

*Intelsat*

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

September 13, 1973

TOM:

The Board of Governors told Astrain to "re-think" several things in his proposed organizational structure, and resubmit at the next meeting of the Board October 17-24.

Several of the Governors think the Conference Division functions more properly should be part of the Administration Division. Astrain agrees.

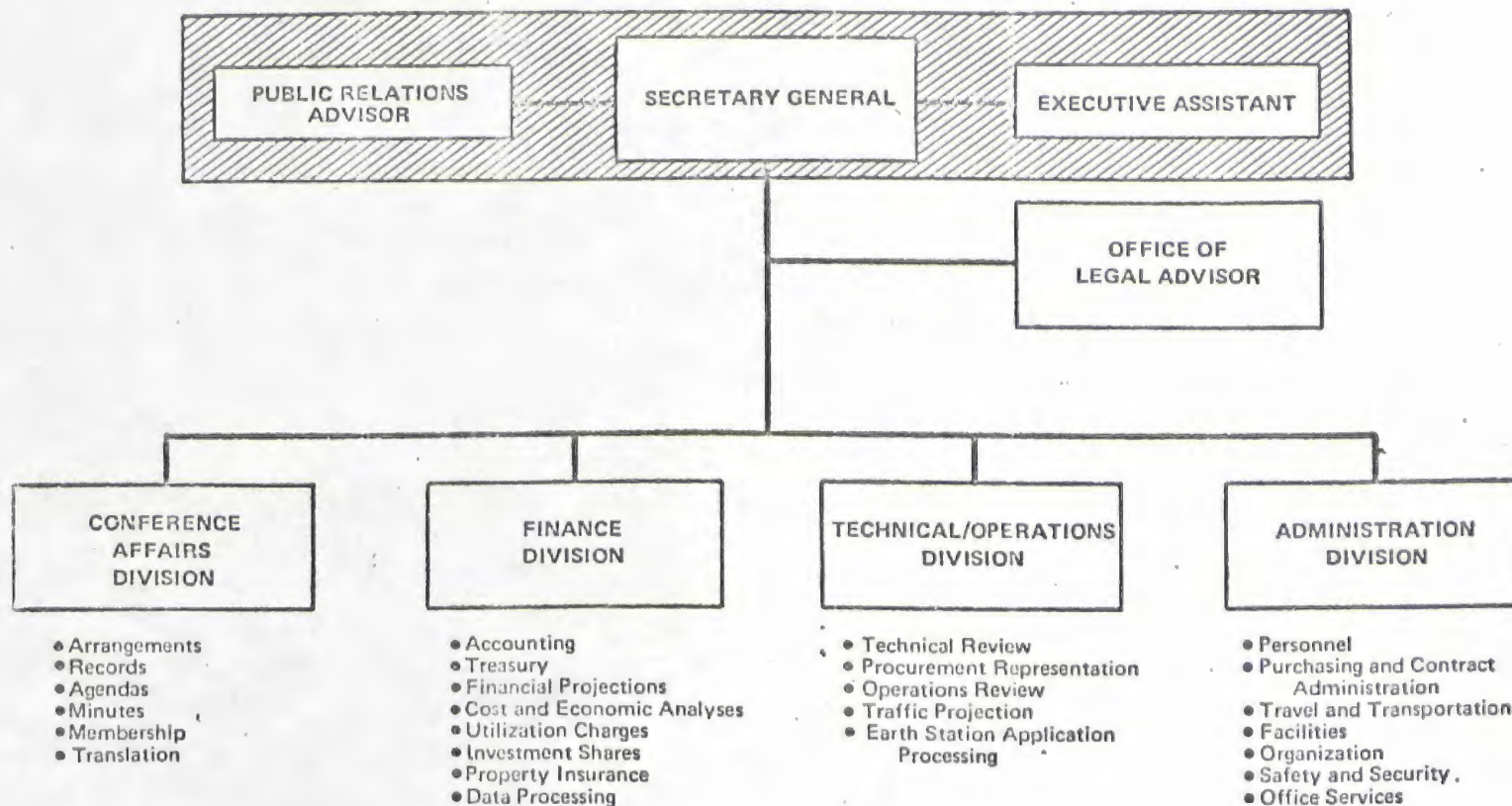
So the likelihood is that the Board will approve the structure at the October meeting, and he will submit the names, then, for approval.

He telephoned me this morning to report the above.

- A.

ABBOTT

# INTELSAT EXECUTIVE ORGAN PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF MAJOR FUNCTIONS



 Office of the Secretary General

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

8/21/73

Tom:

This clinches it.

— ABBOT



*Int'l Sat*

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

August 15, 1973

JOSEPH H. McCONNELL  
Chairman of the Board

Mr. Abbott Washburn  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D. C. 20504

Dear Abbott:

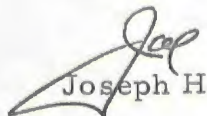
I came into my Richmond office today, from Washington, and received your letter of August 11. Joe had told me something about this, although he didn't really have a chance to discuss it.

