

*International
conf*

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

August 2, 1973

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

To: The Director
Thru: Bromley Smith
From: Steve Doyle *SD*
Subject: Proposed International Conference

In a meeting held at OTP last week with Wilson Dizard of USIA and Richard Roth, Cultural Affairs, Department of State, we discussed a tentative agenda, possible subjects, possible invitees, conference duration, and conference site.

Dizard is strongly plugging the Aspen facilities, and Roth seems inclined to agree with him that it would be a good location. Roth and Dizard will visit Aspen for a conference later in August.

On the question of agenda, I volunteered to prepare a summary of subjects which might be addressed during such a conference and will have that done by the end of this week. Dizard has prepared a list of the "kinds" of people who might be invited to participate, which list is intended as a shopping list to begin from. It is not an inclusive list and does not purport to include all of the types of foreign participants who may be considered.

It was generally agreed that if a conference of the dimension we have been discussing is to be organized, it should run for at least five days, preferably led off or concluded by a trip for the foreign participants to visit some U.S. advanced technology communication facilities.

It was agreed that it would be a practical impossibility to commit foreign participation to a conference in the United States during the current calendar year and, consequently, the time period of March or April 1974 appears to be the earliest possible scheduling.

When I have prepared the agenda list, based essentially upon our conversation in your office last week, that list and Dizard's proposals for participants (copy attached) will be discussed at another meeting, probably next week.

Attachment

July 26, 1973

MEMORANDUM TO: ✓ Mr. Richard Roth - CU/OPP
 ✓ Mr. Stephen Doyle - OTP/Executive Office
 of the President

FROM: IOP - Wilson Dizard

THROUGH: IOP - Walter M. Bastian, Jr.

SUBJECT: Possible Participants in Pugwash-style
 Communications Conference

As requested, I am attaching a list of possible participants for the kind of communications conference we have been talking about.

It is strictly a first draft, designed to suggest the possible scope of professional expertise that should be brought together at the conference. In one sense the list is too long; it is also incomplete. Our problem, as I see it, is to shake the list down to a pattern that reflects our concept of the conference, as well as the fiscal realities involved in the project.

One more point: the attached list does not include a key element in the conference participation. These are participants from foreign governments. I have not attempted to list these, since we should rely on the judgment of our Embassies in each of the countries we want represented as to exactly whom we should invite from the local government.

Attachment

IOP:WDizard:gcf x-25140

Possible Candidates for Pugwash Communications Conference

International Organizations

Olof Rydbeck, Swedish Ambassador to the U.N. Former head of EBU.

Erling Dessau, Director, Management Information Services, UNDP, United Nations. (Active in developing information systems for LDC's).

Gunnar Naesselund, Director, Department of Mass Communications, UNESCO.

Edward Ploman, Executive Director, International Broadcast Institute, London.

Christopher Kolade, Vice Chairman, International Broadcast Institute, Nigerian citizen.

Representative from the ITU.

Representative from the World Bank.

Representative from the Inter-American Development Bank.

Representative from the Asian Bank.

Representative from the European Broadcasting Union.

Representative from the Asian Broadcasting Union.

Representative from the Organization of African States.

Representative from the OAS.

Representative from the Arab Broadcasting Union.

Representative from Intervision network, Prague.

Representative of International Press Institute, Geneva.

Representative of the World Council of Churches, also the Vatican and Buddhist and Muslim organization.

Private Business and Labor

Dean Gilette, Executive Director, Systems Research Division,
Bell Laboratories.

Richard Colino, Assistant Vice President (International),
Comsat Corporation.

Representative of the U. S. Electronic Industries Association.

Representative from Japanese electronic industry.

Representative from British electronics industry.

Jean D'Arcy, director, Multi-vision cable-TV project, Paris.

Robert Button, Teleprompter Corp. Specialist in relationship
between satellites and CATV systems.

Representatives of each of the major U. S. international common
carriers.

Representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade
Unions.

Representative of the AFL/CIO.

Universities and Research Institutes

Colin Cherry, Professor of Telecommunications, Imperial College,
London. Author: "World Communications - Threat or Promise."

Albert Shapero, Department of Management, University of Texas.
Specialist in information-flow problems.

Elihu Katz, Director, Mass Communications Research Center, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Sociologist and American citizen. Specialist in media problems in LDC's.

Gloria Feliciano, Director, Institute of Mass Communications, University of the Philippines, Manila.

George Coddling, Chairman, Political Science Department, Colorado State University. Specialist in international telecommunications organizations.

Herbert Schiller, Third College, University of California (San Diego). Communications researcher, critical of American telecommunications industry.

James Halloran, Director, Center for Mass Media Research, University of Leicester, Great Britain.

Kaarle Nordenstrang, Professor Communication, Institute of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Tampere, Finland.

John McHale, Center for Integrative Studies, State University of New York. Futurologist, with specific interest in "information society" concept.

Donald Michael, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Sociologist, specializing in effects of information technology on individuals and groups.

Hasjim Nangtjik, Director, Department of Mass Communications, Gadjah Mada University, Jogjakarta, Indonesia.

Sumati Mulay, Professor of Social Research, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi.

Representative from an African University.

Sumiko Iwao, Associate Professor, Institute for Communication Research, Keio University, Tokyo.

Representative from a Latin American University.

Abraham Chayes, Harvard University.

Ithiel deSola Pool, MIT.

Eugene Rostow, Yale University.

Harold Lasswell, Temple University.

Representative from the sociology institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Representative from the PRC Academy of Sciences.

Dale Thomson, Vice Chancellor, McGill University, Montreal.

U. S. Government

Bromley, Smith, Assistant Director (International), OTP.

Albert Horley, HEW. Specialist in satellite economics. Co-author of recent report on communication policies and planning in Indonesia.

Representative Dante Fascell, House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Sponsor of studies on relationship of new communications technologies and political change.

Representatives from State Department: CU and SCI.

Asher Ende, FCC.

Leonard Jaffe, NASA.

Nicholas Zapple, senior communications adviser, Senate Banking Committee.

Clifford Block, AID.

Russell Shank, Librarian, Smithsonian Institute. Expert on information networking; Chairman, network study group, American Society for Information Science.

Representative of the National Academy of Science.

Individuals

Arthur C. Clarke, writer.

Herbert Dordick, consultant on CATV matters, formerly with Rank Corporation and with New York City cable bureau.

Philip Coombs, consultant on international education affairs, formerly with UNESCO.

Leonard Marks and/or Abbott Washburn. Heads of U. S. delegation to INTELSAT negotiations.

Lester R. Brown, writer. Author of "World Without Borders," discussing influence of new communications technologies on global society.

Frank Norwood, Director, Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications, Washington, D. C.

Peter Goldmark, Goldmark Associates, Stamford, Connecticut. Director of Western Connecticut rural communications project.

*international
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Friday 7/20/73

MEETING
7/23/73

11:00

Mr. Doyle needs to discuss the international conference the US will be holding. (He has a meeting with State/USIA on Monday, at 3:00.

Attached is the only background we have.

*Done
7/23*

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: OTP Involvement as Co-sponsor of International Conference
FROM: Steve Doyle *SDW*
THROUGH: Bromley Smith, Bryan Eagle *BE*
BKS
ACTION REQUIRED BY THE DIRECTOR:

Guidance on the 3 options listed on page 2 of memo.

RECOMMENDATION:

*That you approve going ahead on a joint basis with
USIA & STATE to plan for an international conference
in the US on telecommunications policy*

CO-ORDINATED WITH:

DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS:

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

May 18, 1973

MEMORANDUM

To: The Director

From: Stephen Doyle

Thru: Bromley Smith *BKS*
Bryan Eagle

Subject: OTP Involvement as Co-sponsor of an International Conference

Late last year, you asked me to pursue in available time an inquiry into the feasibility of OTP, working with an educational institution or other organizations, sponsoring an international conference on telecommunications policy.

I subsequently wrote to and have received expressions of positive interest from Lindsay at Minnesota, Schramm at Stanford, and Coddington at Colorado. All three professors are associated with academic institutes interested in aspects of communication policy.

In addition, I discussed possible future activities of this kind with USIA (Wilson Dizard) and with State (Tom Nelson). Predictably, State gave a negative response, but USIA was as enthusiastic as the schools -- all would like to get something organized.

The Rogers/Washburn ICY plan has now emerged as a new consideration. I also learned that USIA was planning a series of "travelling conferences on telecommunications" -- i.e., in Africa, Europe, Latin America, and Asia.

