned. All telecommunication administrations and operating agencies must endeavour to apply technical and operational solutions which make it possible to provide the users with traffic routes on terms which are as favourable as possible.

The aforementioned European administrations and operating agencies are therefore of the opinion that joint discussions on the questions which are of mutual interest are indispensable. They therefore propose in accordance with the annex under item 2, that a meeting be

held



- 2 -

held during which the policies of Europe and North America should be harmonized and a cable laying programme for the next decade should be drawn up. Since each suggestion for a solution involves the whole traffic area, it would be desirable that, in addition to the representatives from FCC and possibly the representative of the State Department, all interested administrations and operating agencies on both sides of the North Atlantic participate in such a meeting. The administrations and operating agencies represented at the meeting in Munich are of the opinion that such a meeting should be held if possible before the end of this year and offer their good services for the organization of such a meeting.

On behalf of the aforementioned administrations and operating agencies I am sending copies of this letter to COTC, ATT, ITT, RCA, WUI and to Mr. Nelson of the State Department.

Sincerely,

Enclosure  
Principles adopted by  
European administrations

For the Minister

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Pausch



Principles adopted by European administrations regarding  
the provision of new Transatlantic transmission media

---

1. The European administrations have an equal interest in promoting the further development of the satellite techniques on the one hand and cable techniques on the other. The two transmission media complement each other. The development of satellite networks is being discussed by Intelsat of which nearly all European administrations are members. The following principles therefore also take into consideration the facilities offered by the satellite network.
2. The provision of further Transatlantic cables is necessary to provide diversity of facilities for telecommunications with North America. Accordingly the European administrations and authorized private agencies desire to work out with the North American carriers an agreed cable programme covering the next decade, based on that proportion of foreseen requirements which, following joint agreement, should be provided by cable.
3. There should be no fixed proportion in the use of cable and satellite capacity; the proportion of cable or satellite circuits desired by any European administration will depend on their relative economy, on the need for diversity, on the number of circuits required, on technical, operational and in some cases also on concessional factors. At least for the next five years a cable capacity that will carry 50 % of the total Transatlantic circuit requirement between North America and Europe would however be acceptable as a planning objective.
4. The European administrations are seriously considering a recommendation that any new Transatlantic cable should be owned in equal shares by European and American carriers.
5. The indefeasible right of use of cable capacity in any new cable should be available for purchase at proportionate cost by all European administrations, authorized private operating agencies and by the American carriers by suitable agreements with the parties involved and may be similarly available to other carriers outside Europe or North America.
6. Subject to the agreement of the corresponding holder of rights in the same circuit capacity, and with the prior knowledge of the cable owners, rights may be sold by one administration or authorized private operating agency to another.



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

*International*  
*Comm.*

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

December 7, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OTP STAFF

A considerable packet of material on telecommunications in Canada has been obtained from the Canadian Embassy and will be available in Dr. Lyons' office for any who care to consult it.

---

Effective with the opening of business Monday, December 7th, the telephone number for the Office of Telecommunications Policy (Messrs. Whitehead, Mansur, and Doyle) is 395-5800.

Stephen E. Doyle

*SED*

CTP- International Communications

Monday 12/7/70

MEETING

12/7/70

12/30 p. m.

11:25 Steve advises that the luncheon with Dr. Charyk and Dave Acheson concerns a discussion of the Pausch letter and Comsat's interests in that letter -- European views on satellites and cables.



STATE - A.I.D. - USIA  
ROUTING SLIP

DATE

11/25/70

TO:	Name or Title	Organ. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1.	Mr. Whitehead	OTP				
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

Approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Information	Note and Return
As Requested	Initial for Clearance	Per Conversation
Comment	Investigate	Prepare Reply
File	Justify	See Me
For Correction	Necessary Action	Signature

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)

E/TD: Thomas E. Nelson

(ROOM NO. & BLDG.)

PHONE NO.



## DER BUNDESMINISTER FÜR DAS POST- UND FERNMELDEWESEN

Der Bundesminister für das Post- und Fernmeldewesen - 53 Bonn 1 - Postfach 8001

Mr. Nelson,  
Acting Director Officer of  
Telecommunications,  
Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520  
USA

Ihr Zeichen  
Votre référence  
Your reference

Ihre Nachricht vom  
Votre lettre du  
Your letter of

Meine Nachricht vom  
Ma lettre du  
My letter of

Mein Zeichen  
Ma référence  
My reference

Bonn

II Ka 4214-0/20 November 17, 1970

Betreff/Objet/Subject

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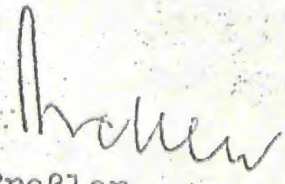
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Enclosures:

Copy of the letter addressed  
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Sincerely,

By direction of the Minister

  
Preßler



# DER BUNDESMINISTER FÜR DAS POST- UND FERNMELDEWESEN

Der Bundesminister für das Post- und Fernmeldewesen • 53 Bonn 1 • Postfach 5321

Federal Communications Commission

Attention:

The Honorable Dean Burch,  
Chairman

Washington, D.C. 20554

Ihr Zeichen  
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For the Minister

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Pausch



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Tuesday 12/1/70

MEETING  
12/7/70  
12:30 p.m.

11:05 Dr. Charyk and David Acheson are very anxious  
to have a luncheon meeting with you.  
You are tied up the remainder of this week;  
we have tentatively scheduled a luncheon for  
Monday (12/7) at 12:30 p.m.

They would hope to schedule it this week, if  
you have a cancellation.

O. K. for lunch on Monday 12/7                     

Mrs. Loomis

554-6125

*Met Club*