Frankly, I think I am in the position of having my judgement affected by my selfish interests. I think it would be wonderful, from my, and our, viewpoint if you accepted the position. From your viewpoint, I can't give you proper counsel, because I just plain don't know enough. However, I would think you would be wise enough in your own right to determine the outcome.

In any event, I think it would be fine, and I hope you will do it.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

  
Joseph H. McConnell



• OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

Sept. 7, 1973

TOM:

The attached, FYI.

I'll bring you up-to-date  
whenever you have a few  
minutes .

A.

ABBOTT

COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

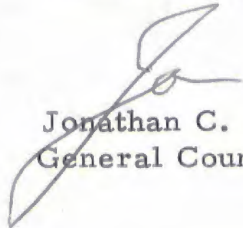
August 29, 1973

Dear Abbott:

Many thanks for your kind letter of August 23. I  
am delighted that everything has worked out at  
INTELSAT.

With best wishes for the future.

Sincerely yours,



Jonathan C. Rose  
General Counsel

Mr. Abbott Washburn  
Office of Telecommunications  
Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D. C. 20504

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

August 23, 1973

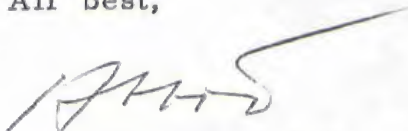
Dear Jonathan,

Tom Whitehead told me of your enthusiastic response to the notion of my going over to INTELSAT with Santiago Astrain, who has been named Secretary General under the new Definitive Agreements.

I am grateful and, in light of Joe McConnell's letter of August 15, copy attached, it appears that COMSAT is quite happy with the prospect. Dean Burch and Ray Waldmann are also pleased, so you shouldn't be getting any repercussions from any quarter.

The timing will probably be in October.

All best,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'AWashburn', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Abbott Washburn

Mr. Jonathan C. Rose  
General Counsel  
Council on International  
Economic Policy  
Executive Office of the President



COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

August 15, 1973

JOSEPH H. McCONNELL  
Chairman of the Board

Mr. Abbott Washburn  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D. C. 20504

Dear Abbott:


I came into my Richmond office today, from Washington, and received your letter of August 11. Joe had told me something about this, although he didn't really have a chance to discuss it.

Frankly, I think I am in the position of having my judgement affected by my selfish interests. I think it would be wonderful, from my, and our, viewpoint if you accepted the position. From your viewpoint, I can't give you proper counsel, because I just plain don't know enough. However, I would think you would be wise enough in your own right to determine the outcome.

In any event, I think it would be fine, and I hope you will do it.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

  
Joseph H. McConnell

*Intel*

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

January 6, 1973

TO: Tom  
FROM: Abbott *A.*

SUBJECT: Overseas Travel 1973

Attached, fyi, are two good letters from London and Kuwait.

The telecommunications directorates in both these countries, among others, have extended you cordial invitations to visit them.

This raises the question of your overseas travel plans for 1973. The question should be addressed before you get locked into domestic speeches too far down the road.

The following countries, to date, have extended invitations to visit:

United Kingdom	Mexico	Kuwait	Thailand
Greece	Brazil	India	Singapore
	Venezuela	Iran	

If you go to the U.K. and Greece, you almost have to include Paris, Bonn, Rome, and probably Madrid (though not necessarily all on the same trip).

The visit to Mexico was deferred until early in 1973; and the visit to South America was likewise planned for early this year. (Carlos Nuñez in Mexico City and Domingo Valladares in Caracas are now inquiring as to your ETA).

Iran and Kuwait have the most advanced telecom systems in that part of the world. You earlier evidenced interest in seeing the set-up in Iran. A very interesting trip would include Kuwait, Iran, and India (where plans are quickening for the educational TV satellite programming using the ATS-F).

You have also had in mind the possibility of sitting down, at appropriate times, with the telecom officials in Moscow and Peking.

Please let us know which of the above visits appear feasible and desirable from the standpoint of your 1973 schedule and commitments, and what time-frames would be the best for you.

CC Bromley Smith



# Telecommunications Headquarters



POST OFFICE

ALDER HOUSE  
1 ALDERSGATE STREET  
LONDON EC1 1AL

Telephone:  
01- 432 4511  
Telex: 21601 (POETE LDN)

From the Director: External Telecommunications

27 December 1972

Hon. Abbott Washburn  
Executive Office of the President  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Washington DC 20504  
USA

Dear Ab,

I am delighted to hear that the required 54 ratifications of the INTELSAT Agreements have been obtained by the due date, and hasten to send you my personal congratulations. There must have been times when you felt that it would never end - though you certainly did not show any such low spirits to your colleagues! We here feel greatly in your debt not only for your wise conduct of our interminable debates but also for your patient pursuit of ratifications subsequently. The coming into effect of the Agreements will certainly be a most personal achievement for you.