Now comes Wilson Dizard with throttle opened full on moving ahead with concrete plans. He has stimulated an excited interest by State's Cultural Affairs people (who also support the ICY concept). On Tuesday, May 22, I am convening an informal discussion session here at OTP on possible plans for a conference in the US to "kick-off" the USIA series abroad. We might also conclude that series with a second USIA meeting.

In connection with possible host institutions, the schools have all asked that, if we are serious, we come to them (Boulder, Stanford, and Minneapolis) to discuss possibilities because several parts of the universities' administrations would be involved and they can't bring all the people to Washington.

If the meeting next week is productive and we can come up with a workable and acceptable plan, I would like to volunteer to travel with Dizard and a State officer to possible conference sites for on location discussions and facilities assessment.

This memo is to request authority to explore possibilities with USIA and State, and, if appropriate, to plan a trip in July, when things will be quiet on campus, to look at the several schools as possible host institutions.

1. Explore possibilities and write them up for my review.

Approve ✓

Disapprove

Have do this and you get out of it.

2. Make up a trip plan and let me see it before committing OTP funds.

Approve ✓

Disapprove

Have do this and you get out of it.

3. In view of our limited resources, forget the whole mess and let USIA and State do it.

OTF-Mr. Whitehead

Ent. Conf.

May 15, 1972

Brigadier General H. Lobdell, Jr.
Office of the Assistant Secretary
of Defense (ISA)
4D800 The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear H:

Thank you for your memorandum of May 12, 1972 forwarding Dr. Rechtin's memorandum to Mr. Nutter. We have noted the understanding reached between Dr. Rechtin and Mr. Whitehead on the US representative to the NJCEC. As you may be aware, the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations (IO) is responsible for designating US representatives to International Conferences, and we will bring Dr. Rechtin's views to his attention. Designations are of course made for each meeting, and not, as Dr. Rechtin apparently believes, for all future meetings until changed. I will recommend that IO designate Dr. Rechtin as the US representative to the NJCEC if he is the senior US official of the proposed delegation.

Dr. Rechtin should, however, be aware that according to DPC/D(72)8 he must present a coordinated national position. For NJCEC meetings instructions will be provided, as in the past, in Joint State-Defense-OTP messages originating in my office, with minor modifications, as required, to be worked out during the NJCEC meetings between representatives of these agencies attending the meetings.

IO has in the past followed our recommendation to designate Lt. Gen. Gould as the alternate representative in line with the provision in DPC/D(72)8 that the NJCEC "is composed of senior national military and civil C-E representatives." This designation was justified as long as the senior civil representative came from OTP, and Lt. Gen. Gould was the senior DOD representative attending the meeting. OTP will still be represented at future meetings. In order to avoid any problem with regard to

The Office of International Conferences (IO/OIC) and OTP concur.

ack

Ralph J. McGuire
Director
Office of NATO and Atlantic
Political-Military Affairs

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SACITAMOL-00311
JUN

STILL IN THE

IO/OIC - Mr. Jackson

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OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

April 12, 1972

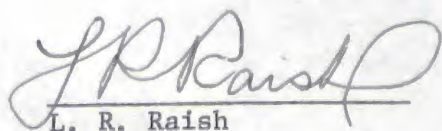
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHITEHEAD

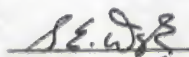
SUBJECT: Report on CAN-UK-US Meeting on 1973 ITU Plenipotentiary

Representatives of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States met in Ottawa, April 5, 6 and 7, to conduct an informal exchange of views concerning preparations for the 1973 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference and the nature, organization, and future of the Union. Canadian Deputy Minister of Communications, Alan Gotlieb, welcomed the visitors and shared the initial half-day of discussions. Thereafter, Raymond Marchand, Canadian Director General for International Telecommunications served as chairman and principal Canadian spokesman. The U.S. representative was Thomas Nelson (State) accompanied by Robert E. Lee (FCC) and Raish and Doyle (OTP). The U.K. representative was Charles E. Lovell, International Telecommunications Division, U.K. Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. Other participants are identified in the attached list.

Attached is a summary report of the three days discussion. The U.S. and U.K. were in substantial agreement on most items contained on the attached agenda. The Canadians were more inclined to consider major modification and restructuring of the Union which would, among other things, result in more "protection for the lesser developed countries" and facilitate ITU consideration of socio-economic aspects of international telecommunication development. There were a number of new proposals presented which will require further study. It was agreed that a subsequent informal exchange could take place after consultation at home. No commitments or agreements were entered into in this exchange of views. Another CAN-UK-US round will probably be convened early next year in Washington, D.C.

The meeting resulted in a frank, wide ranging, and constructive exchange of views. It indicated that the three countries involved and most of the major communications interests in Western Europe are neither expecting nor supporting any major modification in 1973 of the ITU organization or purposes.


L. R. Raish


S. E. Doyle

cc: W. Dean
B. Smith
A. Scalia

Report on CANUKUS Preparatory Meeting on the
ITU 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference
Ottawa, Canada, April 5-7, 1972

Morning Session, Wednesday, April 5

The representatives assembled at the Canadian Ministry of Communications where they were welcomed by Alan E. Gottlieb, Deputy Minister of Communications. Mr. Gottlieb made it clear that it was his government's intention that these talks be informal, frank exchanges without seeking to bind any participants to a particular view. Gottlieb noted the Canadian working paper (copy attached) is merely an attempt to elaborate various issues and relevant considerations but it does not contain any approved or formal Canadian Government positions.

Mr. Lovell expressed his appreciation for the invitation to attend and noted that his government has held informal preparatory sessions in London discussing preparations for the ITU Plenipot and the CEPT countries had held an informal round of talks at The Hague in January 1972. He indicated pleasure in having the opportunity now to reflect the outcome of discussions held both in London and at The Hague for the benefit of the Canadian and United States participants. Lovell said the CEPT group will probably meet again about November 1972 and possibly a third time in early summer (June-July) 1973. He noted that the Europeans are not currently contemplating any fundamental changes in the ITU, since it works well and "about right" now. He said the UK shares the view of no great need for change.

Nelson, speaking for the United States, said that preliminary work has begun in the United States and that he is chairman of an interagency preparatory committee which had met several times. He said that while the United States retains an open mind on the consideration of all reasonable and constructive proposals, at this time we are not contemplating proposing major changes to the Union. He noted that the United States probably would not resubmit its comprehensive program for restructuring of the Union presented in Montreux in 1965.

Item 1. General Exchange of Views

CANADA

U.K.

U.S.

Nelson noted that Australia has placed the role of the Union on the Admin. Council agenda but there is general agreement that the Council should not get too much involved in the issue and should leave it to administrations to deal with at the Plenipot. He reiterated that the U.S. is not now interested in major changes in the Union although we do seek to substantially improve the efficiency of its work. Lee noted the FCC is not pushing any "big changes."

CANADA

U.K.

U.S.

[There followed a general exchange of views on ASIL and Twentieth Century Fund study activities concerning the future of ITU. Lovell noted the UK is not involved in any of these activities.]

The World Plan, among various roles of the Union, should be maintained as an ex post facto coordination function. It would be wrong to "lift away" administrations' planning rights. Lovell asked about CTW's London speech and whether it contemplated major revision of the role of the Union.

Doyle noted CTW identified several areas of changing needs for international coordination, cooperation, and planning and said the speech recognized problems but did not purport to present solutions. London speech should be read in conjunction with Paris speech given a week earlier.

Nelson noted many developing countries remain lukewarm on ITU assumption of internal and international planning functions. Doyle asked Lovell if UK or Europeans would submit views in writing to CCITT working group on World Plan function.

Lovell doubted submission of any firm views from Europe before meeting convened in July.

Gotlieb stated a principal objective is improved administration at the ITU. No general desire in Canada to change ITU structure. Streamlining to improve performance is OK. Canada has four principal, broad comments: (1) ITU works sufficiently but is cumbersome; (2) Plenipot is not a "policy body" so the Union should find some way to allow members to talk about "directions in international communications;" (3) What role can ITU play in coordination of world-wide activities? How can ITU awareness of relevant developments be improved; and (4) How can, or to what extent can, ITU better help LDCs planning and development? In summary, he asked, can we infuse a wider dimension into the organization and can we improve its administration?

Nixon believes the Plan Committee should continue to function and may be able to help in some way improve cable/satellite mix planning.

Don't exaggerate the problem. ITU Secretariat should stay out of substance in international forums and simply report on meaning and intent of ITU Convention. Essentially, role of ITU should be passive, not active or initiating.

