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

DIRECTOR

January 13, 1971

To: Capt. Babcock
From: Eva

Steve asked that this paragraph be transmitted to Colorado Springs, Colorado, for Mr. Whitehead's attention -- by whatever means available.

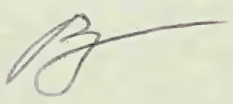
The President's Commission solicits your early reaction to the following proposed submission to the President's Commission on Consumer Interests for inclusion in the President's Annual Report on Consumer Affairs:

> The Office of Telecommunications Policy is actively studying the problem of cable television and the future of the "wired city." Among the studies which have been undertaken are those which are designed to reveal the most appropriate regulatory environment for this new communications medium, and to determine that set of policies which will lead to the most creative utilization of the new technology at low cost to the consumer. In this delicate area, it is important to balance the goals of economic and technical efficiency against the freedoms put forth in the First Amendment to the Constitution when weighing alternative regulatory policies.

January 13

Eva -

The above was dictated to General James' secretary at 11:45 a.m. this date. General James assured me it would be delivered to Mr. Whitehead this evening.



Mr. Jack Pearce
Room 6026, FOB 7
Ext. 3305
Pres. Comm. on Consumer ...

The Office of Telecommunications Policy is actively studying the problem of cable television and the future of the "wired city." Among the studies which have been undertaken are those which are designed to reveal the most appropriate regulatory environment for this new communications medium, and to determine ~~xhxxxxxxx~~ that set of policies which will lead to the most creative utilization of the new technology at low cost to the consumer. In this ~~xxxx~~ delicate area it is ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ important to balance the goals of economic and technical efficiency against the freedoms put forth in the First Amendment to the Constitution when weighing alternative regulatory policies.

Capt Babcock

QUESTIONS

- Mr. Whitehead, in reference to your charges of "ideological plugola" and your refusal to give specific instances of such "plugola," is this what you mean by the so-called "regulation by policy" viz., proposing broad changes and deliberately refusing to be specific?

- What does the President think about this?

- Have you consulted with the President about this?

- You talk about partnership with the FCC, the Congress, and so on -- and that's what your Executive Order says you're supposed to do. Yet you consulted with no one in drawing up your license renewal bill, as is obvious from the FCC comments on it. Is that your conception of partnership?

- One person (Mr. Price (D-Illinois)) has pointed out that between 1934 and 1969 only 48 broadcast licensees were denied renewal. Now there are about 8,000 broadcast licensees and this nonrenewal rate seems very low. Do we really need legislation in this area as you propose?

- Your speech about plugola and elitist gossip didn't seem to get approval by other people in the White House, like Klein. Who speaks for the President, then, you or him?

- Did the President approve of your speech or are you out in front of him on that?

- We've heard about this shakeup after the election and a change in the White House and Executive Office staff. Presumably, you submitted your resignation. Was it acted on officially?

- In New York NATAS Press Conference, you said something to the effect that the White House would not hesitate to influence the FCC! Is that what you're doing now with this license renewal bill and rerun study?

- Under your bill, what claims or complaints can a community legitimately make that the FCC will consider at license renewal time?

- Isn't there an inconsistency between OTP bill and IRTS speech where Mr. Whitehead stated the availability of a petition for revocation?

- President stated in meeting with broadcasters he would do something with tax-exempt groups challenging licenses at renewal time. What action has been done?

- A year ago you said public television does not need to do news and public affairs because the commercial networks are doing it very well. Now you are saying that commercial network news programs are plagued by ideological plugola and elitist gossip.

A1

Questions

-- OTP mandate to criticize?

-- Participated in CPB member selection?

-- Meet with President?

-- Oppose HR13918 with so much money?

-- Role between commercial and public broadcasting?

-- Cancellation of public affairs show part of Administration plot?

-- Promised long-range financing plan?

-- FCC jurisdiction over balanced programming?

-- CPB solary limitation?

-- Non-support of HR 13918 which provided for increased facilities grants, a key ingredient for local initiative?

-- Proper for public broadcasting to advertise?

-- Recent CPB centralization contradicts CTW call for local responsibility?

-- Force Macy to resign?

-- Minorities in employment and programming?

-- Reduced rates for interconnection from DOMSATS?

-- Acquisition of overseas programming despite Hollywood unemployment?

-- More programs like "Sesame Street"?

-- Adequate funding for public radio?

-- Provide alternative to commercial programming without adequate funds?

-- Mentioning of industry program grants a form of commercial?

Computer

Computer

Value Added Networks

OTP Attitude:

A possible solution to overcome difficulties in the capabilities of the facilities available and the requirement of the data customer. (ICCC Speech 10/24/72)

Definition:

Value Added Networks (VAN) = Special data networks that use existing common-carrier networks for transmission while providing data service features (like switching, restoral, error control, and testing) by added equipment.

"value-added networks"

1972 FALL JOINT COMPUTER CONFERENCE, Anaheim, California, December 5-7, 1972

Abstract of Panel Member's Position

Panel: "SERVICE ASPECTS OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR REMOTE-COMPUTING"

DATA COMMUNICATIONS --- A FACILITY OR A SERVICE

by Philip H. Enslow Jr.
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army
Senior Staff Assistant
Office of Telecommunications Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20504

Anytime that the operators of teleprocessing systems gather, at one point or another, the conversation invariably turns to a discussion of the problems that each is having with his data communications. The general theme is that "We need data communications that are more reliable, have a lower error rate, are faster, more flexible, offer a wider choice of transmission rates, and most importantly, are cheaper!!!" These are certainly desirable goals and are usually reasonable. What the customer may not realize is that he is saying that he wants a true "data communications service." There are now two very specific questions: How should this service be provided and who should do it?

If a telephone instrument was merely connected to another instrument in another location over a dedicated line, all the user would have is a basic communications facility of limited usefulness. These instruments and lines connecting various locations have been converted into a voice communications service by the provision of switching, directory information service, testing, maintenance, automatic alternate routing and restoral, and assistance operators. However, when the data user appliques his modem onto this service, the nature of his usage, operations, and demands on the system greatly reduce the value added by the features listed above and he ends up with a very basic data communications facility.

One method that might be used to provide the data user the service he desires is the establishment of one or more totally separate special systems dedicated to data communications. Another approach possible is the establishment of special data networks that utilize the existing common-carrier networks for transmission while providing the data service features by added equipment. Such a network I refer to as a "VAN" (a Value Added Network). The future will undoubtedly see the requirement for numerous VAN's each providing different services specialized for a specific type or community of users. The basic concept of the VAN is deceptively simple, however, and provides little insight into the questions that must then be answered.

Should the primary approach to providing data communication services be separate systems or VAN's?

Should present common-carriers be required to establish VAN's or is the specialized nature of the VAN too much of a diffusion of the carrier's basic function?

Must the operator of a VAN be a regulated common-carrier?

If so, regulated on what basis?

What will be the interface or dividing line between the VAN and the general transmission system?

What will be the functions and responsibilities of the operators of each with respect to each other and to the user?

What about the additional capital required to construct the facilities being "resold" by the VAN if it is not operated by the common-carrier?

These are just a few of the questions that must be answered before VAN's can become a viable concept.

Wired City Concept

Trouble Spots

-- How are you providing for privacy with all these advances in technology?

Cable Demonstration

Trouble Spots

-- Cable penetration grows by 22% per year. At this rate, won't there already be substantial systems in place before anyone can derive any lessons from your demonstration?

-- When will you start? When operational? What will it cost?

-- Isn't this a case of the Federal Government getting in bed with big business, taking their risks for them? If it's so promising, why don't private entrepreneurs get moving on their own?

-- Since Administration is proposing a cancellation of the Hill-Burton and REA programs, impact aid, REAP, model cities, how do you account for ear-marking money for this effort?

-- How were the cities selected for the wired city demonstration project? Aren't cities already wired?

-- Since so much of HEW program is being phased out, why is this program being maintained?

-- Will this project risk "Big Brotherism" and a greater possibility of surveillance or intrusion?

Domestic Satellites

Trouble Spots

-- OTP/White House intrusion into FCC

-- Adverse impact on INTELSAT: won't DOMSATS affect U.S. role in INTELSAT, which Pastore considers our birthright

Land Mobile

Trouble Spots

-- In August 1970, you said you would devote considerable attention to one of your "most important problems," the scarcity of land mobile frequencies. In the ensuing 2-1/2 years, what have you done about this important problem?

-- Why is OTP making proposals after the Docket has closed?

-- Can the government give up any more spectrum? What are you doing to relieve spectrum congestion?

-- Is there really a problem of congestion?

-- When release study? Why?

-- What about Pilot programs?

-- Why is FCC holding up Docket? Are you going to tell them what to do?

Cable Structure

Trouble Spots

-- In Anaheim in November, you implied strongly that the third option would be one which separates the transmission function from the programming function. Is this the position of the Cabinet committee? Is it the Administration's position? Is it yours?

-- Rate regulation required?

-- Last November, and at other times, you stated that the public should beware about dedicated channels on cable TV. Why? What's wrong with making public or educational uses available to the public for free over cable, just as we have them now with over-the-air broadcasting?

-- You've come out against cable operators having programming too. Isn't this unviable, and doesn't it make for an insufficient capital base for cable growth?

-- Do you see any inconsistency between your position that government control is unnecessary and the fact that this Administration was the first to try to enjoin publication of the New York Times and other newspapers; placed one reporter under FBI surveillance; and threatened to revoke licenses of affiliates carrying network news? (NOTE: § 398 of CPB Act)

-- What is vertical integration? Where else in the media has it been achieved?

-- Doesn't the separation of transmission facilities from programming eliminate the transmitters' responsibility to make sure transmission doesn't break the law?

-- Are you proposing CATV system could transmit pornography with impunity?

Assistance to Rural Areas

Trouble Spots

-- Small broadcasters' criticism of cable consensus. In regard to assistance to those rural areas hurt by CATV incursions, can you tell me the number of households at present that only have 1, 2, or 3 broadcast signals available?

-- TV may be important, but it would seem telephone is even more so; yet President Nixon has impounded the Rural Telephone Bank monies; are you proposing, or would you favor releasing those funds for rural CATV?

-- What is committee doing about the problem?

-- An economist named Besen who used to work at OTP has found that your compromise has hurt rural viewers the most. Is he correct?

Minority Participation in Cable

Trouble Spots/Questions

-- What steps have you taken to involve minority groups in the Cabinet committee deliberations?

-- How many minorities are on your staff?

-- Is your unwillingness to encourage minority participation in this new media not just another result of this Administration's "benigh neglect?"

-- You seem to be totally oblivious to the suffering and hardship of the rural poor and the minorities of this country. How many times have you sat down and talked to this community? What are you doing to get the benefits of new technology, such as cable, out to them? Concretely?

-- Do you approve of the Cox/ATC agreement with the Black Panthers?

NOTE: Pastore and Hart very active in minority issues.

Role of States and Localities

Trouble Spots/Questions

-- Aren't the State PUC's "captives of the phone companies," as some CATV people say?

-- In regard to the role of States and localities in the regulation of CATV, which franchise provisions do you consider most pernicious?

-- If a State regulates, should it be through established entities (PUC's) or new bodies as in New York?

Status of Copyright Problem

Trouble Spots/Questions

-- Aren't you welshing on consensus by not getting legislation?

-- What about compulsory licensing? You're on record as opposing a sports-CATV bill on ground it was tantamount to compulsory licensing of product and U.S. traditionally has required that only in case of vital drugs, or to cure a monopoly situation. Applicable here?

-- NCTA President David Foster says that your saying the cable industry doesn't think copyright should apply to CATV is "not just grazing the truth, it is driving a wagon train around it." Now, why would he say such a thing?

Trouble Spots or Questions - Contradiction between position against FCC rulemaking in this area (vis-a-vis case-by-case approach) and license renewal policy -- your Miami interview lends impetus to such case-by-case approach; yet present license renewal bill prohibits a case-by-case approach.

above and show up in one or both LR criteria

Trouble Spots and Questions

- Isn't the effect of proposal to pit community groups against wealthy drug manufacturers?

- What have you done about this since proposing it?

- What input from minority groups?

- Is your proposal consistent with the Republican policy statement?

- Some time ago you proposed the right of paid access to the media--a right which obviously only the poor can exercise. How about the poor? And won't this enable the very concentration of control on the part of the rich that you and that fuzzy headed economist are always criticizing?

Direct Broadcast Satellites

Trouble Spots

-- This is a promising technology of great potential value. Shouldn't we be developing it with all deliberate speed?

-- How can you support a Federal cable demonstration program, and yet not support direct broadcast satellites?

-- In October 1972, you said "government policy-making in communications must be anticipatory." What do you anticipate will be the policy toward direct broadcast satellites?

Trouble Spots and Questions

- Why attack reruns and prime-time rule, but not TV violence?

-- Bell earnings about $470 million (excludes Western Electric defense contracts of about $900 M)

Jan 13 - 1:00 p.m.

Eva -

The underlined portions of the following were transmitted by phone to LTC Sexton, Deputy j-6, CINCAL this date.

CTB

CLAY THOMAS WHITEHEAD

Clay T. Whitehead was born on November 13, 1938, in Neodesha, Kansas, and graduated from Cherokee County Community High School in Columbus, Kansas. He received his B. S. and M. S. degrees in electrical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, majoring in systems engineering. He later received his Ph. D. in management, also from M. I. T., with concentration on policy analysis and economics. While at M. I. T., he taught courses in electronics and political science and was elected to the engineering and science honorary societies of Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Xi, and Eta Kappa Nu.

Mr. Whitehead served in the U. S. Army for two years, attaining the rank of Captain, where he worked on Army chemical defenses and the threat to the U. S. from biological warfare.

Mr. Whitehead was at the Bell Telephone Laboratories for about a year during his undergraduate studies as a part of the M. I. T. -Bell Laboratories cooperative program. Prior to obtaining his doctorate, he was a consultant at the Rand Corporation, where he worked on studies and arms control, air defense, and the space program. After completing his Ph. D., he joined Rand full-time to plan and organize a policy research program on health services and other domestic policy areas. He has also served as a consultant to the Bureau of the Budget.

Following the election in 1968, Mr. Whitehead served on the President-elect's task force on budget policies and assisted on transition matters. He joined the White House staff in January 1969. As Special Assistant to the President, his responsibilities included space, atomic energy, maritime affairs, communications, liaison with regulatory agencies, and several specific economic and organizational matters. Mr. Whitehead was nominated by the President to be the first Director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy and, following confirmation by the Senate, took office on September 22, 1970.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

Date 3/29/71

To:

From: Jacqueline A. Wakeling SA

EVA:

Just in case you don't get the Anchorage Daily News.

Jackie

Attachment

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS
(Alaska)
February 12, 1971

He Tells the President About Communications

An Exclusive Daily News Interview With The Director of Telecommunications

By ALLAN FRANK
Daily News Staff Writer

Q: What exactly is your role in advising the President?

A. The director of my office, which is the office of Telecommunications Policy, is designated as the President's principal advisor on all telecommunications matters. We also have the same kinds of responsibilities that the head of any agency in the federal government has with respect to the policy and operation: In this case, all communications.

Q. Have you been doing any work, particularly with computers, about privacy? Will you be setting any policies of that nature?

A. We'll be looking into that area and it is an area that we have responsibility for. It's a particularly complex area because many of the standards of privacy we have in this society really depend on the fact that it's very hard to pull together information or at least it's so hard it's not worth it. The computer, combined with communications, makes it possible to pull together very simply all kinds of information. In addition, there is the simple problem that the average citizen is less informed about the problems of maintaining privacy on computers and over telephone lines. It's a particularly sensitive area. We will be looking into it, but we don't have any particular thoughts at this time as to how big the problem is or what kinds of problems there will be.

Q. What are the potential dangers of data communication collection: the complete information retrival systems as you see them?

A. There are two kinds of danger. One is the privacy problem we discussed. The other is the copyright problem because when we have very rapid access to all kinds of information, it becomes very difficult to protect that information; to control it, to see that the people who originally conceived the information, are adequately compensated. That's a problem that's going to be more and more worrisome. We've got to find some way to compensate people who put together new information, conceive new information.

Q. How involved will you be with the FCC determinations about multimedia ownership?

A. We'll be very much concerned.

Q. What's your feeling about conglomerate media corporations?

A. Well, I think we don't see tremendous problems there as yet. The Justice Department, in its anti-trust division, has been very much aware of the problems of limitation of competition in the advertising function that the broadcast media perform. The biggest problem we see at this point in time is really the control of access to radio and television.

This goes back to an earlier day when the concept was that the radio station or the television station was much like a newspaper — the owner controlled completely what went out over the airwaves. That is still pretty much the policy but I think the changing nature of our society where we depend so much on television, particularly for broadcast — for information transfer — is such that the people who are on the other end suddenly have thoughts of their own, ideas of their own and want to be able to express those. They want access to other kinds of thoughts besides those that the broadcaster chooses to put out. This causes increasing government regulation in terms of the FCC's "Fairness Doctrine," in terms of certain statutes.

We're concerned that this concern that the people have about access and the ability to see information coming from a wide range of sources is going to continue to grow and the number of television stations is not likely to grow. Therefore, we see more and more pressures for government regulation of content in addition to economic regulation and that is very bothersome.

Q. Do you think the Vice President has accentuated those pressures for government regulation?

A. No, I think the Vice President was saying what I'm just now saying — which is that the media owners have a real responsibility and that they should be very carefully attuned to that responsibility or there are going to be public pressures for more regulation.

Q. How does a presidential advisor deal fairly with the question of access to the media from — let's say — the (political) party out of power?

A. Well, you try to be as objective about it as you can. Our concern in my office is not so much the day-to-day or month-to-month problems of access by people other than the President or by the President himself. We're concerned that the regulatory system that's being set up is putting the government in the role of being the arbiter of access. That worries me.

Q. Do you think that communications would best be served by at least some redistribution of media control, mainly ownership?

A. I'm not at all sure. I don't think we know enough yet. There's not any strong evidence that suggests that the conglomerate ownership or any other concentration of ownership really produces anything very bad in the way of programming. In fact, I think that there is more evidence that suggests to the contrary. When you start breaking up television, radio, newspaper joint ownership in a city, frequently the thing that suffers is the news and the reporting function so I'm not at all convinced that any kind of changes of that order would be beneficial.

Q. What would you say was the key factor in President Nixon's veto of the last campaign spending bill?

A. The key factor there was that it was pretty poor public policy. And that it singled out one particular medium and put very strong limitations on that. Whereas the problem that everyone is concerned with is campaign spending as a whole. And another aspect of the bill was that it mixed up the question of campaign spending with the question of equal time and I think most people feel those could be best treated separately.

Q. Do you think the Federal Government should increase its participation in public broadcasting?

A. Yes. Participation in the sense of increased funding certainly.

Q. What kind of development do you foresee for domestic satellites, particularly with regard to Alaska?

A. I am very hopeful that we will have a decision from the FCC as soon as possible on that question. The matter has had a very, very sad record before the FCC, having been nearly five years now since the first application.

Q. Would you elaborate a little more?

A. Well, the commission has found it very difficult for various reasons to make a decision about how they should proceed. It is a rather complicated subject. Certainly it seems that the time has come now for them to make some kind of decision and get on with the matter.

Q. Do you think that some kind of special federal legislation tying Alaska and Hawaii into the rest of the United States in terms of instant communications would be in order or is likely in the near future?

A. Well, I think that it's probably unnecessary. Both Hawaii and Alaska are now tied in terms of instant communications. Theoretically, well in fact the problem is that it is rather expensive to provide that kind of circuit. I think that most of the carriers involved recognize the responsibility to serve all of the United States. They recognize the importance of having Alaska and Hawaii particularly tied in. So I think that any kind of domestic system that is seriously contemplated or finally approved by the FCC will almost certainly make provisions for coverage in Alaska and Hawaii.

Q. What would you say the communications needs of Alaska would be in time?

A. Well, that's very hard to foresee. You have to understand that we have only been in business for four months now, and are having some trouble getting a feel for the communications policy needs of the next five or 10 years for the country as a whole, so that we haven't really focused on Alaska's problems in any great detail. However, I have been aware of Alaska's communications needs and the uniqueness of the situation here for some time, since I was on the White House staff and was involved in the President's approval of the ACS sale. And I was involved in the arrangements for the people of Alaska to see the Apollo 11 mission. I think Alaska shows very starkly how important communications can be to society and the economy.

I think probably the most important thing is to give the people a sense of community both within Alaska and with the rest of the United States. To some extent, that will imply more and more live television and it will certainly imply a lower cost of telephone — long distance telephone rates — so that the barriers to frequent calling will be reduced.

Q. With the recent disclosures that the federal government had in effect subsidized Comsat to the tune of $6 million, what steps do you think your office will be taking to rebalance that ledger? Could that come in the form of reduced satellite usage payments say for Alaska or Hawaii?

A. You're referring to the (rocket shot) launch costs. I don't think that particular question will have much bearing on the communications cost to Alaska or anyone. It's essentially just an accounting, a difference in accounting. To be sure, it's a large difference, but on the scales it's not going to affect the rates significantly. It simply is a matter of establishing the principle of whoever uses the space launch facilities at the Cape pays an equitable share.

Q. How do you anticipate pipeline development will affect Alaska communications?

A. Well, I'm certainly not an expert on that but it's clear that it will speed the extension of micro-wave communications to the northern part of Alaska and will make possible lower cost communications in the vicinity of the pipeline. It's not going to have a radical effect, I don't think, for the rest of the state, unless the volume of traffic makes it feasible to install satellite earth stations.

Q. What are the United States' plans for world wide satellites? . . . When do you think the United States will put satellites over the African and South American continents?

A. Well, the United States will not be doing that. For tying them into the worldwide system, that would be through Intelsat and we already have satellites serving those areas. Almost monthly or sometimes twice a month, you find a new small nation joining the Intelsat system. More and more of these countries are building their own earth stations. Of course, once they have their earth station, they can transmit through the nearest satellite and tie themselves into the whole worldwide system.

Q. What do you think is the political explosiveness quotient of satellites and how will their political importance change in the next 20 years?

A. Well, 20 years is a very long time; technology is changing so rapidly it's hard to say. I think for the shorter run, you will see satellites becoming more and more important for worldwide communications.

In local communications, such as United States domestic application, satellites I think will prove useful by and large only for specialized communication services, such as the distribution of television signals from the network studios to the individual station onto the individual cable distribution system. You're not likely to see satellites play a large role in direct broadcasting to the home. I say that both in the United States and abroad.

The political problem I think has by and large reached a peak right now where people are anticipating the possibility that satellites will have a much more direct influence on them, where as the technology develops that that is in fact not the case and I think that it will be about as politically explosive as microwaves.

Q. How explosive are microwaves?

A. Not very explosive.

Q. It would seem to me once these countries have earth stations, the United States and Russia will be waging wars for the minds of the people who are on the receiving end.

A. Well, no more than we're waging that same war through the media of magazines, newspapers . . .

Q. Radio Free Europe type media?

A. That's right.

Q. And radio Peking type media?

A. That's right, but, as I said satellites are not likely to be used for broadcasting directly into the homes such as Radio Free Europe or Radio Peking.

Q. Why is that not likely?

A. That is simply a matter of economics. It is going to be very, very costly to do that . . .

Q. How would you say the changes in telecommunications in the near future or in a longer run will change the average American's sense of community or how will they alter his picture of himself?

A. Well, that's very hard to predict because it's so complicated a phenomenon that the superficial or seemingly rational and logical explanation turns out to be wrong. For example, I think if you look at the impact of television on the United States over the last 10 years I think you would probably conclude that it's had a destabilizing effect rather than a stabilizing effect.

Much of the unrest and uncertainty I think we feel in this country today stems from the fact that the sense of local community is being broken down. It's being broken down because the citizen daily, through the news and through other types of programming is exposed to society's viewpoints, really radically different from his own. Being exposed to those kinds of things is upsetting to a large number of people. The predictions that might have made sense, that widespread television programming across the United States would give us a sense of community, I don't think has been borne out.

Now that's not to say that when we as a society get more and more used to this kind of information interchange, that it might ultimately in the long run build a sense of community. But it's very hard to predict that.

An alternative may well be the phenomenon of cable television which makes possible local programming in a way that over-the-air broadcasting cannot make possible. I'm now talking about local programming to the individual precinct or the individual area of the town, local programming to an individual small community that's geographically separated from other communities.

That kind of thing will make possible programming originated by, and of interest to, people in a very small community. It may contribute to building a greater sense of community.

I don't want to give the impression that television is the only aspect that impacts on that. For instance, the telephone, with the rapid reduction in long distance telephone rates, has made it possible for the people in America to be very mobile, to move from city to city, state to state, all over the country and still keep in touch with their family and their friends. There is an aspect where I think it is very clear that telecommunications has been constructive in building a sense of community or a sense of belonging to a family or a group of friends.

Q. Do you think that the Yippies and other self declared radical groups pose any threat to media freedom?

A. No.

Q. For instance, the invasion of television shows from the audience . . .

A. Oh, to the extent that they do things like that, I think it's a very clear obstruction of the spirit of the free exchange of ideas. We certainly can't allow that kind of thing.

Q. How important do you think it is for the President to limit his usage of television?

A. I'm not sure I have any views on that, in terms of my office, that would be appropriate. My personal views are that the President has to make the decision about the frequency of his appearance in terms of the impact of his office, the import of what he has to say. I think that's his judgment and no one else's.

Q. What kinds of precedents do you think John Banzhaf and the anti-smoking commercials have set for future environmental - political access questions?

A. Well, I'm not sure. It depends on which way we go. If we follow the FCC's Fairness Doctrine concept with any great amount of detail, then I think it's very clear that the logic of that doctrine impells you to more and more of the kinds of things that Banzhaf did. If you back off from the Fairness Doctrine and try to address the question in a different way, then I'm not sure that there is any precedent value in what happened there.

Q. How do you think telecommunications have altered Americans' conception of the war in Vietnam?

A. It certainly has made it much more graphic to the people at home. I think it's made them aware of it in a way that they would not otherwise have been aware. Whether it's made people as a whole more concerned about war generally, I'm just not sure.

Q. I just can't imagine a world without television. I can't imagine a war in Vietnam without television.

A. Yeah, well I'm kind of a borderline because I grew up in a small town where we didn't have television until I was in high school in Kansas. I have vague memories of the Korean War. I guess I was about 13 or 14 when the Korean War broke out. I remember when it ended. The Korean war is not really comparable to the Vietnam War.

But the world was different before television. I think it's very hard for younger people to recognize that; I think it's pretty hard for older people to have the same view of the world that younger people have.

I kind of sit on the fence. I can see both sides; I don't have quite the same attitudes and thought processes that younger people have — my younger sisters for instance, who have known television since they were in grade school. Certainly, Sesame Street doesn't make much sense to the average adult because it's based on the ability to absorb information in a way that only television makes possible.

Q. Would you say that's television's great promise and danger?

A. Yes, because television is such a powerful medium, such a different medium, that it affects how we think. I think that the people with younger children who have grown up with television think differently. Their thought processes are different; that's bound to have a tremendous effect.

Q. Could you elaborate that a little?

A. I'm not sure I can. It's hard to be very explicit about something as complicated and poorly understood as television. The ability to concentrate for long periods of time on particular subjects, I think, is encouraged through reading. It's difficult for visual media to do that. Visual media, on the other hand, make it possible to explore very complicated interrelationships, to present large quantities of information in a very short period of time that the print media just can't do.

Q. Could we backpedal to television and its impact on children — say age 5?

A. It's very clear that television fascinates children. They enjoy watching and they watch all manner of things on television. The medium fascinates them. They are exposed to ideas, drama, entertainment, at a much earlier age than they ever could have been in the past with only printed media because kids never learned to read before they were six or seven years old. They certainly didn't learn to read anything very significant until they were much older than that.

Suddenly you have a generation that at age three or four is watching and drawing inferences from all sorts of things they're watching: news shows, they watch movies that deal with crime, they watch movies that deal with adult relationships, they watch documenaries on what's going on in the world . . . They just watch a fantastically broad range of programming.

As a result of that they are very aware of many things that people of the older generation were not aware of at that age. It's inevitable then, that these children approach the world differently than their parents did. I think there's a tendency for their parents to view children the way they remember being children. It's just not the same any more.

Q. From my reading, I gather that our information system gets greater and greater every day, which means that the average citizen potentially can be bombarded by telecommunications. Alvin Toffler has written a book called "Future Shock." Do you think that's a real fear for our society?

A. Yes, I think it's a problem. The average person is very competent at tuning out information when he doesn't want to be exposed to it. But, on the other hand, just tuning it out has a big impact because you're made very painfully aware that there's a whole bunch of information out there — a whole bunch of things going on, that you've decided that you can't cope with or it's not worth coping with. That's just bound to have a big impact on people.

The President's Man:

"I'm kind of borderline because I grew up in a small town where we didn't have television until I was in high school."

"Telecommunications is becoming a social force of the first magnitude, changing life styles, influencing opinion, and creating public attitudes of a dimension heretofore unknown."

Who's Doctor Whitehead?

Telecommunications hammer our brains subtly, with little physical pressure but tremendous psychological clout. We hardly understand the electronic impressions indelibly imprinted on our memory tracks.

Every day, nearly every waking minute, the science of telecommunications sweeps sight and sound images over us. Clock radios, muzak, telephones and television affect us in ways we but vaguely realize.

THE PRESENT state of the communications art: the electronic assemblage and transmission of information (raw ideas) has accelerated almost to the speed of light.

In slightly more than one and a half seconds, a telephone message can be transmitted to the moon and back.

One exaggerates only slightly by believing that future wars will be won and lost on television terrain.

Satellites and mass production techniques now enable us to plant television programming and television sets in undeveloped nations: the so-called Third World.

COMMUNICATIONS will fight the Third World cold war on a universal front — the battleground of the television screen.

We quote Col. Robert Button, director of government and foundation relations for Comsat: "A communication satellite hovers motionless relaying messages . . . a new kind of ammunition is passing through it at the speed of light . . . its target will in the future be military, guerilla, civilian and government alike."

President Nixon understands. Last fall, he established The White House Office of Telecommunications Policy and appointed Dr. Clay T. Whitehead the first director.

Whitehead's influence on the future is at least comparable to the sway presidential advisor Henry Kissinger exerts on present Vietnam policy.

Dr. Tom Whitehead

Middle America produced Dr. Clay T. "Tom" Whitehead.

"I'M KIND of borderline because I grew up in a small town where we didn't have television until I was in high school."

Clay Whitehead is a modestly combed, silky sideburned 32.

Columbus, Kan. — "not exactly a metropolitan area," Whitehead says — is his hometown and Cherokee County Community his High School.

MASSACHUSETTS Institute of Technology harbored Whitehead for eight years and three degrees — a bachelors and masters in electrical engineering and a doctorate in management, the M.I.T. equivalent of a Ph. D. in business.

ON JAN. 21, 1969, the day Nixon was inaugurated, Whitehead officially joined the White House staff. In the fall of 1970 he was tapped as the first director for the newly created Office of Telecommunications Policy.

The job is a serious one. He is the President's spokesman on virtually all telecommunications matters. He commands a staff of 40 and "a $2 million-$3 million budget."

The White House - Whitehead aegis includes policy decisions on: international communications, communications satellites, television, cable television, radio, telephones, microwave, computers, radio frequency allotment, federal communications management and emergency preparedness.

THE EARS of Congress and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) hear President Nixon's thoughts on communications through a Clay Whitehead relay.

Whitehead wrote in February's Signal Magazine: "Telecommunications is becoming a social force of the first magnitude, changing life styles, influencing opinion, and creating public attitudes of a dimension heretofore unknown."

Alaska's recent communications management switch from the military to RCA Alascom was facilitated by Clay Whitehead's behind-the-scenes work.

Daily News staff writer Allan Frank interviewed Dr. Whitehead when he visited Anchorage Jan. 17 for the formal dedication and transfer of RCA's Alaska Communications System. On this page is a partial transcript of that interview.

RCA Alaska Communications

Telegram

January 15, 1971

Honorable Tom Whitehead
Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy
c/o The Anchorage Westward Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska

The official transfer of the ownership and operation of the Alaska Communication System from the Department of the Air Force to RCA Alaska Communications, is in the finest tradition of American free enterprise.

I welcome the opportunity publicly to acknowledge on this occasion the assistance and advice which I received in the summer of 1969 from former Governor Miller, Senators Ted Stevens, and Mike Gravel, and Congressman Howard Pollock when I approved this transfer.

I share their pride and that of their fellow Alaskans in this major landmark in the building of efficient, modern communication services fully integrated with, and comparable to, those in the "Lower Forty-Eight" and Hawaii.

My congratulations to all the agencies, organizations and individuals whose work has made possible this significant milestone in Alaska's Communication history.

Richard Nixon

STRAIGHT WIRE - JANUARY 15, 1971

Honorable Tom Whitehead
Director, Office
of Telecommunications Policy
c/o The Anchorage Westward Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska

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My congratulations to all the agencies, organizations and individuals whose work has made possible this significant milestone in Alaska's communication history.

RICHARD NIXON

RN:Hasek:ck
cc: R.M. Woods(FYI)/M.A. Pasuman/M. White/M. Ghotmer/E. Hasek/CF
EVENT: JANUARY 14, 1971
Requested by Tom Whitehead.
Approved by Pat Buchanan.

THOMAS LOGAN SEXTON

AUTOWON PREFIX 317
HOME 317-864-1170 LIEUTENANT COLONEL
OFC 317-754-0135 UNITED STATES ARMY

Hertz

John V. Munroe, Jr.
President & General Manager

HERTZ—ALASKA
MUNROE MOTORS, INC.
833 E. 4th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone: 907 277-5508

DR WOODS univ of ALASKA
COLLEGE, ALASKA
office 479-7311
Home 479-7345

STANDARD FORM NO. 1012
7 GAO 5300
1012-106

TRAVEL VOUCHER

DEPARTMENT, BUREAU, OR ESTABLISHMENT: Exec. Office of the President
Office of Telecommunications Policy

VOUCHER NO.

PAYEE'S NAME: Clay T. Whitehead

PAID BY

MAILING ADDRESS:
OEP, OTP
EOBA
Washington, D. C. 20504

OFFICIAL DUTY STATION: Washington, D. C.

RESIDENCE: Washington, D. C.

FOR TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES
FROM (DATE): 1/11/71
TO (DATE): 1/18/71

APPLICABLE TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION(S)
NO.: 520
DATE: 1/12/71

TRAVEL ADVANCE
Outstanding: $
Amount to be applied:
Balance to remain outstanding: $

CHECK NO.

CASH PAYMENT RECEIVED: (DATE)

(SIGNATURE OF PAYEE)

TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS ISSUED

TRANSPORTATION REQUEST NUMBER	AGENT'S VALUATION OF TICKET	INITIALS OF CARRIER ISSUING TICKET	MODE, CLASS OF SERVICE, AND ACCOMMODATIONS *	DATE ISSUED	POINTS OF TRAVEL FROM–	POINTS OF TRAVEL TO–
B-1,284,704	$622.16	TWA	Mixed	1/8	Washington, D. C. and return	Anchorage, Alaska

** *Certified correct. Payment or credit has not been received.*

2/11/71
(Date)

(Signature of Payee)

AMOUNT CLAIMED → Dollars: $191 | Cts: 25

APPROVED *(Supervisory and other approvals when required)*

DIFFERENCES:

NEXT PREVIOUS VOUCHER PAID UNDER SAME TRAVEL AUTHORITY
VOUCHER NO. | D.O. SYMBOL | DATE (MONTH-YEAR)

Total verified correct for charge to appropriation(s)

Certified correct and proper for payment:

Applied to travel advance (appropriation symbol)

(Date)

(Authorized Certifying Officer)

NET TO TRAVELER →

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION *(Appropriation symbol must be shown; other classification optional)*

* Abbreviations for Pullman accommodations: MR, master room; DR, drawing room; CP, compartment; BR, bedroom; DSR, duplex single room; RM, roomette; DRM, duplex roomette; SOS, single occupancy section; LB, lower berth; UB, upper berth; LB-UB, lower and upper berth; S, seat.

** FRAUDULENT CLAIM—Falsification of an item in an expense account works a forfeiture of the claim (28 U.S.C. 2514) and may result in a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both (18 U.S.C. 287; *id.* 1001).

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND AMOUNTS CLAIMED

PREVIOUS TEMPORARY DUTY *(Complete these blocks only if in travel status immediately prior to period covered by this voucher and if administratively required)*

DEPARTURE FROM OFFICIAL STATION (DATE)	(HOUR)	TEMPORARY DUTY STATION LAST DAY OF PRECEDING VOUCHER PERIOD (LOCATION)	(DATE OF ARRIVAL)

DATE 19-71-	NATURE OF EXPENSE	AUTHORIZED MILEAGE RATE ____¢		AMOUNT CLAIMED					
		SPEEDOMETER READINGS	NO. OF MILES	MILEAGE		SUBSISTENCE		OTHER	
1/11	Lv. Dulles Airport via TWA Flt. 811 5:00 p.m.								
	Arr. Denver, Colorado 6:49 p.m. OB - Denver								
1/14	Lv. Denver via UA Flt. 167 6:00 p.m.								
	Arr. Seattle, Wash. 7:26 p.m. Lv. Seattle via Western 622 9:15 p.m.								
1/15	Returned to Seattle because of bad weather -- arrived 4:00 a.m.								
1/15	Lv. Seattle via Western Flt. 725 9:00 p.m.								
	Arr. Anchorage, Alaska 10:30 p.m. (First available flight)								
	OB - Anchorage								
1/17	Lv. Anchorage via Alaska Airlines 1898 11:30 p.m.								
1/18	Arr. Seattle 4:25 a.m. Lv. Seattle via UA Flt. 42 8:55 a.m.								
	Arr. Washington (Friendship) 4:25 p.m.								
	PER DIEM:								
	1/11 5:00 p.m. to 1/15 12:00 M 4-1/2 days @ $25.00						$112 50		
	1/16 12:01 a.m. to 1/17 12:00 M 2 days @ $30.00						60 00		
	1/18 12:01 a.m. to 4:25 p.m. 3/4 days @ $25.00						18 75		
	Grand total to face of voucher (Subtotals, to be carried forward if necessary) →		$191.25				191 25		

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1962 O—624276

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

AUTHORIZATION OF OFFICIAL TRAVEL

1. Date of request: January 8, 1971

2. Name and address of traveler: Dr. Clay T. Whitehead, Apt. D-1302, 2440 Virginia Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20037

Submit original and 2 copies to Fiscal Section at least 3 working days in advance of proposed travel

3. Title: Director

This document becomes an authorization of official travel only when the certificate of authorization has been signed by the designated authorizing official. This travel is ordered on official business for the convenience of the Government.