My warmest good wishes for the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

J HODGSON

MINISTRY OF  
POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES



STATE OF KUWAIT

وزارة البريد والبرق والهاتف

Date 18 - 12 - 1972

Ref. PTT/USO/132/39756/72

التاريخ

الرقم


Mr. Abbott Washburn,  
Office of Telecommunications Policy,  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington D.C. 20504  
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Washburn,

I understand that the Entry into Force of the INTELSAT Agreement was achieved duly within the stipulated time with the required number of Countries approving it. This is a matter for congratulation not only to all the countries which participated in it and their representatives, but more specially to you, who had the rare honour of guiding it through all its stages. First as the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference and then as the representative of of the Government of U.S.A., the Depository for the Agreement, you made very significant contributions to this achievement.

Please accept my hearty congratulations; and also my best wishes for a merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,

  
Abdul Rahman K. Al-Ghunaim  
UNDER-SECRETARY.

Intelcat

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

CTW:

I see no reason  
why Intelcat should  
not study the  
problem

B/KS

OK



September 15, 1972

Mr. John A. Johnson  
Vice President-International  
Communications Satellite Corporation  
950 L'Enfant Plaza S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear John:

The Office of Telecommunications Policy is agreeable to the submission by Comsat of the U.S. Contribution, enclosed with your letter of September 13, which recommends that studies be undertaken to analyze the technical and operational alternatives by which maritime services could be provided by means of INTELSAT facilities.

Sincerely,

Bromley Smith

BSmith:Imc  
cc:  
DO Records  
DO Chron  
Mr. Whitehead ✓  
Eva  
BKS Subject  
BKS Reading

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

JOHN A. JOHNSON  
Vice President  
International

September 13, 1972

Mr. Bromley Smith  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Room 760  
Executive Office of the President  
1800 G Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20504

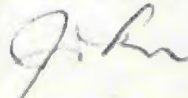
Dear Bromley:

As a result of the increased attention being devoted in various international groups to maritime services via satellite, and as a result of inquiries which Comsat has received from potential customers, we believe that INTELSAT should at least undertake a minimal step in determining its future capabilities for providing maritime satellite services. Comsat, as the U.S. representative to INTELSAT, therefore desires to submit to the ICSC the attached Contribution which recommends that studies be undertaken to analyze the technical and operational alternatives by which maritime services could be provided by means of INTELSAT facilities.

It is hoped that the Office of Telecommunications Policy will be agreeable to submission by Comsat of this Contribution.

I would expect to be in touch with you in the next day or two to discuss this matter.

Sincerely yours,



John A. Johnson

Attachment



Manager's Contribution to the Ad Hoc Group on Long-Range Planning (Appendix B, ICSC/LRP-2-5) evidences in the following statement the considerable attention given this subject by IMCO:

"Operational requirements for a maritime satellite service have been stated by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, and have been supported by the major shipping countries. IMCO has established a Panel of Experts on Maritime Satellites, which held its first meeting on 3-5 July 1972. A timetable for the establishment of such a service was stated by the Panel indicating operational availability by 1978."

The U.S. Signatory has received inquiries from potential customers regarding the provision of maritime satellite communications services, which reflect a requirement in an earlier time frame than the operational availability date contemplated by the IMCO panel. The U.S. Signatory has conducted experiments with a terminal on board the Queen Elizabeth-2 utilizing INTELSAT facilities, which demonstrated the potential for satellite communications to meet maritime service requirements. The results of these experiments were presented to the Committee at the Sixty-first Meeting (ICSC-61-

In light of these developments, the U.S. Signatory believes that INTELSAT should assess promptly the technical and operational means by which it could include an L-band capability (1.6 GHz) for the provision of maritime services on INTELSAT facilities.

#### Recommendation

Accordingly, the U.S. Signatory recommends that the Committee request the Manager to analyze the technical and operational alternatives by which maritime services could be provided by means of INTELSAT facilities and report to the ICSC/T and the ICSC as soon as practicable.



SPACE SEGMENT FACILITIES  
FOR MARITIME SERVICES

The United States Signatory has noted the urgent consideration which is being given throughout the world to satellites providing services for maritime use.

It will be recalled that the use of satellites for maritime applications was studied as a part of the INTELSAT R&D Program in the area of advanced satellite systems study. The Manager presented to the Committee information on the study during the Committee's Fifty-third Meeting in May 1971 and provided the study to all Signatories during June 1971.

Since the Fifty-third Meeting, an increasing number of countries and business entities have expressed an interest, not only to the U.S. Signatory but to others also, in maritime satellite communications. Studies of requirements by potential users and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), as well as related work by the International Telecommunication Union, have indicated a considerable increase in estimated requirements as well as the limitation of present terrestrial facilities to meet future needs.\* The

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\*See, for example, Recommendations of the 7th Session of IMCO Sub-committee on Radiocommunications, 6-10 July 1970, approved by XXII Session of Maritime Safety Committee, 5-9 October 1970; Additional Recommendation of the 8th Session of IMCO Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications, 11-15 January 1971, approved by XXIV Session of Maritime Safety Committee, 13-17 September 1971; Report of the Special Joint Meeting of CCIR, Geneva, 3 February - 3 March 1971, Chapter 4, Part I, and Annex 4-2, Part II; Conclusion of the Interim Meeting of Study Group 8 (Mobile Services) CCIR, Geneva, 5-21 April 1972.