Gotlieb said its a problem of deciding how to deal with socio/economic and cultural or regulatory decision making. How do we deal with infusion of non-technical issues into ITU decision making? This aspect needs study.

CANADA

U.K.

U.S.

Nelson questioned potential impact on ITU effectiveness if it becomes immersed in software problems.

Gotlieb considered it a "good question" whether introduction of software considerations would adversely affect or enhance ITU performance.

It would weaken the ITU.

Marchand noted that any expansion of ITU role involves the danger of one nation one vote decision making particularly with regard to interests of larger users. Gotlieb still believed ITU should get an in-house software forum in which members can express "general concerns." Maybe such a forum could be added to World Plan meetings in the form of symposiums or seminars.

Afternoon Session, Wednesday, April 5

Item 2. Changes in the ITU Structure

(a) Role, functions and frequency of Plenipotentiary Conferences

Marchand does not see a five year pattern or any other specific pattern for plenipot frequency. More frequent plenipots would help in discussing and eliminating "word problems" as distinguished from technical and regulatory problems. And would facilitate major conference planning and scheduling on a regular basis.

Nelson did not see need for any more frequent plenipots than once every five years.

Every five years seems enough; maybe too much.

Lee thought better not to encourage required conferences on a specific schedule since such scheduling encourages "manufactured problems" to justify meeting. Nelson believed five year minimum with flexibility in Council would look reasonable. Doyle suggested separate or associated symposiums modeled on UN Vienna Conference on outer space would help meet Gotlieb concern with need for "software forums."

(b) Administrative Conferences

Raish suggested need arising for a Radio Administrative Conference in the not too distant future to update Radio Regulations generally; possibly in two phases separating regulation revision from frequency planning work.

CANADA

U.K.

U.S.

UK sees need for a general Radio Conference by or about 1980.

Perrin noted that competency of specialized radio administrative conferences frequently crops up as a problem under Article 7 and needs some attention. Marchand wondered if anyone believed broad mandates would help resolve issues of competency in the drafting of administrative radio agenda. He believed the present practice of relatively specific agenda was desirable.

Lovell agreed specific agenda are desirable and should be retained.

Nelson agreed specific agenda are more appropriate and necessary to keep the conference work within manageable limits.

Lovell agreed Article 7 needs tidying up and so do radio regs; liked Raish's idea of separating regulation revision from frequency work.

Marchand concerned about regional conferences handling things like broadcasting by satellite. Planning and proposals could be discussed regionally but satellite broadcasting would require decisions for global implementation. Therefore, satellite broadcast planning should be developed in three phases--national, regional, and global. Canada not pushing for a DBS planning conference and can't see one before 1977 or 1978.

Europe now in preliminary planning for Region I.

We're negative on near term satellite broadcast planning conferences. We need lots more info to make necessary informed decisions. Agree that late 70s or early 80s is soon enough.

[Discussion followed on the nature of minor amendments to separate regulations as distinguished from the Charter. Question arose whether radio regs and T&T regs could be made recommendatory rather than legally binding as are regulations in some other services like aviation and maritime. Under such arrangements regulations might be modified without requiring advice and consent to ratification. Nelson noted US had open mind on this question. There was consensus to table discussion of regulations status pending further study at home. Perhaps Legal Adviser could give USPC/PC informal opinion on alternative ITU regulation status or treatment in the context of the charter proposal.]

(c) Administrative Council

- Expansion of Role

Marchand believes there is a need for more interim responsiveness by the Council.

CANADA

U.K.

U.S.

Lovell saw no great need for change in the present procedures at all.

Nelson suggested "strengthening" not "expansion" of role would be a more appropriate topic for discussions.

Marchand agreed to talk about strengthening rather than expanding the Council role.

What is needed is responsive decision making by the Sec. Gen. Let him exercise his power under Council supervision and let the CCIs do more responsive and better planning of their budgets and functions.

[At this point Lovell suggested that the CCITT working group reviewing that Committee's activities should seriously consider separating study group meetings from plenary as has been done by the CCIR.]

Lovell said the Admin. Council gets too little information from other organs and criticized CCIR budget presentation last year claiming the Director made his own problem. Lovell suggested the CCIs do a written plenary report to the Admin. Council on budgetary prospects and conference planning to assist the Council in better discharging its responsibilities.

Morning Session, Thursday, April 6

- Alternative Measures to Expedite Work

[There was brief discussion of increasing Council meeting frequency to semiannual, of establishing a six or seven member Executive Committee and of handling Council work by mail. There was no consensus favoring any of these alternatives as being likely to improve Council performance.]

- Desirability of Permanent Council

[No one considered a permanent council in Geneva a desirable organizational change although Marchand (Canada) seemed to think a resident council chairman in Geneva would be beneficial.]

(d) Secretary-General

- Relationship to Administrative Council

Nelson asked what the purpose of this agenda item was and was Canada driving at some specific proposal on the role of the Sec. Gen.?

CANADA

U.K.

U.S.

Marchand asked if we could consider a Sec. Gen. in charge, or appointees to other principal functions with the Sec. Gen. in control. In this case should the Admin. Council have greater control? If any changes appear desirable or appropriate, let's consider them.

Nelson noted the US is not contemplating putting forward or reurging its 1965 position on this issue.

Marchand expressed a preference for a strong Sec. Gen. and noted "someone else might propose it--it does make sense."

Nelson noted the US sees substantial advantage in multiple elected officials acting essentially as checks and balances upon one another's authority.

(e) Future of the IFRB

UK thinks it unwise to pursue US 1965 position or to seek to do away with IFRB. Lovell noted (d) and (e) must be discussed together. He talked to French and German and listened closely to CEPT Meeting in January where all agreed it unwise to make changes in the IFRB. French would not agree in 1965 and won't now. LDCs look at IFRB as their champion. It is not wise to put too much power in hands of one man.

US currently strongly favoring keeping IFRB a five-man board.

Marchand added if there is to be a board, five members make sense. Noble asked Lovell whether anyone in Europe would oppose a more centralized secretariat in which the board remained autonomous.

Lovell had no objection but felt that the Sec. Gen. should have administrative control over all the specialized secretariats. The Dutch thought the IFRB could be replaced by an administrator and some added working groups to work out problems but no other Europeans supported that view.

Perrin asked if some additional function could be given to the Board to beefup its role. Marchand asked what about establishing an INTELSAT-type arbitral procedure.

Doyle gave strong comments on "binding" arbitration (in the frequency field) which he guessed would be widely and strenuously opposed; and any provision for arbitration must be limited in scope so as not to deal with operational matters under control of administrations and only dealing with interpretation of ITU agreements.

CANADA

U.K.

U.S.

Lovell strongly supported Doyle's views and said the UK would not like any mandatory arbitration in the ITU.

Marchand asked if the CCI directorates should have a more explicit charge to be represented in radio conferences as the IFRB has. Perrin thought the IFRB should not get too substantive in its conference role.

Doyle suggested the IFRB not be encouraged to do substantive frequency planning or assume initial planning functions.

UK agreed IFRB works well and functions usefully in preparatory work for radio conference. Lovell said 129 and 801 should be considered in this connection. Sec. Gen.'s role in the secretariats is only an administrative control function.

Marchand asked if some paragraphs of the convention could constructively be revised to strengthen the role of the CCIs in administrative conferences.

Afternoon Session, Thursday, April 6

(f) Review of Structure and Working Methods of the International Consultative Committees

Some adjustment in dealing with elected CCI officials is important. Europeans think CCI plenaries should nominate a short list of candidates (at least two) to the Admin. Council which would select Director from the list. Chairman of the Council would sign the letter of appointment so that authority flows from the Council rather than from the Plenary Chairman. Council's selection would encompass personality evaluation in process of Director selection to avoid creating situations of violent conflicts in the Geneva administrative family.

Marchand suggested requiring plenary to nominate at least three; give those names to the Sec. Gen. and have the Sec. Gen. recommend one; then have the Council make its selection. He noted Director qualifications should include professional and administrative capacities but also he must be able to get along with Sec. Gen.

Lovell did not like including Sec. Gen. in selection process. Europeans generally feel strongly there should not be centralization of executive power in one man and the Council should perform some executive selection functions.