4. Type of appointment: Presidential

5. Orgn. unit (*Division*): Office of Telecommunications Policy

6. Official station: Washington, D. C.

7. Purpose of travel: Visit to the Institute of Telecommunications Sciences, Dept. of Commerce; visit to NORAD; and visit to CINCAL.

8. Period of travel: 1/11-1/18/71

9. Est. No. of days of travel status: 8

10. Per diem rate: $25 and $30

11. Office number of traveler: 749-1800 G Street

12. Mileage rate:

13. Phone number of traveler: 5800

14. Itinerary: From Wash., D. C., to Boulder and Colorado Springs, Colrado; Anchorage, Alaska; and return to Washington, D. C.

15. Travel to be performed as indicated
- a. [X] Common carrier Including commercial airline
- b. [ ] Government-owned vehicle
- c. [ ] Other (*Specify*)
- d. By privately-owned automobile:
  - (1) [ ] Reimbursable cost not to exceed common carrier cost *or*
  - (2) [ ] Administratively determined to be more advantageous to the Government—common carrier use impracticable (*if checked, explain under item 20, 'Remarks'.*)

16. Allotment number: 81/OTP/210

17. Appropriation symbol: 1110601

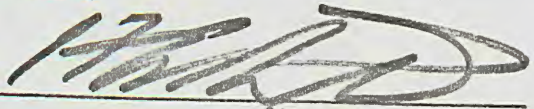
18. Travel authorization No.:

19. Estimated cost of travel

Transportation	$625
Per Diem	$225
Other	$ 50
Total	$900

20. Remarks: First class portions of travel authorized.

21. Requested by



Director

Signature

Title

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BRANCH USE ONLY

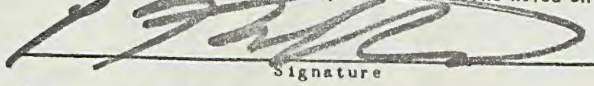
22. Funds Obligated

Signature

Title

23. **CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION**

You are hereby authorized to travel at government expense, to be paid from available appropriations in accordance with the regulations of the Office of Emergency Preparedness and the Standardized Government Travel Regulations as amended, under conditions noted on this authorization.



Signature

Director

Title

IMPORTANT- Every voucher or message concerning this travel must refer to the travel authorization number.

Form OEP 9
April 1969

Void after 1/31 19 71

BILL TO Office of Emergency Preparedness
Washington, D. C. 20504

CARRIER'S CODE (40-42)	BILL NUMBER (43-50)	TRANSP. AMOUNT (65-68)	ACCOMMOD. AMOUNT (73)

B-1,284,704

CARRIER'S CODE	BILL NUMBER	TRANSP. AMOUNT	ACCOMMOD. AMOUNT

The United States of America
Transportation Request

MEMORANDUM CARD COPY

DO NOT FOLD SPINDLE OR MUTILATE

The TWA Airlines Company is requested

to furnish mixed (FIRST, COACH, MIXED, CHARTER, ETC.) class air (RAIL, AIR, OR BUS, ETC.) transportation at lowest rate from Washington, D. C.

to Anchorage, Alaska & return (IF ROUND TRIP SERVICE REQUIRED WRITE "AND RETURN") via TW(y)-D-IAD to Den; UA(f)-Den (SHOW CARRIERS AND JUNCTION POINTS AND WHERE MIXED CLASS SERVICE IS TO BE FURNISHED SPECIFY SUCH BETWEEN THE RESPECTIVE POINTS) to Sea; WA(s)- SEA to Anc; AS(f) - Anc to Sea; UA(y)-Sea to Ba

for use of Clay T. Whitehead and -- others with (LOWER BERTH, P.C. SEAT, ETC.) accommodations

from to (IF ROUND TRIP SERVICE REQUIRED WRITE "AND RETURN") with authorization

to transport not over lbs. of excess baggage from to

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE RECEIVED THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE OR TICKETS REQUESTED EXCEPT AS STATED ON REVERSE SIDE.

TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, OTP

PLACE OF ISSUE Wash. D. C. 1/8/ 19 71

I CERTIFY THAT THE TRANSPORTATION REQUESTED IS FOR OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

ISSUING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE

TITLE Administrative Officer

FISCAL DATA (APPROPRIATION, AUTHORIZATION, ETC.)

1110601
81/OTP/210

TRAVELER MUST ASCERTAIN COST OF TRANSPORTATION AND/OR ACCOMMODATIONS AND RECORD IN SPACES BELOW

TRANSPORTATION AMT.	ACCOMMODATION AMT.	TOTAL
622.10		

TICKET AGENT WILL NOT ACCEPT THIS

Issued By S WORLD AIRLINES INC TW

SOLD SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PASSENGER'S COUPON

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

NOT TRANSFERABLE

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK
FLIGHT COUPON NO. 1

862662694

NAME OF PASSENGER: MR. C WHITEHEAD

DATE OF ISSUE

ORIGIN: WASHINGTON
DESTINATION: BALTIMORE

FROM TO	CARRIER	FARE CALCULATION
WAS		
DEN	TW	92.59
SEA	UA	
ANC	WA	209.00
SEA	AS	
BAL	UA	286.00

0158 DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE

TWA
SOLAR BLDG.
JAN
8
1971
WASH D.C.

Agent 60 60

1 2 NOT VALID BEFORE 3 4
1 JAN 2 11 NOT VALID AFTER 3 1972

ORIGINALLY ISSUED AGAINST BY AGENTS NUMERIC CODE AT ON DATE YR.

TICKET DESIGNATOR & TOUR CODE

THIS TICKET ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

0158 2662695

FORM OF PAYMENT

GR B1284704

ENDORSEMENTS (Carbon)

GOOD FOR PASSAGE BETWEEN POINTS OUTLINED BY HEAVY RULE	FARE BASIS	ALLOW	CARRIER	FLIGHT/CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS
WASHINGTON/DUL	Y		TW	811Y	JAN11	500P	OK
DENVER	F		UA	167F	JAN14	600P	OK
XSEATTLE	F		UA	622F	JAN14	915P	OK
ANCHORAGE	F		AS	1898F	JAN17	1130P	OK
XSEATTLE							

BAGGAGE CHECKED UNCK'D. PCS. WT. UNCK. WT. PCS. WT. UNCK. WT. PCS. WT. UNCK. WT. PCS. WT. UNCK. WT.

FARE 587.59

FARE CY	TOTAL CY	ROUTE CODE	ENCODE	CPN	AIRLINE CODE	FORM AND SERIAL NUMBER CK
587.59	622.16			1	0158	862662694 5
TAX 34.57 CY						
EQUIV. CY						

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...of Liability."

...ll apply to and be ...
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...ARIFFS, RULES OR REGUL...
...D SUBJECT TO TARIFF REGUL...

Issued By

SOLD SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PASSENGER'S COUPON

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES INC TW

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK
FLIGHT COUPON NO. 1

862 66269

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

DATE OF ISSUE

NAME OF PASSENGER — NOT TRANSFERABLE

MR C WHITEHEAD

FROM TO	CARRIER	FARE CALCULATION
WAS		0158
DEN	TW	92.59
SEA	UA	
WASHINGTON	ANC	WA209.00
BALTIMORE	SEA	AS
BAL	UA	286.00

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE
TWA
SOLAR BLDG.
JAN
8
1971
WASH D.C.

Agent 15 60 60

1 NOT VALID BEFORE	2 NOT VALID AFTER	3	4
1 JAN	2 11	3 1972	

ORIGINALLY ISSUED AGAINST BY AGENTS NUMERIC CODE AT ON DATE YR

TICKET DESIGNATOR & YOUR CODE

THIS TICKET ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)
0158626626 94

FORM OF PAYMENT
CA B1284704

GOOD FOR PASSAGE BETWEEN POINTS OUTLINED BY HEAVY RULE	FARE BASIS	ALLOW	CARRIER	FLIGHT/CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS
SEATTLE	F		UA	042Y	JAN18	855A	OK
BALTIMORE	VOID				VOID		
VOID	VOID				VOID		
VOID	VOID				VOID		
VOID							

ENDORSEMENTS (Carbon)

BAGGAGE CHECKED UNCK'D.	PCS. / WT	UNCK. WT.	PCS. / WT	UNCK. WT.	PCS. / WT	UNCK. WT.	PCS. / WT	UNCK. WT.

FARE 587.59

CY	TOTAL CY	ROUTE CODE	ENCODE	CPN	AIRLINE CODE	FORM AND SERIAL NUMBER CK
37.59 CY 34.57 CY	622.16			1	0158	862662695 6

Itinerary for
Clay T. Whitehead
January 11-18, 1971

Monday, January 11, 1971

3:20 p.m.	Coyt will pick Dr. Mansur and Will Dean up at the OTP building
3:30 p.m.	Pick up Mr. Whitehead at his apartment
4:30 p.m.	Arr. Dulles Airport Tony Scalia will meet the group at the ticket window
5:00 p.m.	Lv. Washington TWA Flt. 811 (coach)
6:49 p.m.	Arr. Denver, Colorado (Mr. Hinchman will rent a car and drive you to your hotel.

Reservations for 1/11 and 1/12 at
Holiday Inn (303) 443-3322
Boulder, Colorado

Tuesday, January 12

8:15 a.m.	Mr. Hinchman will pick group up at the hotel
8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Commerce Labs (303) 447-1000 (If necessary to reach them during the day, call Richard Kirby's office)
6:30 p.m.	Dinner at the Greenbriar Restaurant (Includes Kandoian and other Commerce officials)

Wednesday, January 13

8:15 a.m.	Mr. Hinchman will pick group up at the hotel
8:30 a.m.	Commerce Labs
3:30 p.m.	Lv. Boulder by car (Mr. Hinchman driving) -- approximately half hour drive
4:00 p.m. ?	Arr. Broadmoor Hotel (303) 634-7711 Colorado Springs, Colorado (Mr. Scalia leaving at 12:15 p.m. to return to Washington)

Thursday, January 14

8:00 a.m.	Gen. Joyce James will pick group up and proceed to Cheyenne Mountain
8:30 a.m.	Briefing and tour of facilities
11:30 a.m.	Depart Cheyenne Mountain
12:00 noon	Lunch at Ent Air Force Base with Major General Bayer and members of the staff
2:30 p.m.	If desired, a tour of the United States Air Force Academy will be arranged
4:00 p.m.	Return to Broadmoor Hotel Mr. Hinchman will drive group to Denver

Thursday, January 14 (continued)

(Dr. Mansur flying to Texas; Mr. Dean returning to Washington Frida

6:00 p.m.	Lv. Denver	United Flt. 167 (1st class)
7:26 p.m.	Arr. Seattle	
9:15 p.m.	Lv. Seattle	Western Flt. 622 (1st class)
10:30 p.m.	Arr. Anchorage	

Mr. Whitehead will stay at
Anchorage West ward Hotel (907) 272-7411
(RCA will pick Mr. Whitehead up at the airport and
is handling the hotel reservations)

Friday, January 15

7:30 a.m. Depart hotel
(see attached itinerary)

Saturday, January 16

7:30 a.m. Depart hotel
(see attached itinerary)

Sunday, January 17

8:30 a.m.	View Super Bowl Game live via satellite from Miami, Florida
11:30 a.m.	Cocktail Reception
12:30 p.m.	Ballroom - Luncheon commemorating transfer of the Alaska Communication System (RCA Alaska Communications, Inc.) Anchorage Westward Hotel Anchorage, Alaska (Host: Howard Hawkins)

11:30 p.m. Lv. Anchorage Alaskan Airlines Flt. 1898 (1st class)

Monday, January 18

4:25 a.m.	Arr. Seattle	
8:55 a.m.	Lv. Seattle	United Flt. 42 (coach--on 1st class waiting)
4:25 p.m.	Arr. Friendship	
	(Coyt will pick you up)	

BOULDER LABORATORIES VISIT
PROPOSED AGENDA
JANUARY 12 - 13, 1971

January 12

BACKGROUND

8:30 - 8:45	Introduction	A. G. Kandoian
8:45 - 9:15	History and Organization of ITS (Brief review of origins of CRPL, development under NBS & ESSA, relationship to other Boulder activities, organizational structure, etc.)	R. C. Kirby
9:15 - 11:00	Staff Resources (Description of talents represented in the ITS staff, including distribution of various disciplines, grade levels, academic qualifications, etc.; plus thumbnail biographical sketches of top 15-20 senior staff members.)	W. F. Utlaut
11:00 - 12:00	OT Program Description (Description of program elements per December reprogramming, including correlation with previous ITS programs and projects -- include chart showing overall program structure for use in further discussions)	R. M. Lowe
12:00 - 1:30	Lunch	

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

1:30 - 2:30	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Related Studies	D. D. Crombie

2:30 - 3:30	Electromagnetic Transmission and Channel Characterization	E. K. Smith
3:30 - 4:30	Systems Analysis and Standards	J. A. Hull
4:30 - 5:30	EM Wave Research and Related Studies	J. R. Wait

January 13

PROGRAM PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

8:30 - 11:30	(Description of procedures by which study programs are selected, priorities are established and carried out, schedules are set and met, technical and administrative control is exercised, quality of work is evaluated and improved, staff assignments are made, etc.)	R. C. Kirby W. F. Utlaut D. D. Crombie E. K. Smith J. A. Hull J. R. Wait
11:30 - 1:00	Lunch	
1:30 - 2:00	ITS Staff Meeting -- Introduction of Dr. Whitehead (Auditorium)	A. G. Kandoian C. T. Whitehead

SUMMARY

2:00 - 3:30	(Discussion of ITS as a resource, problems identified during visit, future of other agency work, etc.)	A. G. Kandoian C. T. Whitehead
3:30	Adjourn for airport, etc.	

ITINERARY - COLORADO SPRINGS
January 14

NOTE: Both the Commander-In-Chief, North American Air Defense Command, and his deputy will be absent on January 14; therefore, no courtesy call will be made.

Brigadier General Joyce James will be the escort officer and will contact Mr. Whitehead at his hotel on the evening of January 13.

ITINERARY

0800	Pick up at Hotel and proceed to Cheyenne Mountain
0830	Briefing and tour of facilities
1130	Depart Cheyenne Mountain
1200	Lunch at Ent Air Force Base with Major General Bayer and members of the staff
1330	Informal discussion with General James, General Bayer and members of the staff
1430 (approximately)	If desired, a tour of the United States Air Force Academy will be arranged
1600	Return to hotel

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1971

0730	Depart hotel
0750	Courtesy call on CINCAL (LT. GEN. Ruegg, USAF)
0800	Depart for Hanger 5
0810	Depart for Fort Wainwright
0900	Arrive Fort Wainwright
0910	Depart via T-39 to Fairbanks
0930	Arrive Fairbanks
0930-1130	University
1130	Depart Fairbanks
1200	Arrive Fort Wainwright
1245	Arrive Elmendorf and depart for quarters

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1971

0730	Depart hotel
0800	Arrive ALCOM briefing room
0905-1015	Tour Anchorage facilities
1015	Depart for helipad
1025	Depart via helipad to Neklason Lake
1045-1145	Tour facilities Neklason Lake

(See next page)

Saturday, January 16, 1971 - continued

1150	Depart Neklason Lake
1210	Arrive Elmendorf
1215	Depart helipad to Chateau for lunch
1220-1315	Lunch
1320	Depart for Portage Glacier and Alyeska, if weather permits
1630	Return to hotel

Friday, January 15

Tom staying at the Travel Lodge (206) CH 6-3500, Ext. 321

RCA man who will meet Tom in Anchorage Alaska

George Shawy (907) 272-7411

Howard Hawkins (New York) (212) 363-4200

Mr. Marco (Sen. Stevens' Washington office) 225-3004

Western Air Lines (Seattle) (206) CH 6-7600

Anchorage Westward Hotel (907) 272-7411

Col. Cowing JCS (11) 77611

Commander in Chief, Alaska (Lt. Gen. R. G. Ruegg, USAF--Tom's host)

Lt. Col. Tom Sexton, Deputy (escort)

Sen. Stevens' office (Alaska) Barbara Andrews (907) 272-9561

Possibly catching Western Flt. 723 Lv. Seattle at 4:30 p. m. (Seattle time)
Arriving Anchorage 6:05 p. m.

CINCNORAD*
Gen. Seth J. McKee, USAF

Deputy CINCNORAD
Lt. Gen. Reyno, RCAF

J-6 CINCNORAD
Brig. Gen. Joyce James, USA

Commander in Chief, Alaska
Lt. Gen. R. G. Ruegg, USAF

Chief of Staff to Commander in Chief, Alaska
Brig. Gen. W. R. Wolfe, Jr., USA

*Commander in Chief, North American
Air Defense Command

225-3004

Mr. Marco

in Sea Stevens

Wash Ofc

Point of contact on

CINCAL Staff

LTC Tom Sexton

754-0135

Point of contact

Stevens Alaska Ofc

Mrs Barbara Andrews

907-272-9561

JCS Contact

Col Cowing 11-77611

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR STATE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

2ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SEPTEMBER 16TH – 17TH, 1970

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

20 JAN 1971

Lieutenant General R. G. Ruegg, USAF
Commander in Chief, Alaska
APO
Seattle, Washington 98742

Dear General Ruegg:

As you know I paid a brief visit to your area arriving, after some delay due to weather, on the 15th of January. I regret that we were unable to meet, but in your absence you were well represented by members of your staff. Those whom I met were most hospitable and provided me with all that I could possibly want. Lieutenant Colonel Tom Sexton was particularly helpful, and because of his interest and courtesy I thoroughly enjoyed my stay. Please pass to him my personal thanks for the time and effort he spent on my behalf.

I found that Alaska was very interesting and regret that my visit was so short. I hope to make another trip in the near future. At that time I would enjoy getting together with you, and would also like to see more of the area and the facilities which support your important effort.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Clay T. Whitehead

cc: Mr. Whitehead (2)
Subj
Reading

CTBabcock:clt 1/20/71

Eva - Travel

20 JAN 1971

General Seth J. McKee, USAF
Commander in Chief, North American
Air Defense Command
Ent Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80912

Dear General McKee:

As you no doubt know, members of my staff and I visited your command on the 14th of January to be briefed on your operations and the required communications support. I am sorry that we were unable to get together, but in your absence your staff provided me with all the hospitality and assistance I could ask for. Brigadier General Joyce James was an excellent guide and host, and I would appreciate your passing to him my personal thanks for his many courtesies.

Your entire operation is most impressive. I was made very much aware of the immensity of the job to be done and with the importance of communications in the successful accomplishment of your mission.

Thank you once again for your kind hospitality.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Clay T. Whitehead

cc: Mr. Whitehead (2)
Subj
Reading

CTBabcock:clt 1/20/71

Office of Telecommunications Policy
Route Slip

1 DEC 1970

	To
	Clay T. Whitehead
	George F. Mansur
	William Plummer
	Wilfrid Dean
X	~~Steve Doyle~~
	~~Walt Hinchman~~ WRH ✓
	Charles Joyce
	William Lyons
	Eva Daughtrey
	Timmie White
	Judy Morton

REMARKS

Walt - is it to late to coordinate this with Tom's Boulder visit.?

→ Steve:

... I doubt this is a sufficiently prestigous group to warrant a special effort, although it would be a nice gesture if feasible. Many of these persons will (or could) attend the short address I had planned for Tom in the auditorium for the benefit of ITS staff. This is tentatively planned for Tuesday afternoon (Jan 12) @ 4:30 PM, subject to confirmation with ITS. You might want to mention this in replying to the letter, emphasizing the need for confirmation of the exact time. I see no other possibility, since we have planned a dinner meeting with ITS and other Boulder labs personnel for Tuesday evening, the only possibility.

Walt

1/12 - 14/71
Colorado trip

January 18, 1971

Mr. J. Lemp, Jr.
Bell Telephone Laboratories, Incorporated
Room A-252
7250 North Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80221

Dear Mr. Lemp:

As I hope you know, Mr. Whitehead and other officials of the Office of Telecommunications Policy visited Boulder, Colorado, last week and were participants in two full days of program reviews by the Boulder facility managers. The scheduling of this trip and its close dove-tailing with a trip to Colorado Springs and a visit to Alaska were all completed prior to receipt of your letter of December 23. If my understanding of the recent visit is correct, Mr. Whitehead and his associates were on the receiving end of the presentations made. I do not know to what extent there may have been opportunity for him to present to interested IEEE members a description of the work of OTP. In any event, I think it is safe to assume that either Mr. Whitehead or Dr. George Mansur, Deputy Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy, will be visiting Boulder again soon. When such a trip is planned, I will contact you directly and we can mutually explore the possibility for arrangements such as those suggested in your letter.

Sincerely,

Stephen E. Doyle
Special Assistant to the Director

cc: Mr. Whitehead
Mr. Doyle

SEDoyle/ec/18Jan1971

THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, INC.

COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY GROUP

Please reply to
Mr. J. Lemp, Jr.
Bell Telephone
Laboratories, Inc.
Room A-252
7350 N. Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80221
(303) 427-4257

December 23, 1970

DR. C. T. WHITEHEAD
Director, Office of
Telecommunications Policy
Executive Office of the President
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20504

Dear Dr. Whitehead:

A number of members of the Denver-Boulder Chapter of the IEEE Communication Technology Group have expressed an interest in telecommunications planning. We would be most interested in having you give a talk on this general theme at one of our monthly meetings during the first half of 1971.

Since there is a lot of interest in this subject at the ITS Laboratory in Boulder and at Bell Telephone Laboratories, which is nearby, we would try to hold such a meeting in the auditorium at your Boulder Laboratory.

Our meeting schedule is very flexible and will be arranged to best accommodate your schedule. The local Communication Technology Group has about 100 members located along the east side of the Rockies between Colorado Springs and Fort Collins. The Denver section of the IEEE has about 2,000 members in the same area. Each of these receive the meeting


RECEIVED
DEC 31 1970

notices containing a one-page abstract and biographical sketch about two weeks prior to the meeting.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

J. LEMP, JR.
Chairman,
IEEE Communication Technology Group

JL/vo

Monday 1/18/71

893-3400

11:30 Checked with ~~Seattle~~ United Air Lines ~~they won't know~~ United Air Lines Flt. 42 was still on schedule to leave Seattle at 8:55 a.m. today -- but we will check back to be sure it took off.

11:45 Checked with Alaska Airlines in Seattle. (206) Cherry 6-5000 Alaska Air Lines Flt. 1898 did leave Anchorage Sunday (1/17) on time and arrived on time in Seattle (4:25 a.m. this morning).

11:50 Checked with Leonard Tuft, who has checked with New York. Howard Hawkins' ~~indicated~~ office in Alaska indicated Mr. Whitehead had gotten to Alaska. When the office opens, they will let us know if Mr. Whitehead got on the plane last night at 11:30 for Seattle.

1/15
11:10 a.m.

Capt. B.

Col. Cowing called and said:

He passed the information on to CINC AL representative regarding Mr. Whitehead's delay in arrival there. They advised him they are having 80-90 knot winds -- there's a good possibility he won't get in now.

Col. Cowing told them irregardless of what time Mr. Whitehead arrives to go ahead and plan the rest of the schedule -- whatever time limit is left.

If Col. Cowing gets any further delays will pass it along to you.

Cathy T.

11:30 Col. Cowing called. Advised first flight from Seattle now scheduled for approximately 5 p.m. Seattle time -Friday.

Friday 1/15/71

10:20	We have finally reached Western Air Lines in Seattle and they advise that the Western Flt. 725 will not be leaving before 10:30 a.m. Seattle time. They will have a re-evaluation around 9 o'clock.	(206) CH-6-7600
	Called Mr. Marco in Stevens' office to advise of this change.	225-3004

1/15/71

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY
WASHINGTON

January 15/7:40

Steve-

Mr. Whitehead called. He is in Seattle, having arrived there, sometime about 4: 00 this morning. The weather is horrible. He would like for you to cancel the Fairbanks portion of the trip, which was scheduled for this morning.

He is to leave Seattleon Western Flight725, which will be 10:30 Seattle time.

Please call whoever was to meet him and let them know as soon as possible. He is staying at the Travel Lodge - CH 6-3500 ext. 321.

timmie

He is going to call you about noon (our time).

TALKING POINTS FOR SUNDAY LUNCHEON

PRESENTATION OF PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

1. Transfer of system ownership, operation and control to private enterprise is a major step toward highly improved and responsive communication services for the people of Alaska.

2. OTP, being White House office responsible for national policy, greatly pleased with this transfer as indicated in Presidential Message.

3. OTP follows closely development of new technology and needs for services of American people, particularly in sparsely populated and outlying areas such as Alaska. OTP is fully aware of the broad range of requirements in Alaska and will do all in its power to insure timely, efficient and reliable provision of communication services for all Alaskan peoples.

4. Congratulations to former Governor Miller, Governor Egan, Senator Stephens, Senator Gravel, Congressman Pollock, and all other state and national officials and industrial leaders whose energy, foresight and cooperation have made this and all inevitable subsequent improvements to Alaskan communication services possible.

TW

Info & Alaska [illegible]

1/10/71

11 FEB 1971

Mr. A. G. Hiebert
President
Northern Television, Inc.
Post Office Box 2200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Augie:

Thank you for your letters of January 28 and 29. I have not had a chance to dig into the materials you sent me on the Satellite Communications Task Force, but I have asked my staff to analyze it and we will be in touch.

I want to thank you again for all your hospitality while I was in Anchorage. I thoroughly enjoyed my stay in the city and the chance to meet so many fine people from Alaska. I particularly enjoyed the chance to meet your family and your wonderful wife. I tried to contact Charlotte Friel while I was in New York and again on coming back to Washington, but got no answer.

I hope we can keep in touch.

My best to Pat.

Sincerely,

Clay T. Whitehead

cc: Mr. Whitehead

CTWhitehead:ed/jm 2/10/71

NORTHERN TELEVISION, INC.
THE BROADCAST CENTER

P. O. BOX 2200 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
KTVA-TV/KBYR-AM/KNIK-FM/MUZAK
(907) 272-3456

P. O. BOX 950 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
KTVF-TV/KFRB-AM
(907) 452-5121

A. G. HIEBERT
President

January 16, 1971

Dr. Clay Whitehead
Anchorage-Westward Hotel
3rd Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Dr. Whitehead:

My wife and I will pick you up at the hotel a little before 8:00 PM tonight for dinner. We will be going to the Crows Nest at the Captain Cook hotel.

Cordially yours,

A. G. Hiebert

A. G. Hiebert
Anchorage
AGH/bar

Alaska Trip 1/0/71

NORTHERN TELEVISION, INC.
THE BROADCAST CENTER

P. O. BOX 2200 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
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P. O. BOX 950 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
KTVF-TV/KFRB-AM
(907) 452-5121

A. G. HIEBERT
President

February 12, 1971

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead
Director of Telecommunication Policy
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Tom:

The Anchorage Daily News finally got around to printing their exclusive interview with you, which I thought you might enjoy reading. A copy is enclosed.

Cordially yours,

A. G. Hiebert
Anchorage
AGH/bar

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF

HOWARD R. HAWKINS

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY
WASHINGTON

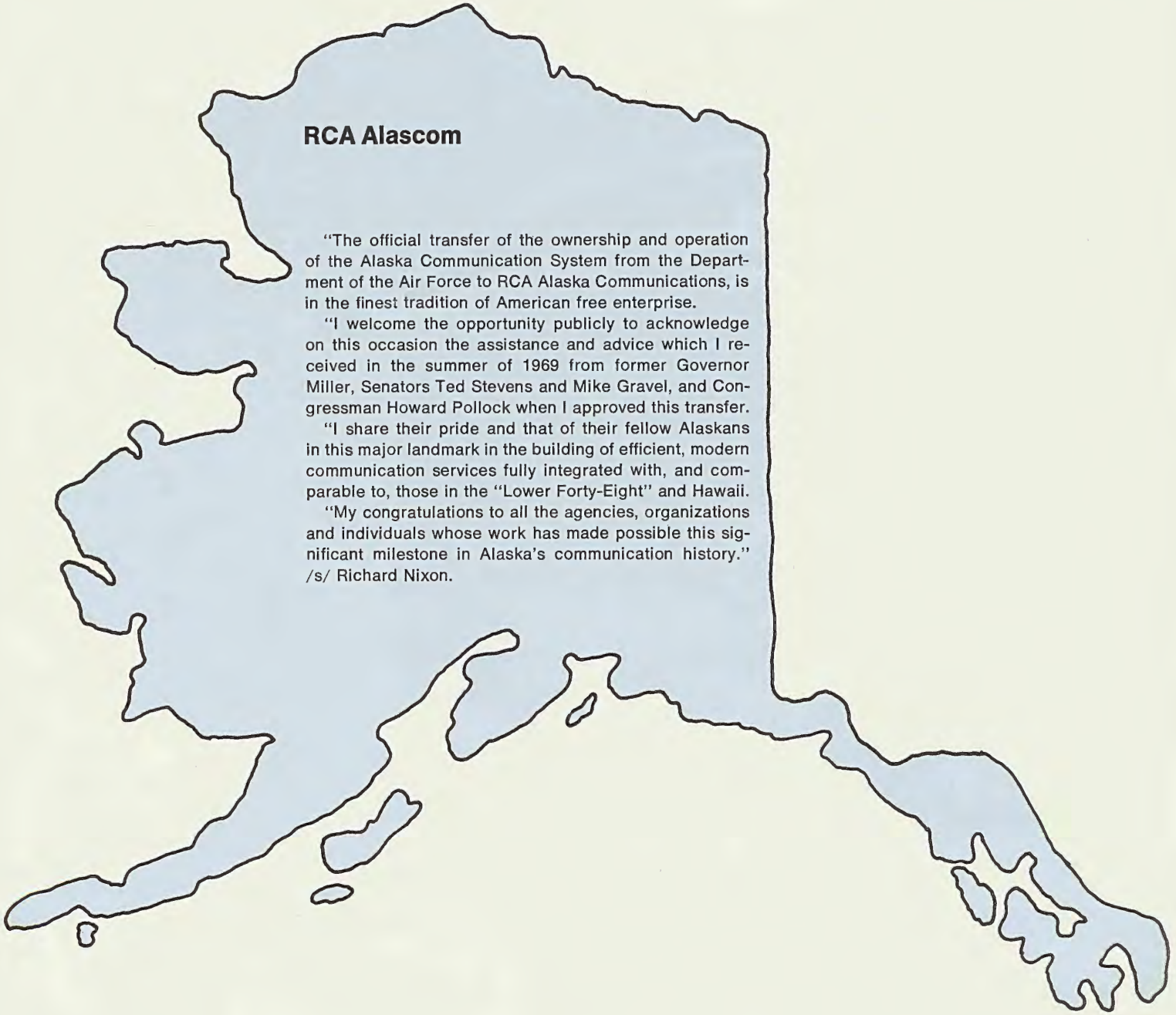
Dr Lyons —

Mr. Whitehead has not seen this. When you make cys of this — could I have them back. Thanks. Eva

Return to

RCA Relay

RCA Global Communications
January – February 1971



RCA Alascom

"The official transfer of the ownership and operation of the Alaska Communication System from the Department of the Air Force to RCA Alaska Communications, is in the finest tradition of American free enterprise.

"I welcome the opportunity publicly to acknowledge on this occasion the assistance and advice which I received in the summer of 1969 from former Governor Miller, Senators Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel, and Congressman Howard Pollock when I approved this transfer.

"I share their pride and that of their fellow Alaskans in this major landmark in the building of efficient, modern communication services fully integrated with, and comparable to, those in the "Lower Forty-Eight" and Hawaii.

"My congratulations to all the agencies, organizations and individuals whose work has made possible this significant milestone in Alaska's communication history." /s/ Richard Nixon.

RCA Relay

Published bi-monthly by
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60 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. 10004

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RCA Alaska Communications

Alaska Communication System Acquired by RCA Alascom Transfer ceremonies held In Anchorage

At 12:01 a.m. Anchorage time, Sunday, January 10, the Alaska Communication System went out of business and RCA Alaska Communications began providing long lines communications services in that state.

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc., with headquarters in Anchorage, Alaska is now a vital part of the communications future of the Great Land. Modern long-distance communications systems that will network 1500 miles of Alaska are now being planned. Installation of $27 million worth of the latest developed long-lines equipment is now taking place.

The most technologically advanced and economically feasible combination of long-lines satellite/-terrestrial communications system of the future are being planned for Alaska.

These new systems will accommodate direct distance dialing telephone service, telex, data transmission and live television transmission; all part of RCA Alascom's permanent investment in modern and efficient communications for the 49th State.

On January 8, at ceremonies in Washington, D. C., President Howard R. Hawkins presented to Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans, Jr., documents evidencing a deposit of $31,460,519 to the account of the U. S. Treasury in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Dr. Seamans described the transaction as a "$100 million sale." In addition to the funds transferred for the purchase of ACS equipment, he pointed to RCA Alascom's pledge of about $30 million in service improvements and facility expansion and the promise of rate reductions of about $40 million over the next three years.

Immediately following the transfer

Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans, Jr., congratulates Mr. Hawkins after signing transfer documents at the Pentagon in Washington, D. C. Looking on (l. to r.) Dean Burch, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, John Shaffer, Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Clay T. Whitehead, Director of Telecommunications Policy and Nicholas Begich, Congressman from the state of Alaska.

ceremonies in Washington, D. C., Mr. Hawkins sent the following message to RCA Alascom headquarters in Anchorage:

"Official ACS transfer to RCA Alascom was concluded with the Secretary of the Air Force today as scheduled. This entire ceremony was very well attended and covered by the press. All the matters went smoothly with congratulations to all concerned. We paid the money, we have the documents. It is all effective and your responsibility at 12:01 a.m. Sunday, January 10. Best wishes and good luck."

The sale brought an end of seventy years of service in Alaska by the Alaska Communications System. During those years the ACS was built and developed by men of skill, courage and determination. The individual sacrifices and courage of the men who built the system is legend.

Around the turn of the century these early pioneers completed a key telegraph link that connected the north country to Valdez in the south. It was a herculean assignment, marked by months of hardship and suffering. Food supplies and construction materials were moved by pack animals along hacked-out trails over which an animal could barely travel more than 15 miles a day. During the winter months, common transportation was by sled dog teams through uninhabited areas, with temperatures often dropping to 60 and 70 degrees below zero.

But through it all they managed to achieve the impossible, and in the years that followed the ACS grew into a thriving, successful network of telegraph and cable facilities that now span the length and breadth of Alaska and interconnect with the "lower 48." It is said that in Alaska, the proudest boast a man can make is, "I served with the Alaska Communication System."

Formal dedication ceremonies were held on January 17 at the Anchorage Westward Hotel immediately following a special viewing of the Super Bowl game which was transmitted live to Alaska via satellite. This sports spectacular was the first color telecast to be carried live to Alaska over satellite facilities after RCA Alascom assumed responsibility for the system. The program was broadcast throughout the Anchorage metropolitan area over station KENI-TV.

The roster of distinguished guests who attended the inaugural ceremonies in Anchorage reads like a Who's Who in Government, Politics and Communications. Among those present were:

William A. Egan, Governor of Alaska.

Theodore Stevens, U. S. Senator from Alaska.

Michael Gravel, U. S. Senator from Alaska.

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead, Director of Telecommunications Policy, Executive office of the President of the U. S.

James R. Clouse, Chairman, Alaska Public Utilities Commission.

Major General Paul R. Stoney, Commander, Air Force Communications Service.

Shown here at the transfer ceremonies (l. to r.) President Howard R. Hawkins, Hon. Mike Gravel, U. S. Senator from Alaska, Hon. Ted Stevens, U. S. Senator from Alaska and Dr. Clay T. Whitehead, Director, Telecommunication Policy, White House.

E. Kenneth Larsen, President, Alaska Telephone Association.

Dr. Shogo Amari, Managing Director of KDD.

Mr. Y. Shiobara, Secretary of KDD.

Charles M. Odorizzi, Executive Vice President, RCA Corporation and Chairman of the Board of RCA Globcom and RCA Alascom.

Anthony L. Conrad, Executive Vice President, Services, RCA Corporation and Chairman of the Executive Committees of RCA Globcom and RCA Alascom.

Kenneth D. Howatt, Vice President, AT&T Long Lines.

John S. Rice, Executive Vice President, Western Union Telegraph Company.

George P. Sampson, Vice President, Operations, Communications Satellite Corporation.