3-918  
*IntelSat*

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

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

September 18, 1972

MEMORANDUM

To: The Director  
From: Bromley Smith *BKS*  
Subject: General Sampson's Comsat Trip to Peking

General Sampson is preparing a full report on his just completed trip to Peking, but, in a telephone conversation, he summarized as follows:

1. Peking would like to expel Taiwan from INTELSAT. Sampson said INTELSAT was a commercial organization and could not expel a participating member.
2. Peking placed great emphasis on the way its earth stations and the Taiwan stations were listed in the INTELSAT Operations Guide. Sampson said no more than that the matter would be carefully studied.

General Sampson said he and his wife were given red carpet treatment, including a dinner by the Peking Minister of Communications. He believes Peking wants to use INTELSAT and that if the listing problem can be resolved, Peking might not make a major issue of expelling Taiwan from INTELSAT.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

9/15/72

C.T.W.

F.Y.I.

- Abbott



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

September 15, 1972

Dear Pete,

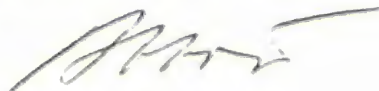
We are moving into the home stretch on the long INTELSAT effort.

The new Agreements have now been ratified by 38 of the member-countries. We need 16 more ratifications before next December 22, the deadline date. It could be a cliff-hanger.

The enclosed sheet lists the member-countries from which we must get those essential 16. Anything you can do in your contacts with high-level representatives of these countries would be most helpful -- particularly with those in the "POSSIBLE" column.

Many thanks for your interest and help throughout this endeavor, and with all warm wishes.

Sincerely,



Abbott Washburn

Attachment

The Honorable Peter M. Flanigan  
Assistant to the President for International  
Economic Affairs  
The White House



INTELSAT RATIFICATION PROSPECTSREASONABLY SAFE

Argentina

Brazil

Denmark

Ethiopia

Greece

Israel

Iran

Korea

Liechtenstein

Luxembourg

Senegal

Spain

POSSIBLE

Austria

Belgium

Guatemala

Ivory Coast

Lebanon

Malagasy Republic

Mexico

Netherlands

Nigeria

Peru

Philippines

Sri Lanka

Tanzania

Thailand

Tunisia

Venezuela

Viet-Nam

Zambia

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

September 14, 1972

MEMORANDUM

*I agree*

For: Messrs. Whitehead and Smith  
From: Abbott Washburn *AW.*  
Subject: Secretary-General of INTELSAT

There has been some talk of an "outside distinguished foreigner, close to retirement age" or a "statesman type" as Secretary-General.

While there might be some pluses to having a non-communicator, the chances of this coming to pass are exceedingly remote for the following reasons:

(a) The Board of Governors, who will choose the Secretary-General, are themselves all telecommunicators. He is to be their man, their instrument. They are, therefore, going to insist upon a telecommunicator.

(b) The Secretary-General will have to handle the day-to-day work job, dealing constantly with COMSAT. He must monitor procurement contracts. He must negotiate the six-year contract with COMSAT. He must supervise the management study. A figure-head "statesman" could not carry these responsibilities. He would be compelled to delegate them to lesser staff people, which would be undesirable and unacceptable to the Board.

(c) The British (Jim Hodgson) floated the "statesman"



idea with the Japanese (Mr. Kashiwagi) earlier this year. The Japanese were against it, as were the Australians. The Japanese and Australians argued that the Secretary-General must be a professional: "He must know what it's all about, and be on the job full-time."

My own feeling is that we fought hard to keep the political types out of the management side of INTELSAT. This would put one of them squarely in the middle of it.

It is a healthy thing that COMSAT is willing to see a strong telecommunications executive become Secretary-General. John Johnson said to me last week that they could accept the following candidates, in order of preference:

1. Santiago Astrain
2. Ernst Eliassen
3. Frank Stanton
4. Andrea Caruso

Of the four, they prefer Mr. Astrain by a wide margin. This conforms with my view and with the opinion of those at State and FCC who worked with him during the negotiating Conference.

Since there is a reasonable chance that Mr. Astrain would accede to a draft by the new INTELSAT Board of Governors, I believe the best position for the United States is to quietly encourage this. We know that he would get the new organization off to a good start. We know that he is respected, and acceptable to a good many countries that will be represented on the Board (thus eliminating lengthy, international politicking).

It now appears likely that the Board of Governors will convene its initial meeting in March of next year. The Board could have the Secretary-General in place by June or July.



OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON


2/9/73

To: Tom

From: Abbott

Scranton called today to say he has been asked by Joe Charyk to become one of the 4 independent directors of the new domestic satellite corporation consisting of Comsat, Lockheed, and MCI. He would very much appreciate our counsel on this--what are the problems? What will be the competition? Will this put me in the middle?

In addition to the 4 independent directors, each of the 3 companies will name 4 directors, for a total of 16.



*Intelsat*

William W. Scranton  
Scranton, Pennsylvania 18503

February 7, 1973

The Honorable Abbott Washburn  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D. C. 20504

Dear Abbott:

Many thanks for your letter and all the enclosures and congratulations once again on following up so well on the INTELSAT Agreements. Right now I haven't the slightest idea where I will be on March 15, but if there is any chance of my coming to the reception, I certainly will be there with bells on - not to see all the Ambassadors or even Bill Rogers, but rather just to see you once again and to tell you how proud all of us are of the tremendous job you have done and are doing.

Best wishes always.

Most sincerely,

*WWS*

William W. Scranton

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

CTW

Kissinger has not yet decided what to tell the Peking official who raised the Shanghai earth station listing with China. Here are his options.

Broom



July 27, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. John H. Holdridge  
National Security Council

From: Bromley Smith SIGNED

Subject: Listing of Chinese Intelsat Earth Stations

A decision is required soon on how to respond to the request of the Peoples Republic of China to change the listing in the Intelsat operations manual of Chinese earth stations in Shanghai and Taipei. This memorandum summarizes the issue and outlines possible courses of action.

Background. When the Shanghai earth station was installed in February 1972, Peking officials asked the U.S. vendor, RCA-Globcom, to act as their agent in arranging for access to the Intelsat space segment. They did this because the PRC is not a member of Intelsat. RCA-Globcom asked Comsat, the U.S. company which represents the U.S. in Intelsat, to request access for the Shanghai station. In its capacity as manager, Comsat obtained the desired access and revised the Intelsat Operations Guide by adding the Shanghai station's call signal. To avoid operational confusion, the existing earth stations in Taipei were listed as being in China, Republic of - CHN and the Shanghai station was listed as being in China, Peoples Republic of - PRC. (Pages from Intelsat manual are at Tab A.)

The Intelsat manual revisions were sent to Peking in March by Comsat. In April, Mr. Liu Zheng-Ching of the PRC General Administration of Telecommunications wrote to Mr. George P. Sampson, Comsat's Vice President-Operations, asking him to correct the listings to read "China Shanghai earth station" and "China Taipei earth station." Mr. Liu returned the revised pages to Mr. Sampson explaining that the PRC was the only legal government in China and that using the words, the Republic of China, created the impression that there were "Two Chinas." He requested the change "in order not to influence the good co-operation relation between us up to now." (Liu letter is at Tab B.)

Because the Communications Satellite Act requires Comsat to take guidance from the State Department on activities affecting foreign relations, Comsat officials met with State officials to draft a reply. State officials called in the Counselor of the ROC Embassy here to ask if Taipei objected to the change proposed by Peking. The Embassy official said Taipei wanted the listing kept as it was in the revised pages.

The State Department directed Comsat to turn down Peking's request by stating that earth station listings are meant only to indicate geographical locations and not to imply political judgments. Furthermore, "Comsat, in its role as manager for Intelsat, cannot exercise judgments in these matters and is obliged to list earth stations as owners request they be listed." (Comsat reply is at Tab C.)

The PRC to date has not replied to the Comsat letter, but it has raised the issue directly with U.S. officials and indirectly with RCA-Globcom officers during business negotiations in Peking. Mr. Howard Hawkins, Executive Vice President of RCA, who is scheduled to leave for Peking August 7, expects the issue to come up again during his business visit. His colleagues have informed him that the Peking telecommunications officers consider the U.S. reaction to their request to change the listings as a test of whether the U.S. wishes closer relations with China in the telecommunication field. The State Department has told RCA-Globcom officers that Mr. Hawkins should not discuss the listing because it is a governmental, not a business, problem.

Courses of Action. Because the listing of the Chinese earth stations can no longer be dealt with as a minor operational communications matter, there are three ways of handling the problem as it now stands.

1. The State Department can be instructed to call in the ROC Ambassador here and tell him that we wish his Government to accept the Intelsat listing acceptable to the PRC because (a) there is no political significance in the listing; (b) to acquiesce will ensure the continued operation of the two Taipei earth stations and avoid politicizing Intelsat, a commercial consortium, to everyone's benefit; and (c) the ROC would most likely lose on the issue if it were escalated to the Intelsat Board of Governors.

The awkwardness of an approach to the ROC arises from ROC membership in good standing in the commercial consortium



while the PRC is merely using the commercial system as a non-member. Consideration should be given to the sanctions available to induce ROC acceptance if this course of action is decided upon.