CANADA

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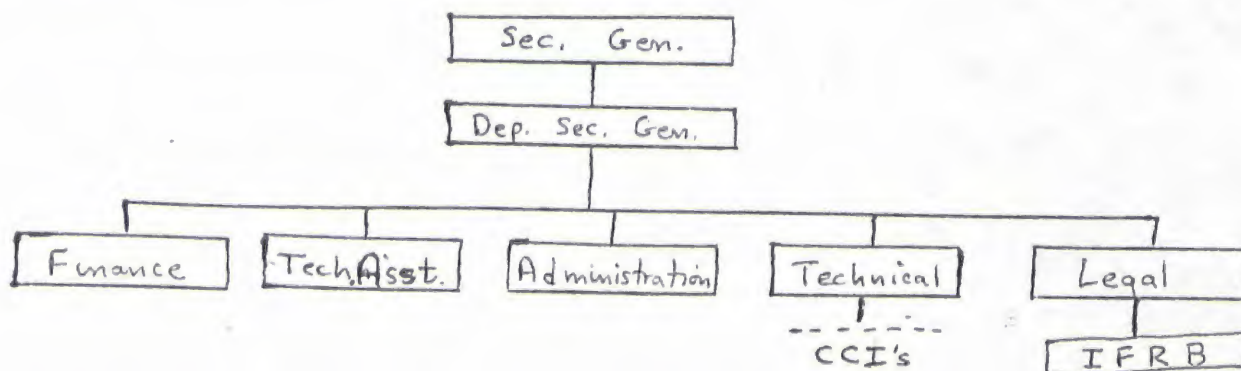
Nelson asked how this proposal might affect the qualifications of the Director and the geographical distribution question. He noted the proposal was interesting and the US would consider it, but he strongly opposed any role for the Sec. Gen. in selection.

Marchand noted the vote on such a selection in the Council must be by secret ballot.

Lovell noted the primary work of a CCI Director is under the Council as an administrator and is performed under Council control. Therefore, the Council should be in the selection process.

Perrin said it appeared that CCI autonomy is under attack here. Nixon said the Canadians see attractions in this proposal and would give it very serious consideration; but he had reservations about potential adverse impact on industry participants in ITU if politics resulted in selection of a political rather than a professional director.

At this point Marchand offered a proposed organizational structure as follows:



This proposal would result in combination of the CCIs under the technical group.

Similar proposals discussed in Europe and no one seems very enamoured of this proposal. Don't like the potential size of resultant joint meetings.

CANADA

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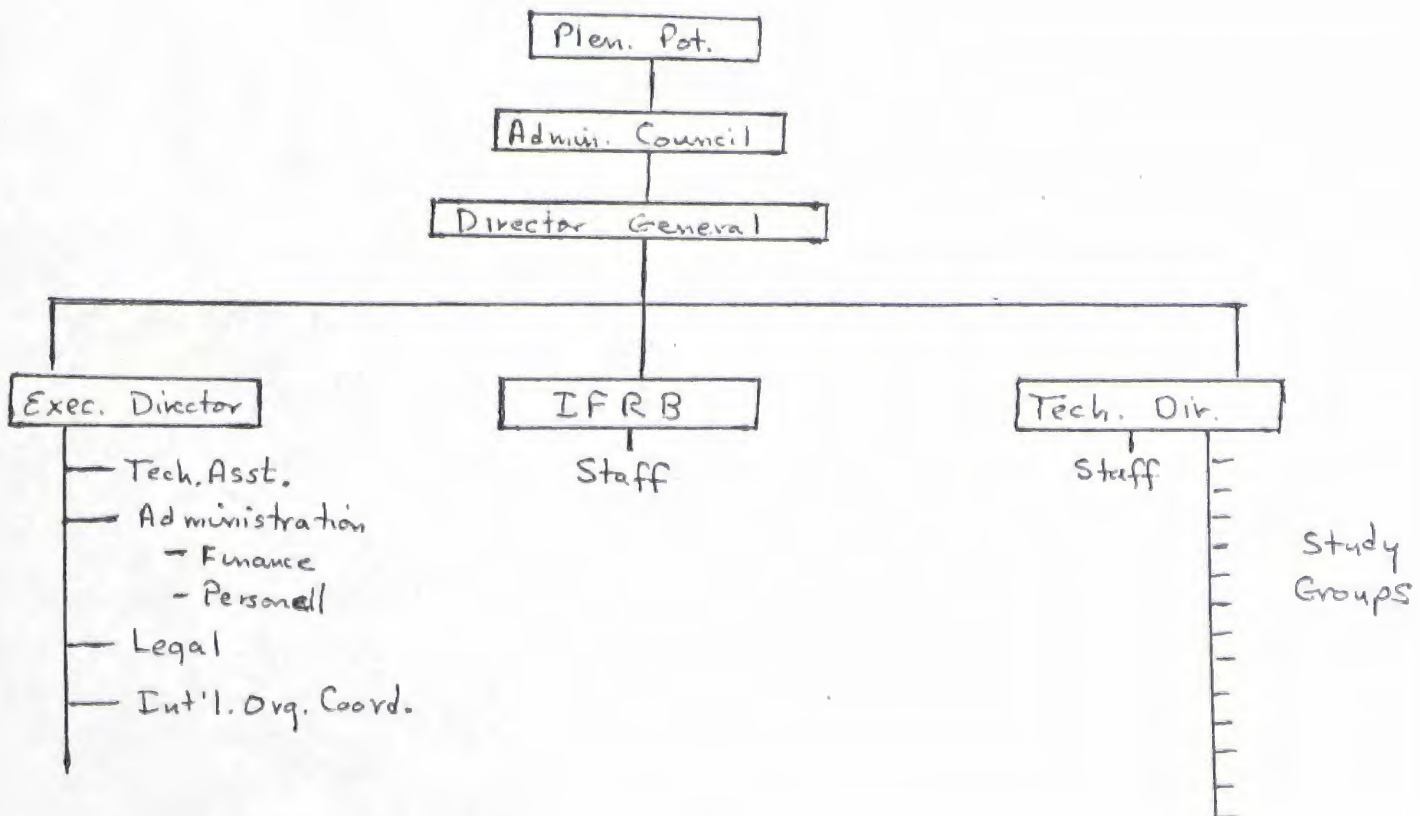
Nelson suspected the CCITT would oppose such reorganization and thought the CCIR still had a more open mind on the question. He suggested that it is a question of justification--why do it; present system works fairly well and efficiently. Must explain why any such major change should be undertaken.

Present separations of powers in ITU secretariat provide checks and balances function; CCI roles are really substantially identifiable and present separate staffs do provide useful technical assistance support.

There is alleged substantial overlap, but that may be debatable. Is there an overlap? Substantial duplication must be demonstrated. Will this plan for combining CCIs lead to more efficiency and economy?

Europeans are not very disposed to consider a major overhaul.

An alternative reorganization plan with minor adjustments could be considered as follows:



CANADA

U.K.

U.S.

Any plan for reorganization must not present too much; try to do only what is necessary to improve efficiency.

Nelson strongly opposed change for the sake of change and urged a need for facts in justification of any change. US will not take an open position on rebuilding the Union from the ground up.

Perrin suggested the CCIs be carefully studied to determine first that change is or is not possible--what change is needed, and then let's try to convince one another.

Tritt noted that if charter concept is adopted plenaries would get out of the time consuming and laborious convention review function. Then, he said, CCI plenaries could be abolished and CCI work programs and conferences scheduled could be reviewed and approved by quadrennial plenipots.

Interesting!

Such changes would require considerably more effort in planning than time has permitted so far.

Nelson noted a consensus that a major overhaul of the Union would not appear viable at this time but some substantial attention to the CCIs does appear necessary in the face of mounting criticism.

Perrin suggested consideration be given for more CCI work to be done by correspondence, by telephone, or even possibly by satellite conference means.

[There followed at this point extensive discussion of problems in personnel at Geneva and in the difficulties of the Admin. Council in dealing with CCI directorates which do not consider themselves answerable to the Council.]

In connection with the World Plan Committee--should it be made an autonomous body of the ITU reporting directly to a plenipot?

Nelson said the World Plan function is valuable and useful and should continue essentially as now configured.

Europe essentially agreed that a continuation of the status quo for the Plan Committee was desirable.

Should some enhanced planning function be given to the Plan Committee?

No.

CANADA U.K. U.S.

Could it be an appropriate place to establish a world symposium on communication trends, developments, and the future.

Maybe.

Perrin asked has Paragraph 199 been realized, particularly in exploring the long range implications of all CCI work. He stated perhaps a rewording of 199 would be useful.

This would seem a reasonable compromise.

(g) Secretariats

Take a close look at Paragraph 129. That paragraph has to be reworded to strengthen Sec. Gen. authority. Need to enhance flexibility in the use of existing authority.