Major General Paul R. Stoney, who was responsible for the Alaska Communications System until the transfer took place, presented a plaque to Mr. Hawkins at the dedication-transfer ceremonies in Anchorage. The plaque reads as follows:

Alaska Communication System Transfer

WHEREAS the U. S. Army and the U. S. Air Force have provided commercial communications in the State of Alaska for more than seventy years,

WHEREAS ceremonies were conducted January 17, 1971, transferring the Alaska Communication System from military to private ownership,

WHEREAS ACS personnel, both military and civilian, have withstood many hardships—even death—in operating this system for Alaska,

AND WHEREAS the U. S. Air Force desires to recognize the great dedication of all ACS employees for all time,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that this plaque is dedicated to the men and women who have conspicuously served the State of Alaska's communications needs. They have demonstrated professionalism of the highest order.

Major General Paul R. Stoney
Commander
U. S. Air Force
Communications Service.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Hawkins made the following statement:

"On behalf of RCA, it is an honor to accept this commemorative ACS plaque from the Air Force on this historic occasion. I do so with both humility and determination for the future. It is with humility in recognition of the great traditions and many accomplishments of the U. S. Air Force and U. S. Army communications services from the original achievements of Lieut. Billy Mitchell 70 years ago. It was they who pioneered and laid the solid foundation for the Alaska long lines communication system that is now a private enterprise in Alaska.

"This plaque is accepted with the determination by the entire RCA organization to improve and expand long lines communications services and develop new services at the lowest cost to all Alaskans."

Mr. Hawkins then reviewed some of the accomplishments already achieved by RCA Alascom and reiterated future plans for the development of long lines services in Alaska.

- We will provide an Alaska long lines communications system utilizing the best combination of

The Honorable William A. Egan, Governor of Alaska, delivering address at ceremonies commemorating the transfer of the Alaska Communication System to RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. in Anchorage on January 17.

satellite/terrestrial technologies for the future. What you have experienced today in live television from Miami, Florida, is only the first step in the achievement of the full potential of science and technology in Alaska for the 70's. RCA already operates 80 telephone circuits by satellite between Alaska and the Lower 48. It provides satellite facilities between Alaska and Hawaii for air traffic control over the Pacific.

- We have formally requested FCC authority to construct a new earth station at Lena Point near Juneau that will make Alaska the first state to use satellite communications for intrastate telephone, video and record services. We will soon file with the FCC the proposals of RCA for a Domestic Satellite System to serve the Great Land.
- We will introduce this year expanded direct distance dialing for Alaska. The full implementation of RCA plans will make Alaska the first state to have a statewide direct distance dialing system. RCA Alaska Communications will provide, in cooperation with the local utilities, long distance telephone service in line with the high quality service available to our neighbors in the Lower 48.
- Alaskans already enjoy the RCA rate reductions, including the late night $1 rate for calls to the northwestern part of the Lower 48. These rate reductions will save Alaskans more than $50 million over the next three years.
- Under its Headstart program, RCA Alaska Communications completed many improvements in the long lines system before the actual ACS transfer. These include a new Lena Point/Sitka microwave system providing 60 circuits and greatly improved service to that area and a new

tropo and microwave system from Prudhoe Bay to Anchorage and Fairbanks providing 36 additional circuits for telephone and private line services. About 280 additional circuits also have been obtained by overbuilding existing facilities to add immediate increases in capacity from Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan. RCA Alaska Communications is moving ahead, in cooperation with State and PUC officials to provide bush telephone services to about 142 communities. We recognize the importance of these services to the natives of Alaska, and we look forward to the timely implementation of these new and vital services.

"By the ACS transfer on January 10, RCA Alascom had expended over $42 million to acquire and improve the Alaska long lines system. Yet these facilities and service achievements are only the beginning, for it is our determination and pledge to the people of Alaska to engage in a fully cooperative endeavor directed to providing top-level service.

"But I would also ask you to recall that Rome was not built in a day and that as yet we do not live in a perfect world. If we falter temporarily or miss a step on the road to our ultimate objectives for Alaska long lines communications, it is only because the particular circumstances were beyond our control, or the time for our ultimate objective has not yet come, although our intentions remain unchanged.

"RCA Alaska Communications is the long lines carrier operating in cooperation with the 19 local utilities of Alaska. We have already pledged our full cooperation and support, but we need also the full cooperation and assistance of the local utilities in order most effectively to serve all the people of Alaska.

General Stoney, we will hang this ACS commemorative plaque in the main office of RCA Alaska Communications in Anchorage to remind all of us each day of our responsibilities as successor to the U. S. Air Force and to the people of Alaska."

President Hawkins addressing the inaugural luncheon in Anchorage.

Artist Joan Arend Kickbush displays her cover drawing used on the RCA Alascom brochure. Shown (l. to r.) Anthony L. Conrad, Howard R. Hawkins, Joan Kickbush, Charles M. Odorizzi, Fred D. Chiei, Jr., and Edwin W. Peterson.

General Sales Meeting
1971 Business Plan

Val Arbogast, Vice President, Sales, presides at a general sales meeting held in New York City early in January.

A review of the marketing strategies aimed at achieving the largest sales record in the company's history for 1971 was discussed by sales managers from the Regional Sales areas, Washington and the New York Sales organizations.

A thorough examination of the Company's worldwide sales responsibilities and future plans was provided by Robert J. Angliss, Vice President, Marketing and Traffic.

RCA

News Briefs...

$11.7 Million Army Contract

A contract to provide the U. S. Army, Pacific, with seven Spectra 70 computer systems having a sales value of $11.7 million was awarded to RCA.

The contract includes an option for an additional 14 Spectra computers which could raise the equipment value to $30 million and make it one of the largest computer awards in RCA's history.

Issued by the General Services Administration, the contract calls for four Spectra 70/45 and three Spectra 70/55 computing systems to provide automated logistic support for all U. S. troops in Southeast Asia. The initial seven computers will be installed in Hawaii, Korea, Okinawa and Viet Nam this year.

Brokerage Data Processing Service Sold

RCA Corporation recently announced an agreement for the acquisition by Automatic Data Processing, Inc., of RCA's brokerage data processing service located at the company's New York Systems Center at 4 New York Plaza.

Under the agreement, ADP assumes the responsibility of servicing RCA's current brokerage service customers, utilizing RCA hardware and software.

ADP will combine these RCA operations with those of Automatic Computer Services, Inc., its wholly-owned subsidiary that provides brokerage processing services to the financial community.

ADP is a 21-year old computer service organization listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

With the sale of the service, RCA officials said, RCA will concentrate on the marketing of computer systems directly to the financial community. They added that the ten years experience RCA has had with its brokerage service has provided a solid basis for the growth of computer hardware sales to the brokerage industry.

Develop System Linking Ground and Airborne Computers

A communications system to link ground-based and airborne computers that help control the nation's nuclear retaliatory forces will be developed for the U. S. Air Force by RCA.

The system will permit new data entered into computers at Air Force Strategic Air Command headquarters to be relayed directly and automatically to an RCA-developed experimental computer system that flies aboard one of SAC's Looking Glass aircraft. Looking Glass aircraft are kept aloft around-the-clock to assume control of the nation's strategic missiles and bombers should ground control centers be destroyed.

RCA developed and installed the experimental computer system, known as the Post Attack Command Control System — Airborne Data Automation aboard one of the Looking Glass aircraft last year. It is designed to assess the feasibility of providing computerized information management capabilities for airborne commanders.

Realign Information Systems

A major realignment of RCA's Information Systems operations recently was announced.

The move entails the consolidation of management, financial, administrative and planning functions of the operating divisions which formerly comprised the company's Information Systems group and the formation of two new divisions, a new staff group and a new manufacturing organization.

The newly structured organization will be called RCA Computer Systems and will consist of five operating divisions — Data Processing, Systems Development, Graphic Systems, Memory Products and Magnetic Products. In addition, it will have a Computer Systems Staff group and a Systems Manufacturing Operations organization.

College Graduate Program With Taped TV Classes

The first college graduate program that enables engineers to complete all classwork requirements for a Master's degree by attending taped TV classes wherever they work has been created by Florida Institute of Technology and RCA.

Under the arrangement, RCA engineers attend the taped TV lectures and participate in problem solving and discussion sessions at their work locations. For each three courses completed, they spend approximately a week at the University in Melbourne, Fla., for review and examination to earn credits toward the Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering.

Dr. Jerome P. Keuper, President of the University, called the program "a genuine breakthrough in graduate education which could be extended to other areas." He said it could lead to similar programs for educating groups and individuals who otherwise would find such study either extremely impractical or impossible.

The taped TV courses were originally developed by RCA for its Continuing Engineering Education program designed to keep Engineers abreast of rapid advances in electronic technology. Dr. Keuper said University officials had examined the courses carefully and found they meet academic standards for the Master's degree.

Sarnoff to business community:

Respond More to Consumer Demands

RCA Chairman and President Robert W. Sarnoff and Mrs. Virginia H. Knauer, President Nixon's Special Assistant on Consumer Affairs, are shown in Philadelphia where Mr. Sarnoff received the 1971 Gold Medal Achievement Award of the Poor Richard Club. The event marked the 265th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth.

Addressing the Poor Richard Club as the recipient of its 1971 Gold Medal award for distinguished service to the fields of information and communications RCA Chairman and President Robert W. Sarnoff warned that the nation's business community and its advertising agencies must respond more to the demands of today's articulate consumers or risk political crusades that could lead to over-reaction harmful to both the public and business.

"Let us not confuse this ground swell of popular concern with the perennial clamor of those few malcontents who always seek the Holy Grail at a discount, with optional extras. Current consumer unrest is rooted in both real and imagined offenses in the form of overstated claims, poor service, inflated charges and neglected customer needs."

Mr. Sarnoff said the ultimate success in winning public confidence depends upon the ability of manufacturers and their advertising agencies to cultivate flexibility and self-discipline. He added that the advertising profession has already made significant progress in restructuring itself to meet the requirements of business and that business has moved toward greater interest in customer satisfaction.

"No one would contend, however, that we have gone far enough. The times require increasing flexibility in the content and direction of all our marketing and advertising programs. They must be designed to cope successfully with the constant change that affects every facet of our relationship with the buying public," Mr. Sarnoff said.

Business and advertising must

also work together in programs of self-regulation, establishing high standards and imposing sanctions on violators, to avoid government intervention that "once it is introduced, is exceedingly difficult to contain within reasonable limits. Sensitive areas of expression become the ultimate victims of such expansion," Mr. Sarnoff said.

He said that when advertising goes beyond the limits of accuracy and good taste the fault often may lie with overenthusiasm by the manufacturer or the advertising agency.

"It is the responsibility of those at the top to curb such excesses, and to do so without discouraging enthusiasm and creativity. The task can be made considerably easier and more foolproof if the sense of common interest and shared responsibility extends to all levels of both agency and client organizations. Whether formally acknowledged or not, I believe that part of any successful working relationship between business and advertising requires each to ride herd on the other," Mr. Sarnoff said.

The RCA Chairman said that attention to consumer needs and desires must be directed toward all economic levels.

"A $5 lemon is just as sour as a $5,000 lemon, and double-talk is no more welcome in a Main Line home than in a Harlem flat or on a Kansas farm. Young or old, dove or hawk, square or hippie, one tie that binds us all is the irritation at being had," Mr. Sarnoff said.

He said that perhaps a preoccupation with the growth of mass markets and problems of costs, along with more technically sophisticated products stimulated by rising competition and consumer enthusiasm, have contributed to the separation of buyer and seller over the past decade.

"Perhaps we have lost sight of the fact that the market, too, has its ecology – the vital interdependence of producer and consumer in a free economy," Mr. Sarnoff said.

He suggested that every business should have an effective mechanism for two-way communication with those who buy and use its products as one means of reestablishing the proper buyer-seller relationship. RCA already has created such organizations at both the corporate level and in key divisions, he added.

The seller's market characterized by high demand and tight supply may never be seen again, except in isolated cases, and this also may serve to reunite business and the consumer, according to Mr. Sarnoff.

"I welcome the change," he said, "for it will lead to better products and services, and to improved market planning. Above all, it can bring about a higher level of trust between the public and the business community, and eventually restore their relationship as allies rather than antagonists."

Other key issues that Mr. Sarnoff said will be involved in the effort to restore consumer confidence in business are:

–Manufacturers and their advertising agencies must work together more closely to accomplish the increasingly complex task of describing and selling more sophisticated innovations without oversimplification or exaggeration. Advertising must be a partner in marketing, not just a transmission line for the sales message. He said he is convinced that a communications gap underlies many actual and alleged violations charged to advertisers by the Federal Trade Commission.

–Advertising must not be used as an instrument to influence the editorial content of the print or broadcast media.

–Advertisers and their agencies must appreciate the total impact of advertising when it is used to promote people and ideas. No facet of advertising has grown more rapidly in recent years than the application of its tools and techniques to political campaigns, he noted.

–The basic responsibility for advertising rests jointly with those who originate and articulate the message.

–Advertising, because of its extraordinary visibility and pervasiveness, is especially vulnerable to attack in an era of general public discontent. It can function effectively only so long as it has the trust of those to whom it speaks.

The transition to a closer alliance between business and the public will not be smooth and painless, Mr. Sarnoff pointed out.

"Frictions will continue to arise. Offenses, real or fancied, will continue to occur in spite of the best intentions and the most vigorous efforts.

"There will remain the peril of overzealous crusades that draw their justification from earlier charges of omission or neglect. Yet, we can reasonably expect a general improvement to the degree that we succeed in adapting our policies and practices to the new market environment."

Miscellany...

The Right Man for the Job

A certain firm's president needed an administrative assistant.

The personnel manager advertised in the usual manner and a number of applicants came in to apply for the job. They were all carefully screened, tested and scrutinized before three were selected for interviews with the president.

The personnel director who had cautiously selected the three believed them to be the most capable of the group, and he provided the president with each man's qualifications and test scores. They all appeared to be superior prospects.

The president of the firm invited each man to dine with him alone during the next three days, so that he could observe them individually.

Each man was seemingly tailored to the job. All were intelligent, educated, properly groomed and correctly dressed. Still only one could actually fill the position.

After dining with each of the potential assistants, the president made notes. And this is what he wrote:

FIRST MAN—Spoke sharply to waitress when she served him the wrong salad. Spoke mainly about his top grades at school and his football scholarship, the deals he's put over. Sharp. Smooth operator.

SECOND MAN—Waiting for me at restaurant when I arrived. Acted too polite, too eager to pull out my chair, light my cigar and agree with me about everything.

THIRD MAN—Punctual. Looked me in the eye when speaking. Politely disagreed with me twice. Apologized for being forward but requested permission to present some of his own ideas related to the job and suggestions unrelated to the job. Primary discussion: business and his desire to get started. Good ideas on how he could benefit the Company in this position. Executive material.

And that was that!

Which man got the job? You guessed it. The third man.

If Retirement Is Just Ahead

1. Begin early to develop interests apart from your job. Force yourself to do this. Hobbies are a possibility, either for fun or for money.
2. Don't build your life on one or two persons. Develop friendships which cut across age groups.
3. If you're going to live in a retirement home or village, stagger visits so they do not all coincide with "tourist" or "open house" occasions.
4. If you plan to leave your home town, make frequent trips before you retire to your new "home" so friendships can be developed and expectations fulfilled. Don't just take off for parts unknown and expect to be happy.
5. Men should begin to learn housework at least 5 years before they retire.
6. Start accepting speaking engagements and offices in civic and social clubs before you retire. After retirement they can help to bolster your sagging ego and prestige.
7. Don't spend your waning days on the job talking about friends and acquaintances who have died. Pretend you're immortal, but quietly check your will.

Tom Buico, Manager, Leased Facilities Sales, was the recent guest of KDD, Japan on a personnel exchange program. Among the many gracious members of the KDD staff whom he met were representatives of their Leased Facilities Sales section, shown here (l. to r.) Masaaki Hatano, Akira Yajima and Hiroshi Hasegawa.

RCA Globcom's Leased Facilities Sales staff work very closely with their counterpart in Japan through the office of our Vice President and International Representative, Charles Jennings.

The joint efforts of these two sections in Tokyo and New York have resulted in there being more leased channels between the U. S. and Japan than between any other overseas points.

Eugene F. Murphy VP, General Counsel

Appointment of Eugene F. Murphy as Vice President and General Counsel was announced last month by President Howard R. Hawkins.

Mr. Murphy has been Vice President and General Attorney of RCA Globcom since January, 1969. As chief legal officer he represents the company before federal regulatory agencies and is responsible for all other legal matters affecting the company's worldwide communications interests. He played an important role in the recent acquisition of the Alaska Communication System which is being operated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the company.

Mr. Murphy joined the company as an attorney in 1964, after serving two years with the Central Intelligence Agency as an attorney handling legal aspects of national security activities. He was appointed Senior Counsel in 1967 and General Attorney in 1968.

People and Jobs

The following changes on the staff recently were announced:

Maria Mendiola Quidachay from Delivery Clerk to Counter Clerk, Guam.

Joseph Aybar from Traffic Operating Instructor to Supervisor, Telex Ticketing.

Milka Gomez from Automatic Operator to Key Punch Operator.

Jack Wiley from Traffic Operating Instructor to Billing Coordinator.

Morris Olcerst from Associate Engineer to Design Engineer.

Adam Sulkowski from Technical Supervisor to Operations Engineer.

Abindad G. Morales from Traffic Accounting Clerk to Key Punch Operator.

Kenneth E. Ryan from Manager, Regional Sales to Manager, Marketing Services.

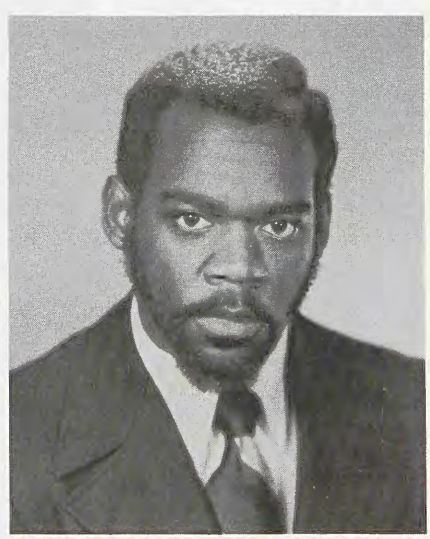
Guillermo Polanco from Associate Engineer to Design Engineer.

Jessie Williams from Automatic Operator to Key Punch Operator.

Candace Lee Fay from Overseas Telephone Operator to P/T Branch Office Clerk, Guam.

Joseph M. Ciano appointed Manager Sales, Downtown Manhattan.

Gerald Long appointed Manager Plant Operations Engineering, New York.



Russell Blackwell appointed Manager Computer Traffic Operations, New York.

Another RCA First

Abe Deutsch Retires After 50 Years Service

On December 2, 1920 Abraham Deutsch joined RCA as a Messenger Boy at a salary of $8 a week plus two cents for each radiogram he delivered and picked up. On December 2, 1970 Abe Deutsch joined with a host of friends and associates to celebrate his 50 years of service with RCA and announce his "early" retirement.

Abe was only 14 years old when he came to work for the Radio Corporation of America. At that time, RCA was only one year old, and thus Abe becomes the first original RCA employee to reach a golden anniversary of service.

During his career with the Company he spent most of his early years working as a branch office clerk and operator. From 1928 to 1945 he was Manager of "SK" Office. He later served as Superintendent of New York Public Offices.

In 1954 he was assigned International Representative in Caracas, Venezuela and served in that capacity until 1961 when he was appointed Manager of Operations in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He returned to New York in 1965 as Manager of Public Offices, the position he held at the time of his retirement.

As a token of appreciation for his long, distinguished service the Company presented Abe with a color television set . . . RCA, of course!

Asked to sum up what fifty years of service with RCA meant to him, Abe had this to say: "I saw the tremendous growth of international communications from the days of Morse to the age of satellites and computers. It has been a wonderful experience. I am also grateful for the many friends and associations I made both inside and outside the Company."

President Hawkins congratulates Abe on his 50th anniversary with the Company.

Never at a loss for words, Abe pours it on describing his long career with RCA.

John McKenna presents 50 year emblem and tells Abe to wear it in good health.

Retirements

James B. Rafferty, Manager, New York Sales Downtown.

Mr. Rafferty joined the Company in 1935 as a Radio Operator and later served as a Commercial Representative. In 1968 he was promoted to Manager, New York Sales Downtown.

Charles H. Kirshner, Commercial Representative, New York.

Mr. Kirshner joined the Company in 1928 as an Accounting Clerk and served as a Commercial Representative since 1930.

Charles Shoreys, Design Engineer, New York.

Mr. Shoreys joined the Company in 1927 as a Mechanic and later served an an Operating Technician, Engineering Assistant and Design Engineer.

Walter E. Olsen, Receiving Technician, Riverhead.

Mr. Olsen had served on the Riverhead staff since 1936.

Arthur Z. Smith, District Engineer, Guam.

Mr. Smith joined the Company in 1929 as a Receiving Technician at Riverhead. He later served as Station Supervisor in Korea. From 1951 until his retirement on February 1 he was District Engineer, Guam.

Merwin J. Fickas, Manager, Transmission and Terminal Facilities.

Mr. Fickas joined the Company in 1929 as a Shift Engineer at Bolinas and later served in engineering assignments in Kahuku, Kokohead, Point Reyes, Seattle, Huntington Beach and Shanghai, China. He also served as Engineer-in-Charge at Dasmarinas and from 1949 to 1954 he was Assistant District Manager, Manila. From 1954 to 1957 he was District Manager, Guam. Upon his return to the U. S. he was appointed Operations Engineer and in 1968 he was promoted to Manager, Transmission and Terminal Facilities.

Emily I. Connolly, Bookkeeper, New York.

Mrs. Connolly joined the Company in 1928 as a Comptometer Operator and later served as a Traffic Accounting Supervisor and Bookkeeper.

Eligio D. Anastacio, Abstract Clerk, Manila.

Mr. Anastacio had served as a member of the Manila District accounting staff since 1929.

Philip J. Ahern, Check Clerk, CTO New York.

Mr. Ahern joined the Company in 1925 as a Messenger and later served as an Office Boy, Traffic Clerk and Check Clerk.

Osmundo DelaCruz, Abstract Clerk, Manila.

Mr. DelaCruz joined the Company in 1929 as a Messenger and later served as an Abstract Clerk.

Archibald C. MacLean, Radiotelegraph Operator "WCC" Chatham.

Mr. MacLean had served on the staff of "WCC" since 1929.

George C. Hartford, Program Radiophoto Technician, CTO New York.

Mr. Hartford started with the Company in 1934 as a Traffic Clerk and later served as a Radio Operator, Operating Technician, Technical Supervisor and Program Radiophoto Technician.

Albert L. Chesbro, Radiotelegraph Operator "WCC" Chatham.

Mr. Chesbro had served on the operating staff at Chatham since 1948.

Nicholas Kochanik, Watchman, Office Services, New York.

Mr. Kochanik joined the Company in 1950 as a Porter and later served as a Watchman.

Franklin B. Kennell, Receiving Technician, Riverhead.

Mr. Kennell joined the Riverhead staff in 1929 as a Receiving Technician and later served at Bolinas. From 1945 to 1948 he supervised our operations in Berlin, Germany after WWII. He returned to the technical staff at Riverhead in 1948 and served as a Receiving Technician until his retirement.

Shinsei Tokuda, Porter, Honolulu.

Mr. Tokuda joined the Company in 1953 as a Gardener-Janitor at Kokohead and later served at Paumalu and CTO, Honolulu.

Victoria Zimanski, Bookkeeper, New York.

Miss Zimanski joined the Radiomarine Corporation in 1928 as an Accounting Clerk and was transferred to this Company in 1956. She served as an Accounting Clerk and Bookkeeper until her retirement on February 1.

In Memoriam

Francis J. Weiss, Administrator, Investigations and Claims, passed away on Dec. 8 at age 52.

Mr. Weiss joined the Company in 1935 as a Messenger and later served as a Check Clerk, Radio Operator and Operating Maintenance Technician. In 1965 he was promoted to Administrator, Investigations and Claims.

Helen R. Donovan, Executive Secretary, New York, passed away on December 12 at age 52.

Miss Donovan joined the Company in 1949 as a Stenographer and later served as a Secretary and Executive Secretary.

Charles L. Hauptner, former Automatic Operator, CTO New York, (Retired) passed away on December 14 at age 70.

Mr. Hauptner joined the Company in 1947 and served as an Automatic Operator until his retirement in 1965.

Armand H. Perreault, former Administrative Assistant, CTO New York (Retired) passed away on December 14 at age 76.

Mr. Perreault joined the Company in 1922 as a Radio Operator and later served as Chief Check and Clerical Supervisor. In 1950 he was promoted to Administrative Assistant and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1959.

Jean A. P. Beaulieu, former Traffic Chief, CTO New York (Retired) passed away on January 12 at age 79.

Mr. Beaulieu joined the Company in 1930 as a Radio Operator. He was promoted to Traffic Chief in 1947 and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1956.

THINK MORE, It Pays Off!

(Editor's Note: This is an up-dated re-write of an article that appeared in the January 1961 issue of RCA RELAY.)

The other day we talked with a fellow who told us that in all his years with the Company he had never submitted a suggestion. When we asked him why, he simply replied, "I'm too busy!"

"Too busy to think," we needled. "Now just a minute," he said. "What I meant was that I do my job and I don't have time to sit around thinking up bright ideas. I'm not getting paid for that!"

This fellow is not the exception, he's typical of many people who perform their jobs well, do what is expected, but when it comes to ideas they leave the thinking to someone else. This might explain why only 15% of the staff actively participate in the Suggestion Program.

Month after month we have a small group of "idea men" who keep suggesting better ways of doing things. The fact that some of their ideas are rejected from time to time doesn't discourage them, they keep on sending them in and as a result they often earn extra income.

A case in point is Russell Blackwell, former DPT now Manager, Computer Traffic Operations, New York. During the past two years Russ has won awards totaling $5,342.50

The fellow who told us he's too busy to think, just wasn't thinking and when he said he was not getting paid to think he was very much misinformed.

Of course he's paid to think. That's why the Company paid out $9,138.15 during 1970 for approved suggestions. Naturally he didn't share in these extra dollars because he wasn't thinking! But what of those employees who did cash in last year by sending their ideas to the Suggestion Committee. Thinking pays off. Here is a list of the 67 employees who shared in that $9,138.15 nestegg:

Robert Aigen	$ 50.00
Peter Andriopoulos	85.00
Carlo Balsamo	115.00
James Balz	609.00
Russell Blackwell	3935.00
Marion Bracken	80.00
Arnold Brickman	350.00
Freddie Brown	50.00
Sam Bushell	25.00
Carlo Carrannante	52.50
Abe Cohen	52.50
Morton Cohen	12.50
Valentine Comforto	365.10
Theodore Curven	56.25
George Davies	25.00
Alfred Donisi	25.00
Paul D'Onopria	50.00
Henry Englemann	25.00
Michael Forzano	60.00
Joseph Foy	10.00
Warren Funk	40.00
John Gaucher	30.00
Martin Giarratano	25.00
John Gillen	185.00
Arthur Ginsburg	15.00
Vaughan Glenn	15.00
Larry Hall	150.00
Edward Hank	25.00
Abraham Hochhauser	100.00
James Jennings	30.00
Abraham Kamenshine	500.00
Kevin Kavic	60.00
Joseph Kinard	35.00
John King	175.00
William Klaus	27.50
Bruno LaBella	30.00
Leonard Lisansky	408.00
Michael Marshak	50.00
Christopher McLoughlin	147.30
Bernard McQuillan	150.00
Gabriel Meltzer	45.00
Joseph Morris	25.00
Anthony Napolitano	30.00
John Nelson	25.00
Aaron Nemoyten	15.00
Willie Owens	10.00
Julio Pavia	50.00
Robert Perkins	15.00
John Pinte	55.00
Ronald Pollett	115.00
Harold Ralph	45.00
Arnold Ross	25.00
Angel Russo	25.00
Carmelo Russo	60.00
Henry Russo	25.00
Anthony Scandiffio	55.00
Jack Schaefer	10.00
Philip Schembre	25.00
Louis Stallone	20.00
Nicholas Theodore	60.00
Roman Tomazewski	15.00
Alexander VonDaehn	10.00
Honey Weiner	25.00
Jack Weingarten	52.50
John Welch	25.00
Albert Whitehouse	25.00
Andrew Zangrillo	20.00

Why submit suggestions?

1. You win awards for adopted ideas! For suggestions resulting in direct measurable savings the minimum award is $10 the maximum award is $15,000. What more incentive do you need?

2. You demonstrate your initiative and ingenuity, you gain recognition and you get deep personal satisfaction when your idea is adopted.

3. The Company needs your thinking! Our standing in the international communications industry may be attributed directly to the constructive thinking of employees. The ideas of all employees, based upon their skill and know-how, can constantly improve our position for the ultimate benefit of all.

What is a suggestion?

A suggestion is any constructive idea that may result in an improvement in our business. It may be a new idea or a new application to an old idea. The suggestion may apply system-wide or may pertain to the local organization only.

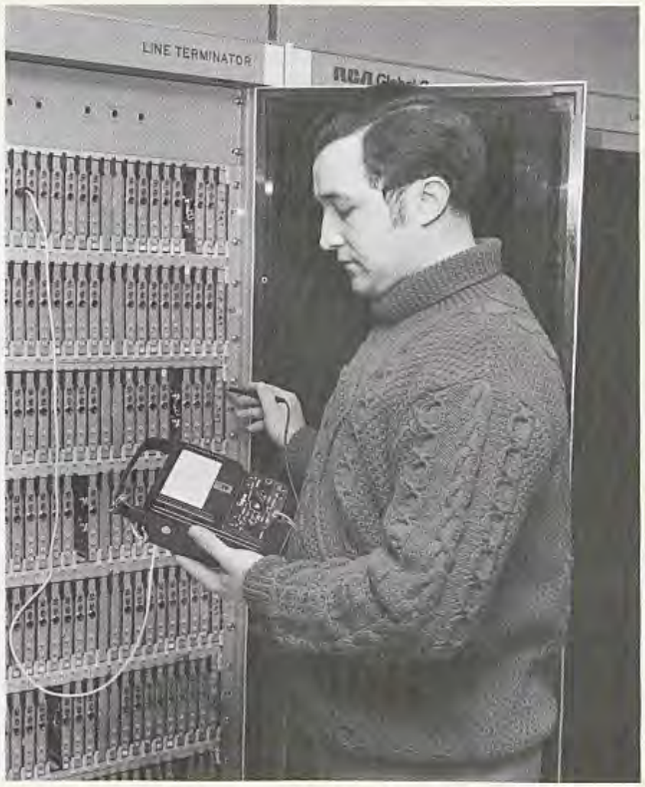
Good suggestions, generally

speaking, fall into the following categories . . . Save time on the job . . . Save materials . . . Improve service to customers . . . Improve equipment, forms or procedures . . . Increase sales . . . Increase production . . . Reduce costs . . . Reduce waste and Eliminate safety hazards.

Remember, improvements can always be made, whether in the shop, plant or office. The supervisors and managers can't do it all. It has often been observed that the person in the best position to think of a better way of doing things is the person performing the job.

So look around the next time you have a minute. Perhaps you can find a way to improve something and earn extra cash for yourself by making a suggestion.

Our suggestion for 1971 is: THINK MORE, It Pays Off!



Line and trunk terminator cabinets soon will be equipped with zero centered meters mounted in the cabinets, thus eliminating the need for portable meters. The idea resulted in a $147.50 check for Technician Christopher McLoughlin.

Data Processing Technician Arnold Brickman checks program he wrote which frees off-line computer in CTS stand-by. Arnold's idea earned him a $150 suggestion award.

Combination Technician Val Comforto developed a portable test set for checking leased channel customer equipment. Val received a $327.60 suggestion award for his idea.

Around the System

Riverhead
By Joyce Montag

Employees gathered on January 27 to bid farewell to Walter Olsen on his retirement, after serving more than 35 years with RCA. A delicious buffet supper was served and a purse was presented to him. Walter joined the Radiomarine Division in 1935 and transferred to RD in June 1937. Around here Walter is known as the "Chief". Again we want to express our wishes to the "Chief" for a long and happy retirement.

Service Awards were presented on their respective dates to: Daniel Crews — 25 years, Wilbur Bender — 25 years, Harry Tyte — 30 years, Ernie Downs — 35 years, Bill Szabat — 30 years, and Bob McGraw — 30 years. Our congratulations to this fine group for their dedicated service over the years.

We are happy to report that Bill Benedict, son of John Benedict, has returned from his tour of duty in Vietnam. Bill arrived home on December 27 to celebrate a belated Christmas with his family. After his leave, he will report to Tucson, Arizona for his next assignment.

Wes Rogers, at this writing, is still convalescing from his operation last fall. Ernie Downs is now at home, after a hernia operation in January. To both these men we wish speedy and complete recoveries.

Bob Curven recently vacationed in Pittsburg, Pa., where he attended Kingdom Ministry School for a two-week training course.

Margaret and Frank Pacileo ventured to Mount Snow in Vermont in January for a week of skiing which they truly enjoyed.

Al Walters proudly announced the arrival of a new granddaughter, Kristen Diane, born on December 29. Proud parents are Al's daughter and son-in-law, Cynthia and James Murphy. Congratulations!

Mark Lucas, son of John Lucas, and Susan Etter, daughter of Marshall Etter, were awarded Regents Scholarships recently. Our congratulations on this honor.

Michael Buonaducci, grandson of Albert Marsh, received a Creative Arts Honor Award from the National Poetry Press. His entry was selected for publication in the Semi-Annual Anthology of High School Art. The award was presented by Mr. D. Hartman, Editor.

Retirees Bill Hannah suffered a heart attack in December, but was released from the hospital, after several weeks of recuperation, just prior to Christmas. Bill's activities will be quite curtailed for a period of time, including his Ham operating, but he is optimistic about his return to good health in the near future. May we add our wishes for a complete recovery soon.

Rocky Point
By Bob Oliver

As usual at this time of the year, we are in the midst of the winter doldrums and have very little news to report.

We have two notable vacations on the record. Fred Brenner traveled far from his normal haunts and took in the beauty and sights of Arizona and old Mexico while the Hal Contors decided to spend New Year's Eve at sea and managed to do so by taking a cruise to the Bahamas on the Greek Line QUEEN ANNA MARIA.

RCA service awards recently were presented to the following personnel: Ten years for Lou Monjeau and Harry Newman, twenty-five years for Jim Weeks, Bill Horn, and Maurice Samuels, and thirty years for Howard Linn.

United Fund Awards. (l. to r.) Harry Polish, Vice President of Personnel, representing the Company and Raymond Schaefer, Anthony Cardinale and Vincent Attardi, representing the ACA/IBT membership, received citations for their volunteer efforts on behalf of the United Fund of Greater New York.

Chatham

By E. G. Hammons

Two of our staff members retired December 31. Arch MacLean began a well earned retirement after more than 40 years with RCA. Al Chesbro retires with almost 22 years of service pounding brass at WCC. A Retirement Dinner honoring both of these operators was held at the Wayside Inn in Chatham on January 15.

Francis Doane was hospitalized in the Cape Cod Hospital. He has since returned to work and along with the rest of the Chatham boat owners and fishermen is hoping for an early spring.

Fred Chick, our next retiree (April, 1971) has been taking advantage of the many frozen ponds and enjoying the ice fishing.

An unusual amount of snow has interrupted the winter golfing on the Cape. The more energetic have been able to try ice skating, shoveling driveways and other winter sports.

Bruce Chapman rushing the deer season, collided with a five-point buck on the road behind the station. The collision killed the deer and did considerable damage to the front end of his automobile.

Washington

By Van Buskirk

Jim Miller visited friends in New York during the Yuletide holidays on his vacation.

Robert Christie has taken up jogging. He meets Tom Stansbury for an early morning jog before reporting for duty. If you wish to join this early morning jog group, contact Tom Stansbury.

Our sympathy to Tony Amelio on the loss of his mother-in-law.

Russell Jones, son of Technician Stanley L. Jones, bagged his first deer while on a hunting trip with his dad.

Your correspondent just returned from a vacation to Curacao pursuing his favorite hobby of underwater photography in the crystal clear water of the Caribbean.

Eugene D. Becken, Executive Vice President, Operations, has been elected to the grade of Fellow in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Mr. Becken's citation reads, "For contributions to management of engineering and to the use of computers in international communications."

Night diver and a friendly porcupine fish. The locale is 120-feet below the surface of the Caribbean Sea on the Coral Cliff off Curacao, Netherlands Antilles. Photo by Van Buskirk of our Washington office who is an excellent underwater photographer.

Around the System

San Juan

By Margot Gotay

Al Davidowitz spent his recent vacation visiting relatives in Bryan, Texas.

Bill Farrell and his wife, Joan, announced the birth of their third child, David.

Steve Safka returned to CTO, New York after a long stay with us. It was nice working with you Steve!

We would like to welcome the following new members to our staff: Herbert Andreu, Rafael Velazquez and Otello Regazzi. Rafael was transferred from New York and Otello comes to us from Tangier.

Congratulations to Automatic Operator Felix LaFontaine who was married during the Christmas holidays.

One of Sonia Feliciano's resolutions for the New Year was to stay home and care for her baby, Angelito. Sonia is a former Accounting Clerk and the wife of Instructor Angel Feliciano. Hope you enjoy your new job, Sonia!