2. The second approach would be to instruct Consat as manager of Intelsat to make the requested revisions and face any ROC or Intelsat reaction later. There is doubt as to whether the U.S. Government has the legal authority to give orders to Consat in its role as manager of Intelsat as distinct from its role as the U.S. representative in the consortium. However, Consat would take the action if so instructed and seek to resolve the subsequent difficulties in Intelsat.

3. Alternatively, the PRC could be informed that the Intelsat listing of the earth stations is one small piece of a larger problem which must be faced promptly by the PRC, i.e. changing and adding to the Chinese frequency assignments for both terrestrial and space transmitters as required by the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union. (Pertinent ITU Regulations are at Tab D.)

The PRC is now the legal representative of China in the ITU. Peking has a sound foundation in ITU to regularize the frequency situation, including the earth station transmitter. The problem could be worked out in Geneva, the ITU Headquarters, but discussed in Peking in September when ITU Secretary General Hill is reportedly scheduled to arrive.

Intelsat is not the place to begin on this problem because:

- (a) it can resolve only one part of it;
- (b) the PRC is not a member and is thus at a disadvantage; and
- (c) prompt resolution of the Intelsat listing is unlikely because the issue will be complicated by the question of how the PRC can join Intelsat and how the ROC can continue to remain a member and operate its earth stations because there is no way to expel Taipei.

The chances of a resolution favorable to the PRC are much higher in the ITU forum than in Intelsat because of numerous considerations, including the non-governmental character of the consortium.

#### Attachments

BSmith:lac

DO Records  
DO Chron  
BSmith Subj  
BSmith Reading

Mr. Whitehead ✓  
Eva  
Judy



A



COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

March 13, 1972  
IMO/6068

TO: ALL HOLDERS OF SSOG VOLUME II

Enclosed with this letter is Revision No. 3 to the Satellite System Operations Guide Volume II (SSOG Volume II, June 1971.

Please remove and discard Appendices H1, H2 and H3 and replace them with the new Appendices H1, H2 and H3 supplied herewith.

Thank you for your cooperation.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "S. Browne".

S. Browne, Director  
INTELSAT System Management



Revision 3

APPENDIX H.1  
Voice Signaling Code - Encode  
Algeria

APPENDIX H.1  
Voice Signaling Code - Encode  
Korea

COUNTRY	REGION	VOICE SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION	VOICE SIGNALING CODE
ALGERIA			FRANCE		
Algiers	A	45	Pleumeur Bodou #1 A/I		31
			Pleumeur Bodou #2 A		31
ANGOLA			Pleumeur Bodou #3 A		31
Luanda	A	22	Trois Ilets	A	38
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT			GABON		
Cairo	A	72	N'Koltang	A	40
ARGENTINA			GERMANY		
Balcarce #1	A	51	Raisting #1	I	42
Balcarce #2	A	51	Raisting #2	A	42
AUSTRALIA			GREECE		
Carnarvon #1 (TT&C) P		60	Thermopylae #1	A	32
Carnarvon #2	P	60	Thermopylae #2	I	32
Ceduna	I	61			
Moree	P	62	INDIA		
BAHRAIN			Vikram	I	93
Ras Abu Jarjur	I	91	Dehra Dun	I	78
BARBADOS			INDONESIA		
Barbados	A	73	Djatiluhur #1	I	63
			Djatiluhur #2	P	63
BELGIUM			INTELSAT OPERATIONS CENTER		01
Lessive	A	21	IRAN		
BRAZIL			Asadabad #1	A	94
Tangua	A	52	Asadabad #2	I	94
CAMEROON			IRAQ		
Zamengoe	A	46	To be provided	I	70
CEYLON			ISRAEL		
Mirigama	I	48	Emeq-Ha'ela	A	95
CANADA			ITALY		
Mill Village #1	A	11	Fucino #1	A	33
Mill Village #2	A	11	Fucino #2	I	33
Lake Cowichan	P	29	Fucino (TT&C)	A	33
			To be provided	A	49
CHILE			IVORY COAST		
Longovilo	A	53	Abidjan	A	24
CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF			JAMAICA		
Shanghai	P	86	Prospect Pen	A	59
CHINA, REPUBLIC OF			JAPAN		
Taipei #1	P	81	Ibaraki #2	P	83
Taipei #2	P	81	Ibaraki #3	P	83
COLOMBIA			Yamaguchi	I	84
Chonconta	A	54			
EAST AFRICA			JORDAN		
Longonot #1 (Kenya) I		25	Baqa	A	92
Longonot #2 (Kenya) A		25			
ECUADOR			KOREA		
To be provided	A	55	Kum San #1	P	85
			Kum San #2	I	85
ETHIOPIA					
Sululta	A	23			