Best tack is to strengthen Sec. Gen. "supervision" and get Sec. Gen. to be more effective in secretariat management.

Not much overlap between CCIR and CCITT but there is overlap between Sec. Gen. and CCIs and IFRB. Query, is a consolidated secretariat possible?

[This discussion concluded without a consensus.]

(h) Coordination Committee

Do you want to give the Coordinating Committee any more authority or transfer any Admin. Council functions to it? The Coordinating Committee should continue because there has to be a joint forum for the elected officials to exchange views and for a say on Union administration.

We tightened up Union administration in 1965 but the Coordinating Committee just isn't used. Does it really need any further discussion here?

Nelson suggested don't tamper with it. It is part of the checks and balances which work pretty well at present.

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Morning Session, Friday, April 7

(1) Technical Cooperation

Technical assistance is going to be the subject of a major campaign and will be a tough issue. We will have a major LDC drive to get more active and extensive ITU involvement directly in technical assistance. UK and Germany not at all interested in seeing this happen. We don't believe it good or desirable and it could possibly be counterproductive to have ITU fractionalize developing country fund commitments to UNDP. UK proposes that through diplomatic channels all appropriate LDCs should be told in advance of plenipot that the developed countries are unanimous in objecting to any substantial involvement of ITU directly in technical assistance in derogation of UNDP role.

Marchand "don't believe the LDCs will buy this argument."

"We will just have to educate them."

We agree with the European view.

Noble suggested it would be a good idea for the Geneva Group (of seven?) to call in Mili before the Group and give him some "facts of life."

We must get together and agree on a uniform approach to this major problem.

[There was unanimous agreement reinforced several times that ITU regional offices would be wasteful, inappropriate, undesirable, and expensive. UNDP national reps can discharge this function to the full extent necessary for any LDC.]

Item 3. Settlement of Disputes

There is a view that IFRB dispute settlement functions should be strengthened with board findings made binding with power of enforcement.

Dalfen would favor giving the IFRB a more active and responsive role in seeking settlements, but probably not willing to make all findings binding. Perrin noted that bringing the board actively into disputes will inevitably bring in problems of interpreting the radio regulations. Dalfen suggested making Article 28 procedures compulsory.

UK would oppose giving the board any enhanced dispute settlement role.

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We don't want the IFRB "policing" with enforcement.

Item 4. Penalties

Nelson suggested consideration by UK and Canada of the imposition by charter of progressive sanctions for accrual or arrears and noted that the US does not like waivers of past debts of any kind although we might consider the special case of El Salvador for a waiver. The proposal was essentially to delete voting power for members two years in arrears and possibly delete participation rights but retain membership after three years of arrears. Doyle noted application of sanctions would be prospective from date of adoption and not retrospective in any regard.

Will the US take the initiative to submit this kind of proposal?

We are actively considering doing it.

We agree in the proposal and will work up some specific proposal-- Europe supports this idea almost unanimously.

Nelson suggested the US, Canada, and UK exchange draft views in Geneva at the Council meeting (this was agreed).

Should there be penalties established for infractions other than financial arrears--e.g., interference problems?

No

No

Item 5. ITU's Basic Instrument and Regulations

[There was consensus in favor of considering the charter (subject to future detailed study with regard to the separations issue) and it was generally agreed that a substantial majority for charter amendment would be desirable. Status of the administrative regulations and level of legal obligation in the new framework was agreed to be studied further by all participants along with the problem of appropriate methods of notifying approval of minor and major amendments. (No discussion of differentiating "minor" versus "major.") It was agreed that substantial work was still required on rearranging and clarifying administrative regulations. US noted that a number of administrations had submitted specific proposals to the charter group concerning substantive changes in the convention.

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All participants agreed to review these files in further study. US offered to fill in any necessary items in Canada's files on charter study group proposals.]

Item 6. Relationship between ITU and Other International Organizations

[After brief discussion it was agreed that advisory functions and representation at other IO meetings were entirely acceptable within reason but no extension of this practice as performed at present should be contemplated.]

Item 7. Budgetary Matters

- Whether the ITU practice of establishing budgetary limits is effective

[There was general consensus by all participants in favor of continuing the practice of a Plenipot established budgetary ceiling for annual budgets. No one favored introduction of the biennial budget concept for the ITU. Biennial budgets were recognized as appropriate for some larger and more complex organs requiring a longer budget cycle but these justifications did not apply in the ITU case.]

Marchand noted plenipots frequently prescribe budget limits in "blind faith" in the proposed conference programs.

If there are more frequent plenipot sessions which will not have a convention review requirement more detailed analysis will be possible on conference programs.

[It was generally agreed that the Plenipot and the Admin. Council should have more and better information in arriving at both current and projected budgetary planning decisions.]

- Effects of computer on savings; ICC question

Perrin asked if it were clear to anyone that an ITU computer was financially beneficial to the Union.

Lovell noted that various groups in his government have reservations about computer facilities being provided outside the Union because of questions of control, possible tampering, and privacy.

Nelson noted that it was not clear what the long range financial implications of a Union computer versus an ICC computer would be. He suggested, and all agreed, that after a few years hard dollar figures would make an

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assessment much more realistic than any of the budget bases for decision making that have been available to date.

- Production and distribution costs associated with ITU documentation

It was suggested and may be worth considering that the Union establish a limit upon the number of documents to be provided to any member, for example, one or two copies of each document to each country. Reproduction costs would then be borne by those requiring large numbers.

Lovell did not like this idea and felt that numbers of copies should reflect the relative budgetary contributions of the different members.

Nelson noted this is really a CCI problem because the great bulk of documentation is in the CCI work. He did not like the copy limit proposal and agreed with Lovell.

- Rising costs of meetings

Perrin suggested again that the use of correspondence could reduce meeting requirements and ways of better using telephone and satellite communication capabilities should be explored.

[Nelson raised the question of the appropriateness of Mili's retaining authority for staff increases of 2.5% annually and asked others to think about it.]

Item 8. Exchange of Views on Candidates for Elected Posts

[There was a general survey of possible or likely candidates but it was agreed that little definite information is available concerning candidates other than Mili and Butler. It was agreed inquiries would be made during the Admin. Council session to "smoke out" likely candidates for various elected positions. There was unanimous support for encouraging election of the five IFRB members during the Plenipot rather than postponing it until a general radio conference. The US and Canada informed Lovell that they could support a UK candidate for the Board position now occupied by the French.]

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Item 9. Exchange of Views Relating to the Election of Members
to the Administrative Council

The US feels strongly that in any revision of composition of the Council the US must retain a seat. We do not want the Council enlarged and would be pleased to see it reduced to 25 members.

Present Council distribution by regions is 3-6-6-7-7, for a total of 29. If the two seven man regions were reduced to six it would be 3-6-6-6-6, for a total of 27. Canada thinks that figure is logical, defensible, and may be attainable.

Lovell does not believe any reduction is attainable but we should all try to bring about reduction to counter pressures from LDCs to increase size--net effect being to keep Council at its present 29 member size.

[It was agreed that all concerned would consider proposals appropriate to suggest reduction, but best we can hope for is to keep size at present level and don't allow increase.]

Item 10. Chinese Representation in the ITU

Noble said Canada will have a low profile on this topic and is not in a crusade. The Admin. Council could deal with and handle this matter with a mail vote under paragraph 116 of the Convention.

UK believes it should be settled at the Council but would not object to a mail vote.

US does not consider this an appropriate Council question and will urge it be decided at the Plenipot. If Council takes up the question US will demand a mail vote.

Canada thought Japanese and Australian views would be useful in predicting likely council view on the issue.

Item 11. Implications for the ITU of the Policies of South Africa,
Protugal and Rhodesia

[Not discussed]

Item 12. Relations with Non-contracting States

[Not discussed]

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

May 9, 1972

To: RECORD

From: W. Dean, Jr.

Subject: OTP Participation in Preparation for 1973 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference

*Int. Conf.
Dean
Just for
the record.
Dean concurs
Will.*

Discussion has taken place over the last week to ten days between Bromley Smith and the undersigned on subject matter. I have consistently taken the position that preparation for and participation in the Plenipotentiary Conference is not and should not be primarily a frequency management function. We are interested in the matter, however, in view of the impact upon ITU activities and, particularly, spectrum considerations. Additionally, in the absence of other capabilities in OTP coming forward, we (Bob Raish) have participated in order to keep the OTP ear to the ground.