The Stork Club announces five new members this year already. Raymond Scott and Jose Ocasio fourth and fifth child respectively. Angie Rodriguez a fifth child. Lisandra O'Neill and Valois Pagan their second child. Congratulations all around.

Rogelio Montero had the pleasure of decorating the window of the Reception Area with Christmas symbols. The curious thing about it was that he also had to remove them after Christmas because our Porter was unable to get the paint off!

After 40 years in the Old San Juan area we moved to our new location on Ponce De Leon Avenue, Miramar Section (New San Juan area). We all enjoy our new home very much and now boast a beautiful Central Telegraph Office.

Bolinas

By Anonymous

Our Storekeeper E. K. Benevenga was one of the few who had a very white Christmas. She flew to Madison, Wis., to spend the holiday with her son and his family. Dr. Benevenga is a research bio-chemist at the University of Wisconsin. There were two young grandchildren to make the visit a very happy one. Even the weather cooperated as the sun shone the whole time she was there. The snow that remained from a previous storm made every vista like a Christmas card scene. Other than a four hour delay in arrival the whole trip was a delightful vacation.

Honolulu

By Murray U. Sklar

With the holiday season past, we have settled down to a normal work routine. There were, however, some notable events during the month of December 1970.

A Christmas party at a Japanese Teahouse, the Nuuanu Onsen, was held on December 4 by the Operations section. The highlight of the evening was a solo performance by John Baptista . . . GEEV'EM!

Shinsei Tokuda, Porter, retired as of December 31 after 17 years of loyal and devoted service to RCA.

One of our vacationing Hawaiians, Loretta Taira of our Accounting Department recently returned from a West Coast trip.

We welcome two new employees: James Harvey who has joined our Commercial staff and Paul Perretta who is with our technical staff. Mr. Harvey is from California and Mr. Perretta became tired of the cold weather in his native England and decided to join us in Hawaii.

And to all . . . Aloha from Hawaii.

Tangier

By John Terry

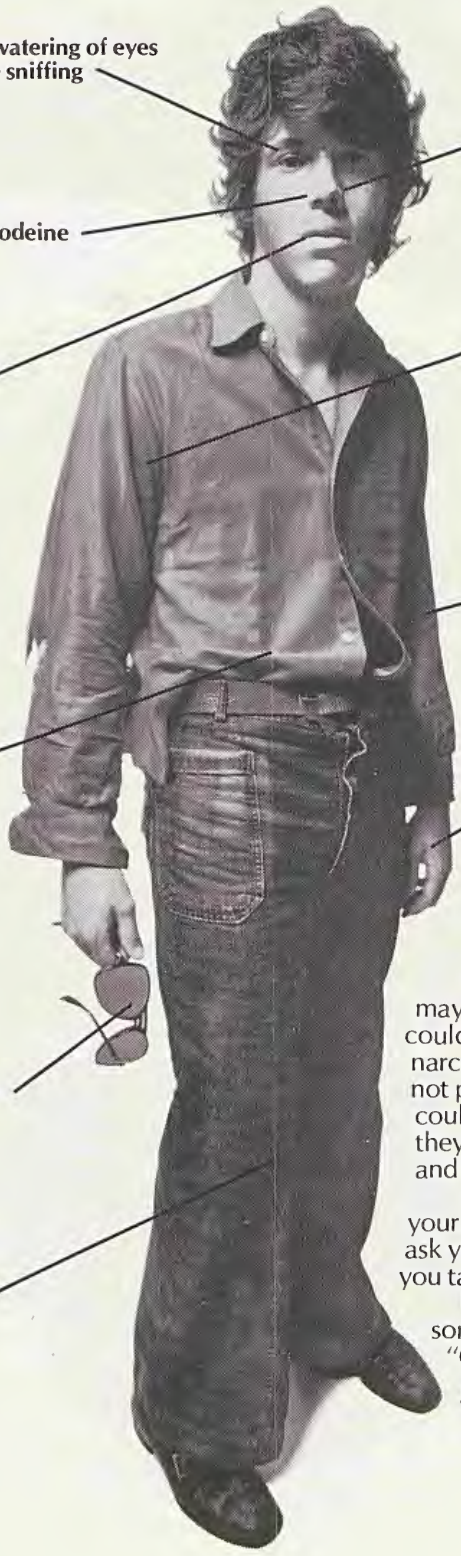
December 17, 1970 was a very significant date in the life of Antonio Rodriguez Garcia. That date marked his 25th anniversary as an employee of RCA Global Communications and he is the first employee of the Tangier District to have reached such a milestone of long and devoted service.

Antonio was first hired by Tom Meola, then European General Manager, as a driver on December 17, 1945 and has been a member of our driving and vehicle maintenance staff since then.

As District Manager, I celebrated the occasion by giving a small luncheon party in honor of Antonio and presented him with the President's letter of congratulations and best wishes and the appropriate gold watch. The lunch was attended by Antonio's immediate superiors and the senior management staff of the district. On behalf of the Company I congratulated Tony and thanked him for his efficiency, good conduct and cheerful disposition during his long and loyal service and wished him the best of luck and a happy future.

We mourn the passing of E. P. Touja former Traffic Supervisor who passed away in Paris, France on December 21. Mr. Touja served on the Tangier staff from December 1948 to July 1962.

Diagram of a drug abuser



Redness and watering of eyes
—glue sniffing

Red, raw nostrils
—sniffing cocaine

Running nose
—heroin, morphine, codeine

Profuse perspiration and body odor
—amphetamines

Constant licking of lips
to keep them moist
resulting in chapped raw lips
—amphetamines

Long sleeve garments worn constantly
to hide needle "tracks"
—heroin or methedrine

Drastic loss of weight
—heroin, opium

Tremor of hands
—amphetamines

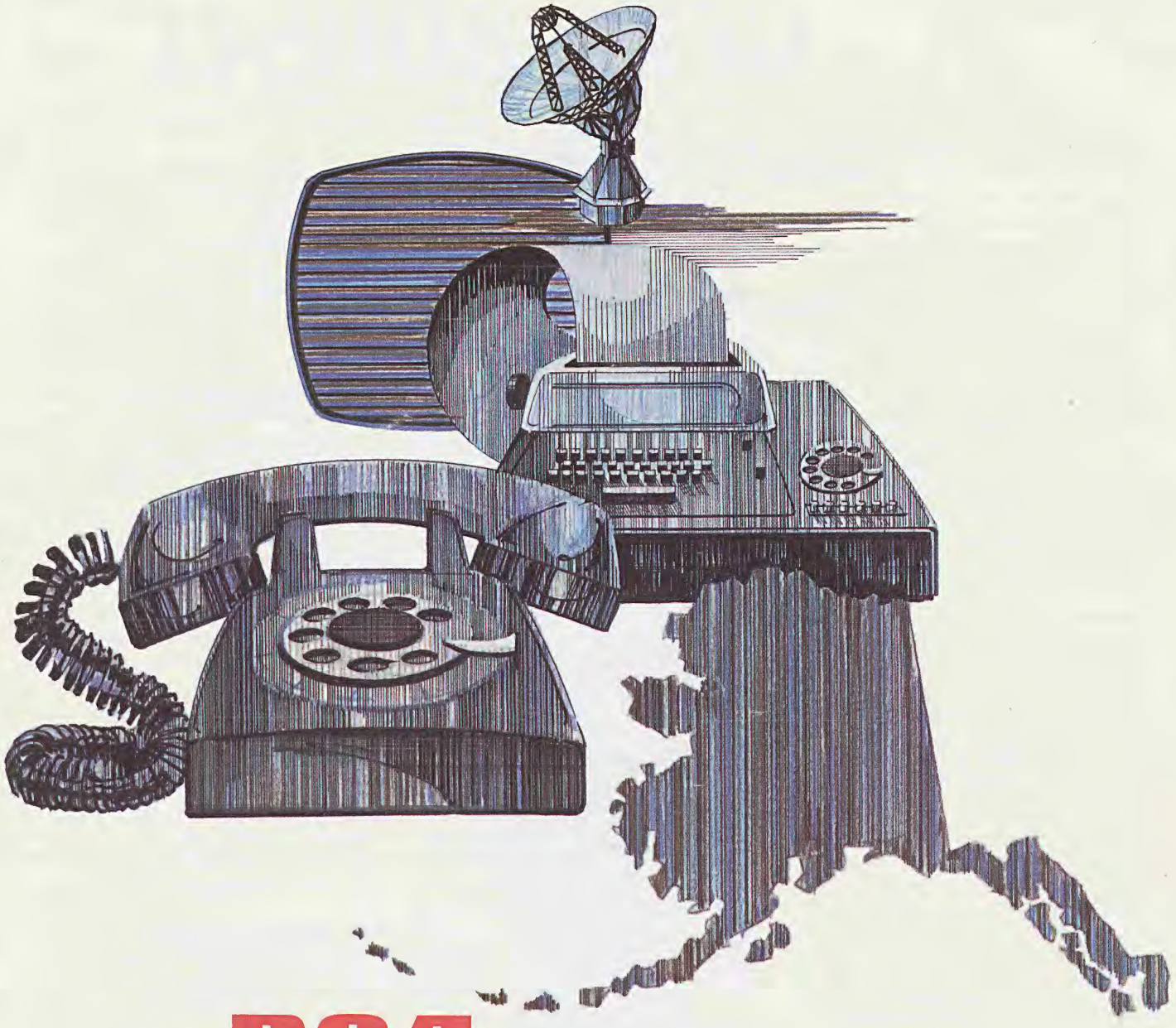
Sunglasses worn at
inappropriate times and places
hiding dilated pupils—LSD

Staggering, disoriented
—barbiturates

These are a few of the signs that may indicate that a young person could be abusing drugs or using narcotics. While these symptoms are not proof of drug abuse (most could occur for several other reasons), they should serve to alert parents and friends that a problem may exist.

If you're not sure, talk with your family physician. If you suspect, ask your child point blank, "Are you taking drugs?"

It's a sad thing to have to ask someone you love, but saying "Goodbye" is even sadder still.



RCA
Alaska
Communications

Friday, January 15

Tom staying at the Travel Lodge (206) CH 6-3500, Ext. 321

RCA man who will meet Tom in Anchorage Alaska

George Shawy (907) 272-7411

Howard Hawkins (New York) (212) 363-4200

Mr. Marco (Sen. Stevens' Washington office) 225-3004

Western Air Lines (Seattle) (206) CH 6-7600

Anchorage Westward Hotel (907) 272-7411

Col. Cowing JCS (11) 77611

Commander in Chief, Alaska (Lt. Gen. R. G. Ruegg, USAF--Tom's host)

Lt. Col. Tom Sexton, Deputy (escort)

Sen. Stevens' office (Alaska) Barbara Andrews (907) 272-9561

Possibly catching Western Flt. 723 Lv. Seattle at 4:30 p. m. (Seattle time)
Arriving Anchorage 6:05 p. m.

Wednesday 12/13/71

2:30 This message was given to Mrs. Kennedy in Mr. Kirby's office in Colorado Springs for Mr. Whitehead: (From Steve Doyle & Capt. Babcock)

There are no helicopter resources available to NORAD. The field at Boulder is too short for a T39. Gen. James at NORAD suggests that little time would be saved by flying from Denver and further suggests that they drive down to Colorado Springs. The Broadmoor has been advised that Mr. Whitehead and party will be late in arriving. The reservations will be held.

1/13/71 -- 1:50 p.m. Col. Cowing called OX. 7-7611

RE: Mr. Whitehead's request for flight from Boulder

NOTHING AVAILABLE. The situation is:

1. NORAD has no helicopter resources.

2. The aircraft they have (T-39) is not suitable safely for landing at Boulder because there is only 4100 feet of runway. T-39 is a little tight under their flying conditions out there.

3. The whole distance is only 84 miles from Boulder to Denver.

It is only an hour's drive from Denver -- 4-lane interstate highway.

Anytime any flight is involved from the airport, have to program 30 minutes landing and driving from airport -- talking about saving 30 minutes. Many visitors in interest of saving time (including the Vice President) have driven rather than fly. Not going to save time unless flight out of Boulder. 84 miles -- 1 1/2 hours driving time.

THERE IS NO FLIGHT TRANSPORTATION AVAILABLE for these locales.

A NORAD representative will call the hotel and advise them that Mr. Whitehead will be late arrival. Reservations will be held, and General James will be in contact with Mr. Whitehead this evening at the hotel.

If you have any questions you can call Col. Cowing.

Cathy T.

Wednesday 1/13/71

12:00 We have again called Jon Rose's office to ask them to try to locate Jon and ask him to get in touch with Tom -- gave them the following info:

Until 3 o'clock this afternoon can be reached through Mr. Richard Kirby's office (303) 447-1000

Around 4:30 or after can be reached at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colo. (303) 634-7711

Wednesday 1/13/71

5:15 After talking with Gen. Paschal, deputy to Gen. Gould who was the central Air Force man involved in this transfer, Mr. Hall gave this report:

In March 1969 Mr. Ruge threatened legal action against the DOD concerning disposal of the ACS. The DOD at that time responded by acknowledging receipt of his message and stating that it disclosed neither the basis nor details of the complaint and, therefore, they could take no action in the complaint.

Mr. Ruge did not file a formal request to purchase the ACS. He walked into the bidders conference in Belleville, Ill., and stated that he was a citizen of Alaska, and, therefore, should be given an opportunity to bid on the system. He further stated that he would match or exceed any offer from any other source. He was given a copy of the request for offers at that time, but did not file officially a bid for purchase of the system.

Secretary Laird is recommending to Mr. Seamens that the President reply as follows:

"The ownership and operational control of the ACS was transferred from the Government to RCA following approval by State and Federal regulatory bodies, i.e., the Alaska Public Utilities Commission and the FCC. In addition, the System was sold under the authority of and conducted in accordance with Public Law 9139. We, therefore, are taking no action on your telegram."

Wednesday 1/13/71

3:30 The following telegram was sent to Mr. Whitehead, c/o the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs, Colorado:

"Following telegram received OTP Jan. 13, 10:00 a.m. with memo from Noble Melencamp, Staff Assistant, President, requesting "Suitable acknowledgement or appropriate handling." Text of telegram:

(See attached telegram from Fred Ruge)

OTP staff reviewing legal basis for complaint. Doyle home phone (703) 971-3498. Request consultation. Signed, Steve Doyle."

OTP account No. with WU: OTP 71-21. RE7-4321

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: Director
Office of Telecommunications Policy

Date: January 11, 1971

ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

_____ Direct reply.
_____ Furnish information copy.

__X__ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

_____ Letter: __X__ Telegram: Other:

To: The President
From: Fred J. Ruge, 2420 First Avenue, Box 517, Seattle, Washington
Date: 1/9/71
Subject: Says the public interest requires a new call for bids in the case of Alaska Communications System to be transferred on Jan 10 to RCA Alaska Communications, Inc.

By direction of the President:

Noble M. Melencamp
Staff Assistant
to the President

rah

(Department or Agency copy)

The White House
Washington

WHA334 1030P EST JAN 9 71 (49)CTA367
PRA356 PR SEC192 LB PDC SEATTLE WASH 9 459P PST 1971 JAN 9 PM 10 31
PRESIDENT RICHARD M NIXON
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENN AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC 20500
IT IS PUBLICLY REPORTED THAT ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM
IS TO BE TRANSFERRED ON 10 JAN 1971 TO RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS,
INC THE PROCESSING OF ALL BIDS FOR ACS, INCLUDING RCA'S BID,
VIOLATED 40 U.S.C. SEC. 484 (E) -(2) (B)
, AND OUR GROUPS HIGH BID FOR ACS HAS STILL NOT BEEN CONSIDERED
BY THE GOVERNMENT. UNTIL NEW AND LEGAL BIDING ON ACS TAKES PLACE,
ALL PERSONS FACILITATING ANY TRANSFER OF ANY PART OF ACS WILL
BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.
THE PUBLIC INTEREST REQUIRES A NEW CALL FOR BIDS, AND COMPLIANCE
WITH THE LAW FOR DISPOSITION OF THE SYSTEM
FRED J RUGE 2420 FIRST AVE BOX 517 SEATTLE WASH 98121

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of Telecommunications
INSTITUTE FOR TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENCES
Boulder, Colorado 80302

21

AGENDA

Boulder Laboratories, Jan. 12-13
Visit of Dr. C. T. Whitehead, Director
Office of Telecommunications Policy

January 12 (Conference Room 1107)

A.M.

8:30	Welcome and Introduction	Dr. A. G. Kandoian, Director O T
8:45	ITS Background, Organizational Relationships, Resources	R. C. Kirby, Director ITS
9:30	OT Program Description per December Reprogramming	R.M. Lowe, O T
10:30	ITS Staff Resources - (Conference Rm. 2013)	Dr. W.F. Utlaut, Deputy Director ITS with Associate Directors

12:00 - 1:30 Lunch - Roman Arches

P.M. PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS (Conference Room 1107)

Description of current ITS program, recent accomplishments, and selected projects including some newly initiated under the reprogramming - by program area of Associate Directors

1:30	Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Development	D. D. Crombie Associate Director ITS
2:30	Systems Technology and Standards	J. A. Hull, Associate Director ITS and T. deHaas
3:30	EM Transmission and Channel Characterization - Room 2222	Dr. E. K. Smith Associate Director ITS and Dr. M.C. Thompson
4:30	Electromagnetic Waves Research Room 2222	Dr. J. R. Wait Senior Scientist
5:30	Adjourn	

January 13 (Conference Room 1107)

A.M. PROGRAM PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Discussion of procedures by which programs are selected, priorities are established and carried out, schedules are set and met, technical and administrative control is exercised, quality of work is evaluated.
Dr. J.M.Richardson, Deputy Director, OT

8:30 Description of ITS methods to present and thoughts for future; included: discussion of other agency program
R.C.Kirby, W.F.Utlaut, D.D.Crombie, E.K.Smith, J.A.Hull, J.R.Wait, R.T.Frost

briefing agenda continued

10:00	Discussion, OTP/OT/ITS - on methods for program planning and implementation under new mission and organizational relationships: Dr. Whitehead will review OTP mission and priorities and discuss expectations from OT/ITS	Dr. C.T.Whitehead Dr. A.G.Kandoian R.M.Lowe and ITS staff
11:30 - 1:15	Lunch	

P.M.

1:15 - 1:45	ITS Staff Meeting - Auditorium Dr. C.T.Whitehead on OTP Introduction by Dr. A.G.Kandoian	Dr. C.T.Whitehead Dr. A.G.Kandoian
2:00	Discussion of ITS as a Resource - (Conf. Rm. 2013) Dr. C.T.Whitehead, Dr. A.G.Kandoian, Dr. J.M.Richardson, ITS Deputy Director and Associate Directors, R.M.Lowe	
3:30	Adjourn	

DR. MANSUR

COLORADO TRIP
11 January - 17 January

11 January

Dep: Dulles Airport, 5:00 PM, TWA Flight #811
Ar: Denver, Colorado - 6:49

14 January

Dep: Denver, Colorado, 6:30 PM, Frontier Flight #66
Ar: Dallas, 9:01 (This is a non-stop flight)

17 January

Lv: Dallas, 5:50 PM, AA Flt #46
Ar: Dulles, 9:30

All Coach

Motel Reservations for the evening of 11th & 12th made at the Holiday Inn. $13.65 ea. rate
Hotel Reservations for the evening of the 13th made at the Broadmoor Hotel $25.00 approx.
Evening of the 14th - Guess Where

Tuesday 1/12/71

3:40 STEVE

Mr. Whitehead said you were putting together a talking paper for him for his talk at the luncheon in Alaska. It is not in the briefing book. He would like you to telex it to him at the hotel.

(303) 447-1000, Ext. 3484
Mr. Kirby's office

Monday 1/11/71

10:00 Eliska Hasek's office called. They will send a telegram to Mr. Whitehead in Anchorage on January 15th giving him the Presidential Message.

Friday 1/8/71

5:00 STEVE

Mr. Marco, Ted Stevens' Office, called. The girl in Sen. Stevens' office in Anchorage is with the Senator on a trip. He will not be able to get the appointments confirmed until Monday. Mr. Marco will call then.

225-3004

January 7, 1971

To: Eliska Hasek

From: Steve Doyle
Ext. 5800

This is the draft Tom promised you yesterday. We would appreciate your assistance with this.

Give me a call if you have any questions. We'll have it picked up when it's finished.

Attachment (

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

Date: January 7, 1971

Subject: Travel Plans for Boulder and Colorado Springs Trip

To: Those Listed

Following are the travel plans for next week's trip to Boulder and Colorado Springs, as they affect or are affected by the undersigned.

Saturday, Jan. 9 - Hinchman to Boulder

Monday, Jan. 11 - Whitehead, Mansur, Dean to Denver via commercial air -- late afternoon. Hinchman will meet at Airport with rental car, transport to hotel in Boulder, and turn over car for use of others.

Tuesday, Jan. 12 - Hinchman will meet others at 8:15 AM in hotel, go together to Commerce Labs where program starts at 8:30 AM, lasts till 5:30 P.M.

Evening schedule calls for OTP group to join Kandoian and other Commerce officials for cocktails and dinner at the Greenbriar Restaurant (Hinchman recommends), starting about 6:30-7:00 PM.

Wednesday, Jan. 13 - Same procedure as above. OTP group will leave Boulder for Colorado Springs about 3:30 PM, via rented car (about 1-1/2 hr. drive). Spend Wednesday night at the Broadmoor Hotel.

Thursday, Jan. 14 - NORAD picks up OTP group at Broadmoor. NORAD tour all day. Late afternoon, return to Denver Airport in rented car. Whitehead, Mansur, Dean disperse to various points. Hinchman returns car.

Walt
Walt Hinchman

Mr. Whitehead
Dr. Mansur
Mr. Dean
Mr. Doyle

Thursday 1/7/71

MEETING
1/8/71
8:30 a.m.

6:00 Mr. Doyle and Capt. Babcock will meet with Mr. Whitehead to discuss his trip to Colorado and Anchorage tomorrow morning (1/8) at 8:30.

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

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Walt

Walt Hinchman

Mr. Whitehead
Dr. Mansur
Mr. Dean
Mr. Doyle

Mr. Whitehead

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

January 5, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR

Dr. Armig G. Kandoian
Director
Office of Telecommunications
Department of Commerce

Subject: Visit to Boulder Facilities

Enclosed is a proposed agenda for the January 12-13 visit of Dr. Whitehead and members of the OTP staff to the Boulder facilities of the Office of Telecommunications. This incorporates selected items from the draft OT agenda plus additional topics in which the Director is particularly interested. Briefing assignments correspond to the draft agenda except for additions and/or modifications resulting from the proposed agenda alterations, in which case they reflect discussions with the OT staff.

The Director is particularly concerned that this visit produce substantial information relevant to OTP interests and responsibilities, with a minimum of unrelated events. Thus, in addition to the agenda itself, the following points may be worthy of note:

-- Meetings with representatives of other Commerce facilities or outside groups should be confined to social functions (e.g., luncheons and dinner).

-- Briefing material should be presented only once, as part of an integrated picture of the area under discussion. A series of briefings of increasing detail on each topic is not desired. It is understood that more than one speaker might be involved in each area, but these should be woven into a coordinated presentation chaired and summarized by a single individual.

-- While substantive aspects of the technical program are important, the Director is equally concerned with gaining an appreciation of staff resources and capabilities, and program management methods.

-- Tours of laboratory and/or field facilities should be eliminated; laboratory demonstrations which are an essential part of a particular briefing should be integrated into that briefing.

Finally, I have suggested that the OTP group have dinner Tuesday night at the Greenbriar Restaurant. You are of course invited to join us, along with any others (e.g., OT/ITS staff members, Dr. Hess, Mr. Birmingham, etc.) you may wish to invite.

Walt

Walter R. Hinchman

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Robert M. Lowe
Mr. Roger Salaman
Mr. Whitehead

BOULDER LABORATORIES VISIT
PROPOSED AGENDA
JANUARY 12 - 13, 1971

January 12

BACKGROUND

8:30 - 8:45	Introduction	A. G. Kandoian
8:45 - 9:15	History and Organization of ITS (Brief review of origins of CRPL, development under NBS & ESSA, relationship to other Boulder activities, organizational structure, etc.)	R. C. Kirby
9:15 - 11:00	Staff Resources (Description of talents represented in the ITS staff, including distribution of various disciplines, grade levels, academic qualifications, etc.; plus thumbnail biographical sketches of top 15-20 senior staff members.)	W. F. Utlaut
11:00 - 12:00	OT Program Description (Description of program elements per December reprogramming, including correlation with previous ITS programs and projects -- include chart showing overall program structure for use in further discussions)	R. M. Lowe
12:00 - 1:30	Lunch	

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

1:30 - 2:30	Electromagnetic Compatibility and Related Studies	D. D. Crombie

2:30 - 3:30	Electromagnetic Transmission and Channel Characterization	E. K. Smith
3:30 - 4:30	Systems Analysis and Standards	J. A. Hull
4:30 - 5:30	EM Wave Research and Related Studies	J. R. Wait

January 13

PROGRAM PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

8:30 - 11:30	(Description of procedures by which study programs are selected, priorities are established and carried out, schedules are set and met, technical and administrative control is exercised, quality of work is evaluated and improved, staff assignments are made, etc.)	R. C. Kirby W. F. Utlaut D. D. Crombie E. K. Smith J. A. Hull J. R. Wait
11:30 - 1:00	Lunch	
1:30 - 2:00	ITS Staff Meeting -- Introduction of Dr. Whitehead (Auditorium)	A. G. Kandoian C. T. Whitehead

SUMMARY

2:00 - 3:30	(Discussion of ITS as a resource, problems identified during visit, future of other agency work, etc.)	A. G. Kandoian C. T. Whitehead
3:30	Adjourn for airport, etc.	

Colorado Trip

1/9 - Sat. - Mr. Hinchman will leave for Colorado

1/11/71 - Monday

5:00 - leave Dulles Airport on TWA flight #811; arriving in Denver at 6:49 -- Reservations will be made for CTW, GFM, and WD

Mr. Hinchman will meet the flight and drive them to Boulder

Need hotel reservations for the evening of the 11th and 12th - 3 singles for CTW, GFM, and WD. -- Holiday Inn. Guarantee them for late arrival.

1/13/71 - Wednesday - afternoon

Mr. Hinchman will drive everyone from Boulder to Colorado Springs - 90 mi.

Reservations have been made at the Broadmore Hotel - 3 singles and 1 double (Guarantee)

1/14/71 - Thursday

Gen. James will have them picked up about 8:30 in the morning.
The briefing will be over about 4:30 - 5:00.
They will arrive at the ~~Colorado Springs airp~~ort about 5 - 5:30.
Mr. Whitehead will fly to Anchorage
Mr. Dean will return to Washington
Mr. Hinchman will return to Washington (drive)
Dr. Mansur will fly to Texas
Mr. Hinchman will drive everyone to Denver; Mr. Dean will stay overnight in Denver.

Flight to Alaska:

Leave Denver at 6:00 p.m. on United #167; arrive Seattle 7:26 p.m.;
Leave Seattle at 9:15p.m. on Western 622; arrive Anchorage at 10:30 p.m.

1/15/71

1/11/71 - Monday

5:00 -- Leave Dulles Airport on TWA Flight #811 (coach); arrive Denver at 6:49

Mr. Hinchman will meet the flight and drive Mr. Whitehead, Dr. Mansur, and Mr. Dean to the Holiday Inn, where they have reservations for the 11th and 12th. -- (303) 443-3322

1/13/71 - Wednesday - afternoon

Mr. Hinchman will drive everyone from Boulder to Colorado Springs. Reservations have been made at the Broadmoor Hotel. -- (303) 634-7711

1/14/71 - Thursday

Gen. James will have them picked up about 8:30 a.m. The briefing will be over by 4:00 p.m.
Mr. Hinchman will drive everyone to Denver to the airport.
Dr. Mansur will fly to Texas; Mr. Dean will return to Wash. Friday a.m.;
Mr. Hinchman will drive back to Washington.

6:00 -- Leave Denver on United Flt. #167 (first class); arrive Seattle at 7:26 p.m.

9:15 p.m. -- Leave Seattle on Western Flt. #622; arrive Anchorage at 10:30 p.m. (first class)

Mr. Whitehead will stay at the Anchorage Westward Hotel -- (907) 272-7411 (RCA will pick up Mr. Whitehead at the airport and will handle the hotel reservations.)

1/17/71

11:30 -- Leave Anchorage on Alaskan airlines Flt. #1898; arrive Seattle at 4:25 a.m.

1/18- 8:55 -- Leave Seattle on United Flt. #42; arrive Friendship at 4:25 p.m.

first Class

Rolodex

Alaska return flight possibilities:

Anchorage to Montreal-- only through Chicago.

Anchorage to Seattleto Washington:

1898 on Request

✓ Leave Anchorage at 11:30 p.m. (Alaskan airlines); arrive Seattle at 4:25 a.m.; leave Seattle at 8:55 a.m. (UA); arrive Friendship at 4:25 p.m.

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Anchorage to Los Angeles to Washington:

Leave Anchorage at 2:05 p.m. (Western); arrive Los Angeles at 9:49 p.m.
Leave Los Angeles at 10:50 (TWA #62); arrive Friendship at 6:20 a.m. (OR)
Leave L.A. at 11:15 p.m.; arrive Dulles at 6:54 a.m. (American #78)

Anchorage to San Francisco to Washington:

Leave Anchorage at 9:25 a.m. (Western); arrive S.F. at 5:33 p.m.;
Leave S.F. at 8:45 p.m.; arrive Friendship at 6:10 a.m. (United)

Fairbanks to New York City to Washington:

Leave Fairbanks at 4:00 a.m. (Pan Am #800); arrive NYC (JFK) at 3:45 p.m.
(Take a flight (shuttle?) from LaGuardia to National.

17th

Anchorage to Fairbanks:

10:00 p.m. leave Anchorage; arrive Fairbanks at 10:45 p.m.

Airlines between Fairbanks and Anchorage: Wien; Consolidated

Alaskan airlines:	223-9680
United airlines:	893-3400
Western airlines:	737-4825
Pan Am airlines:	833-1000
✓ TWA:	659-1000

Tom at Work

In Alaska, Mr. Whitehead will stay at the Anchorage Westward Hotel (Mr. Doyle will talk with Mr. Tuft re this). -- 1/14 thru 1/17th.

(907)

~~257~~ -

272-7411

Tom
Geo
(Walt)
Will

Jan 11 - Lv. Wash

United - 6:50 Frdship.

Dulles 5:15 TWA

Mead Reservations

Jan 12 Tues a.m.

0830-1200 Boulder Lab, Dept. Commerce.

Briefings

12:00 - 1:30 - Lunch DOC.

1:30 - 5:30 Lab

Evening - Dinner (Hinchman hostage)

Jan 13 - Lv. Boulder 3:30 pm.

Arr. Denver 4:30 pm

Lv. Denver ?

Arr. Col. Spr. ? Stay at Broadmoor

Hotel.

Jan 14 - DCA - Westham - NORAD

CTW LV Col. Spring

GM Lv. Col. Spring

WD Lv. Col. Spring

CTW Arr Anchorage

GM Arr. Dallas

WB Arr Wash

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc | 60 Broad Street | New York, NY 10004 | Tel (212) 363-4200

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead
Director, Telecommunications Policy
1800 G Street
Washington, D.C. 20504

Howard R Hawkins
President

Dear Dr. Whitehead: December 31, 1970

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. cordially invites you to a Luncheon commemorating the transfer of the Alaska Communication System.

Sunday, January 17, 1971
11:30 a.m.
Anchorage Westward Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska

We shall also host a special viewing at the Westward, 8:45 a.m., of the Super Bowl Game live via satellite from Miami, Florida.

I hope that you will be able to participate in the ceremony. I will telephone you early next week concerning further arrangements.

Cordially,

Howard Hawkins

Wednesday 12/16/70 MEETING
1/12, 13 and 14/71

2:40 Mr. Hinchman has been checking with Commerce and we have scheduled the trip to Boulder for the Commerce Facilities and Program Review on Tuesday (1/12) and Wednesday (1/13) and at NORAD on Thursday (1/14) at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Capt. Babcock has been advised.

cc: Dr. Mansur

Thursday 12/10/70

MEETING
January 71

2:10 capt. babcock:

You asked that I include a note with this package that Hinchman has already discussed the possibility of a Colorado trip for Dr. Mansur and Tom Whitehead the week of January 11.

(With the thought that all these visits could be coordinated.)

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

Date: December 9, 1970

Subject: Visit to Colorado Springs and Boulder

To: Mr. Clay T. Whitehead

In a discussion with Charlie Joyce he informed me that you had indicated a desire to visit Headquarters, North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), Colorado Springs, in January 1971.

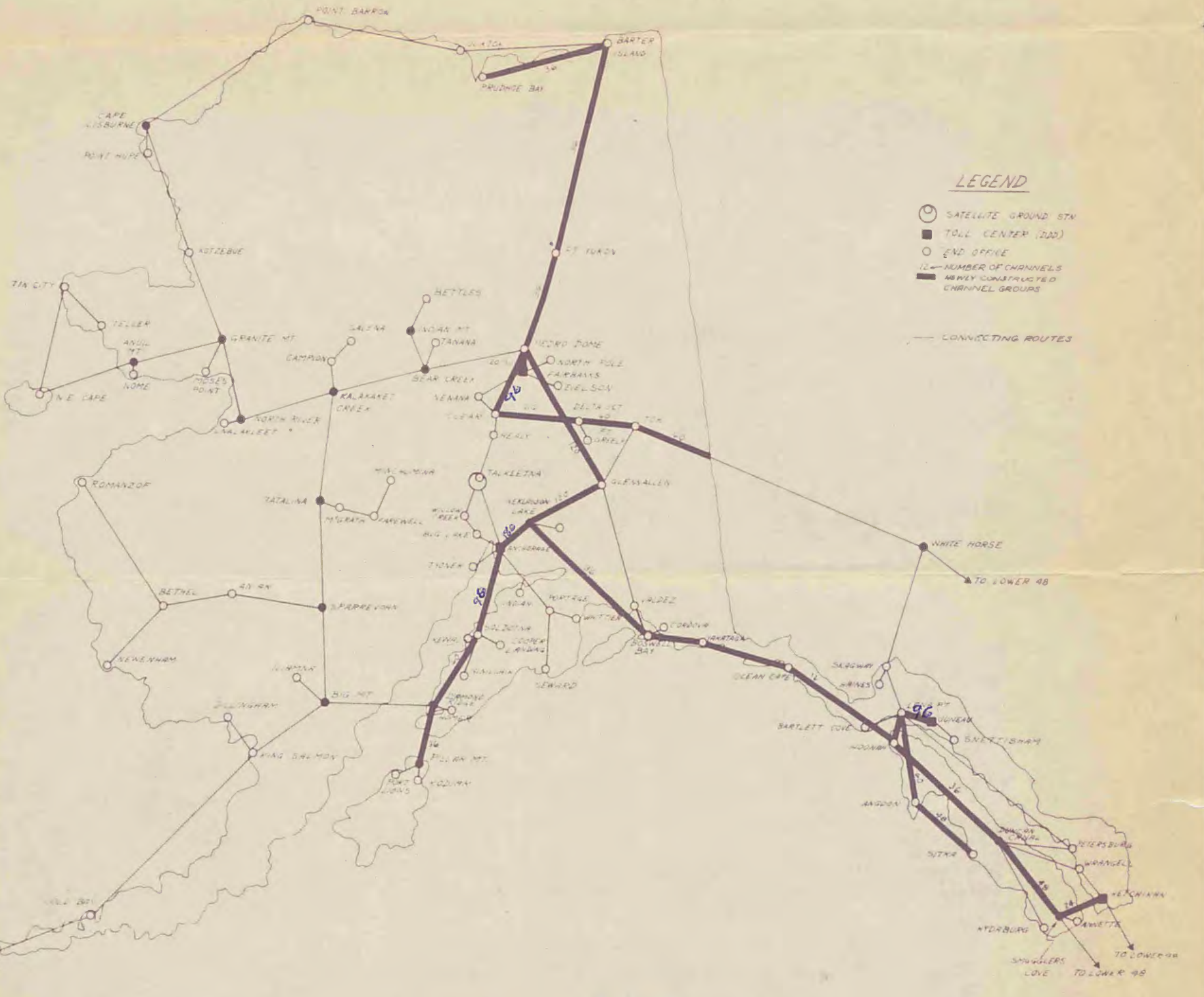
It is recommended that you also visit DCA Western Hemisphere Control Center (DCA West-Hem), Colorado Springs, and Department of Commerce Research Laboratories, Boulder, during the same trip.

If you so desire I will make the necessary arrangements for a trip to the above locations in January.