Revision 3

# APPENDIX H.1

Voice Signaling Code - Encode  
Kuwait

# APPENDIX H.1

Voice Signaling Code - Encode  
Viet Nam, Republic of

COUNTRY	REGION	VOICE SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION	VOICE SIGNALING CODE
KUWAIT			SINGAPORE		
Umm-Al-Aish #1	I	96	Sentosa #1	I	67
Umm-Al-Aish #2	A	96	Sentosa #2	P	67
LEBANON			SPAIN		
Arbaniyeh	I	97	Aguimes (Canary Is.)	A	36
MALAGASY REPUBLIC			Buitrago #1	A	34
Philibert Tsiranana	A	30	Buitrago #2	I	34
MALAYASIA			SUDAN		
Kuantan #1	I	64	Khartoum	A	20
Kuantan #2	A	64	SWEDEN		
MEXICO			Tanum	A	43
Tulancingo	A	56	SWITZERLAND		
MOROCCO			Leuk	A	37
Sehoul	A	26	THAILAND		
MOZAMBIQUE			Si Racha #1	P	68
Lourenco Marques	A	50	Si Racha #2	I	68
NETHERLANDS			TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		
Burum	A	47	Matura Pt.	A	74
NEW ZEALAND			TURKEY		
Warkworth	P	65	Ankara	A	35
NICARAGUA			UNITED KINGDOM		
Managua	A	75	Ascension Is.	A	41
NIGERIA			Goonhilly #1	I	44
Lanlate #1	A	27	Goonhilly #2	A	44
Lanlate #2	I	27	Goonhilly #3	A	44
PAKISTAN, EAST			Hong Kong #1	P	82
Chittagong	I	98	Hong Kong #2	I	82
PAKISTAN, WEST			UNITED STATES		
Karachi	I	99	Andover #2	A	13
PANAMA			Andover #3	A	13
Utibe	A	19	Andover (TT&C)	A	13
PERU			Bartlett (Alaska)	P	12
Lurin	A	57	Brewster	P	16
PHILIPPINES			Cayey (Puerto Rico)	A	15
Tanay #1	P	66	Etam #1	A	14
Tanay #2	I	66	Etam #2	A	14
PORTUGAL			Jamesburg	P	18
Continente	A	77	Paumalu #1	P	17
SAUDI ARABIA			Paumalu #2	P	17
Taif	A	90	Paumalu (TT&C)	P	17
Riyadh	I	87	Pulantat (Guam)	P	10
SENEGAL			VENEZUELA		
Gandoul	A	28	Camatagua	A	58
			VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF		
			Vung Tau	P	69



Revision 3

APPENDIX H.1  
Voice Signaling Code - Encode  
Yugoslavia

APPENDIX H.1  
Voice Signaling Code - Encode  
Zambia

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>VOICE SIGNALING CODE</u>
YUGOSLAVIA Ivanjica	A	76
ZAIRE, REPUBLIC OF Nsele	A	39
ZAMBIA Lusaka	I	71



APPENDIX H.1  
Voice Signaling Code - Decode  
01

Revision 3  
APPENDIX H.1  
Voice Signaling Code - Decode  
49

VOICE SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION	VOICE SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION
01	INTELSAT OPERATIONS CENTER				
	UNITED STATES		31	FRANCE (Cont'd.)	
10	Pulantat (Guam)	P	31	Pleumeur Bodou #2	A
	CANADA			Pleumeur Bodou #3	A
11	Mill Village #1	A	32	GREECE	
	Mill Village #2	A	32	Thermopylae #1	A
	UNITED STATES			Thermopylae #2	I
12	Bartlett (Alaska)	P	33	ITALY	
13	Andover #2	A	33	Fucino #1	A
13	Andover #3	A	33	Fucino #2	I
13	Andover (TT&C)	A		Fucino (TT&C)	A
14	Etam #1	A	34	SPAIN	
14	Etam #2	A	34	Buitrago #1	A
15	Cayey (Puerto Rico)	A		Buitrago #2	I
16	Brewster	P		TURKEY	
17	Paumalu #1	P	35	Ankara	A
17	Paumalu #2	P		SPAIN	
17	Paumalu (TT&C)	P	36	Aguimes (Canary Is.)	A
18	Jamesburg	P		SWITZERLAND	
19	PANAMA		37	Leuk	A
	Utibe	A		FRANCE	
20	SUDAN		38	Trois Ilets	A
	Khartoum	A		ZAIRE, REPUBLIC OF	
21	BELGIUM		39	Nsele	A
	Lessive	A		GABON	
22	ANGOLA		40	N'Koltang	A
	Luanda	A		UNITED KINGDOM	
23	ETHIOPIA		41	Ascension Is.	A
	Sululta	A		GERMANY	
24	IVORY COAST		42	Raisting #1	A
	Abidjan	A	42	Raisting #2	I
	EAST AFRICA			SWEDEN	
25	Longonot #1	I	43	Tanum	A
25	Longonot #2	A		UNITED KINGDOM	
26	MOROCCO		44	Goonhilly #1	I
	Sehoulis	A	44	Goonhilly #2	A
	NIGERIA		44	Goonhilly #3	A
27	Lanlate #1	A		ALGERIA	
27	Lanlate #2	I	45	Algiers	A
28	SENEGAL			CAMEROON	
	Gandoul	A	46	Zamengoe	A
29	CANADA		47	NETHERLANDS	
	Lake Cowichan	P		Burum	A
30	MALAGASY REPUBLIC		48	CEYLON	
	Philibert Tsiranana	A		Mirigama	I
31	FRANCE		49	ITALY	
	Pleumeur Bodou #1	A/I		To be provided	A