The situation has come to a head by State Department action of May 4, wherein three working groups were set up (Working Group A to review the present convention and charter, recommend changes, etc.; Working Group B to study the CCI's and make recommendations, etc.; and Working Group C to deal with financial, personnel, technical assistance, and political issues). State has asked that Working Group A be chaired by OTP, Working Group B by the FCC, and Working Group C by State. This action forced the need for a decision as to who should be responsible for the preparatory work so far as OTP is concerned.

This matter was referred to the Director on May 8, 1972, with the following results: a) OTP should continue to participate, the matter being basically legal, not frequency management; and b) Steve Doyle would be the most suitable candidate to assume this responsibility.

The undersigned concurred in the proposed action since frequency management personnel are already taxed to capacity to keep up with responsibilities which are primarily spectrum oriented. Bob Raish, among other things being the prime mover in preparing for the U.S. participation in the 1974 WARC Maritime Conference, has more than enough to keep him occupied. The only position that I took in discussing the matter with Bromley Smith was that the separation should be "clean", i.e., Doyle should assume the complete responsibility for representing OTP in the Plenipot work, and that, while frequency management personnel would be more than willing to provide advice and an overview as desired of proposed actions, we would not be in the position of preparing documentation or participating actively in the aforementioned working group structure.

*c.c. C.T. Whitehead
B. Smith*

W. Dean, Jr.

5-54
Int. conf.
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

May 3, 1972

Log In No. _____

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

To: Tom Whitehead

From: Will Dean

Brief Summary of the Material: The attached summarizes the results of the recent meetings of the 6 Study Groups of CCIR, held in Geneva, April 4th to 21st. 300 delegates, representing 28 Administrations, were in attendance and over 600 documents were processed. The meetings were useful in so far as US interests were concerned in that our objectives were accomplished and certain proposals of other countries which might have been detrimental were rejected.

Why it is worthwhile to read:

Not necessary if the above summary suffices.

Will

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

May 3, 1972

To: Tom Whitehead

From: Will Dean

Subject: Summary of Results of Recent Meeting of CCIR Study Groups (April 5th to 21st 1972, Geneva)

Six Study Groups of the ITU's International Radio Consultative Committee recently completed 2 1/2 weeks of deliberations, revising old and preparing new reports, study programs, questions and recommendations. Donald M. Jansky was OTP's representative.

These meetings were attended by 300 delegates, representing 28 Administrations. The majority of the representatives were from North America and Europe; two or three from South America; none from African countries; and only India and Japan representatives from other parts of the world.

During the course of the meeting, the study groups processed over 600 documents. In general, the U. S. delegation was successful in achieving its objectives. The nature of the work and accomplishments of the indicated study groups were as follows:

1. Study Group I - Spectrum Utilization and Monitoring:

As the result of actions taken at the last Plenary of CCIR, this working group had entirely new terms of reference dealing specifically with effective utilization of the spectrum. This study group processed over 100 documents, including the adoption of several U. S. study questions on the following areas: a) definition of efficiency and utility of spectrum use; b) basic limitations to system performance; c) technical criteria for frequency sharing; d) appropriate system models for the evaluation of compatibility in spectrum use; and e) system design for maximizing efficiency to utilization of the spectrum.

2. Study Group 3 - Fixed Service at Frequencies Below 30 MHz:

This study group considered approximately 40 documents, primarily concerned with the latest developments in HF systems. There were no significant contributions or issues.

3. Study Group 5 - Propagation:

Where previously the work of this study group had been quite theoretical, the over 160 documents that it treated included adoption of a number of new study questions directed toward obtaining propagation

data that would be of specific use to the radio services. It adopted a new report for a simplified propagation model for the determination of coordination distance in a frequency range 1 to 40 GHz; a new report on radio propagation on the moon; and a report on the influence of scattering from precipitation on the siting of earth and terrestrial stations.

4. Study Group 6 - Ionospheric Propagation:

This study group processed over 160 documents and is totally dominated by the US, having both the International Chairman and the Chairmen of most of the sub-groups in which the actual work of the conference was performed. This group was primarily concerned with the updating and providing new data and information on the ionosphere and the fluctuation of its components, including its various layers. This information is of considerable use to undeveloped countries.

5. Study Group 8 - Mobile:

The work of this study group was divided in three parts, namely a) land mobile; b) aeronautical and maritime terrestrial mobile; and c) space. These groups processed over 160 documents. Of particular concern were the documents dealing with maritime matters, as they would serve as the technical basis for the World Administrative Radio Conference on Maritime to be held in 1974. There were no serious problems encountered in the work of this group and the US was able to achieve its objectives satisfactorily. This included a draft report on the reduction of frequency separation between adjacent channels in the VHF maritime mobile band, report on the use of radio beacons, a report on factors effecting planning and design of maritime mobile systems, and a report on systems for radiotelephone networks for land mobile service --cellular systems.

6. Interim Study Group on Vocabulary:

This group adopted a report on the type of symbols to be used with various communication system design principles.

In summary, these meetings were quite easy in comparison to previous ones, the US being able to effectively accomplish its objectives and block the proposals of other countries which might have been detrimental to US interests.

Will

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

1-54

W.D.
Beryl

May 3, 1972

Log In No. _____

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

To: Tom Whitehead

From: Will Dean

Brief Summary of the Material:

The enclosure reports on the results of two all-day sessions with the UK representatives in preparation for the 1974 ITU Maritime WARC. An unexpected amount of unanimity evolved as a result of the discussions and paved the way for "firming up" U.S. positions in several areas.

Why it is worthwhile to read:

To obtain a better appreciation of the foregoing deliberations.

Will

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

May 3, 1972

To: Tom Whitehead

From: Will Dean

Subject: Summary of Results US/UK Bi-Lateral Meeting on Preparation for 1974
ITU Maritime WARC

The subject meeting was conducted in two all-day sessions on 27-28 April 1972 in the Department of State. The list of attendees and agenda are attached. Mr. Gordon Huffcutt opened the meeting on behalf of the Department of State and then turned it over to Bob Raish who served as Chairman throughout.

The UK Representatives came to the meeting prepared to reflect on an informal basis the preliminary views of western European countries that had evolved from an earlier conference of those countries held in Portugal. Although the 27-28 April exchange of views was informal, a summary record of the meeting was kept and will be published shortly.

Accord was reached on the two most substantive items expected to come up at the 1974 Maritime WARC, i.e., a) confining spectrum actions of the Conference to those bands already available for Maritime telecommunications (and therefore not opening up the entire Allocation Table for review) and b) revision of the HF Coastal Radiotelephone Allotment Plan. Maritime satellite planning was discussed extensively, with mutual agreement that matters of institutional arrangements and funding should be separated from technical characteristics, operational procedures, and operational requirements, i.e., the work of drafting appropriate international Radio Regulations could go on without concern as to how maritime satellite service would be provided. Neither UK nor the U.S. has done much substantive work on proposed radio regulations needed for the maritime satellite service as yet. Note was taken of the forthcoming IMCO Panel of Experts meeting, in July 1972 and that both the U.S. and UK would be active participants.

Problems were encountered in some of the technical areas, the most significant being a divergence of views on maritime "selective calling" systems. It was agreed that all such technical areas required more study by both sides, with the appraisal being that most of these can be resolved before the 1974 WARC.

As the meeting concluded, both the U.S. and UK delegations confirmed that the free exchange of views will be of considerable benefit in completing respective national preparation for the 1974 WARC. A follow-on meeting is planned in the January-February 1973 timeframe.

In conclusion, as far as I can see, the preparatory work for the 1974 WARC is well on course.