C. T. Babcock

cc: Dr. Mansur
Mr. Joyce

This is one of those things I want to do & have to do but will need to be forced to do. Bug me again after Jan 1. T

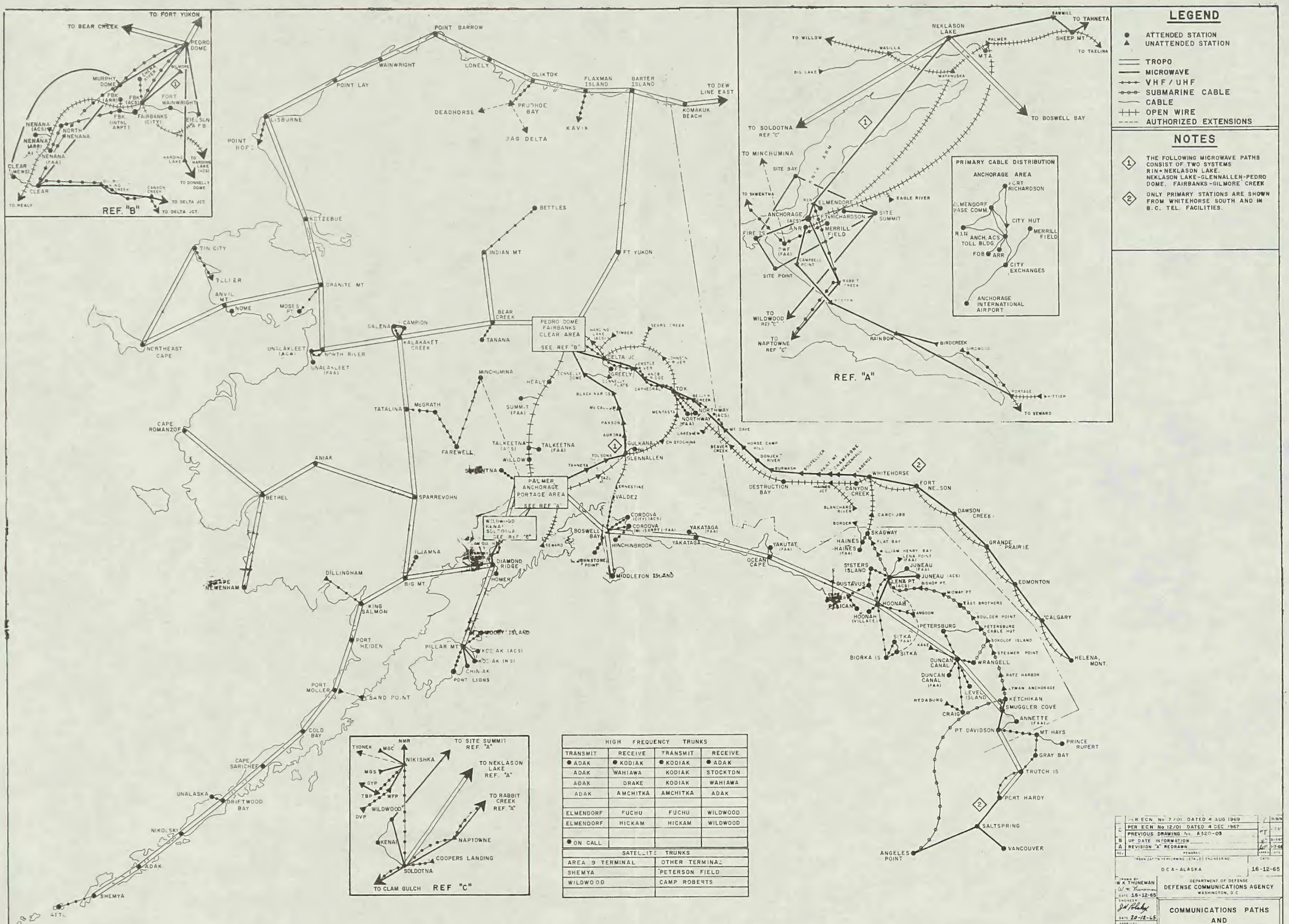


RCA Alaska Comm.

ROUTES OVER WHICH NEWLY CONSTRUCTED CHANNEL GROUPS WILL BE OPERATED

a/o 1/10/71

EXHIBIT 3



LEGEND

- ● ATTENDED STATION
- ▲ UNATTENDED STATION
- TROPO
- MICROWAVE
- VHF / UHF
- SUBMARINE CABLE
- CABLE
- OPEN WIRE
- AUTHORIZED EXTENSIONS

NOTES

1. THE FOLLOWING MICROWAVE PATHS CONSIST OF TWO SYSTEMS
   RIN - NEKLASON LAKE.
   NEKLASON LAKE - GLENNALLEN - PEDRO DOME. FAIRBANKS - GILMORE CREEK
2. ONLY PRIMARY STATIONS ARE SHOWN FROM WHITEHORSE SOUTH AND IN B.C. TEL. FACILITIES.

HIGH FREQUENCY TRUNKS			
TRANSMIT	RECEIVE	TRANSMIT	RECEIVE
● ADAK	● KODIAK	● KODIAK	● ADAK
ADAK	WAHIAWA	KODIAK	STOCKTON
ADAK	DRAKE	KODIAK	WAHIAWA
ADAK	AMCHITKA	AMCHITKA	ADAK
ELMENDORF	FUCHU	FUCHU	WILDWOOD
ELMENDORF	HICKAM	HICKAM	WILDWOOD
● ON CALL			

SATELLITE TRUNKS	
AREA 9 TERMINAL	OTHER TERMINAL
SHEMYA	PETERSON FIELD
WILDWOOD	CAMP ROBERTS

C	PER ECN No 7101 DATED 4 AUG 1969		9/8/69
C	PER ECN No 12101 DATED 4 DEC 1967	WT	3-6-68
B	UP DATE INFORMATION		3-7-67
A	REVISION "A" REDRAWN	LW	1-7-66
REV.	REMARKS	APPR.	DATE

ORGANIZATION PERFORMING DETAILED ENGINEERING — DATE

DCA - ALASKA — 16-12-65

DRAWN BY W.K. THUNEMAN — DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ENGINEER — DATE 16-12-65

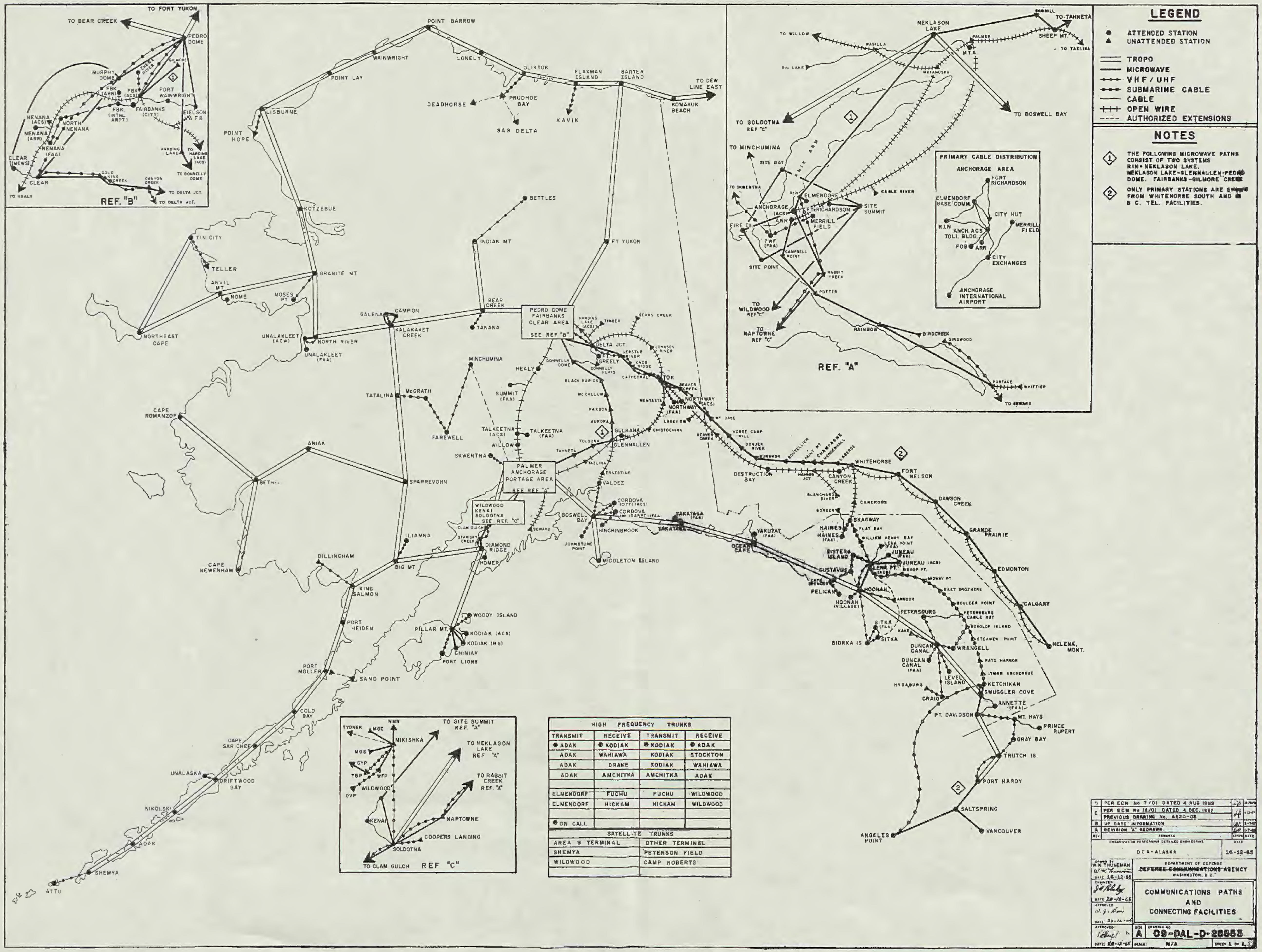
APPROVED — DATE 20-12-65

APPROVED — DATE 20-12-65

COMMUNICATIONS PATHS AND CONNECTING FACILITIES

SIZE A — DRAWING NO. CS-DAL-D-28553 — SHEET 1 OF 1 — SCALE N/A

797-70



HIGH FREQUENCY TRUNKS			
TRANSMIT	RECEIVE	TRANSMIT	RECEIVE
● ADAK	● KODIAK	● KODIAK	● ADAK
ADAK	WAHIAWA	KODIAK	STOCKTON
ADAK	DRAKE	KODIAK	WAHIAWA
ADAK	AMCHITKA	AMCHITKA	ADAK
ELMENDORF	FUCHU	FUCHU	WILDWOOD
ELMENDORF	HICKAM	HICKAM	WILDWOOD
● ON CALL			

SATELLITE TRUNKS	
AREA 9 TERMINAL	OTHER TERMINAL
SHEMYA	PETERSON FIELD
WILDWOOD	CAMP ROBERTS

REV	REMARKS	APPR'D	DATE
7	PER ECN No 7/01 DATED 4 AUG 1969		
C	PER ECN No 12/01 DATED 4 DEC. 1967 / PREVIOUS DRAWING No. A320-05		4-12-67
B	UP DATE INFORMATION		1-7-67
A	REVISION "A" REDRAWN.		1-7-66

ORGANIZATION PERFORMING DETAILED ENGINEERING: DCA-ALASKA — DATE: 16-12-65

DRAWN BY: W. K. THUNEMAN — DATE 16-12-65

ENGINEER — DATE 20-12-65

APPROVED — DATE 20-12-65

APPROVED — DATE: 20-12-65

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
~~DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS~~ AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COMMUNICATIONS PATHS
AND
CONNECTING FACILITIES

SIZE: A — DRAWING NO: 09-DAL-D-28553

SCALE: N/A — SHEET 1 OF 1

1795-70

LEGEND

- ● ATTENDED STATION
- ▲ UNATTENDED STATION

NOTES

1. THE FOLLOWING MICROWAVE PATHS CONSIST OF TWO SYSTEMS R1N = NEKLASON LAKE. NEKLASON LAKE - GLENNALLEN - PEDRO DOME. FAIRBANKS - GILMORE CREEK.
2. ONLY PRIMARY STATIONS ARE SHOWN FROM WHITEHORSE SOUTH AND IN B.C. TEL. FACILITIES.

REF. "B"

REF. "A"

PEDRO DOME FAIRBANKS CLEAR AREA SEE REF. "B"

PALMER ANCHORAGE PORTAGE AREA SEE REF. "A"

HIGH FREQUENCY TRUNKS			
TRANSMIT	RECEIVE	TRANSMIT	RECEIVE
● ADAK	● KODIAK	● KODIAK	● ADAK
ADAK	WAHIAWA	KODIAK	STOCKTON
ADAK	DRAKE	KODIAK	WAHIAWA
ELMENDORF	DAVIS	DAVIS	WILDWOOD
ELMENDORF	FUCHU	FUCHU	WILDWOOD
ELMENDORF	HICKAM	HICKAM	WILDWOOD
● ON CALL			

REV.	REMARKS	APPVD.	DATE

ORGANIZATION PERFORMING DETAILED ENGINEERING: DCA-ALASKA — DATE: 16-12-65

DRAWN BY: W.K. THUNEMAN — DATE: 16-12-65

ENGINEER — DATE:

APPROVED — DATE:

APPROVED — DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COMMUNICATIONS PATHS AND CONNECTING FACILITIES

SIZE: A — DRAWING NO.: A320-03

SCALE: N/A — SHEET 1 OF 1

1479-69

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC. January, 1971
FACT SHEET

Background

The following is a chronology of major events leading to the acquisition of the Alaska Communication System by RCA Alaska Communications:

- November, 1967 - The United States Congress authorized the sale of the Alaska Communication System (ACS) by its operator, the U.S. Air Force.
- October, 1968 - The Air Force requested bids for the purchase of the ACS.
- June, 1969 - President Nixon approved the sale of the ACS to RCA Globcom, with the concurrence of the Air Force, Department of Defense, Department of Justice, and the Governor of Alaska.
- August, 1969 - RCA Globcom established a new Alaska subsidiary company, RCA Alaska Communications, Inc., to operate the Alaska long lines system.
- September, 1969 - RCA Alascom applied to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Alaska Public Utilities Commission (PUC) for certification and licenses

to acquire the ACS and operate as a long lines telecommunications utility.

- March, 1970 - The FCC approved in principle the acquisition of the ACS by RCA Alascom, subject to approval by the Alaska PUC.
- August, 1970 - The Alaska PUC granted RCA Alascom certification to acquire the ACS long lines communications facilities and to operate as a telecommunications utility providing long lines services within the State of Alaska.
- November, 1970 - The FCC designated RCA Alascom as the carrier to operate satellite circuits between the earth stations at Talkeetna, Alaska and Jamesburg, California.
- January, 1971 - Ownership of the Alaska Communication System was officially transferred to RCA Alaska Communications, Inc.

Commitments

In addition to the $28,430,000 purchase price to be paid the Federal Government for the ACS facilities and business, RCA Alascom is committed to expend $27,683,000 for system improvement and expansion of service. Through implementation, it is estimated that over the next few years the economy of Alaska will participate in public

benefits amounting to approximately $125,000,000. The commitments include:

- Installation of a modern long lines system, serving Alaska telephone utilities, designed to bring the State's long distance service in line with the prevailing service in the "lower 48."
- Savings to the people of Alaska of more than $50 million in the first three years from a reduction in interstate and intrastate telephone rates.
- Installation of a Direct Distance Dialing System (DDD) serving communities throughout Alaska.
- Establishment of 24-hour phone service to 142 small, isolated communities.
- Provision of commercial telephone service to the oil exploration areas on the North Slope.
- Development and execution of a comprehensive program of satellite operations for interstate and intrastate services.
- The offering or expansion of other services such as telex, dataphone, data, and live television transmission.

. Payment of millions of dollars in State and local taxes, increased Alaskan payroll resulting from the transfer of former ACS employees, and the hiring of new personnel needed for the expanded system.

Progress to Date

Following acceptance of RCA Alascom's offer to purchase the ACS, the Company, wherever possible, implemented or joined in a number of projects designed to advance the development of long lines communication services in Alaska. Here is a brief progress report on major actions taken:

. A microwave relay system between Anchorage and the Bartlett earth station at Talkeetna has been constructed and placed in operation, July 1, 1970. The system includes terminal stations at Anchorage and Talkeetna and repeater stations at Twelve Mile and Scotty Lake. Initially, the microwave link is providing three broadband channels in each direction for television, telephone -- including telegraph and data, and control use. Eighty circuits are currently available for public message service by satellite communications to the south 48 states plus television transmission service.

- The Lena Point-Sitka microwave system has been installed, providing sixty circuits and improved service for this region.
- The tropospheric system between Prudhoe Bay and Barter Island has been installed. Microwave and troposcatter facilities from Barter Island southward have also been expanded and connected to the system. In combination, the tropo and microwave link provide the North Slope with 36 additional circuits for direct communication services to Fairbanks, Anchorage, the "lower 48", and the rest of the world. Services will include public telephone, private line, data, and telex.
- Installation of Direct Distance Dialing (DDD) equipment at the Anchorage Toll Center was begun in December, 1969. Construction was halted by the FCC between March and July, 1970, pending resolution of the ownership question between the City of Anchorage and RCA Alascom. The resulting agreement permits utilization of equipment ordered and installed by RCA Alascom, retains the Company's right of operational supervision and control, and provides for the joint ownership of the toll ticketing equipment.

The installation is more than 50% completed and is expected to be operational in 1971.

- Installation of DDD equipment at the Fairbanks Toll Center was begun in July, 1970, under the terms of an agreement between the City of Fairbanks and RCA Alascom which is similar to the settlement made between the Company and Anchorage. The target date for completion of installation is 1971.
- DDD programs for Juneau and Ketchikan have been initiated.
- The overbuild program to provide 280 additional circuits between a number of important centers in the State has been implemented. The program provides for 180 additional circuits from Anchorage to various places throughout the State, 60 from Fairbanks, and the remaining 40 from Juneau and Ketchikan.
- Planning and design work for the bush telephone dialing service has been initiated and firm quotations obtained on the installation in approximately 140 communities.

In cooperation with Federal and State Governments, preparations were made for implementation of a trial of the use of satellite earth stations at Kodiak. Using NASA's ATS-1 communications satellite, the program is to demonstrate the feasibility of providing smaller communities with instructional television transmission service for school in daytime and adult programs at night. RCA Alascom has made available, without service charge, the RCA 42-foot transportable antenna, formerly used in Thailand and Guam, and supervisory personnel.

An application was filed with the Federal Communications Commission in December, 1970, for authority to establish an earth station near Juneau that would make Alaska the first state to provide intrastate communications by satellite. The station would provide additional circuits for telephone service, two-way television transmission and voice/record services at Juneau. Live television would be possible for the first time between the Juneau/Sitka area and other parts of Alaska and the south 48 states.

. A special study called Project Alsat has been undertaken which further refines RCA's original program for a comprehensive satellite/terrestrial plan for Alaska. The study examined a three-phase program for satellite communications based on technology, cost effectiveness, requirements and timing for the future.

  . Phase one considers an initial network of earth stations at the four basic toll centers -- Anchorage (The Bartlett Station), Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan -- which would operate with existing stations at Jamesburg, California, and Brewster Flat, Washington. This would provide the toll centers with direct circuits to the "lower 48" and to each other and also alternate routing with terrestrial facilities.

  . Phase two involves 10 additional earth stations to serve commercial, military, and other governmental needs.

  . Phase three extends the satellite operation to remote communities for educational TV reception by installation of small 16-foot earth stations.

- Rate reductions for long distance telephone calls, amounting to approximately 29% for interstate and 40% for intrastate, were effected December, 1969, by the ACS in keeping with the RCA Alascom commitment. Savings to the public, thus far, are estimated at $14 million.
- The relocation of ACS headquarters, warehouses, and facilities from Seattle to Anchorage has been completed.


Joan Anvil Kickbusch
RCA
Alaska
Communications

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc.
629 E Street ▪ Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone: (907) 272-8411

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. was formed as a subsidiary of RCA Global Communications, Inc. to operate and dramatically improve the commercial network of the Alaska Communication System (ACS) recently purchased from the United States Air Force. As an Alaskan based and operated company, RCA Alascom will utilize the most technologically advanced long-lines communications systems and develop improved intrastate and interstate telephone service for Alaskans in cooperation with the local telephone companies.

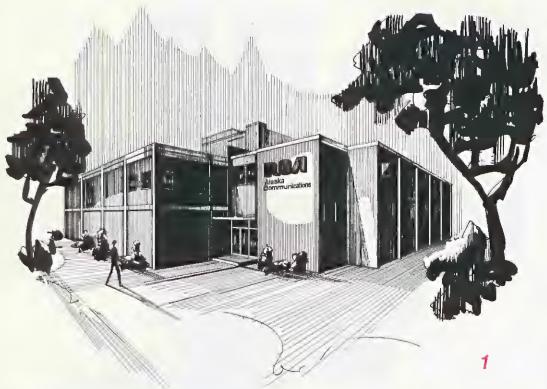
It will expand and improve telex, private line, and data communications and make available television transmission service via satellite.

RCA Alascom will usher in a new era of modern communications in Alaska by planning and coordinating the State's communications future with both the people of Alaska and the 21st century in mind.

As partners in progress, RCA Alascom joins the Alaska Telephone Association and the following telephone utilities in a mutual endeavor to improve long-distance telephone communications:

City of Anchorage Telephone Utility ☐ Copper Valley Telephone Co-op ☐ Cordova Public Utilities ☐ City of Fairbanks Municipal Utilities System ☐ General Telephone Company of Alaska ☐ Glacier State Telephone Company ☐ Gab Telecommunications Co., Inc. ☐ Juneau and Douglas TelephoneCompany ☐ City of Ketchikan-Alaska Ketchikan Public Utilities ☐ Matanuska Telephone Association ☐ National Utilities, Inc. ☐ North State Telephone Company ☐ Sitka Telephone Company ☐ Southeastern Telephone Company ☐ Teller Telephone Company ☐ Whittier Telephone Company ☐ Yukon Telephone Company ☐ Interior Telephone Company ☐ Wakefield Fisheries

RCA Alaska Communications



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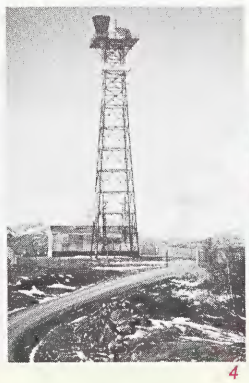
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1. *Artist rendering of RCA Alaska Communications' Fairbanks facility.*

2. *RCA Alaska Communications' Anchorage location at 629 E Street.*

3. *Barter Island Station.*

4. *RCA Alascom will build new microwave communications systems over the next three years as part of its program to improve telephone service in Alaska. Microwave repeater stations, such as the one shown above, will be 30 miles apart and generally will be unattended with automatic alarm systems to notify control centers of any problems. They will operate under harsh weather conditions not known on the mainland.*

5. *RCA Alaska Communications plans to establish operator assistance centers for its proposed Expanded Direct Dialing System (EDDD) in Alaska at Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan.*

6. *RCA Alascom Tropo Terminal at Frontier Camp on Alaska's north slope.*

One of the world's most advanced international voice/record communications networks serving both commercial and government users is operated by RCA Global Communications, Inc.

Important technological innovations enable the company to employ new high-capacity cable and satellite systems as well as radio systems to speed communications between people around the world.

Through integration of new transmission systems with the use of computer and other electronic switching systems and new voice/record systems, RCA Glōbcom continues to introduce refinements of services to satisfy the increasing requirements for rapid communications.

Among the most advanced services are: computerized global telex and telegram services, the Executive "Hot Line," AIRCON message switching service for private line customers, intercontinental television transmission by satellite, and data and facsimile transmission.

RCA Glōbcom also furnishes leased channel service, telephone service in the Pacific, program transmission for broadcasters, and marine telegram service.

RCA Global Communications

1. *RCA Glōbcom has vast facilities in all major transoceanic cable systems, including the new transistorized 800-channel Transatlantic/Mediterranean System. Pictured, the TAT-5/MAT-1 cable landing at Green Hill, R.I.*

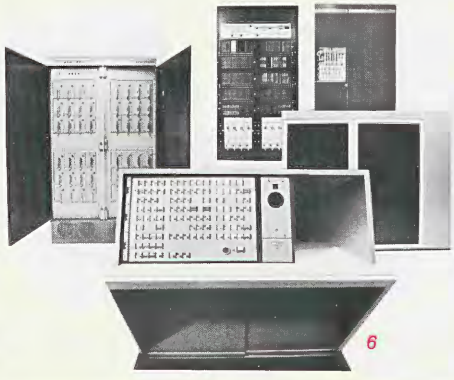
2. *RCA Glōbcom is a joint owner of the eight U.S. satellite earth stations, a major owner and operator of the new Guam station (pictured), and provides satellite communications services between the U.S. and 29 overseas points.*

3. *The RCA AIRCON computer system switches messages electronically for companies who maintain private networks of U.S. and international circuits.*

4. *RCA series 100 equipment is used to provide Alternate Voice /Record service which permits alternate transmission of voice, data or facsimile and the transmission of telegraph material simultaneously.*

5. *A public branch office of RCA Global Communications in New York City.*

6. *The Computer Telex Exchange (CTE), the most advanced telex switching system in operation, utilizes four computers to provide international telex connections within seven seconds.*



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RCA, founded in 1919, is a worldwide company broadly based in electronics and communications technology whose skills and products are widely used in the information and service industries. Recognized as one of the world's leading companies, the Corporation has an annual business volume of more than $3.2 billion and ranks 21st among the top 500 industrial corporations of the United States. RCA operates 62 manufacturing locations in the United States and foreign countries and has more than 326,000 shareholders and approximately 128,000 employees around the world.

The activities of RCA and its subsidiaries include a worldwide communications network; radio and television broadcasting; research in electronics; defense and space electronics; the manufacture, sale and servicing of electronic instruments for the home; production and marketing of records and tape recorder products; electronic components; electronic data processing systems, magnetic tapes and discs, electronic memory products, and electronic composition systems for the printing and documentation industries; government service activities; education-oriented electronic products and services; vehicle and equipment rental and leasing; production and marketing of frozen prepared foods; commercial real estate; and publishing.

RCA

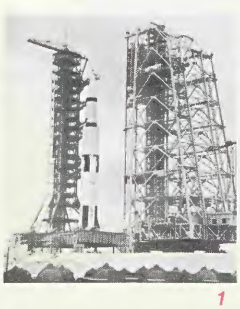
1. Saturn V missile and its launching platform at Kennedy Space Center, with the arming tower (frame work).

2. Radio-TV Announcer-Sportscaster at basketball game with TV monitor.

3. Experimental high-power transistors under intense pressure and heat in vacuum, are fused together using a new laminated construction technology.

4. An electronic study center brings pre-recorded TV lessons at the turn of a dial selector.

5. Brenda is using a wire-wrap gun on a solenoid nest terminal for an RCA 701/568 computer.



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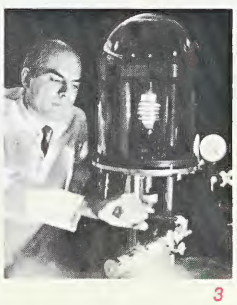

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RCA Alascom Today

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc., headquartered in Alaska as an instate operation, is a vital part of the communications future of the Great Land. Modern long-distance communications systems that will network 1500 miles of Alaska are now being planned. Installation of $27 million worth of the latest developed long-lines equipment is now taking place.

The most technologically advanced and economically feasible combination of long-lines satellite/terrestrial communications systems of the future are being planned for Alaska.

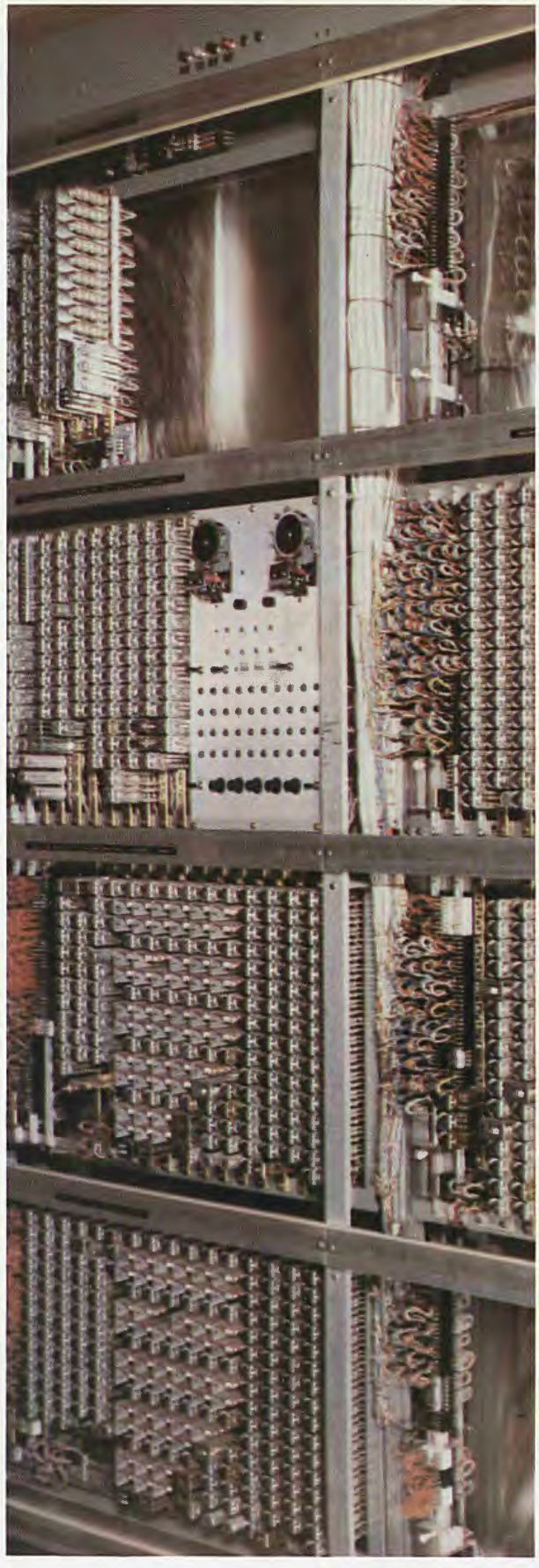
These new systems will accommodate direct distance dialing telephone service, telex, data transmission, and live television transmission—part of RCA Alascom's permanent investment in modern and efficient communications for the 49th State.

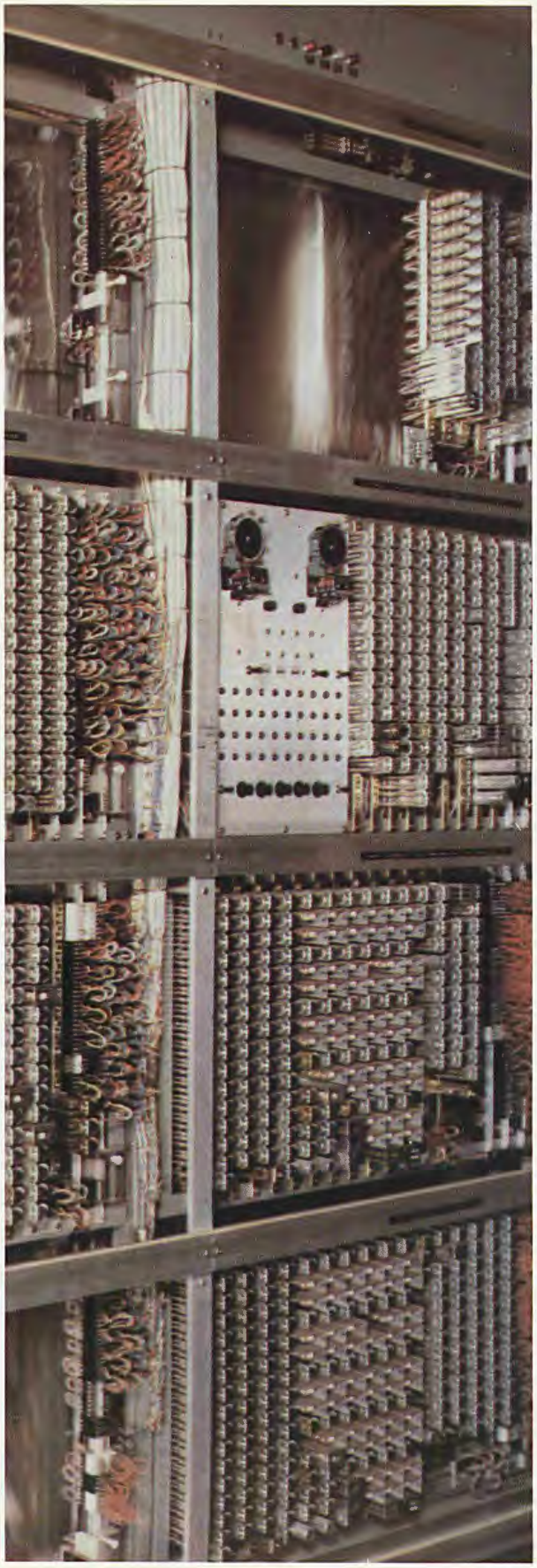
Television service potentially could include entertainment and cultural broadcasts; live telecasts of news, sports, and special events; and educational television for all levels of the State's school system. Live broadcasts from Alaska to the south 48 states may become a reality and result in the dissemination of news about Alaska and encourage tourism and new business.

Progress

Following the acceptance of RCA Alascom's offer to purchase the ACS over a year ago, the company immediately implemented a series of projects designed to advance the development of long-lines communications services in Alaska. Some of the accomplishments include:

- A new Anchorage/Talkeetna high-capacity microwave system has been completed and in operation since July 1. As a result, 80 circuits are currently being used for long-distance telephone service via the Bartlett earth station to the south 48 states.
- A new $1.3 million Lena Point-Sitka microwave system has been installed, providing 60 circuits which have greatly improved service to this growing area.
- A $1 million tropospheric/microwave link from Prudhoe Bay has been installed, providing 36 new circuits from this area to Fairbanks, Anchorage, and the south 48 states.
- The DDD construction programs for Anchorage and Fairbanks are well on the way to completion and service is scheduled for inauguration in 1971. DDD programs for Juneau and Ketchikan are also underway.





- Planning and design work for bush telephone dialing service for about 140 communities is nearing completion.
- A comprehensive satellite/terrestrial plan for Alaska has been developed by RCA Alascom.
- An application for FCC authority to establish and operate an earth station near Juneau has been filed.

Commitments

The purchase price to be paid to the Federal Government for the ACS facilities and business is $28.4 million. RCA Alascom is also committed to expend $27.6 million in the first three years for system improvement and expansion of service.

RCA Alascom's commitment to the people of the northernmost state means hundreds of private industry jobs for Alaskans as a direct result of RCA's acquisition of the Alaska Communication System. Creating jobs for Alaskans has always been part of RCA's involvement in Alaska. During nearly the entire decade of the 1960s, RCA was the largest private employer in the State. Now, as we begin the 1970s, hundreds of new RCA positions will be distributed proportionately around the State according to the demands of communications traffic in toll centers at Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan. RCA Alascom employees will represent a $10 million annual payroll with an anticipated growth each year.

RCA Alascom's commitment also includes: savings to the people of Alaska of more than $50 million in the first three years of operation; payment of many millions of dollars in state and local taxes each year; establishment of 24-hour telephone service to 142 small isolated rural communities, many of which presently have no telephone service of any kind; and the complete transfer of ACS headquarters, warehouses, and other facilities from Seattle to RCA Alascom headquarters in Anchorage.

RCA Alascom, as a regulated Alaskan long-lines carrier, looks forward to working with the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, the state and local authorities, the local telephone companies, and the Federal Communications Commission on interstate and international regulatory matters.

DDD

RCA Alascom installation of modern Direct Distance Dialing (DDD) will make Alaska the first in the U.S.A. to provide this service statewide. Operator exchanges will be operational in the major long-distance toll centers of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan in 1971. These DDD consoles will be linked to a high-speed switch to process telephone calls for Alaskans 33% faster than previous operations.

RCA Alascom, as the long-lines carrier, will be installing DDD equipment in cooperation with the local telephone companies, providing the latest developed DDD equipment for better handling of more traffic, more efficiently.

DDD is designed to process telephone calls with the maximum of automation and the minimum of effort. Alaskans will be able to place quick intrastate and interstate calls for business and pleasure, and time delays of first contacting a long-distance operator will be reduced or eliminated.

LOW RATES

The average cost for long-distance telephone calls in Alaska has decreased dramatically since the announcement of RCA Alascom's acquisition of the Alaska Communication System (ACS). As of December, 1969, rates for interstate calls were reduced by approximately 29% and for intrastate by approximately 40%.

Alaskans can now take advantage of the lower night rates in the continental United States, a feature unavailable before the announcement of RCA Alascom's acquisition of ACS.

New daytime station-to-station telephone rates bring savings to Alaskans: Fairbanks to Juneau saves $.55 over the previous rate; Fairbanks to Seattle, $1.10; Fairbanks to New York, $2.25.

RCA Alascom is now coordinating plans with the State to install the first reliable means of 24-hour two-way electronic communications in 142 rural villages throughout the State.

Through initiation of these plans, residents of these villages in all sections of the State would have dependable telephone communications with other towns and cities in Alaska as well as those in the continental United States.

RCA Alascom engineers have designed a 99.1% reliability into the bush telephone system. Each of the 142 villages would have radio facilities, battery charger, antenna, telephone booth and all other equipment necessary to establish electronic contact. Residents would use their village telephone just as they are used in Anchorage or Fairbanks.

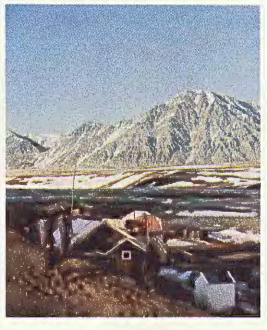
In some areas, hybrid systems of microwave and very high frequency (VHF) radio will be used to insure expandability of the system. RCA Alascom looks to the vigorous future development of many resource-rich sections of the State.

With the installation of the bush telephone system, doctors would be able to provide basic diagnosis on a reliable communications link. Emergency drugs, supplies, food and transportation would be arranged with the speed of the 1970s. Family and village social, religious and political affairs would be coordinated faster and with much less effort.

RCA Alascom would provide this unique bush telephone service at an estimated construction cost of $5 million. In turn, village councils would be responsible as individual subscribers for the village telephone.

Construction of the system involves many challenges. RCA Alascom planners and engineers are meeting these challenges in order to keep their commitment to provide an unrivaled communications system for all Alaskans.

BUSH



TELEX

RCA Alascom telex units are now operational for businesses in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan. Direct dial telex service permits Alaskan businessmen to "talk-in-writing" to over 100,000 other telex subscribers in the United States alone. RCA Alascom telex also connects with networks serving more than a quarter of a million businesses in more than 150 countries around the world.

RCA engineers have designed the telex system to be as efficient technically as a telephone call. For Alaskan businessmen, telex provides speed and efficiency in contacting firms equipped with telex machines throughout the world. Telex service can be used on a 24-hour basis at the same inexpensive rates. Telex provides automatic written records of long-distance business transactions and, by requiring the sender to preprogram his message into compact but accurate information, usually results in savings by the elimination of unnecessary conversation.

FUTURE

Tomorrow, for Alaskans, means DDD, telex, data transmission, bush telephone service, low rates, more jobs, and local tax revenues. Tomorrow means a vastly improved communications system and the availability of live television transmitted via satellites in synchronous orbit 22,300 miles above the earth.

Since the growth of the State is highly dependent upon its transportation and communications, the world-renowned quality of RCA performance and technique becomes a vital part of the future development of Alaska.

RCA Alascom dedicates its own future to the future benefit of the State, its people, and its economy.

Indeed, the future means the joining of RCA Alascom with Alaska and its communications industry in a mutually cooperative, working, friendly relationship for the exciting and dramatic decades ahead.

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc.

RCA

ITINERARY

Itinerary for
Clay T. Whitehead
January 11-18, 1971

Monday, January 11, 1971

3:20 p.m. Coyt will pick Dr. Mansur and Will Dean up at the OTP building
3:30 p.m. Pick up Mr. Whitehead at his apartment
4:30 p.m. Arr. Dulles Airport
Tony Scalia will meet the group at the ticket window
5:00 p.m. Lv. Washington TWA Flt. 811 (coach)
6:49 p.m. Arr. Denver, Colorado
(Mr. Hinchman will rent a car and drive you to your hotel.

Reservations for 1/11 and 1/12 at
Holiday Inn (303) 443-3322
Boulder, Colorado

Tuesday, January 12

8:15 a.m. Mr. Hinchman will pick group up at the hotel
8:30 a.m. Commerce Labs (303) 447-1000
-
5:30 p.m. (If necessary to reach them during the day, call Richard Kirby's office)
6:30 p.m. Dinner at the Greenbriar Restaurant
(Includes Kandoian and other Commerce officials)

Wednesday, January 13

8:15 a.m. Mr. Hinchman will pick group up at the hotel
8:30 a.m. Commerce Labs
3:30 p.m. Lv. Boulder by car (Mr. Hinchman driving) -- approximately half hour drive
4:00 p.m. ? Arr. Broadmoor Hotel (303) 634-7711
Colorado Springs, Colorado
(Mr. Scalia leaving at 12:15 p.m. to return to Washington)

Thursday, January 14

8:00 a.m. Gen. Joyce James will pick group up and proceed to Cheyenne Mountain
8:30 a.m. Briefing and tour of facilities
11:30 a.m. Depart Cheyenne Mountain
12:00 noon Lunch at Ent Air Force Base with Major General Bayer and members of the staff
2:30 p.m. If desired, a tour of the United States Air Force Academy will be arranged
4:00 p.m. Return to Broadmoor Hotel
Mr. Hinchman will drive group to Denver

Thursday, January 14 (continued)

(Dr. Mansur flying to Texas; Mr. Dean returning to Washington Friday

6:00 p.m.	Lv. Denver	United Flt. 167 (1st class)
7:26 p.m.	Arr. Seattle	
9:15 p.m.	Lv. Seattle	Western Flt. 622 (1st class)
10:30 p.m.	Arr. Anchorage	

Mr. Whitehead will stay at
Anchorage Westward Hotel (907) 272-7411
(RCA will pick Mr. Whitehead up at the airport and
is handling the hotel reservations)

Friday, January 15

7:30 a.m. Depart hotel
(see attached itinerary)

Saturday, January 16

7:30 a.m. Depart hotel
(see attached itinerary)

Sunday, January 17

8:30 a.m. View Super Bowl Game live via satellite from Miami, Florida
11:30 a.m. Cocktail Reception
12:30 p.m. Ballroom - Luncheon commemorating transfer of the
Alaska Communication System (RCA Alaska Communications, Inc.)
Anchorage Westward Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska
(Host: Howard Hawkins)

11:30 p.m. Lv. Anchorage Alaskan Airlines Flt. 1898 (1st class)

Monday, January 18

4:25 a.m.	Arr. Seattle	
8:55 a.m.	Lv. Seattle	United Flt. 42 (coach--on 1st class waiting)
4:25 p.m.	Arr. Friendship	
	(Coyt will pick you up)	

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead
Director, Telecommunications Policy
1800 G Street
Washington, D.C. 20504

RCA

d R Hawkins

Dear Dr. Whitehead: December 31, 1970

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. cordially invites you to a Luncheon commemorating the transfer of the Alaska Communication System.

Sunday, January 17, 1971
11:30 a.m.
Anchorage Westward Hotel
Anchorage, Alaska

We shall also host a special viewing at the Westward, 8:45 a.m., of the Super Bowl Game live via satellite from Miami, Florida.

I hope that you will be able to participate in the ceremony. I will telephone you early next week concerning further arrangements.

Cordially,

Howard Hawkins

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 20330

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DEC 30 1970

Dear Dr. Whitehead:

Transfer of the Alaska Communication System ownership and operational control from the Air Force to RCA Alaska Communications, Inc., is set for 12:01 a.m., Anchorage time, January 10, 1971. The transfer will be preceded by an exchange of documents ceremony between Secretary Seamans and Mr. Howard Hawkins, President of RCA Global Communications, Inc., on January 8, 1971 at 12:15 p.m. in the Secretary's Conference Room, 4E871, with appropriate press coverage. We would be pleased to have you attend this brief transfer ceremony.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Perry

JOHN W. PERRY
Deputy for Transportation and Communications

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

COLORADO
SCHEDULE

Babcock

CINCNORAD*
Gen. Seth J. McKee, USAF

Deputy CINCNORAD
Lt. Gen. Reyno, RCAF

J-6 CINCNORAD
Brig. Gen. Joyce James, USA

Commander in Chief, Alaska
Lt. Gen. R. G. Ruegg, USAF

Chief of Staff to Commander in Chief, Alaska
Brig. Gen. W. R. Wolfe, Jr., USA

*Commander in Chief, North American Air Defense Command

ITINERARY - COLORADO SPRINGS
January 14

NOTE: Both the Commander-In-Chief, North American Air Defense Command, and his deputy will be absent on January 14; therefore, no courtesy call will be made.

Brigadier General Joyce James will be the escort officer and will contact Mr. Whitehead at his hotel on the evening of January 13.

ITINERARY

0800	Pick up at Hotel and proceed to Cheyenne Mountain
0830	Briefing and tour of facilities
1130	Depart Cheyenne Mountain
1200	Lunch at Ent Air Force Base with Major General Bayer and members of the staff
1330	Informal discussion with General James, General Bayer and members of the staff
1430 (approximately)	If desired, a tour of the United States Air Force Academy will be arranged
1600	Return to hotel

ALASKA
SCHEDULE

Babcock ?

CINCNORAD*
Gen. Seth J. McKee, USAF

Deputy CINCNORAD
Lt. Gen. Reyno, RCAF

J-6 CINCNORAD
Brig. Gen. Joyce James, USA

Commander in Chief, Alaska
Lt. Gen. R. G. Ruegg, USAF

Chief of Staff to Commander in Chief, Alaska
Brig. Gen. W. R. Wolfe, Jr., USA

(Foreword) Deputy J-6 Lt. Colonel Tom Sexton

*Commander in Chief, North American
Air Defense Command

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1971

0730	Depart hotel
0750	Courtesy call on CINCAL (LT. GEN. Ruegg, USAF)
0800	Depart for Hanger 5
0810	Depart for Fort Wainwright
0900	Arrive Fort Wainwright
0910	Depart via T-39 to Fairbanks
0930	Arrive Fairbanks
0930-1130	University
1130	Depart Fairbanks
1200	Arrive Fort Wainwright
1245	Arrive Elmendorf and depart for quarters

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1971

0730	Depart hotel
0800	Arrive ALCOM briefing room
0905-1015	Tour Anchorage facilities
1015	Depart for helipad
1025	Depart via helipad to Neklason Lake
1045-1145	Tour facilities Neklason Lake

(See next page)

Saturday, January 16, 1971 - continued

1150	Depart Neklason Lake
1210	Arrive Elmendorf
1215	Depart helipad to Chateau for lunch
1220-1315	Lunch
1320	Depart for Portage Glacier and Alyeska, if weather permits
1630	Return to hotel

FCC Activities
Concerning ALASKA

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 11, 1971

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

MEMO TO BRUCE OWENS

Subject: Alaska

I have made a survey of the Bureau's pending items for Alaska. Their reports are attached.

Ken

Ken Goodwin

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Ken Goodwin DATE: January 8, 1971

FROM : Acting Chief, Field Engineering Bureau

SUBJECT: Regulatory Questions Involving Alaska
Currently Pending Before the Commission

REFERENCE: Your memorandum of January 7, 1971

In connection with the transfer of operation of the Alaska Communications Systems (ACS) to the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) it will be necessary for the Field Engineering Bureau to add two semi-annual operator examinations points, one at Juneau and one at Ketchikan.

John R. Evans

5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Kenneth Goodwin
Policy and Planning Officer

DATE: January 8, 1971

FROM : Martin I. Levy
Chief, Broadcast Facilities Division

SUBJECT: Pending matter relating to Alaska

The only matter pending in the Broadcast Bureau relating to Alaska is an application for a new AM station in Fairbanks, Alaska, which has been sent to the Commission with a recommendation for grant and should be acted upon next Wednesday.

Martin I. Levy

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

January 8, 1971

TO: Ken Goodwin

FROM: Chief, Common Carrier Bureau

SUBJECT: Regulatory questions involving Alaska currently pending before the Commission or in process in the Common Carrier Bureau.

All authorizations necessary to effect the scheduled January 10, 1971 transfer of facilities from Alaska Communications System (ACS) to RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. (RCAA) have been issued. In some instances the authorization is temporary pending final action on the applications at issue. Other pending matters involving Alaska are:

A. In the International and Satellite Division there are pending:

1. A request by RCAA for ownership in the Talkeetna earth station.

2. A request by RCAA for satellite circuits Talkeetna/Jamesburg for other than Voice PMS and LCS.

3. Competing applications by RCAA, ITTWC, and WUI for satellite circuits: Talkeetna/Jamesburg for record and Talkeetna/Overseas for record.

4. An RCAA application for television Talkeetna/Mainland.

5. An RCAA application for another earth station in Alaska.

B. In the Domestic Radio Division there are pending:

Microwave:

1. Six applications by Communications Engineering, Inc. to serve Cook Inlet, which have been subject to proceedings in Docket No. 18410, have been returned to pending status primarily for lack of certification by the Alaska PUC. RCAA has been granted interim authority to serve Cook Inlet subject to resolution of the conflicting service proposals.

2. Three applications by North State Telephone Company, Inc. to serve the North Slope area, which have been protested. North State has been issued temporary authority to serve this area, and RCAA has interim authority to construct toll facilities into the area.

Land Mobile and Rural Radio Services:

1. An application by the City of Fairbanks, Municipal Utilities System for a construction permit for two new base and mobile stations in Fairbanks.

2. Applications by North State Telephone Company and Communication Equipment & Service Company for modifications of outstanding construction permits.

3. Thirty applications by Communications Engineering, Inc. for Rural Subscriber facilities for various locations in Alaska.

C. Domestic Satellite - Another pending matter is the question of service to Alaska via domestic satellite facilities. In its Report and Order in Docket No. 16495 (22 FCC 2d 86, 100-101), the Commission stated its belief that domestic satellite systems should be capable of serving Alaska and Hawaii, in the absence of overriding considerations to the contrary. The domestic satellite system applications submitted by Western Union, ComSat-AT&T, and Hughes-GT&E all propose satellites capable of serving Alaska, but do not apply for earth stations in Alaska. Western Union states that it will provide satellite communications to an appropriate earth station in Alaska. AT&T states that it has no plans to apply for an Alaskan earth station, but "is prepared to enter into equitable arrangements with any authorized entity in the State of Alaska for the provision of services to Alaska that are in the public interest." GT&E states: "We are prepared to integrate our system on a cooperative basis with other carriers and users to provide optimum service to the United States mainland, Hawaii, and Alaska." Other potential applicants who have indicated an intent to apply for domestic satellite facilities include RCA Global Communications, Inc. and RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. The deadline for submission of applications to be considered with the pending proposals is March 1, 1971. Comments and reply comments of interested persons on the applications and policy issues are due on March 30, 1971 and April 26, 1971, respectively.

Bernard Strassburg
Chief, Common Carrier Bureau

Form A-88
Sept. 1967

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

ROUTE SLIP

TO: DATE January 8, L971

Kenneth Goodwin Bldg. ____ Rm. 811

____ " ____ " ____

____ " ____ " ____

____ " ____ " ____

____ " ____ " ____

FROM: Irving Brownstein, Deputy Chief, Safety and Special Radio Services

☐ Approval	☐ Necessary action	☐ Per conversation
☐ Signature	☐ Prepare reply	☐ Note and return
☐ Consideration	☐ Recommendation	☐ Circulation
☐ Per request	☐ Comment	☐ Previous correspondence
☐ Information	☐ See me	☐ To be typed
☐ Note and forward	☐ File	☐ Quick copy

REMARKS:

Re: Clay Whitehead Trip to Alaska

There is an outstanding Notice of Proposal of Rule Making to require certain technical changes for ship and coast stations in Alaska in order to bring about more efficient frequency utilization. (We have made similar but separate proposals for the Great Lakes and the remainder of the U.S.)

There has been considerable concern about this on the part of the Alaskan fishing industry which claims it is too poor to stand the cost. The Alaskan Congressional Delegation has exhibited some interest and there has been some suggestion that Commission personnel go to Alaska to discuss the matter with the parties. So far we have politely declined.

(over)

I'm attaching a copy of the Notice of Proposal of Rule Making. If further details are needed, contact Daniel Child, Chief of our Aviation and Marine Division.

Irving Brownstein

1. Salient paragraphs are circled in RED

2. FCC is preparing a Report and Order changing its Rules based on comments received from its Docket 18632 (attached). Probably will be ready in another month or two.

3. FCC has received extensive correspondence and some Congressional pressure, the general theme of which is to "lay-off" the Alaska fisherman.

4. Phase out deadline for existing shipboard equipment is Jan 1, 1977; new installation after Jan 1, 1972 must be SSB and coast stations must have SSB capability by that date as well.

5. One of thrusts of the FCC action is to put short-haul communication on VHF, reserving the MF and HF for ships out at sea. Alaska people don't like the VHF--says it doesn't work well. They want to stay with MF and old equipment. Real reason: costs.

6. The Office of Chief of Operations, National Marine Fisheries Services, Department of Commerce has advised that no complaints have been received, that they are aware of the proposed FCC actions, and that the deadlines all seem reasonable.

Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554

G
FCC 69-873
35030

In the Matter of

Amendment of Parts 2, 81 and 83 and the deletion of Part 85 - to establish for the State of Alaska a schedule of dates, technical standards, frequencies and other requirements for the use of radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy and single sideband emissions on frequencies below 4,000 kc/s, for the maritime services in Alaska, and below 12,000 kc/s, for Alaska-public fixed stations, and to make other incidental rule changes.	)	DOCKET NO. 18632

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Adopted August 13, 1969 ; Released August 25, 1969

By the Commission:

1. In Docket No. 15068, released July 27, 1964, the Commission established technical standards, applicable to frequencies above and below 4,000 kc/s, for the use of single sideband in the Maritime Services. In that proceeding the Commission established a schedule of dates for mandatory conversion from double sideband emission (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) on frequencies between 4,000 kc/s and 27,500 kc/s. Further, while the Commission encouraged users of radiotelephony, on a voluntary basis, to convert to SSB on frequencies below 4,000 kc/s, it did not make such conversion mandatory.

2. The Commission released a series of six Notices of Inquiry (Docket No. 16440) in the matter of preparation for a World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to consider amendment of the international Radio Regulations (IRR) presently applicable to the maritime services. Agenda Item 1 of the WARC provided for consideration of the use of SSB technique in the maritime mobile service in the bands available to that service between 1605 and 4000 kc/s, among others.

3. The WARC was held at Geneva, Switzerland, between the dates of September 18 and November 3, 1967. That conference adopted widespread revisions of the IRR bearing on the maritime mobile service. The Commission has four rule making proceedings that provide for orderly conversion and/or implementation of these revised regulations, as follows:

- Docket No. 17295: Amendment of Parts 2, 81 and 83 - Reduction of channel spacing to 25 kc/s, allotment of channels, establishment of revised technical criteria and categories of communication in the maritime mobile

service band 156-162 Mc/s for VHF radiotelephony. (Report and Order released July 25, 1968);

- Docket No. 18218: Amendment of Parts 2, 81 and 83 - to establish a schedule of dates, revised technical standards, frequencies and other requirements for the orderly transition of ship and coast radiotelegraph stations from present frequency assignments in the low, medium and high frequency bands to new assignments within allotments and/or frequency usage as adopted by the ITU World Administrative Radio Conference on marine matters, Geneva, 1967. (Report and Order released January 28, 1969);

- Docket No. 18271: Amendments of Parts 2, 81, 83 and 85 - to effect orderly shifts from present double sideband (DSB) and/or single sideband (SSB) to new (replacement) frequencies; to establish a revised schedule of dates, technical standards, frequencies and other requirements for the transition of ship and coast stations from DSB to SSB radiotelephony on frequencies within the revised frequency allotments adopted by the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva-1967, for the exclusive HF maritime mobile service bands between 4 and 23 Mc/s. (Notice of Proposed Rule Making released August 8, 1968); and

- Docket No. 18307: Amendment of Parts 2, 81 and 83 - to establish a schedule of dates, technical standards, frequencies and other requirements for the use of single sideband radiotelephony on frequencies below 4000 kc/s in the Maritime Services, and to make other incidental rule changes, except in Alaska and the Great Lakes. (Notice of Proposed Rule Making released September 12, 1968).

4. Except for the proceeding in Docket No. 18307, these rule making actions apply to all geographic areas of Commission jurisdiction. The proceeding in Docket No. 18307, however, was made not applicable to Alaska because of the complexity and scope of action required. The increased complexity in the case of Alaska arises from necessity to develop two frequency plans, one for the maritime services and one for the system of Alaska-public fixed stations. Further, the system of Alaska-public fixed stations provide a service which is not paralleled elsewhere in the U.S. and, therefore, lends itself to separate solution. The scope of action required in the case of Alaska is greater, because of the applicability to Alaska of a separate part (Part 85) of the FCC rules, and the Commission's intent and desire to bring the rules applicable to Alaska into accord with rules for the other 49 states.

Inclusion of Alaska in rules applicable to the other 49 states will facilitate Commission administrative functions. Further, as a practical matter, this action will remove divergencies between the rules applicable to Alaska and those applicable to the other 49 states. It is not envisaged that this action will impose unique hardship upon Commission licensees in Alaska; or, that Alaska will be exempt from programs applicable to the other 49 states.

5. Turning now to the actions of the WARC, the schedule for mandatory conversion from DSB to SSB, as adopted by that conference, for the band 1605-4000 kc/s, states that administrations shall:

- discontinue new installations of DSB in ship stations at the earliest possible date after 1 April 1969; and prohibits such installations after 1 January 1973;

- equip coast stations for SSB operation at the earliest possible date and discontinue use of DSB as early as possible, but not later than 1 January 1975;

- until 1 January 1982, require coast and ship stations equipped for SSB to be equipped also to transmit class A3H emission compatible with reception of DSB. The requirement to provide class A3H emission on 2182 kc/s is continued indefinitely;

- after 1 January 1982, (except for 2182 kc/s, selective calling and safety messages on 2170.5 kc/s, and emergency position-indicating radio beacons) authorize the use of class A3A and A3J;

- not authorize use of class A3H emission on SSB channels in the lower part of previous DSB channels.

6. At the WARC, only a few administrations indicated that they were experiencing congestion and interference on 2 Mc/s frequencies to a degree similar to that existing in U.S. waters. The mandatory dates for completion of conversion to SSB were, accordingly, extended over a fourteen year period. Nonetheless, in recognition of the need of some administrations for conversion at an earlier time, the WARC urged that the use of DSB be discontinued aboard ship stations and at coast stations and that coast stations be equipped for SSB operation at the earliest possible date.

7. The Commission has given extended consideration to known practical measures to meet the needs of vessels operating in U.S. waters for short-distance radiotelephony communication in the Maritime Services. As explained in its proceeding in Docket No. 17295, the Commission is proposing a two-step program to effect improvements in radiotelephony communication in the Maritime Services. The first of these steps was adopted in the above referenced Docket No. 17295, in regard to use of very high frequencies (VHF-FM). The second step is set forth herein.

8. The matter of congestion on maritime radiotelephony frequencies in the band 1605-4000 kc/s is well recognized and has received wide documentation in trade publications over an extended period of time. This congestion accrues from the large number of users; the small number of frequencies available; the characteristic of the modulation technique (double sideband) used; and undesired ionospheric propagation at distances beyond the range of desired communication. There are, of course, other factors which contribute in a lesser degree to this congestion.

9. The major consequence of the congestion on radiotelephony 2 Mc/s channels, and about which the Commission is most apprehensive, is the substantial lowering of the distance over which communication is effective; and, in turn, the adverse affect which this reduced range has upon the maritime safety system. With an increased number of vessels in operation, which are equipped for use of radio, the effective communication range obtained on these frequencies, and on 2182 kc/s in particular, must be sufficient to permit a satisfactory functioning of the maritime radio safety system.

10. From the technical and practical point of view, the communication range of 2 Mc/s can be greater than VHF if the congestion and interference are removed (from 2182 kc/s in particular). The realization of this communication capability would permit 2182 kc/s to be used effectively for the function for which it was allotted, that is, as the international distress and calling frequency on a world-wide basis. In weighing the relative safety needs of the category of user which is within VHF range of shore, but who uses 2 M_c/s; versus the category of user which is beyond VHF range of shore and has no alternative medium; it is necessary to give preference to the latter category, the user which is beyond VHF range of shore. To do this, it is necessary to impose limitations in regard to availability of 2 Mc/s to the former category, the user which is within VHF range of shore.

11. In order to increase the number of channels, to reduce congestion and interference, to establish VHF as the short-distance communication system in U.S. waters, to effect needed improvements in communications, to enhance the maritime radio safety system, and to provide for future use of VHF, the Commission herein proposes (a) a schedule of dates for converting DSB to SSB; and (b) a limitation on availability and use of frequencies in the band 2000-3400 kc/s. These proposals are outlined as follows:

Ship stations: Availability of 2 Mc/s to ship stations would be limited to those vessels which are equipped with VHF and which operate at distances from shore which are beyond VHF range. This is fitted into the schedule of conversion to SSB as follows:

a) Until January 1, 1971, DSB will continue to be authorized as at present;

b) After January 1, 1971, new installations aboard ship stations will be authorized use of SSB only where such ship stations are equipped also with VHF;

c) During the period January 1, 1971, to January 1, 1977, installations of 2 Mc/s DSB, authorized prior to January 1, 1971, will be amortized; and

d) After January 1, 1977, use of 2 Mc/s radiotelephony will be limited to SSB and will be available only to vessels which are equipped also with VHF.

Coast stations: The effect of the various amendments proposed for coast stations is as follows:

a) To continue to authorize installation of DSB until January 1, 1971;

b) Until January 1, 1971, transmission of SSB would be permissive; after January 1, 1971, capability to use full carrier, reduced carrier and suppressed carrier emissions would be required;

c) On the international distress and calling frequency 2182 kc/s, require capability: until January 1, 1971, to transmit DSB or SSB (A3H) and receive DSB and SSB (A3H); during the period January 1, 1971, to January 1, 1977, to transmit SSB (A3H) and receive DSB and SSB (A3H).

d) After January 1, 1977, except for safety communications and where com-

munications requirements cannot be fulfilled by VHF, frequencies in the band 2000-2850 kc/s will not be available for use in ports and harbors, on lakes or rivers, or for communication involving passage of ships through locks, bridge areas, or Government controlled waterways.

12. The proposed schedule of conversion to SSB for public coast and Alaska-public fixed stations provides a common change-over date, i.e., January 1, 1971. This common date is based on the understanding that much of the equipment used for public coast communications is also used for Alaska-public fixed communications. On this basis, there would be no burden imposed upon the licensee by a common date. There is, however, benefit from application of this common earlier date (as contrasted to the date of January 1, 1977, which is applicable to ship stations), since the additional frequencies would become available to all users six years earlier.

13. In regard to conversion of ship stations from DSB to SSB, since specific transmitters are not listed on ship station licenses, adjustments will be made to the Commission's Radio Equipment List in regard to equipments acceptable for licensing under Part 83 of the Rules. Type acceptance will be withdrawn,[1/] effective January 1, 1971, for DSB transmitters operating in the band 2000-3400 kc/s. The installation of DSB transmitters for which type acceptance has been withdrawn will not be authorized after that date; provided, however, that in a ship radio station authorized to operate on frequencies in the band 2000-3400 kc/s, DSB equipment may continue to be authorized for a period not to extend beyond January 1, 1977, where the license was granted prior to January 1, 1971, and has not expired, been cancelled, or revoked.

14. The Commission does not propose, in this proceeding, to decide whether full carrier (A3H) emission on frequencies other than 2182 kc/s should be available to coast stations during the period 1 January 1977 to 1 January 1982. If circumstances immediately prior to 1 January 1977 indicate it is operationally feasible to do so, it is, of course, desirable to relieve coast stations of a requirement to provide full carrier (A3H) on frequencies other than 2182 kc/s. A decision in that regard would take account, particularly, of the status of progress made by ships of other countries, which have need to communicate with U. S. coast stations, to convert from DSB to SSB. Based on the actual situation then existing, such rule making could be developed during the latter part of 1976.

15. The Commission is proposing reduction of the authorized bandwidth for emissions A3A, A3H and A3J on frequencies in the 2000-3400 kc/s band from 3.50 to 3.00 kc/s. The carrier of the lower-half channel SSB frequency has been positioned to correspond with this reduced bandwidth, i.e., 3.00 kc/s below the DSB carrier which now appears in

---

1/ The specific procedure will be to add a note in the Radio Equipment List to DSB transmitters indicating non-acceptability for new installations after January 1, 1971, and deleting all use after January 1, 1977.

Parts 81 and 83. The reduction in authorized bandwidth in the band 2000-3400 kc/s is the consequence of (a) the large number of current assignments, both government and non-government, which over the years have been progressively squeezed into this band; and (b) to the extend practicable, the need to obtain and provide the maximum possible number of channels in this band.

16. The technical specifications for SSB proposed herein are designed to conform with plans for SSB use which have been developed during the past twelve years and coordinated with other government agencies and international organizations such as the CCIR and ITU.

17. Technical feasibility appears to rule out the simultaneous use by a single coast station of both upper-half SSB channel and lower-half SSB channel, as derived from one DSB channel after conversion to SSB. In the attached Appendix, to the extend practicable, the Commission has endeavored to provide the maximum feasible separation between locations to which the lower-half channel is allotted (see §§ 81.307, 81.308, 81.708, 81.709, 81.710, 83.370, 83.372 and 83.371).

18. The proposed amendment of § 83.134 will provide for the use aboard ship stations of a maximum transmitter power on the intership frequencies 2170.5 and 2191 kc/s, which does not exceed the power which may be used on 2182 kc/s.

19. The revised list of intership frequencies in Part 83 includes those SSB frequencies which will be available following conversion from DSB to SSB. As indicated in footnote 1/ to § 83.358, the Commission is not proposing to designate, at this time, the specific intership use which is to be made of the newly created SSB channels, following conversion of the currently available DSB channels to SSB.

20. On the other hand, the WARC made permissible the use of eight frequencies in the 2065-2107 kc/s band for single sideband radiotelephony, limited to emissions A3A and A3J. As indicated in footnote 2/ to § 83.358, it is expected that only a portion of these (eight) frequencies will be available for use in the U. S. The selected frequencies are expected, however, to be available for assignment immediately following finalization of rule making in this proceeding.

21. Based on available information, it now appears that various facilities of the U. S. Air Force Alaska Communication System (ACS) will be sold to a commercial enterprise in the near future and, thereafter, will be licensed by the Commission. While the effective date of the transfer of ACS facilities is not known, it appears this transfer will be completed prior to termination of this proceeding. Therefore, to provide for future licensing, the proposed amendments of Part 81 include coast station and Alaska public-fixed station frequencies currently operated by the ACS. These frequencies will not be available for assignment by the Commission until after the transfer of ACS facilities has been completed.

22. General Order No. 79 of the Federal Radio Commission, adopted December 20, 1929, authorized use of both radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy on seven frequencies for ship-to-shore and coast station communications. That Order also provided for use of both radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy on five frequencies for short-distance point-to-point communications. In the years which followed, the Rules have continued the availability of both radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy on public coast, ship station and Alaska-public fixed frequencies. Available information indicates radiotelegraphy has not been used on public coast and Alaska-public fixed frequencies, above 1605 kc/s, for a substantial number of years. Further, we are advised that current installations do not provide for the use of radiotelegraphy. In keeping therewith the Commission proposes in the appended rules to delete availability of radiotelegraphy on frequencies above 1605 kc/s in the Alaska area.

23. An application for modification submitted solely for a frequency change that is necessary to comply with the rule amendments adopted herein may be submitted without a fee.

24. The proposed amendments, as set forth in the attached Appendix, are issued pursuant to the authority contained in Section 303(c), (f), (g) and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

25. Pursuant to the applicable procedures set forth in Section 1.415 of the Commission's Rules, interested persons may file comments on or before September 29, 1969, and reply comments on or before October 10, 1969. All relevant and timely comments and reply comments will be considered by the Commission before final action is taken in this proceeding. In reaching its decision in this proceeding, the Commission may also take into consideration other relevant information before it, in addition to the specific comments invited by this Notice.

26. In accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 1.419 of the Commission's Rules, an original and 14 copies of all statements, briefs or comments shall be furnished the Commission.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Ben F. Waple
Secretary

A. Part 2, Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations, is amended as follows:

§ 2.106 [Amended]

1. Section 2.106, for the frequency bands 2170-2194 kc/s, is amended in columns 7-11 to read as follows:

Band (kc/s)	Service	Class of Station	Freq-uency	(OF SERVICES Nature (of stations
7	8	9	10	11
*	*	*	*	*
2170-2173.5	MARITIME MOBILE.	Ship.		MARITIME MOBILE.
2173.5-2190.5 (201)	MOBILE.	Aircraft. Coast. Ship. Survival craft.	2182	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (telephony). MARITIME MOBILE (telephony). (NG22) Distress and calling frequency.
2190.5-2194	MARITIME MOBILE.	Ship.		MARITIME MOBILE.
*	*	*	*	*

2. Footnotes to the Table, Geneva Footnotes, number (201) is amended to read as follows:

* * * * *

(201) The frequency 2182 kc/s is the international distress and calling frequency for radiotelephony. The conditions for the use of the band 2170-2194 kc/s are prescribed in Article 35.

* * * * *

A. Part 81, Stations on Land in the Maritime Services, is amended as follows:

1. The title of Part 81 is amended to read as follows:

PART 81 - Stations on Land in the Maritime Services and Alaska-Public Fixed Stations.

2. A new § 81.9 is added to read as follows:

§ 81.9 Alaska-public fixed.

(a) Alaska area. For the purpose of frequency assignments to radio services and stations governed by this part, the Alaska Area is defined as follows:

The area bounded by a line extending due west—from the end of the southernmost boundary line between Canada and the mainland of southeastern Alaska—to 131 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 54 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, thence due west to 142 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 50 degrees north latitude, thence due west to 165 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 47 degrees north latitude, thence due west to the boundary line between Regions 2 and 3 (as this line is defined by the Geneva Radio Regulations, 1959), thence generally northward along this boundary line to 80 degrees north latitude, thence due east to 135 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 70 degrees north latitude, thence due west to 140 degrees west longitude, thence generally southwest to the northern end of the boundary line between the mainland of northern Alaska and Canada, thence following the boundary line between Alaska and Canada to the southernmost point of this line in southeastern Alaska.

NOTE: Reference hereafter in this part to the "Alaska area" includes all of the "Zones" defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Alaska zones. For the same purpose expressed in paragraph (a) of this section, the Alaska area is subdivided into six zones, defined as follows:

Zone 1. That portion of the Alaska area east of 142 degrees west longitude and south of 61 degrees north latitude.

Zone 2. That portion of the Alaska area bounded on the east by a line south of 61 degrees north latitude which coincides with 142 degrees west longitude, and by a line north of 61 degrees north latitude which coincides with the boundary line between Alaska and Canada, and by a line coinciding with 61 degrees north latitude which joins those two lines; and bounded on the west by a line south of 62 degrees north latitude which coincides with 149 degrees west longitude, thence running due south to 60 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, thence due west to 150 degrees west longitude, thence due south to the southern limit of the Alaska area, and bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 62 degrees north latitude.

Zone 3. That portion of the Alaska area bounded on the north by a line which coincides with 62 degrees north latitude and extends eastward from 155 degrees west longitude to 149 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 60 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, thence due west to 150 degrees west longitude, thence due south to the southern limit of the Alaska area, thence westward to 155 degrees west longitude, thence due north to 62 degrees north latitude.

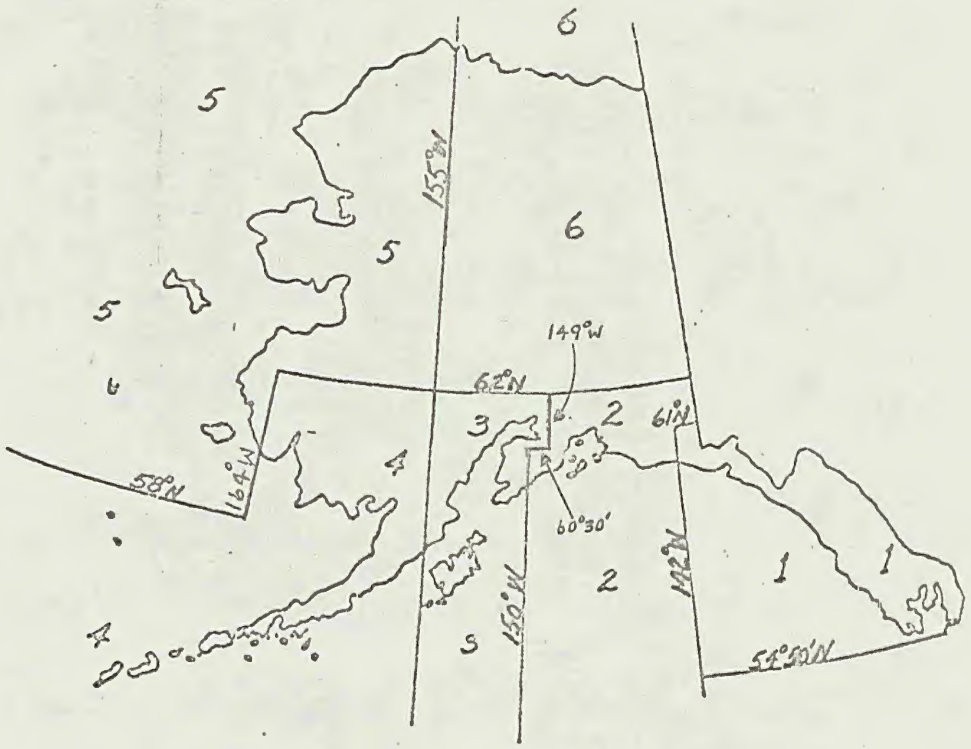
Zone 4. That portion of the Alaska area west of 155 degrees west longitude which is bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 62 degrees north latitude extending due west to 164 degrees west longitude, thence bounded on the west by a line coinciding with 164 degrees west longitude extending due south to 58 degrees north latitude, thence bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 58 degrees north latitude extending due west to the western boundary of the Alaska area.

Zone 5. That portion of the Alaska area west of 155 degrees west longitude which is not included in Zone 4.

Zone 6. That portion of the Alaska area east of 155 degrees west longitude and north of 62 degrees north latitude.

(Section 81.9 continued)

Note: The following diagram illustrates the subdivision of Alaska into the six zones.



ALASKA
Frequency Assignment Zones

(c) Alaska Communication System or ACS. The telecommunication system within Alaska and between Alaska and other areas which is operated by the United States Air Force to provide public correspondence by means of common carrier coast stations and fixed stations.

(d) "Common carrier" or "carrier". "Common carrier" or "carrier" means any person engaged as a common carrier for hire, in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio or in interstate or foreign radio transmission of energy, except where reference is made to common carriers not subject to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended; but a person engaged in radio broadcasting shall not, insofar as such person is so engaged, be deemed a common carrier.

(Section 81.9 continued)

(e) Alaska-public fixed station. A fixed station in Alaska, which is open to public correspondence and is licensed by the Commission for radio-communication between specified fixed points in Alaska exclusively.