Attachment

C.C. Brom Smith

Will

LIST OF ATTENDEES

U.S. DELEGATION

Mr. L. R. Raish (OTP) - Chairman
Mr. Ray Simonds (RCA)
Mr. Merle Glunt (FCC)
Mr. Gordon Hempton (FCC)
Mr. Charles Dorian (COMSAT)
LCDR. Richard Shrum (DOT/USCG)
Mr. William Jahn (Commerce-OT) Secretary

U.K. DELEGATION

Mr. Don Baptiste
Mr. R. M. Billington

Part-time attendees

Mr. W. Dean - OTP
Mr. Gordon Huffcutt - State
Major Gerald Allsman - State
Mr. T. E. Nelson - State (Maritime Satellite items only)

Draft Agenda for use in upcoming US-UK Meeting on Maritime Matters

AGENDA FOR US-UK MEETING ON 1974 ITU WARC-MM
April 27-28, 1972

Agenda Item

1. Opening Remarks and Administrative Arrangements
2. Exchange of Views in Regard to the Proposals for the 1974 WARC-MM Submitted by other Members of the ITU
3. Discussion of Concepts that the 1974 WARC-MM should confine its Radio Frequency Actions, in general, to that spectrum already available for Maritime Telecommunications
4. Appendix 25
5. Ocean data transmission Systems including a Review of the IOC/WMO Proposals for Oceanography
6. General Review of VHF communications (including channel spacing)
7. Selective calling
8. "On-Board" communications
9. General discussion of Distress and Safety Services (including alternatives 2182 kHz as a radio telephone distress frequency)
10. Maritime Satellite Planning
11. General Review of Working on the HF Telegraphy Bands with a special reference to the Retention Harmonic Relationship
12. Allocation in the MF Bands
13. Direct Printing Telegraphy
14. Revision of Operator Certificate Requirements
15. Other Business

3-3
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

March 6, 1972

Log In No. _____

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

To: Tom Whitehead

From: Will Dean

Brief Summary of the Material: In response to your recent comment for information/coordination on our international programs, the attached sets forth activities in the spectrum management area in this regard-- 1974 ITU Maritime WARC, 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, 1972 ITU Administrative Council Meeting, IMCO, CCIR, ARFA, and American Society of International Law.

Why it is worthwhile to read: In order to be apprised of status of above items.

Will

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

March 8, 1972

To: Tom Whitehead
From: Will Dean
Subject: International Programs

This memorandum follows up your comment of a few days ago concerning the need for information/coordination on our international programs. The following summarizes such activities in my area:

1. 1974 ITU Maritime WARC

At the request of the Department of State, this Office undertook the direction of the U.S. Preparatory work for the 1974 ITU Maritime WARC. The work is being accomplished by a special Government/Industry group working under the IRAC. A proposed agenda for the WARC was drafted by this group and forwarded to the ITU Secretary General by the Department of State in December 1971. The ITU Administrative Council is expected to firm up an agenda for the WARC at its May 1972 meeting, on the basis of the U.S. proposal plus those received from about 18 other countries.

The Government/Industry group has been meeting regularly since early last Fall with the object of publishing U.S. Preliminary Views for the 1974 Maritime WARC in October 1972.

Advance coordination with other countries has begun and the first formal meeting will be a U.S.-U.K. bilateral discussion in Washington on April 27 and 28, 1972, to be followed by a U.S.-Canada bilateral discussion to be held in Ottawa on 9-10 May. The Allied Radio Frequency Agency (ARFA) of NATO is expected to convene a "Civil/Military" meeting on the matter during the early Fall of 1972. An additional ARFA Civil/Military meeting may be necessary prior to the actual ITU conference.

2. 1973 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference

The U.S. preparatory work for this conference started in the Fall of 1971, the first task being to provide comments to the ITU Secretary General on an Australian paper on the future of the Union. U.S. views were forwarded to the Secretary General in December 1971.

With the assistance of the members of the Frequency Management Advisory Council, a paper was prepared on the scope of problems before the 1973 Plenipot Conference. This paper was then used to prepare a proposed OTP policy guidance paper. It is expected that the Plenipotentiary

Conference preparatory effort will get down to serious work sometime during March 1972. A Canada-UK-US Meeting is being convened in Ottawa on April 5-6-7, 1972 to pull together the preliminary thinking of the three Administrations on Plenipotentiary Conference preparatory work. We plan to continue to assist in preparing OTP inputs, as desired.

3. 1972 ITU Administrative Council Meeting (May 29)

As is customary, the Department of State is the prime mover in U.S. preparation for this Council meeting and will provide the U.S. representation. These meetings usually last about three weeks. While the Administrative Council will be dealing with a wide range of agenda items, OTP will provide guidance on at least two, i.e., the Maritime WARC and, presumably, the Plenipotentiary Conference agendas. The IRAC Ad Hoc group is already engaged in preparing a paper on maritime matters for the U.S. representative to use.

4. IMCO

This organization deals with many subjects of interest to the Maritime community, one being telecommunications. We have been monitoring IMCO telecommunication activities on behalf of OTP.

In March, an IMCO Maritime Safety Committee meeting in London will be reviewing a number of items, including the output of the January meeting of its Radio Communications Subcommittee. While several communication items will be dealt with, the most contentious is that concerning Maritime Satellites. In the future the Radio Communications Subcommittee will be meeting in July 1972 and the Maritime Safety Committee again about October 1972. We are following the activities of both from a communication standpoint and assisting in developing OTP inputs.

5. CCIR

Because of the large number (12) of Working Groups, the CCIR is a very active organization. International working parties get together on an "as required" basis to deal with problems and formal meetings have been scheduled for April 5 through 21, 1972 and July 5 through 21, 1972. These two sessions are interim meetings to revise and update the 1970 New Delhi "Green Books"--Results of the 12th CCIR Plenary Assembly. These interim meetings will also engage in the Preparatory Work for the 13th CCIR Plenary Assembly, scheduled to be held in Geneva sometime during 1973. We monitor all CCIR activities and effect intragovernmental coordination through IRAC, as necessary.

6. ARFA Civil/Military Meeting

This is a NATO organization that deals mainly with military problems. Because of the close interrelationship with civil spectrum interests,

particularly in the European countries, ARFA becomes involved with both military and civil matters. We monitor closely the activities of ARFA to assure that overall U.S. spectrum management policies are being taken into account.

The next meeting of ARFA is scheduled for April 18, 19, and 20, 1972 in Brussels, Belgium, the principal item of concern to OTP being decisions pertinent to the implementation of the 1972 Space WARC. The interest of OTP in these deliberations is extensive and Leo Buss will be attending the April meeting.

7. The American Society of International Law

The Society has established a panel to study and prepare a report on international telecommunication policy for the purpose of having an input to the U.S. preparation for the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference. This panel has done extensive work and we have maintained continuing liaison to assist in the development of a product by the Society that would be of genuine use in preparing for the 1973 Plenipot. It is expected that the bulk of the work on the ITU subject will be completed by the first of April this year since the Society is anxious to publish its views in time to have a bearing on U.S. preparatory efforts.

Will

cc: George Mansur
Bromley Smith
Nino Scalia
Walt Hinchman

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

ROUTE SLIP

TO Tom Whitehead

ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concurrence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Signature	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments	<input type="checkbox"/>
For reply	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
Per conversation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss with me	<input type="checkbox"/>

FROM Will Dean

DATE March 7, 1972

REMARKS

In response to your query "Is this broad enough to achieve our purposes re: CCIR & WARC preparations as we discussed?", I consider the enclosure to be a first step toward meeting our objectives in this regard. As we discussed earlier, upon implementation of the enclosed concept and its "working satisfactorily, consideration would be ~~then~~ given to separating it from the IRAC mechanism and making it a new advisory body to the office. This latter step would meet our needs, in toto, as I understand them.

Will

Log In No. _____

March 1, 1972

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

To: ~~Tom Whithead~~

From: Will Dean

Brief Summary of the Material: There is a critical need for improved engineering support in the spectrum management area. The enclosed proposed reconstitution of the IRAC Technical Subcommittee is a major step in this direction. The current subcommittee deals with matters pertaining to technical measures to minimize the impact on the spectrum--frequency tolerances, bandwidths of emission, design criteria for radars and SSB transmitters and receivers, etc. Under the proposed reconstitution, the current Technical Subcommittee would be replaced by an overall body having working groups functioning in particular technical areas--spectrum related standards, radio wave propagation, communication techniques, noise, side effects, and electromagnetic compatibility. The Chairman and members of these working groups would be specialists from the Government agencies, particularly laboratories, in the respective technical areas involved.

Why I think you should read it: Recommend that you read the attachment to the enclosure, which would become a part of the IRAC Bylaws, since it sets forth in summary form the basic objectives of the foregoing reconstitution--a major step toward improving the current situation and the means whereby OTP can broaden its base and get a more firm grip on CCIR and related matters.

Will
→ Will - Is this broad enough
to achieve our purposes
re: CCIR & WARC preparations
as we discussed?
T

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

February 23, 1972

To: Tom Whitehead
Via: ~~George Mansur~~
From: Will Dean

*Tom - we discussed this briefly with Will
last week. Principal activity in the
beginning will be to closely coordinate
CCIR activities. GM.*

Subject: Reconstitution of the IRAC Technical Subcommittee

For some time I have been concerned at the inadequacy of the depth of engineering support in the spectrum management area. The advent of space technology--necessitating extensive sharing between space and terrestrial systems, actions underway with respect to electromagnetic compatibility and its analysis, and the increasing role of the CCIR in providing a technical base for ITU activities, lend emphasis to this need.

A major step toward improving our technical competence is the proposed Reconstitution of the IRAC Technical Subcommittee set forth in the attachment, which was submitted to IRAC on Feb. 22. Under this concept the current Technical Subcommittee would be replaced by an overall body with working groups functioning in particular technical areas--spectrum related standards, radio wave propagation, communications techniques, noise, side effects, and electromagnetic compatibility. The chairmen and members of these working groups would be "specialists" from the Government agencies, particularly laboratories, in the respective technical areas involved. Reports of the Working Groups would be funneled through the Technical Subcommittee of the IRAC and onward to OTP, as appropriate.

Present austerity within the Government departments will probably cause some resistance to the additional workload envisaged by the enclosure. Action as proposed is considered necessary, however, and, by properly spreading the work among experts throughout the Government establishments, the increase in activity should not pose too much additional work. Results should more than commensurate for the effort required.

Will keep you posted on progress.

Attachment

Will

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

FEB 22 1972

To: Executive Secretary, IRAC

From: W. Dean, Jr.

Subject: Reconstitution of the IRAC Technical Subcommittee

Increased awareness of the importance of communication-electronic systems to the nation and the accompanying dependence of such systems on the radio spectrum, has given rise to the creation of the Office of Telecommunications Policy, the initiation of a program to establish an electromagnetic compatibility analysis capability for the benefit of Government agencies, the development of an ADP system for application processing and record keeping, and the establishment of various measures to enhance the accuracy and quality of the assignment data base. These initiatives and the experience gained in preparing for the 1971 ITU-WARC-ST have made evident the need for developing a strong technological base for management of the radio spectrum resource. The WARC-ST experience showed clearly that the increasing demand for spectrum to satisfy new telecommunication system requirements necessitates more effective technological/engineering inputs with regard to radio spectrum management. Since such demands are continuing to increase, it is considered essential that the IRAC Technical Subcommittee be reconstituted to be more responsive to the foregoing need.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Revised terms of reference for a new Technical Subcommittee structure are attached in a format suitable for inclusion in the IRAC By-Laws. The revised structure would initiate most of its work in permanent working groups, established to deal with several technical areas affecting utilization of the spectrum. The Subcommittee would meet periodically at the call of its Chairman to undertake substantive work and consider the outputs of its working groups. The nature and purpose of these working groups are described below. Representation in these working groups need not be limited to IRAC members, skill and expertise in the areas of concern being the determinant for membership.

WORKING GROUPS

Recognizing that varying problems will require unique and different talents, a major portion of the work of the Subcommittee would be divided so as to be performed by specialized permanent working groups. Upon approval the main Committee, recommendations of these working groups would, where appropriate, be incorporated into the OTP Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Radio Frequency Management. The initial working groups and their follow:

A. Standards

This working group would be responsible for the development of recommended new standards and for the improvement of existing standards pertaining to the use of the radio spectrum including a continuing review of existing standards/criteria for deficiencies and currency. In developing standards, the working group would maintain an awareness of the various standards activities within the Federal Government.

B. Radio Wave Propagation

As an integral part of the spectrum management function, this working group would maintain an awareness of the programs and needs of the Federal Government in the areas of radio wave propagation. Specifically, the working group would evaluate and make recommendations on:

- 1) deficiencies in knowledge on radio wave propagation research;
- 2) the existence of unnecessary duplication among various programs;
- 3) the application of specific types of propagation research to spectrum usage efficiency;
- 4) effective correlation of propagation research programs within the Federal Government.

C. Techniques

This working group would evaluate and make recommendations on various new radio communication techniques bearing on use of the spectrum. These techniques may include types of modulation, particular kinds of transmission or reception capabilities, types of antennas, and/or combinations thereof, and would be evaluated with respect to their effectiveness for optimizing use of available spectrum. Existing techniques would be evaluated in light of possible alternatives capable of performing equivalent information transfer functions with less spectrum and/or accommodating increased users at the same, or less, cost.

This working group would make recommendations with respect to how such improved techniques could be applied to either existing or proposed communication-electronic systems in a non-disruptive fashion.

D. Radio Noise

This working group would maintain awareness of the activities in the gathering, control and dissemination of information on radio noise. It would evaluate both qualitatively and quantitatively how noise inhibits the availability of radio spectrum for Government communication-electronic systems, and conversely, how systems contribute to the noise environment. It would develop and recommend regulations for the control of radio noise. The working

group would treat combinations of the following radio noise types:

- 1) system internal noise;
- 2) galactic noise;
- 3) atmospheric noise;
- 4) man-made "non-signal" noise;
- 5) man-made signal noise;
- 6) the desired signal(s);
- 7) desired signal(s) distortion (multiplicative noise)

E. Side Effects

This working group would provide a coordination and evaluation mechanism within the Federal Government for programs dealing with both the biological and the non-biological effects of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation, an example of which is the recently recommended "Program for Control of Electromagnetic Pollution of the Environment: The Assessment of Biological Hazards of Nonionizing Electromagnetic Radiation." This group would develop recommended regulations on such side effects with a view to better use of the radio spectrum.

F. Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

This working group would maintain awareness of EMC activities within the Federal Government and their contribution toward improving use of the spectrum. It would document EMC methodologies and capabilities and serve as a forum to discuss how existing capabilities might be better utilized in meeting stated needs. Predicated on an understanding of the compatibility problems being experienced by Federal Government communication-electronic systems, deficiencies would be identified and appropriate recommendations developed in the form of technical reports. Its work would be coordinated with that of the SPS to ensure the adequacy of EMC techniques in the pre-assignment determination of environmental impact of proposed and existing users of the radio spectrum. In this connection, the working group would recommend techniques for greater inter and intra radio service spectrum sharing and would review existing sharing criteria with a view to improvement. Emphasis would be placed on techniques which would enable new systems to have access to the spectrum on a shared basis with systems already in being as the result of earlier assignment actions.

IMPLEMENTATION

This structure for a reconstituted Technical Subcommittee will be implemented immediately upon approval of the IRAC.

ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED NEW SECTION 4.0 OF ARTICLE V OF THE IRAC BY-LAWS
(TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE TECHNICAL SUBCOMMITTEE)

a. The Technical Subcommittee (TSC) shall carry out those functions as given in Article II relating to the technical aspects of the development and management of the radio spectrum and shall perform its work through several permanent working groups concerned with technical factors affecting use of the radio spectrum.

b. The permanent working groups of the TSC are and shall have the following responsibilities:

- 1) STANDARDS develop recommended new standards and improvement of existing standards pertaining to use of the radio spectrum
- 2) PROPAGATION maintain awareness of the radio propagation programs and needs of the Federal Government for purposes of evaluating and making recommendations leading to a better utilization of the radio spectrum.
- 3) TECHNIQUES evaluate and make recommendations in the form of technical reports, on new and existing techniques from the standpoint of their ability to optimize use of the spectrum (recommendations to include implementation steps).
- 4) NOISE maintain awareness of on-going activities and make recommendations on the control of radio noise.
- 5) SIDE EFFECTS provide a coordinating and evaluating mechanism for activities within the Federal Government dealing with the biological and non-biological effects of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation.
- 6) EMC evaluate and make recommendations in the form of technical reports regarding the EMC capabilities and needs of the Federal Government in support of spectrum management, including techniques and criteria leading to greater inter and intra radio service sharing of available spectrum.

c. The working groups of the TSC shall, within their respective areas of cognizance, evaluate current and proposed efforts regarding:

- 1) the adequacy of the technical bases for spectrum management;
- 2) the effectiveness of specific programs with regard to improved use of the spectrum;

3) the need for new criteria, procedures, and methodologies for use of the spectrum.

d. The TSC shall consist of the Chairman of its working groups and representatives appointed by each of the indicated departments and agencies of the IRAC.

e. Liaison between the TSC and the FCC is effected by representative(s) appointed by the Commission to serve in that capacity.

f. The members of the permanent working groups shall be qualified by experience and education in the fields of the particular working group.

g. The Chairman and secretary of each working group shall be appointed by the OTP, the Chairman being responsible for carrying out the activities of his group.

h. Application for membership in the TSC and its working groups shall be addressed to the Executive Secretary for appropriate action.

i. The permanent working groups may, after approval by the Main Committee, issue and promulgate reports and evaluations, as appropriate.

j. The Officers of the TSC shall consist of a Chairman and secretary appointed by the OTP.