(f) Point of communication. This term, when applied to an Alaska-public fixed station, means a specified fixed station or specified geographic location with which such station is authorized to communicate.

3. Section 81.24 is amended to read as follows:

§81.24 Application precedent to authorization.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in §§ 81.26 and 81.41, no authorization will be granted for use or operation of any radio station on land in any service governed by this part, nor for any change in station control, facilities, services, equipment or antenna, unless formal written application therefor in proper form first is filed with the Commission.

(b) Standard forms are prescribed herein for use in connection with the majority of applications submitted for Commission consideration. These forms may be obtained without cost from the Commission at Washington, D.C., 20554, or from any of its field offices.

(c) Except as otherwise permitted by this part, a separate application shall be filed in respect to each station and service subject to this part.

(d) Except as otherwise provided by this section, each application for radio station authorization, and all correspondence relating thereto, shall be submitted in duplicate (unless otherwise specified in a particular case or with respect to a particular form) to the Commission's main office in Washington, D.C.

(e) Each application for construction permit, license, or modification of construction permit or license, for an Alaska-public fixed station or coast station in the Alaska area, including correspondence relating thereto, shall be filed in triplicate with the Commission's Engineer in Charge at Seattle, Washington, 98104.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in §§ 81.32 and 81.41, an application should be filed at least 60 days prior to the earliest date on which it is desired that the requested authorization be granted by the Commission in order that action thereon may be taken by that date.

(g) The application shall be specific and complete with regard to the information required in the application form, or otherwise specifically requested by the Commission.

(h) All applications for renewal of station license (when continued operation without change is desired) shall be filed with the Commission.

(i) An application by a corporation for a construction permit for an Alaska-public fixed station or a public coast station in the Alaska area proposing to establish common carrier radio facilities must (unless previously filed with the Commission) be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's charter, acts of incorporation, or articles of incorporation certified by the Secretary of the State of the place of incorporation, or certified otherwise by an appropriate public official.

4. In § 81.40, new paragraphs (c) and (d) are added to read as follows:

§ 81.40 One application for plurality of stations.

* * * * *

(c) In addition to the provisions of paragraphs (a)(3), (4) and (b) of this section, one application may be submitted by the same applicant to cover an Alaska-public fixed station and a public coast station at the same location in the Alaska area in the following categories:

(1) Application for construction permit;
(2) Application for license;
(3) Application for modification of construction permit or license when the desired modification will apply similarly to both classes of station;
(4) Application for renewal of license.

(d) The provisions of paragraph (c) of this section shall apply on condition that the respective fixed and coast stations covered by each application are clearly identified therein and all of the required information in respect to each class of station is included therein.

5. In § 81.68, new paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to read as follows:

§ 81.68 One authorization for plurality of stations.

* * * * *

(d) Unless otherwise determined by the Commission, one construction permit or one station license may be issued to authorize the construction, or use and operation, respectively, of an Alaska-public fixed station and a public coast station in the Alaska area when:

(1) The licensee or permittee of each class of station is the same;
(2) The location of each class of station is identical;
(3) The conditions which establish and maintain control of each class of station by the permittee or the station licensee are the same.

(e) Whenever a single station authorization is issued in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section, distinction will be shown in each such document as may be necessary in respect to the details of authorization for each service and each class of station except as these may be otherwise established by applicable rules and regulations of the Commission. Unless the station authorization provides otherwise, the same radio transmitting apparatus may be used for both fixed service and maritime mobile service whenever it is capable, by reason of frequency tuning range, technical adjustment, power, frequency stability and emission of being so used.

6. In § 81.74, paragraph (a) is amended by the addition of footnote 1/, to read as follows:

§ 81.74 Notice of involuntary discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service.

(a) If, for any reason beyond the control of the station licensee, the service provided by a public coast station is discontinued, reduced or impaired for a period exceeding 24 hours, the station licensee shall immediately notify 1/ the Commission at Washington, D.C., 20554, and the Commission's Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located. In such cases, the licensee shall furnish full particulars as to the reasons for such discontinuance, reduction or impairment of service including a statement as to when normal service is expected to be resumed. In the event such changes in station operation include discontinuance, reduction or suspension of a watch normally kept on 500 kc/s or 2182 kc/s, immediate notification 1/ thereof shall be given by the station licensee to the nearest district office of the U.S. Coast Guard and to the Commission's Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located together with notification of the estimated or known time of resumption of such watch. When normal service is resumed, immediate notification 1/ thereof shall be given to the Commission at Washington, D.C., 20554, and to the Commission's Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located. When the watch to which reference is made herein is resumed, immediate notification 1/ thereof shall be given to the Coast Guard and to the Commission's Engineer in Charge.

1/ In the Alaska area, notification shall be given to the U. S. Coast Guard office in Juneau, Alaska, or to the nearest office or station of the Alaska Communication System that can be contacted via available channels of communication (preferably by wire or radio) and to the Commission's Engineer in Charge at Anchorage, Alaska.

* * * * *

7. Section 81.75 is amended by addition of footnote 1/, to read as follows:

§ 81.75 Notice of voluntary discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service.

When the service of any station subject to this part (other than a marine-utility station or a shipyard mobile station) is discontinued, reduced or impaired for any reason within the control of the station licensee, immediate notification 1/ thereof shall be given to the Commission's Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located, together with, in the case of suspension, a statement of the estimated or known time of resumption of normal service. In the case of a public coast station, such notification shall be given as soon as practicable. In respect to any other class of station (except a marine-utility station or a shipyard mobile station) subject to this part, such notification need be made only when the discontinuance, reduction, or impairment of service continues for a period of more than 10 days. In the event any voluntary suspension, reduction, or discontinuance operation includes discontinuance, reduction, or suspension of a watch normally kept by any coast station on 500 kc/s or 2182 kc/s, immediate notification 1/ thereof shall be given by the station licensee to the nearest district office of the U.S. Coast Guard and to the Commission's Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located, together with notification of the estimated or known time of resumption of any such watch that has been suspended.

1/ In the Alaska area, notification shall be given to the U. S. Coast Guard office in Juneau, Alaska, or to the nearest office or station of the Alaska Communication System that can be contacted via available channels of communication (preferably by wire or radio) and to the Commission's Engineer in Charge at Anchorage, Alaska.

8. Section 81.106 is amended to read as follows:

§ 81.106 Operating controls.

Each coast station, Alaska-public fixed station, or shipyard base station subject to this part shall provide operating controls in accordance with the following:

(a) The transmitting apparatus of stations subject to this part shall be installed and protected so as to be not accessible to other than duly authorized persons.

(b) Except for equipment intended for use only in emergencies and not used for normal communications, operating controls shall be available at the principal operating location of each station and shall be readily accessible to the authorized operator. The operating controls provided shall include those used for:

(1) Commencing and discontinuing normal operation;
(2) Normally changing from each operating radio-channel to any other associated operating radio-channel in the same characteristic portion of the spectrum; and
(3) Normally changing from transmission to reception, and vice versa.

(c) Each station using telegraphy shall, when an authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of change-over from telegraph transmission to telegraph reception and vice versa within a total period of two seconds under circumstances which do not require a change in operating radio-channel at the same time.

(d) Each station using telephony shall, when an authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of change-over from telephone transmission to telephone reception and vice versa within a total period of two seconds under circumstances which do not require a change in operating radio-channel at the same time.

(e) Each station shall, during its hours of service and when the authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of:

(1) Commencing operation within one minute after the need to do so occurs;
(2) Discontinuing all emission within five seconds after emission is no longer required or after the necessity arises for emission to cease.

(f) Each station using a multichannel installation for telegraphy shall, when the authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of changing, after the need to do so occurs, from each operating radio-channel for telegraphy to any other operating radio-channel for telegraphy within the same characteristic portion of the spectrum below 515 kc/s within a period of five seconds: Provided, however, That this requirement need not be met by equipment intended for use only in emergencies and not used for normal communication.

(§ 81.106, continued)

(g) Every coast station using a multichannel installation for radiotelephony shall, when the authorized operator is present at the principal operating location, be capable of changing, after the need to do so occurs, from one operating radio-channel for telephony to another operating radio-channel for telephony within:

(1) A period of five seconds, when changing from the calling channel to a working channel and vice versa within the frequency band 1600 kc/s to 4000 kc/s; or

(2) A period of three seconds, when changing from the calling frequency to a working frequency and vice versa within the band 156 to 162 Mc/s.

(h) (1) Each coast station authorized to operate on a secondary basis as a shipyard base station, shall, while so operating, comply with the provisions of this section which apply to coast stations using telephony.

(2) Each shipyard mobile station shall comply with the provisions of this section which apply to coast stations using telephony.

9. In § 81.131, paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) are amended by addition of footnotes 1/ and 2/; a new paragraph (f) is added, to read as follows:

§ 81.131 Authorized frequency tolerance.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

Frequency ranges	Tolerance - parts in 10^6 unless shown as cycles per second (c/s).
(2) From 1605 to 4000 kc/s:	
For other than A3A, A3H and A3J emissions.....	50 1/
For A3A, A3H, A3J and A2J emissions	20 c/s
(3) From 4000 to 27500 kc/s:	
(i) For A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions	20 c/s
(ii) For narrow-band direct-printing telegraph and data transmission systems	20 c/s
(iii) For other than (i) and (ii), above . . .	15 2/

1/ The tolerance shown in the table is applicable in the Alaska area to all types of transmitters after January 1, 1974, and to new types of transmitters brought into service after January 1, 1970. Types of transmitters authorized in coast stations in the Alaska area prior to January 1, 1970, may continue with a tolerance of 100 parts in 10^6 until January 1, 1974.

2/ The tolerance shown in the table is applicable in the Alaska area to all types of transmitters after January 1, 1974, and to new types of transmitters brought into service after January 1, 1970. Types of transmitters authorized in coast stations in the Alaska area prior to January 1, 1970, may continue with a tolerance of 50 parts in 10^6 until January 1, 1974.

* * * * *

(f) Authorized frequency tolerances for Alaska-public fixed stations:

(1) From 50 to 525 kc/s:	200
(2) From 1605 to 3400 kc/s:	
(i) For A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions. . . .	20 c/s
(ii) For other than A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions.	50 1/
(3) From 4000 to 12,000 kc/s:	
(i) For A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions. . .	20 c/s
(ii) For other than A3A, A3B, A3H, and A3J emissions.	15

1/ The tolerance shown in the table is applicable to all types of transmitters after January 1, 1974, and to new types of transmitters brought into service after January 1, 1970. Types of transmitters authorized in Alaska-public fixed stations prior to January 1, 1970, may continue with a tolerance of 100 parts in 10^6 until January 1, 1974.

10. In § 81.132, paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) are amended and a new paragraph (a)(6) is added, to read as follows:

§ 81.132 Authorized classes of emission.

(a) * * *

Frequency band	Classes of emission
(1) Coast stations using telegraphy:	
14 to 160 kc/s	A1
160 to 490 kc/s	A1; A2 for distress, urgency and safety signals or any communication preceded by one of these signals.
490 to 525 kc/s	A1 and A2.
2065 to 27,500 kc/s, except Alaska	A1
(2) Coast stations using radiotelephony:	
(i) For frequencies designated in § 81.304(a).	
2182 kc/s	Until January 1, 1971: A3 or A3H; After January 1, 1971: A3H.
All other frequencies. . . .	A3, A3H, A3A, or A3J as specified in § 81.304 .
(ii) For frequencies designated in §§ 81.307 and 81.308 . .	A3, A3H, A3A, or A3J as specified in §§ 81.307 & 81.308.

* * * * *

(6) Alaska-public fixed stations:	
For telephony:	
1605-12,000 kc/s	A3, A3A, A3H, or A3J until January 1, 1971; A3A or A3J after January 1, 1971.

* * * * *

11. In § 81.133(a), the table and footnote 4/ are amended to read as follows:

§ 81.133 Authorized bandwidth.

(a) * * *

Class of emission	Emission designator	Authorized bandwidth (kc/s)
A1	0.16A1	0.3
A2	2.66A2	2.8
A3	6A3	8.0
A3A	2.8A3A	3.0 4/
A3B	5.6A3B	6.0
A3H	2.8A3H	3.0 4/
A3J	2.8A3J	3.0 4/
F1	0.3F1 1/	0.5 1/
F3	16F3 2/	20.0 2/
F3	36F3 3/	40.0 3/
P0	Variable	Variable

* * * * *

4/ Transmitters type accepted to operate in the band 2000-2850 kc/s prior to the effective date of this rule change, the authorized bandwidth is 3.5 kc/s.

* * * * *

12. In § 81.134, paragraph (b) and the introductory text of paragraph (c) are amended, and new paragraphs (g), (h) and (i) are added to read as follows:

§ 81.134 Transmitter power.

* * * * *

(b) Transmitter power for coast stations, except in the Alaska area, using telegraphy on frequencies below 27.5 Mc/s shall not exceed the following values in kilowatts:

Frequency band (kc/s)	Transmitter power
14 to 150	80
150 to 515	40
2035 to 2065	6.6
4000 to 7000	10
8000 to 9000	20
12,000 to 27,500	30

(§ 81.134, continued)

(c) The transmitter power for coast stations, except in the Alaska area, using telephony below 27.5 Mc/s shall not exceed the values set forth in this paragraph.

* * * * *

(g) For coast stations in the Alaska area, transmitter power in the bands below 12,000 kc/s shall not exceed the indicated values in watts:

Frequency band (kc/s)	Class of Emission	Transmitter power
400 - 525	A1 and A2 .	. 265
1605 - 12,000 1/ . . .	A1, A3, A3A, A3H and A3J.	. 150

1/ When using 2182 kc/s for purposes other than distress calls and distress traffic, and urgency and safety signals and messages, the carrier power of limited coast stations shall not exceed 100 watts for A3 emission and 50 watts for A3H emission.

(h) For Alaska-public fixed stations, unless otherwise specified in this Part, transmitter power shall not exceed the indicated value in watts:

Frequency band (kc/s)	Class of emission	Transmitter power
50 - 200	A1 . .	. . . . 650 1/
400 - 525	A1 and A2 .	 265
1605 - 12,000.	A1, A3, A3A, A3H and A3J	 150

1/ Higher power may be authorized where a satisfactory showing of need has been made.

(i) For ACS fixed and coast stations, transmitter power shall not exceed the indicated value in watts:

Frequency band (kc/s)	Class of emission	Transmitter power
400-525.....	A1 & A2	... 1,000
1605-12,000.....	A3, A3A, A3H, A3J	... 1,000

13. In § 81.137, the introductory text of paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 81.137 Transmitters required to be type accepted for licensing.

(a) Each radiotelephone transmitter authorized in a coast station, marine-utility, marine-fixed station, or Alaska-public fixed license (other than transmitters authorized solely for developmental stations) must be type accepted by the Commission. This requirement shall be applicable as follows:

* * * * *

14. In § 81.140, the headnote is amended to read as follows:

§ 81.140 Emission limitations.

* * * * *

15. In § 81.142, paragraph (c)(2) is amended and a new paragraph (j) is added, to read as follows:

§ 81.142 Modulation requirements.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) For transmitters operating on frequencies below 4 Mc/s, with the carrier emitted at a power level, for A3H, between 3 and 6 decibels below peak envelope power and, for A3A, 16 decibels, ±2 decibels, below peak envelope power.

* * * * *

(j) In single sideband and independent sideband transmitters, the audio-frequency band shall be 350 to 2700 cycles per second, with a permitted amplitude variation of 6 decibels. Audio frequencies outside this band shall be attenuated to protect the adjacent channels.

16. In § 81.179, new paragraphs (f) and (g) are added to read as follows:

§ 81.179 Message charges.

* * * * *

(f) Pending Commission implementation of the tariff filing requirements of section 203 of the Communications Act and Part 61 of this chapter with respect to common carriers in Alaska, any charges made by an Alaskan public fixed station, or any public coast station in the Alaska area, for interstate or foreign communication service, should conform to the applicable regulations and tariffs issued by the Alaska Communication System. Information regarding charges of any such station or any changes therein should be furnished promptly to the Tariff Manager of the Alaska Communication System, Seattle, Washington.

(g) Except in event of an emergency concerning the immediate safety of life or property, no Alaska-public fixed station or public coast station in the Alaska area shall transmit any communication in behalf of any person other than the licensee to any other station licensed by the Commission under circumstances wherein such telecommunication can be transmitted effectively by, or to, readily available facilities of the Alaska Communication System which are open to public correspondence and are capable of effectively forwarding (via connecting facilities if and when required) such telecommunication to the designated recipient.

17. A new § 81.195 is added to read as follows:

§ 81.195 Alternate transmission on the same frequency in the Alaska area.

Coast stations within the Alaska area when communicating with ship stations within the bands 1605-2035 kc/s and 2107-12,000 kc/s shall transmit and receive on the same frequency: Provided, however, That this requirement shall not apply when communicating with coast stations of the Alaska Communication System; And provided further, That this requirement is not applicable in an emergency affecting the safety of life or property when, by reason of interference or limitation of equipment, the same frequency can not be used.

18. In § 81.206, new paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to read as follows:

§ 81.206 Assignable frequencies.

* * * * *

(d) Each of the following carrier frequencies, when authorized by station license, may be used by public coast stations in all zones of the Alaska area when transmitting by means of telegraphy, in accordance with Subpart E of this part, for communication with ship and aircraft stations, and with other public coast stations using telegraphy in the Alaska area:

Frequency (kc/s)	Conditions of use
416	Working frequency.
438	Working frequency.
500	Calling and distress frequency.
512	Supplementary calling frequency when 500 kc/s is being used for distress communications. Also available as a working frequency, except in those areas where it is in use as a supplementary calling frequency when 500 kc/s is being used for distress purposes.
2052.5	Calling and working frequency for communication with ship stations when such stations are using telegraphy within the band 2089.5-2092.5 kc/s.

(e) Each of the following frequencies is authorized for use by public coast stations of the ACS at the location indicated:

Frequency (kc/s)	Conditions of use
452	Working frequency - ACS Ketchikan coast station.
472	Working frequency - ACS Juneau coast station.
472	Working frequency - ACS Nome coast station.
500	Calling & distress frequency - ACS coast stations.

19. Section 81.301 is amended to read as follows:

§ 81.301 Supplemental eligibility requirements.

(a) A public coast station may be granted to any person, or state or local government which is subject to the provisions of section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934: Provided, That the applicant is legally, financially, and technically qualified to render the proposed service, and the public interest, convenience or necessity would be served by a grant thereof.

(b) In the Alaska area, only one public coast station will be authorized to serve any area whose ship-shore communication needs can be adequately served by a single radio-communication facility, either Government (ACS) or non-Government.

20. In § 81.304, a new paragraph (f) is added to read as follows:

§ 81.304 Frequencies available.

* * * * *

(f) Assignment to public coast stations of radiotelephony frequencies in the band 2000-2850 kc/s will be subject to the following schedule and limitations:

(1) In conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB):

(i) Transmission of DSB emissions will not be permitted beyond January 1, 1971;

(ii) Transmission of full carrier (A3H), reduced carrier (A3A), or suppressed carrier (A3J) emissions prior to January 1, 1971, shall be on a permissive basis. After January 1, 1971, the capability of using these emissions will be required;

(iii) Authorizations for use of DSB emission granted after the effective date of an Order in this Docket shall expire on January 1, 1971;

(iv) On 2182 kc/s, until January 1, 1971, coast stations will be required to have the capability to transmit with DSB (A3) or full carrier (A3H) emissions;

(v) On 2182 kc/s during the period January 1, 1971, to January 1, 1977, coast stations will be required to have the capability to receive full carrier SSB (A3H) and DSB (A3) emission; after January 1, 1977, coast stations will be required to have the capability to receive full carrier SSB (A3H) emission.

(2) Relationship between service by public coast stations on frequencies in the band 2000-2850 kc/s and in the band 156-162 Mc/s:

(i) After January 1, 1977, radiotelephony frequencies in the band 2000-2850 kc/s will be available only to public coast stations which, in addition to service on frequencies in the band 2000-2850 kc/s, also provide service on frequencies in the band 156-162 Mc/s: Provided, however, That this requirement may be waived where VHF service is already provided in waters near the proposed station.

(ii) Except for safety communications, after January 1, 1977, radiotelephony frequencies in the band 2000-2850 kc/s will not be available to public coast stations for communication: with vessels within communication range of VHF; with vessels in ports or harbors; concerning passage of ships through locks, bridge areas, or Government controlled waterways; or on lakes or rivers: Provided, however, That this requirement may be waived where a satisfactory showing has been made that the communication requirement cannot be fulfilled by VHF.

21. In § 81.306, a new paragraph (f) is added to read as follows:

§ 81.306 Frequencies available below 27.5 Mc/s.

* * * * *

(f) The carrier frequencies set forth in the following table are authorized for use by ACS public coast stations for communication with public ship stations in the Alaska area.

For communication with ACS coast stations located in the vicinity of:	ACS coast station carrier frequency. (kc/s) 3/		Associated ship station transmitting carrier frequency. (kc/s)	
	Until 1/ 1-1-1971	After 1/ 1-1-1971	Until 2/ 1-1-77	After 2/ 1-1-77
Anchorage, Alaska	2312	2312	2134	2134
Cold Bay, Alaska	2312	2312	2134	2134
Cordova, Alaska	2312	2397	2134	2237
Juneau, Alaska	2400	2400	2240	2240
Ketchikan, Alaska	2312	2397	2134	2237
King Salmon, Alaska	2312	2400	2134	2240
Kodiak, Alaska	2400	2309	2240	2131
Nome, Alaska	2400	2400	2240	2240
Petersburg, Alaska	2312	2312	2134	2134
Sitka, Alaska	2400	2312	2240	2134
Unalaska, Alaska	2312	2312	2134	2134

1/ Until January 1, 1971, emission 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, or 2.8A3J may be employed. During the period January 1, 1971, to January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, or 2.8A3J may be employed. After January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J only shall be used.

2/ Until January 1, 1977, emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, or 2.8A3J may be employed. After January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J only shall be used.

3/ The schedule of conversion of ACS coast stations from DSB to SSB and conditions relating to provision of VHF service are set forth in § 81.304(f).

22. A new § 81.307 is added to read as follows:

§ 81.307 Frequencies available in all zones of Alaska Area.

(a) Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by public coast stations in all zones of the Alaska Area. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each carrier frequency are set forth in the subparagraphs which appear below the table. Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions in the band 1605-4000 kc/s shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in § 81.304(f). [Conversion to SSB in the bands between 4 and 23 Mc/s: see Docket No. 18271.]

Frequency (kc/s)	Limitations and conditions of use.
1619	(2) (6)
1622	(1) (2) (6)
2379	(2) (6)
2382	(1) (2) (6)
4380.6	(5) (7)
4383.8	(4) (5) (7)
4390.2	(3) (7)

(1) Until January 1, 1977, available for use with 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J.

(2) After January 1, 1977, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(3) Until March 1, 1970, 0001 GMT, available for use with emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J. This frequency will not be available for use by coast stations after 0001 GMT, March 1, 1970.

(4) During the period March 1, 1970, to January 1, 1972, available for use with emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J. On January 1, 1972, DSB shall be discontinued at all coast stations. During the period January 1, 1972, to January 1, 1974, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(5) After January 1, 1974, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(6) For communication by radiotelegraphy or telephony between public correspondence coast stations and public ship stations on board any type of vessel.

(7) Primarily, for communication by radiotelephony with public correspondence ship stations on board any type of vessel during the hours 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., local standard time; and

Secondarily, during the hours 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., local standard time, between public coast stations, separated not less than 50 miles, for the exchange of public correspondence, on condition that ship-shore communications shall be given priority at all times. Use of this frequency for this purpose shall be limited to conditions which make it necessary to use this frequency in lieu of a frequency designated for fixed service by Subpart Q of this Part.

23. A new § 81.308 is added to read as follows:

§ 81.308 Frequencies available in one or more zones of the Alaska Area.

(a) Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by public coast stations employing radiotelephony. Frequencies designated for use in a zone of the Alaska area are available only to coast stations located in that zone. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are set forth in the paragraphs which appear below in the table. Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions in the band 1605-4000 Mc/s shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in Section 81.304(f). /Conversion to SSB in the bands between 4 and 23 Mc/s: see Docket No. 18271./ The frequencies available and the zones in the Alaska area in which they may be employed are set forth in the following tables.

Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
Available		Available		Available		Available		Available		Available	
Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77
1646	1646					1646	1643			1646	1646
		1652	1649					1652	1652.		
				1708	1705	1708	1705				
1712	1709							1712	1712		
2006(b)	2006(b)								2003(b)		
		2118(j)	2115			2118(j)	2118(j)				
2422	2419			2422	2422						
		2430(k)	2430(k)			2430	2427	2430	2430		
				2450(c)	2450(c)	2450(c)	2447			2450(c)	2450(c)
				2482(k)(d)	2479	2482(d)	2482(d)			2482(d)	2482(d)
								2506(e)	2506(e)	2506(e)	2506(e)
2512	2512	2512	2509	2512	2512	2512	2509				
		2538	2538	2538	2535						
2566	2566					2566	2563	2566	2566		
2616(b)(f)	2616(b)(f)										
3261(g)	3261(g)					3261(g)	3261(g)	3261(g)	3258(g)		
4409.4(h)	4403.0(h)	4409.4(h)	4428.6(h)	4409.4(h)	4399.8(h)	4434.9(h)	4425.4(h)	4434.9(h)	4428.6(h)	4434.9(h)	4403.0(h)

(§ 81.308 continued)

(b) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area or United States Government stations within Alaska, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. local standard time from May 15 to September 15 inclusive, and from 8:00 a.m to 9:00 p.m. local standard time from April 1 to May 14 inclusive and from September 16 to October 31 inclusive.

(c) Use of the frequency 2450 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2466 kc/s by Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(d) Use of the frequency 2482 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequencies 2466 and 2474 kc/s by Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(e) Use of the frequency 2506 kc/s for maritime mobile service in the Alaska area is authorized on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of San Francisco or Eureka, California

(f) Use of the frequency 2616 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2632 kc/s by Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(g) Insofar as is practicable, coast stations shall limit their use of the frequencies 3258 and 3261 kc/s to communication over distances which cannot be effectively covered by the use of a frequency below 2700 kc/s or above 156 mc/s.

(h)(1) The frequencies 4409.4 and 4434.9 kc/s are authorized, until 0001 GMT, March 1, 1970, for telephony exclusively; for use during the hours 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. local standard time only. Availability and use of the frequency 4434.9 kc/s is subject to the condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the Great Lakes area.

(2) Ship stations are authorized generally to communicate on each frequency designated in this section with public coast stations using the same frequency. A ship station may communicate on any of these frequencies with another ship station only when requested to do so by a public coast station which operates on the same frequency in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section and is within communication range of the ship station.

(3) Coast stations shall shift from the present DSB channels to the replacement DSB channels as set forth in the following table at 0001 GMT, March 1, 1970:

Zone	Present Until 3-1-70 (DSB or SSB) (kc/s) 1/	Effective 3-1-70 (DSB or SSB) (kc/s) 1/
Zone 1	4409.4	4403.0
Zone 2	4409.4	4403.0
Zone 3	4409.4	4403.0
Zone 4	4434.9	4428.6
Zone 5	4434.9	4428.6
Zone 6	4434.9	4428.6

1/ 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J emissions.

(4) Effective January 1, 1974, or an earlier date where facilities permit, coast stations shall:

(i) Discontinue use of double side band emission on frequencies in the band 4361-4438 kc/s:
(ii) Employ frequencies in the 4361-4438 kc/s band in zones of the Alaska area as set forth in the table of paragraph (a) of this section:

Zone	Effective 3-1-70 (DSB or SSB) (kc/s) 1/	Effective 1-1-72 (SSB only) (kc/s) 2/
Zone 1	4403.0	4403.0
Zone 2	4403.0	4428.6
Zone 3	4403.0	4399.8
Zone 4	4428.6	4425.4
Zone 5	4428.6	4428.6
Zone 6	4428.6	4403.0

1/ 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J emissions.
2/ 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J emissions.

(i) (1) When operating on any frequency designated in paragraph (a) of this section, a ship station shall transmit only on an authorized carrier frequency which is specifically authorized by that paragraph for transmission in the zone in which the ship station then is located: Provided, however, That, for communication with a ship or coast station located in a contiguous zone which uses a frequency in accordance with paragraph (a) but not designated by that paragraph for use in the zone in which the ship station then is located, such ship station may transmit on the contiguous zone frequency when, by reason of conditions not under its control, such operation becomes necessary.

(j) Use of the frequency 2118 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2134 kc/s in order to avoid harmful interference.

(k) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. local standard time, from April 1 to September 30 inclusive.

NOTE: The limitations and conditions of use set forth in paragraphs (c), (d), (f) and (j) are required during the transition from DSB to SSB. The transition to SSB will be completed on January 1, 1977, and compliance with these paragraphs will not be required after this date.

24. A new Subpart Q (§§ 81.701 - 81.713) is added to read as follows:

SUBPART Q - Alaska-Public Fixed Stations.

§ 81.701 Priority of distress and other signals.

Alaska-public fixed stations, when operating on an authorized carrier frequency which is used also by the maritime mobile service, shall, at all times, give priority on such frequency to distress signals or communications as set forth in §§ 81.180 and 81.181, and to urgency or safety signals, or any communication preceded by one of these signals.

§ 81.702 Hours of service of Alaska-public fixed stations.

(a) The hours of service of each Alaska-public fixed station shall, within the scope of its normal operations, be such as to adequately meet the requirements of the particular region served by the station and, unless otherwise specified by the Commission for individual stations, shall be determined by the station licensee subject to such applicable conditions and limitations as are imposed by the rules of the Commission.

(b) Each Alaska-public fixed station whose hours of service are not continuous shall not suspend operation before having concluded, when possible within the scope of its normal operations, all communications of an emergency nature.

(c) The Commission, as public interest, convenience, or necessity requires, may order, at any time, the licensee of an Alaska-public fixed station not authorized for continuous hours of service to increase the hours of service of such station as may, in the discretion of the Commission, be required to provide adequate public service: Provided, however, That such requirement shall not be prescribed without the consent of the station licensee unless, after hearing, the Commission shall determine that such requirement will promote public convenience or interest or will serve public necessity, or the provisions of the Communications Act will be more fully complied with.

§ 81.703 Documents required for Alaska-public fixed stations.

(a) Each Alaska-public fixed station shall be provided with the following documents:

(1) A valid station license, available in accordance with the provisions of § 81.102 (a) and (b);

(2) The necessary operator license(s), available in accordance with § 81.159;

(3) The station log as designated in §§ 81.214 and 81.314; and

(4) Part 81.

(§ 81.703 continued)

(b) These documents shall be continuously and readily available to the licensed operator on duty during the hours of service of the station.

§ 81.704 Alaska-public fixed station records.

Each Alaska-public fixed station in the Alaska area shall maintain an accurate radiotelegraph and/or radiotelephone log as set forth in §§ 81.214(a) and 81.314, respectively: Provided, however, That Alaska-public fixed stations may express the time of making each log entry in local standard time in the same manner as is permitted by those sections for coast stations which communicate exclusively with vessels on inland waters of the United States.

§ 81.705 Cooperative use of frequency assignments.

Unless provided otherwise by this Part, or by the particular station authorization, each radio channel authorized for use by an Alaska-public fixed station subject to this part is available for use on a shared basis only and shall not be construed as available for the exclusive use of any one station or any one station licensee. All station licensees shall cooperate in the use of their respective frequency assignments in order to minimize interference and obtain the most effective use of the authorized radio channels.

§ 81.706 Protection of Government services.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this Part, the assignment and use of any of the frequencies designated in this Subpart shall be subject to the express condition that any individual carrier frequency may not be authorized for transmission by an Alaska-public fixed station at any specific location in the Alaska area where its use could cause harmful interference to a U. S. Government radio service which, in the discretion of the Commission, must be protected from such interference.

§ 81.707 Alternate transmission on the same radio channel.

Except for communication between licensed Alaska-public fixed stations and fixed stations of the Alaska Communication System as hereinafter specifically designated in this Subpart all transmission, on each radio channel assigned by this subpart, by two or more stations engaged in any one exchange of signals or communications with each other, shall take place on only one radio channel. For this purpose, the stations communicating with each other shall transmit and receive on the same radio channel: Provided, however, That this requirement shall not apply in an emergency affecting the safety of life or property when, by reason of interference or limitation of equipment, this method of single-channel communication cannot be used.

§ 81.708 Frequencies available in all zones of Alaska Area.

(a) Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by Alaska-public fixed stations in all zones of the Alaska Area for communication with other licensed Alaska-public fixed stations located in any zone of the Alaska area. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are designated by appropriate cross-reference, which appear below the table. Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

Frequency (kc/s)	Limitations and conditions of use.
149.6	(1)
2115	(3) (4)
2118	(2) (3) (4)
3198	(3) (5)
3201	(2) (3) (5)
5164.5	(3) (6)
5167.5	(2) (3) (6)
8067	(3) (7)
8070	(2) (3) (7)

(1) Available for radiotelegraphy only at any appropriate location in the Alaska area.

(2) Until January 1, 1977, available for use with 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J.

(3) After January 1, 1977, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(4) Available for radiotelephony on a shared basis with the maritime mobile service. The use of this frequency by Alaska-public fixed stations shall be coordinated, until but not after January 1, 1977, with ship-to-shore communication on 2134 kc/s in the Alaska area so as to avoid harmful interference.

(5) Available for radiotelephony. Insofar as practicable, Alaska-public fixed stations shall limit their use of this frequency to communication over distances which cannot be effectively covered by the use of a frequency below 2700 kc/s or above 70 Mc/s.

(6) Available for radiotelephony. To be used exclusively for communication over distances of not less than 50 miles and only during the hours from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. local standard time.

(§ 81.708 continued)

(7) Available for radiotelephony. To be used exclusively for communication over distances of not less than 200 miles and only during the hours from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. local standard time, except in zone 4 west of 165 degrees west longitude where the hours of its use shall not be limited.

(b) The transition from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions on frequencies below 4000 kc/s shall be effected at Alaska-public fixed stations in accordance with the following schedule. Assignment to Alaska-public fixed stations of radiotelephony frequencies in the band 1605-4000 kc/s will be subject to the following schedule and limitations:

(1) After January 1, 1971, new installations of transmitters employing A3 (DSB) emission will not be authorized;

(2) Transmission of full carrier (A3H), reduced carrier (A3A), or suppressed carrier (A3J) emissions prior to January 1, 1971, shall be on a permissive basis. After January 1, 1971, only A3A and A3J emissions will be authorized.

(3) Authorizations for use of DSB emission granted after the effective date of an Order in this Docket shall expire on January 1, 1971;

(4) Transmission of A3 (DSB) emission will not be permitted beyond January 1, 1971.

§ 81.709 Frequencies available in one or more zones of the Alaska Area.

(a) Each of the following carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by Alaska-public fixed stations employing radiotelephony. These frequencies are authorized for use on a shared basis, except 1660 kc/s, with stations of the maritime mobile service. Frequencies designated for use in a zone of the Alaska area are available only to coast stations located in that zone. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are set forth in the paragraphs which appear below the table. Insofar as practicable, each station, when transmitting on any of these frequencies, shall communicate only with a station or stations located in its own zone, or in a contiguous zone. Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in § 81.708(b). The frequencies available and the zones in the Alaska area in which they may be employed are set forth in the following table:

(§ 81.709 continued)

Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
Available		Available		Available		Available		Available		Available	
Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77
1646	1646					1646	1643			1646	1646
		1652	1649					1652	1652		
						1660(b)	1660(b)			1660(b)	1657(b)
				1708	1705	1708	1705				
1712(b)	1709							1712(b)	1712		
2006 (d) (e)	2006 (d) (e)								2003(d)		
2422	2419			2422	2422						
		2430(k) (e)	2430(k) (e)			2430 (e)	2427 (e)	2430 (e)	2430 (e)		
				2450 (e) (f)	2450 (e) (f)	2450(f)	2447(f)			2450(f)	2450(f)
				2482 (e) (k) (g)	2479 (e) (k) (g)	2482 (e) (g)	2482 (e) (g)			2482 (e) (g)	2482 (e) (g)
								2506(h)	2506(h)	2506(h)	2506(h)
2512	2512	2512	2509	2512	2512	2512	2509				
		2538(e)	2538(e)	2538(e)	2535(e)						
2566 (e)	2566					2566	2563	2566	2566		
2616 (d) (e) (i)	2616 (d) (e) (i)										
3261(j)	3261(j)					3261(j)	3261(j)	3261(j)	3258(j)		

Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6
		Available 1/			Available 1/
		4791.5 (1)			4791.5 (1)
		6948.5 (1)			6948.5 (1)
		7368.5 (1)			7368.5 (1)
		11437.0 (1)			11437.0 (1)
		11601.5 (1)			11601.5 (1)

1/ On the effective date of the Report and Order in this Docket.

(§ 81.709 continued)

(b) Use of the frequency 1660 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 1666 kc/s by other fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(c) To minimize interference to the service of stations in Zone 4 operating on 1708 kc/s, use of the frequency 1712 kc/s in Zone 5 is authorized only for stations located north of 62 degrees north latitude.

(d) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area or United States Government stations within Alaska, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. local standard time from May 15 to September 15 inclusive; and from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. local standard time from April 1 to May 14 inclusive and from September 16 to October 31 inclusive.

(e) This frequency may be authorized for use by Alaska-public fixed stations subject to the following limitations and conditions:

(1) The licensee is authorized to operate a public coast station in the maritime mobile service;

(2) The Alaska-public fixed frequencies are the same as those authorized to the licensee for use at the licensee's public coast station;

(3) The Alaska-public fixed frequencies are to be used in receiving and transmitting equipment which is installed at the same location as equipment used by the public coast station; and

(4) The licensee has an established requirement for a radiocommunication system of fixed service and maritime mobile service on a frequency or frequencies common to both of these services.

(f) Use of the frequency 2450 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2466 kc/s by other fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(g) Use of the frequency 2482 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequencies 2466 and 2474 kc/s by other fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(h) Use of the frequency 2506 kc/s for fixed service in the Alaska area is authorized on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of San Francisco or Eureka, California, to which the frequency 2506 kc/s is assigned as a carrier frequency for transmission.

(i) Use of the frequency 2616 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2632 kc/s by other fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

§ 81.709 continued)

(j) Insofar as is practicable, Alaska-public fixed stations shall limit their use of the frequencies 3258 and 3261 kc/s to communication over distances which cannot be effectively covered by the use of a frequency below 2700 kc/s or above 70 Mc/s.

(k) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. local standard time, from April 1 to September 30 inclusive.

(l) The following limitations and conditions of use shall apply to use of these frequencies by Alaska-public fixed stations:

(1) Available for use within Zone 3 and Zone 6, or between Zone 3 and Zone 6, for communication over distances of not less than 300 miles;

(2) The transmitter output power employed shall be the minimum necessary for satisfactory communication and in no event shall exceed a maximum of 1,000 watts peak envelope power; and

(3) Available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J: Provided however, That the additional emission of 2.8A3H may be employed until January 1, 1974.

NOTE: The limitations and conditions of use set forth in paragraphs (b), (f), (g) and (i) are required during the transition from DSB to SSB. The transition to SSB will be completed on January 1, 1977, and compliance with these paragraphs will not be required after this date.

§ 81.710 Frequencies for communication with ACS.

(a) Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by non-Government Alaska-public fixed stations for communication with ACS common carrier fixed stations in the Alaska area. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are designated by appropriate cross-reference to footnotes; the footnotes appear below the table. Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in § 81.708(b). The particular station(s) with which the licensed station may communicate and the specific ACS frequency or frequencies to be used for transmitting shall be specified on the radio station authorization.

Frequency (kc/s)	Limitations and conditions of use.
2240	(1)(2)
2253	(4) (5)
2256	(3) (5)
2463	(4) (6) (15)
2466	(3) (6) (15)
2471	(4) (7) (15)
2474	(3) (7) (15)
2629	(4) (8) (15)
2632	(3) (8) (15)
2691	(4) (9)
2694	(3) (9)
2773	(4) (10)
2776	(3) (10)
3354	(4) (11)
3357	(3) (11)
3362	(4) (12)
3365	(3) (12)
5134.5	(4) (13) (15)
5137.5	(3) (13) (15)
5204.5	(4) (14) (15)
5207.5	(3) (14) (15)

(1) The use of this frequency for fixed service is on a secondary basis to its use under § 83.371 of this chapter.

(2) This frequency will not be available after January 1, 1971. Available for radiotelephony for communication with ACS stations located at Juneau, Kodiak and Nome.

(§ 81.710 continued)

(3) Until January 1, 1971, available for use with 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J.

(4) After January 1, 1971, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(5) Available for radiotelephony; for communication with ACS stations located at Anchorage and Ketchikan.

(6) Available for radiotelephony; normally for communication with ACS stations located at King Salmon, and Kotzebue. The use of this frequency shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequencies 2450 kc/s, 2474 kc/s, and 2482 kc/s by other stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference. 1/

(7) Available for radiotelephony; normally for communication with ACS stations located at Kodiak and Nome. The use of this frequency shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequencies 2466 kc/s and 2482 kc/s by other stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference. 1/

(8) Available for radiotelephony; normally for communication with ACS stations located at Cordova, and Bethel. The use of this frequency shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2616 kc/s by other stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference. 1/

(9) Available for radiotelephony; for communication with ACS stations located at Juneau and Cold Bay.

(10) Available for radiotelephony; for communication with ACS station located at Ketchikan.

(11) Available for radiotelephony; for communication with ACS stations located at Fairbanks, and Juneau. The use of 3357 kc/s for communication with Juneau and Fairbanks shall be coordinated as necessary with the use of the frequency 3365 kc/s by other fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference. 1/

(12) Available for radiotelephony; for communication with ACS stations located at Unalaska and Anchorage. The use of this frequency shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 3357 kc/s by other Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference. 1/

(13) Available for radiotelephony; normally for for communication with ACS stations located at Anchorage and Unalaska. The use of this frequency shall be limited to the hours from

(§ 81.710 continued)

6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. local standard time.

(14) Available for radiotelephony; normally for communication with ACS stations located at Fairbanks and Bethel. The use of this frequency (except in Zone 4 west of 165 degrees west longitude) shall be limited to the hours from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. local standard time.

(15) Communication with ACS stations at locations in addition to those specified in subparagraphs (6), (7), (8), (13) and (14) may be authorized, depending upon operational requirements.

1/ Coordination in the use of this frequency, with one or more other frequencies, set forth in this subparagraph is required during the transition from DSB to SSB. The transition to SSB will be completed on January 1, 1977, and compliance with these paragraphs will not be required after this date.

§ 81.711 Frequencies available to ACS common carrier fixed stations.

(a) The carrier frequencies set forth in the following table are authorized for use by ACS common carrier fixed stations for communication with Alaska-public fixed stations. The limitations and conditions of use are designated by reference to footnote following the table. Conversion from DSB to SSB emissions shall be in accordance with the schedule indicated by limitations (2) and (3) or such earlier schedule as may be from time to time announced by the ACS.

Frequency (kc/s)	Limitations and conditions of use
2312	(1)
2400	(1)
2601	(3)
2604	(2)
2781	(3)
2784	(2)
3164.5	(3)
3167.5	(2)

(§ 81.711 Cont'd)

Frequency (kc/s)	Limitations and conditions of use
3180	(3)
3183	(2)
3238	(3)
3241	(2)
3303	(2) (4)
4035	(2) (4)
5225	(5)
5370	(2)

(1) The use of this frequency for fixed services is on a secondary basis to its use under § 81.308.

(2) Until January 1, 1971, available for use with 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J emissions. After January 1, 1971, available for use with 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J emissions.

(3) Not available until January 1, 1971. After January 1, 1971, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J only.

(4) This frequency will not be available after January 1, 1977.

(5) This frequency will cease to be available at the time of transfer of ACS facilities to a Commission licensee.

§ 81.712 Pairing of ACS and Alaska-public fixed frequencies.

The pairing of frequencies available for communications between ACS common carrier fixed stations (ACS-CCFS), as setforth in Section 81.711, and Alaska-public fixed stations (APFS), as set forth in Section 81.710, is given in the following table.

For communication with ACS stations located at	Frequencies available until 1-1-71		Frequencies available after 1-1-71 2/	
	ACS-CCFS transmit	APFS transmit	ACS-CCFS transmit	APFS transmit
Cordova	2312 1/	2632	2312 1/	2632
Unalaska	2312 1/ 4035	2632 3365	3238 5370	3362 5134.5

(§ 81.712 Cont'd)

For communication with ACS stations located at	Frequencies available until 1-1-71		Frequencies available after 1-1-71 2/	
	ACS-CCFS transmit	APFS transmit	ACS-CCFS transmit	APFS transmit
Sitka	2400 1/	2240 1/		
Bethel	2604	2632	2604	2629 5204.5
Ketchikan	2604 3303	2256 2776	2604 3180	2256 2776
Kotzebue	2604	2466	2601	2463
Juneau	2784 3241	2694 3357	2784 3241	2694 3357
Kodiak	2784 2/ 2604	2474	2781	2474
Nome	2784 2/ 2400 1/	2474	2784	2471
Fairbanks	3167.5 5225 3/	2632 3357 5207.5	3167.5	3354 5207.5
Anchorage	3183 5370	2256 3357 5137.5	3183	3365 5137.5
Cold Bay	2312 1/ 3241 4035	2694 5137.5	3241	2691
King Salmon	3303	2466	3164.5	2466

1/ The use of this frequency for fixed service is on a secondary basis to its use under § 83.371 of this chapter.

2/ Available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J only.

3/ This frequency will cease to be available at the time of transfer of ACS facilities to a Commission licensee.

§ 81.713 Use of United States Government frequencies.

Frequencies assigned to Federal Government radio stations under Executive Order of the President may be authorized for use by Alaska-public fixed stations when such assignment is necessary for inter-communication with Federal Government stations or required for coordination with activities of the Federal Government provided the Commission determines, after consultation with the appropriate Government agency or agencies, that such assignment is in the public interest.

C. Part 83, Stations on Shipboard in the Maritime Services, is amended to read as follows:

1. In Section 83.2, new paragraphs (t), (u) and (v) are added to read as follows:

§ 83.2 General.

* * * * *

(t) Alaska area. For the purpose of frequency assignments to radio services and stations governed by this part, the Alaska Area is defined as follows:

The area bounded by a line extending due west—from the end of the southernmost boundary line between Canada and the mainland of southeastern Alaska—to 131 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 54 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, thence due west to 142 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 50 degrees north latitude, thence due west to 165 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 47 degrees north latitude, thence due west to the boundary line between Regions 2 and 3 (as this line is defined by the Geneva Radio Regulations, 1959), thence generally northward along this boundary line to 80 degrees north latitude, thence due east to 135 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 70 degrees north latitude, thence due west to 140 degrees west longitude, thence generally southwest to the northern end of the boundary line between the mainland of northern Alaska and Canada, thence following the boundary line between Alaska and Canada to the southernmost point of this line in southeastern Alaska.

NOTE: Reference hereafter in this part to the "Alaska area" includes all of the "Zones" defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(u) Alaska zones. For the same purpose expressed in paragraph (a) of this section, the Alaska area is subdivided into six zones, defined as follows:

Zone 1. That portion of the Alaska area east of 142 degrees west longitude and south of 61 degrees north latitude.

Zone 2. That portion of the Alaska area bounded on the east by a line south of 61 degrees north latitude which coincides with 142 degrees west longitude, and by a line north of 61 degrees north latitude which coincides with the boundary line between Alaska and Canada, and by a line coinciding with 61 degrees north latitude which joins those two lines; and bounded on the west by a line south of 62 degrees north latitude which coincides with 149 degrees west longitude, thence running due south to 60 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, thence due west to 150 degrees west longitude, thence due south to the southern limit of the Alaska area, and bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 62 degrees north latitude.

Zone 3. That portion of the Alaska area bounded on the north by a line which coincides with 62 degrees north latitude and extends eastward from 155 degrees west longitude to 149 degrees west longitude, thence due south to 60 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, thence due west to 150 degrees west longitude, thence due south to the southern limit of the Alaska area, thence westward to 155 degrees west longitude, thence due north to 62 degrees north latitude.

Zone 4. That portion of the Alaska area west of 155 degrees west longitude which is bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 62 degrees north latitude extending due west to 164 degrees west longitude, thence bounded on the west by a line coinciding with 164 degrees west longitude extending due south to 58 degrees north latitude, thence bounded on the north by a line coinciding with 58 degrees north latitude extending due west to the western boundary of the Alaska area.

Zone 5. That portion of the Alaska area west of 155 degrees west longitude which is not included in Zone 4.

Zone 6. That portion of the Alaska area east of 155 degrees west longitude and north of 62 degrees north latitude.

(Section 83.2 continued)

Note: The following diagram illustrates the subdivision of Alaska into the six zones.

ALASKA
Frequency Assignment Zones

(v) Alaska Communication System or ACS. The telecommunication system within Alaska and between Alaska and other areas which is operated by the United States Air Force to provide public correspondence by means of common carrier coast stations and fixed stations.

2. Section 83.24 is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.24 Application precedent to authorization.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in §§ 83.26, 83.41 and 83.42, no authorization will be granted for use or operation of any radio station on board ship in any service governed by this part, nor for any change in station control, facilities, services, equipment or antenna, unless formal written application therefor in proper form first is filed with the Commission.

(b) Standard forms are prescribed herein for use in connection with the majority of applications submitted for Commission consideration. These forms may be obtained without cost from the Commission at Washington, D.C., 20554, or from any of its field offices.

(c) Each application for authority to operate a ship station, including applications for license, modification of license, or renewal of license, together with correspondence relating thereto, shall be filed with the Commission; or applications for interim ship station licenses made pursuant to § 83.35, at a Field Engineering Office of the Commission. Unless otherwise specified in a particular case or for a particular form, each application shall be filed in original only.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in §§ 83.35, 83.41 and 83.42, an application should be filed at least 60 days prior to the earliest date on which it is desired that the requested authorization be granted by the Commission in order that action thereon may be taken by that date.

(e) The application shall be specific and complete with regard to the information required in the application form, or otherwise specifically requested by the Commission.

3. A new § 83.116 is added to read as follows:

§ 83.116 Alternate transmission on the same frequency in the Alaska area.

Ship stations within the Alaska area when communicating with coast stations within the bands 1605-2035 kc/s and 2107-12,000 kc/s shall transmit and receive on the same frequency: Provided, however, That this requirement shall not apply when communicating with coast stations of the Alaska Communication System; And provided further That this requirement is not applicable in an emergency affecting the safety of life or property when, by reason of interference or limitation of equipment, the same frequency can not be used.

4. In § 83.132, paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) are amended to read as follows:

§ 83.132 Authorized classes of emission.

(a) * * *

Frequency band	Classes of emission
(1) Stations using telegraphy:	
100 to 160 kc/s	A1.
160 to 525 kc/s	A1, A2 and A2J
2080 to 27,500 kc/s, except Alaska	A1: Survival craft stations may in addition use A2.
2070 to 2080 kc/s, except Alaska	Wide-band telegraphy, facsimile and special transmission systems. Manual International Morse code and telephony are excluded.
1605 to 3400 kc/s in Alaska . .	A1
(2) Stations using telephony:	
i) For frequencies designated in § 83.351(a): 2182 kc/s	Until January 1, 1977: A3 or A3H; After January 1, 1977: A3H.
All other frequencies . . .	A3, A3H, A3A, A3B, or A3J as specified in § 83.351 (a) and (b).
ii) For frequencies designated in §§ 83.370, 83.371 and 83.372	A3, A3H, A3A, A3B or A3J as specified in §§ 83.370, 83.371 and 83.372.
iii) For the frequency 121.5 Mc/s	A2.
iv) For the frequency band 156- to 174 Mc/s	F3.

* * * * *

5. In § 83.133(a), the table is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.133 Authorized bandwidth

(a) * * *

Class of Emission	Emission designator	Authorized bandwidth (kc/s)
A1	0.16A1	0.3
A2	2.66A2	2.8
A3	6A3	8.0
A3A	2.8A3A	3.0 4/
A3B	5.6A3B	7.0
A3H	2.8A3H	3.0 4/
A3J	2.8A3J	3.0 3/
F1	0.3F1 1/	0.5 1/
F3	16F3 2/	20.0 2/
F3	36F3 3/	40.0 3/
P0	Variable	Variable

1/ Narrow-band Direct-printing Telegraph and Data Transmission systems.

2/ Applicable when maximum authorized frequency deviation is 5 kc/s. See paragraph (c) of this section.

3/ Applicable when maximum authorized frequency deviation is 15 kc/s. See paragraph (c) of this section.

4/ Transmitters type accepted to operate in the band 2000-2850 kc/s prior to the effective date of this rule change, the authorized bandwidth is 3.5 kc/s.

* * * * *

6. In § 83.134(d), the table is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.134 Transmitter power.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

Area	Frequency band	Type of communication	Transmitter power
Great Lakes area and Mississippi River north of Baton Rouge, La., and connecting inland waters.	2 to 27.5 Mc/s	Any	150
Other than the above	2 to 4 Mc/s	Ship to shore, Emission: A3	1/ 2/ 400
		A3H, A3A, A3J	1/ 2/ 150
		Ship to ship, Emission: A3	150
		A3H, A3A, A3J	150
	4 to 27.5 Mc/s	Any	3/ 1000

1/ Except for distress, urgency and safety purposes the maximum power which may be used on 2170.5, 2182 and 2191 kc/s is 150 watts.

2/ Except for the limitation specified in footnote 1/ to this table, for passenger vessels of 5,000 gross tons and over this value is 1,000 watts.

3/ For passenger vessels of 5,000 gross tons and over this value is 3,000 watts.

* * * * *

7. In § 83.137, paragraph (c) is amended; paragraphs (d) through (f) are redesignated (e) through (g); and new paragraphs (d) and (h) are added to read as follows:

§ 83.137 Modulation requirements.

* * * * *

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, single sideband and independent sideband transmitters shall be capable of operation in the suppressed carrier (A3J) mode, with the carrier emitted at a power level at least 40 decibels below peak envelope power; and, in addition, in the following modes:

(1) Full carrier (A3H) mode, with the carrier emitted at a power level between 3 and 6 decibels below peak envelope power; and

(2) Reduced carrier (A3A) mode, with the carrier emitted at a power level 16 decibels, ±2 decibels, below peak envelope power.

(d) Transmitters type accepted prior to [the effective date of the final order in this docket] that are not type accepted for operation in all three modes (A3A, A3H and A3J) may continue to be operated until January 1, 1974: Provided, however. 1/That where such transmitters have A3J capability, operation in that mode on the frequencies to which § 83.351 (b) (13) is applicable, may continue until further notice.

* * * * *

(h) In single sideband and independent sideband transmitters, the audio frequency band shall be 350 to 2700 cycles per second, with a permitted amplitude variation of 6 decibels. Audio frequencies outside this band shall be attenuated to protect the adjacent channels.

1/ The exception which follows is applicable to transmitters operating in the bands between 4 and 23 Mc/s (See Docket No. 18271).

8. In § 83.139 paragraph (a) is amended and a new paragraph (c) is added to read as follows:

§ 83.139 Transmitters required to be type accepted for licensing.

(a) Except as provided by paragraph (c) of this section, each radiotelephone transmitter authorized in a ship station or marine-utility station (other than transmitters authorized solely for developmental stations) must be type accepted by the Commission.

* * * * *

(c) Effective January 1, 1971, DSB transmitters operating in the band 2000-2850 kc/s will not be authorized for installations made aboard ship stations after that date: Provided, however, That in a ship radio station authorized to operate on frequencies in the band 2000-2850 kc/s, DSB equipment may continue to be authorized for a period not to extend beyond January 1, 1977, where a license:

(1) was granted prior to January 1, 1971, and
(2) has not expired due to failure to renew; or
(3) has not be cancelled at the request of the licensee; or
(4) has not been revoked by order of the Commission.

9. In § 83.141 paragraph (a)(2) is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.141 Special requirement for survival craft stations.

(a) * * *

(2) The frequency 2182 kc/s be able to use class of emission as set forth in § 83.351;

* * * * *

10. A new § 83.278 is added to read as follows:

§ 83.278 Practices concerning transmission of public corrrespondence in Alaska area.

(a) Pending Commission implementation of the tariff filing requirements of section 203 of the Communications Act and Part 61 of this chapter with respect to common carriers in Alaska, any charges made by a public ship station in the Alaska area, for interstate or foreign communication service, should conform to the applicable regulations and tariffs issued by the Alaska Communication System. Information regarding charges of any such station or any changes therein should be furnished promptly to the Tariff Manager of the Alaska Communication System, Seattle, Washington, 98104.

(b) Except in event of an emergency concerning the immediate safety of life or property, no public ship station in the Alaska area shall transmit any communication in behalf of any person other than the licensee to any other station licensed by the Commission under circumstances wherein such telecommunication can be transmitted effectively by, or to, readily available facilities of the Alaska Communication System which are open to public correspondence and are capable of effectively forwarding (via connecting facilities if and when required) such telecommunication to the designated recipient.

11. In § 83.358, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.358 Frequencies below 3000 kc/s for safety purposes.

(a) The following carrier frequencies, when authorized by station license, are available for intership safety communications in the respective geographic areas. In addition, on a non-interference basis to safety communications, the frequencies may be used for operational communications and, in the case of commercial transport vessels and vessels of municipal or state governments, for business communications. Use of these carrier frequencies is prohibited when the use of a licensed frequency above 27.5 Mc/s in lieu thereof would provide effective communication.

Frequency (kc/s)	Geographical area
2003	Great Lakes only.
2065	2/
2079	2/
2082.5	2/
2086	2/
2093	2/
2096.5	2/
2100	2/
2103.5	2/
2142	Pacific coast area south or latitude 42 degrees north, on a day only basis.
2170.5	1/
2191	1/
	1/
2638	All areas.
2735	1/
2738	All areas except the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.
2830	Gulf of Mexico only.

1/ Subject to the conditions of use set forth in § 83.351(b)(9) [see Note] and § 83.351(b)(10)[see Note]. The nature of service and category of vessel to be permitted on these intership carrier frequencies is under continuing consideration by the Commission.

2/ Only a portion of these frequencies will be available for use in the U.S. The number which will be available is under consideration by the Commission, and is being coordinated with Canada. The frequencies ultimately selected will be available only for single sideband radiotelephony, and the classes of emission will be limited to A3A and A3J.

Note: § 83.351(b)(9): Available for use by ship stations after January 1, 1977, or at an earlier date, Provided however, That interference will not be caused to coast and ship stations employing double sideband emissions centered on the carrier frequency located 3.00 kc/s above this carrier frequency

§ 83.351(b)(10): Use of this frequency is limited to emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J only.

* * * * *

12. In § 83.365, paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.365 Procedure in testing.

* * * * *

(b) When testing is conducted on any frequency within the bands 2173.5 to 2190.5 kc/s, 156.75 to 156.85 Mc/s, 480 to 510 kc/s (survival craft transmitters only), or 8362 to 8366 kc/s (survival craft transmitters only), no test transmissions shall occur which are likely to actuate any automatic alarm receiver within range. Survival craft stations using telephony shall not be tested on the frequency 500 kc/s during the 500 kc/s silence periods.

13. In § 83.366, paragraph (j) is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.366 General radiotelephone operating procedure.

* * * * *

(j) 2182 kc/s silence period in Regions 1 and 3. Transmission by ship or survival craft stations when in Regions 1 and 3 (except in the territorial waters of Japan and the Philippines) is prohibited on any frequency (including 2182 kc/s) within the band 2173.5 to 2190.5 kc/s during each 2182 kc/s silence period, i.e., for 3 minutes twice each hour beginning at x h. 00 and x h. 30, Greenwich mean time: Provided, however That this provision is not applicable to the transmission of distress, alarm, urgency, or safety signals, or to messages preceded by one of these signals.

14. A new § 83.370 is added to read as follows:

§ 83.370 Frequencies available in all zones of Alaska Area.

(a) Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by ship stations in all zones of the Alaska Area. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are set forth in the paragraphs which appear below the table. Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions in the band 1605-4000 kc/s shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in Section 83.372(o). Conversion to SSB in the bands between 4 and 23 Mc/s: see Doc. No. 18271.7

Frequency (kc/s)	Limitations and conditions of use.
1619	(2) (6)
1622	(1) (2) (6)
2131	(2) (8)
2134	(1) (2) (8)
2237	(2) (8)
2240	(1) (2) (8)
2379	(2) (7)
2382	(1) (2) (7)
4380.6	(5) (9)
4383.8	(4) (5) (9)
4390.2	(3) (9)

(1) Until January 1, 1977, available for use with 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J.

(2) After January 1, 1977, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(3) Until March 1, 1970, 0001 GMT, available for use with emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A;2.8A3H and 2.8A3J. This frequency will not be available for use by ship stations after 0001 GMT, March 1, 1970.

(4) During the period March 1, 1970 to January 1,1974, available for use with emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, and 2.8A3J.

(5) After January 1, 1974, available for use with emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J.

(6) For communication by radiotelephony with public correspondence coast stations; and for intership communication by radiotelegraphy between ship stations on board vessels of less than 500 gross tons.

(7) For communication by radiotelephony with public correspondence coast stations; and for intership communication by radiotelegraphy between ship stations on board vessels of 500 gross tons or more.

(§ 83.370 continued)

(8) Available to public ship stations for communication exclusively with coast stations of the Alaska Communication System which are located in the Alaska area and are open for public correspondence.

(9) Primarily, for communication by radiotelephony with public correspondence coast stations on board any type of vessel during the hours 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., local standard time; and

Secondarily, during the hours 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., local standard time, for communication by radiotelephony between ship stations on board any type of vessel, on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station using radiotelephony. The use of this frequency for this purpose shall be limited to the relatively longer distances over which the use of frequencies below 3400 kc/s or above 156 Mc/s would not be effective.

15. A new § 83.371 is added to read as follows:

§ 83.371 Public telephone service, ship stations to ACS coast stations.

Public ship stations shall use radiotelephony carrier frequencies, for working with the designated Alaska Communication System coast stations, as set forth in the following table. The hours of service of each ACS coast station may be obtained upon request made to the ACS or to the Commission's Engineer in Charge at Anchorage, Alaska, or Seattle, Wash.

For communication with ACS coast stations located in the vicinity of:	Ship station transmitting carrier frequency. (kc/s)		Associated ACS Coast station carrier frequency. (kc/s) 3/	
	Until 2/ 1-1-1977	After 2/ 1-1-1977	Until 1/ 1-1-1977	After 1/ 1-1-1977
Anchorage, Alaska	2134	2134	2312	2312
Cold Bay, Alaska	2134	2134	2312	2312
Cordova, Alaska	2134	2237	2312	2397
Juneau, Alaska	2240	2240	2400	2400
Ketchikan, Alaska	2134	2237	2312	2397
King Salmon, Alaska	2134	2240	2312	2400
Kodiak, Alaska	2240	2131	2400	2309
Nome, Alaska	2240	2240	2400	2400
Petersburg, Alaska	2134	2134	2312	2312
Sitka, Alaska	2240	2134	2400	2312
Unalaska, Alaska	2134	2134	2312	2312

1/ Until January 1, 1971, emission 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, or 2.8A3J may be employed. During the period January 1, 1971, to January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, or 2.8A3J may be employed. After January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A or 2.8A3J only shall be used.

2/ Until January 1, 1977, emissions 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H, or 2.8A3J may be employed. After January 1, 1977, emissions 2.8A3A and 2.8A3J only shall be used.

3/ The schedule of conversion of ACS coast stations from DSB to SSB and conditions relating to provision of VHF service are set forth in Section 81.304(f) of this chapter.

16. A new § 83.372 is added to read as follows:

§ 83.372 Frequencies available in one or more zones of the Alaska Area. (a)

Each of the carrier frequencies set forth in the following table, when authorized by station license, may be used by public ship stations employing radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony: Provided, however, That radiotelephony only shall be employed on frequencies in the band 4361-4438 kc/s. Frequencies designated for use in a zone of the Alaska area are available only to coast stations located in that zone. The limitations and conditions of use applicable to each frequency are set forth in the paragraphs which appear below the table. Conversion from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions in the band 1605-4000 kc/s shall be effected in accordance with the schedule set forth in paragraph (o) of this section. /Conversion to SSB in the bands between 4 and 23 Mc/s: see Doc. No. 18271/. The frequencies available and the zones in the Alaska area in which they may be employed are set forth in the following table:

(§ 81[illegible]72 continued)

Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Zone 4		Zone 5		Zone 6	
Available		Available		Available		Available		Available		Available	
Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77	Until 1-1-77	After 1-1-77
1646	1646					1646	1643			1646	1646
		1652	1649					1652	1652		
				1708	1705	1708	1705				
1712(b)	1709							1712(b)	1712		
2006(d)	2006(d)								2003(d)		
		2118(m)	2115(m)			2118(m)	2118(m)				
2422	2419			2422	2422						
		2430(c)(n)	2430(c)(n)			2430	2427	2430	2430		
				2450(f)	2450(f)	2450(f)	2447(f)			2450(f)	2450(f)
				2482(n)(g)	2479(n)(g)	2482(g)	2482(g)			2482(g)	2482(g)
								2506(h)	2506(h)	2506(h)	2506(h)
2512	2512	2512	2509	2512	2512	2512	2509				
		2538(e)	2538(e)	2538(e)	2535						
2566	2566					2566	2563	2566	2566		
2616(d)(i)	2616(d)(i)										
3261(j)	3261(j)					3261(j)	3261(j)	3261(j)	3258(j)		
4409.4(k)	4403.0(k)	4409.4(k)	4428.6(k)	4409.4(k)	4399.8(k)	4434.9(k)	4425.4(k)	4434.9(k)	4428.6(k)	4434.9(k)	4403.0(k)

(§ 83.372 continued)

(b) To minimize interference to the service of stations in Zone 3 or 4 operating on 1708 kc/s, ship stations in Zone 1 shall not transmit on 1712 kc/s when west of 138 degrees west longitude, nor in Zone 5 when south of 62 degrees north latitude.

(c) To minimize interference to the service of ship stations transmitting on 2430 kc/s to any public coast station in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington, ship stations in Zone 2 shall not transmit on 2430 kc/s when south of 59 degreen north latitude.

(d) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area or United States Government stations within Alaska, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. local standard time from May 15 to September 15 inclusive, and from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. local standard time from April 1 to May 14 inclusive and from September 16 to October 31 inclusive.

(e) To minimize interference to or from the service of any coast station transmitting on 2538 kc/s and located in the vicinity of Vancouver, British Columbia, ship stations in Zones 2 and 3 shall not transmit on 2538 kc/s when south of 56 degrees north latitude.

(f) Use of the frequency 2450 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2466 kc/s by Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(g) Use of the frequency 2482 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequencies 2466 and 2474 kc/s by Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(h) Use of the frequency 2506 kc/s for maritime mobile service in the Alaska area is authorized on condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the vicinity of San Francisco or Eureka, California.

(i) Use of the frequency 2616 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2632 kc/s by Alaska-public fixed stations in the Alaska area in order to avoid harmful interference.

(j) Insofar as is practicable, ship stations shall limit their use of the frequency 3261 kc/s to communication over distances which cannot be effectively covered by the use of a frequency below 2700 kc/s or above 156 Mc/s.

(k) (1) The frequencies 4409.4 and 4434.9 kc/s are authorized, until May 1, 1970, for telephony exclusively; for use during the hours 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. local standard time only. Availability and use of the frequency 4434.9 kc/s is subject to the condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to the service of any coast station located in the Great Lakes area.

(2) During the period March 1 to May 1, 1970, ship stations shall shift from present DSB channels to replacement DSB channels as set forth in the following table:

Zone	Present Until 5-1-70 (DSB or SSB) (kc/s) 1/	Effective 5-1-70 (DSB or SSB) (kc/s) 1/
Zone 1	4409.4	4403.0
Zone 2	4409.4	4403.0
Zone 3	4409.4	4403.0
Zone 4	4434.9	4428.6
Zone 5	4434.9	4428.6
Zone 6	4434.9	4428.6

1/ 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J emissions.

(3) Effective January 1, 1974, or an earlier date where facilities permit, ship stations shall:

(i) Discontinue use of double side band emission on frequencies in the band 4361-4438 kc/s:

(ii) Employ frequencies in the 4361-4438 kc/s band in zones of the Alaska area as set forth in the table of paragraph (a) of this section:

Zone	Effective 5-1-70 (DSB or SSB) (kc/s) 1/	Effective 1-1-74 (SSB only) (kc/s) 2/
Zone 1	4403.0	4403.0
Zone 2	4403.0	4428.6
Zone 3	4403.0	4399.8
Zone 4	4428.6	4425.4
Zone 5	4428.6	4428.6
Zone 6	4428.6	4403.0

1/ 6A3, 2.8A3A, 2.8A3H and 2.8A3J emissions.
2/ 2.8A3A, and 2.8A3J emissions.

(1) (1) When operating on any frequency designated in paragraph (a) of this section, a ship station shall transmit only on an authorized carrier frequency which is specifically authorized by that paragraph for transmission in the zone in which the ship station then is located: Provided, however, That, for communication with a ship or coast station located in a contiguous zone which uses a frequency in accordance with paragraph (a) but not designated by that paragraph for use in the zone in which the ship station then is located, such ship station may transmit on the contiguous zone frequency when, by reason of conditions not under its control, such operation becomes necessary.

(2) Ship stations are authorized generally to communicate on each frequency designated in this section with public coast stations using the same frequency. A ship station may communicate on any of these frequencies with another ship station only when requested to do so by a public coast station which operates on the same frequency in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section and is within communication range of the ship station.

(m) Use of the frequency 2118 kc/s shall be coordinated as necessary with use of the frequency 2134 kc/s in order to avoid harmful interference.

(n) To minimize interference to or from the operation of stations outside the Alaska area, this frequency is authorized for use annually in the respective zone only during the hours from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. local standard time, from April 1 to September 30 inclusive.

(o) The transition from double sideband (DSB) to single sideband (SSB) emissions on frequencies below 4000 kc/s shall be effected aboard ship stations in accordance with the following schedule. Assignment to ship stations of radiotelephony frequencies in the band 1605-4000 kc/s will be subject to the following schedule and limitations:

(1) After January 1, 1971, new installations of transmitters employing A3 (double sideband) emission will not be authorized.

(2) Transmitters employing A3 (double sideband) emission which were authorized (see § 83.139(c)) prior to January 1, 1971, may continue to be used until January 1, 1977.

(3) After January 1, 1971, new installations of transmitters employing A3A, A3H, and A3J (single sideband) emissions will be authorized only for communication:

(i)(with coast stations:) to ship stations which are also equipped with VHF and operate at a distance from a public coast station, limited coast station with which the ship station is authorized to communicate, or U.S. Coast Guard station which is beyond VHF communication range; and

(ii)(for intership communication:) to ship stations where communication is required with other vessels over distances in excess of the VHF communication range.

(4) After January 1, 1977, to those ship stations which are equipped for use of both single sideband emissions in the band 1605-4000 kc/s and F3 emission in the band 156-162 Mc/s.

(5) After January 1, 1977, subject to subdivision (iv), below, radiotelephony frequencies in the band 1605-4000 kc/s will not be available for and shall not be used to communicate:

(i) with other vessels which are within communication range of VHF;

(ii) within ports, harbors, for communication concerning passage of ships through locks, bridge areas, or Government controlled waterways; and

(iii) on lakes or rivers:

(iv) The requirements of this subparagraph (5) may be waived where a satisfactory showing has been made that the communication requirement cannot be fulfilled by VHF, or by adaptation of VHF.

NOTE: The limitations and conditions of use set forth in paragraphs (f), (g), (i) and (m) are required during the transition from DSB to SSB. The transition to SSB will be completed on January 1, 1977, and compliance with these paragraphs will not be required after this date.

17. In § 83.484, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.484 Radiotelephone transmitter.

(a) The transmitter shall be capable of effective transmission of A3 or A3H emission on 2182 kc/s, 2638 kc/s, in accordance with § 83.351, and at least two other frequencies within the band 1605 to 2850 kc/s available for ship to shore or ship to ship communication.

* * * * *

18. In § 83.517, paragraph (a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 83.517 Medium frequency transmitter.

(a) The transmitter shall have a carrier power of at least 25 watts for A3 emission or peak envelope power of not less than 50 watts for A3H emission 2182 kc/s, 2638 kc/s, in accordance with § 83.351, and at least one ship to shore working frequency within the band 1605 to 2850 kc/s enabling communication with a public coast station serving the region in which the vessel is navigated.

* * * * *

D. Part 85, Public Fixed Stations and Stations of the Maritime Services in Alaska, is deleted.

1. Part 85 is deleted in its entirety; the provisions having been transferred as follows:

Part 85	Part 81	Part 83
Title	Title	Title
85.1	81.1	83.1
85.2	81.9	83.2
85.3	81.9	83.2
85.4	deleted	deleted
85.21 (a)	81.21	83.21
(b)	81.39(a)(2)	-
85.22	81.24(a)	83.24
85.23	81.40(c) & (d)	-
85.24	81.30(b)	-
85.25	deleted	deleted
85.61	81.65	83.63
85.62	81.68(d) & (e)	-
85.63	81.71	-
		-
85.64	81.74	-
"	81.75	-
85.65	deleted	-
85.10(a)	81.180	-
" (b)	81.701	83.176
"	81.180	83.177
"	81.181	-
85.102	81.179(f) & (g)	83.278(a) & (b)
85.103	81.702	-
85.104	81.104	-
85.105	81.106	-
85.106	81.703	-
85.107	81.303	-
85.108	-	83.329
"	-	83.367
85.109(a)	81.704	-
" (b)	81.214	-
"	81.370	-
85.110	-	83.330
"	-	83.368
85.111	81.302	-
"	81.307	-
"	81.308	-
85.112	81.104	-
85.113	81.74	-
"	81.75	-
85.114	81.504	83.434
85.115	deleted	deleted
85.151	81.131	-
85.152	81.132	83.132

Part 85	Part 81	Part 83
85.153	81.134	83.134
85.154	81.142	83.137
85.155	deleted	deleted
85.156(a)	81.137(d)	-
" (b)	deleted	-
85.201	81.705	-
85.202	81.706	-
85.203	81.707	-
85.204	81.708	-
85.205	81.709	-
85.206	81.710	-
85.207	81.713	-
85.208	deleted	-
85.251	81.172	83.180
85.252	deleted	deleted
85.253	81.195	83.116
85.254	81.187	Subpart J, 83.352(a)
85.255	-	83.316
85.256	81.206(d)	-
85.257	81.304(b)	83.249(d)
85.258	-	83.351(a) & (b)
85.259(a)	81.307	83.370
85.260	-	83.370
"	-	83.371
85.264	81.308	83.372
85.265	deleted	deleted