Revision 3

APPENDIX H.1

Voice Signaling Code - Decode  
50

VOICE SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION
50	MOZAMBIQUE Lourenco Marques	A
51	ARGENTINA Balcarce #1	A
51	Balcarce #2	A
52	BRAZIL Tangua	A
53	CHILE Longovilo	A
54	COLOMBIA Choconta	A
55	ECUADOR To be provided	A
56	MEXICO Tulancingo	A
57	PERU Lurin	A
58	VENEZUELA Camatagua	A
59	JAMAICA Prospect Pen	A
60	AUSTRALIA Carnarvon #1 (TT&C)	P
60	Carnarvon #2	P
61	Ceduna	I
62	Moree	P
63	INDONESIA Djatiluhur #1	I
63	Djatiluhur #2	P
64	MALAYSIA Kuantan #1	I
64	Kuantan #2	A
65	NEW ZEALAND Warkworth	P
66	PHILIPPINES Tanay #1	P
66	Tanay #2	I
67	SINGAPORE Sentosa #1	I
67	Sentosa #2	P
68	THAILAND Si Racha #1	P
68	Si Racha #2	I
69	VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF Vung Tau	P

APPENDIX H.1

Voice Signaling Code - Decode  
95

VOICE SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION
70	IRAQ To be provided	I
71	ZAMBIA Lusaka	I
72	ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT Cairo	A
73	BARBADOS Barbados	A
74	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Matura Pt.	A
75	NICARAGUA Managua	A
76	YUGOSLAVIA Ivanjica	A
77	PORTUGAL Continente	A
78	INDIA Dehra Dun	I
81	CHINA, REPUBLIC OF Taipei #1	P
81	Taipei #2	P
82	UNITED KINGDOM Hong Kong #1	P
82	Hong Kong #2	I
83	JAPAN Ibaraki #2	P
83	Ibaraki #3	P
84	Yamaguchi	I
85	KOREA Kum San #1	P
95	Kum San #2	I
86	CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF Shanghai	P
87	SAUDI ARABIA Riyadh	I
90	Taif	A
91	BAHRAIN Ras Abu Jarjur	I
92	JORDAN Baqa	A
93	INDIA Vikram	I
94	IRAN Asadabad #1	A
94	Asadabad #2	I
95	ISRAEL Emeq-Ha'ela	A



APPENDIX H.1  
Voice Signaling Code - Decode  
96

Revision 3  
APPENDIX H.1  
Voice Signaling Code - Decode  
99

<u>VOICE SIGNALING CODE</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>REGION</u>
96	KUWAIT	
	Umm-Al-Aish #1	I
	Umm-Al-Aish #2	I
97	LEBANON	
	Arbaniyeh	A
98	PAKISTAN, EAST	
	Chittagong	I
99	PAKISTAN, WEST	
	Karachi	I



Revision 3

APPENDIX H.2  
Telegraph Signaling Code - Encode  
Algeria

APPENDIX H.2  
Telegraph Signaling Code - Encode  
Kuwait

COUNTRY	REGION	TELEGRAPH SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION	TELEGRAPH SIGNALING CODE
ALGERIA			FRANCE		
Algiers	A	WQWQ	Pleumeur Bodou #1	A/I	EQEQ
			Pleumeur Bodou #2	A	EQEQ
ANGOLA			Pleumeur Bodou #3	A	EQEQ
Luanda	A	ZAZA	Trois Ilets	A	EIEI
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT			GABON		
Cairo	A	UWUW	N'Koltang	A	RPRP
ARGENTINA			GERMANY		
Balcarce #1	A	TQTQ	Raisting #1	A	RWRW
Balcarce #2	A	TQTQ	Raisting #2	I	RWRW
AUSTRALIA			GREECE		
Carnarvon #1 (TT&C)	P	YPYP	Thermopylae #1	A	EWEW
Carnarvon #2	P	YPYP	Thermopylae #2	I	EWEW
Ceduna	I	YQYQ	INDIA		
Moree	P	YWYW	Vikram	I	OEOE
BAHRAIN			Dehra Dun	I	UIUI
Ras Abu Jarjur	I	OQOQ	INDONESIA		
BARBADOS			Djatiluhur #1	I	YEYE
Barbados	A	VEVE	Djatiluhur #2	I	YEYE
BELGIUM			INTELSAT OPERATIONS CENTER		PQPQ
Lessive	A	WQWQ	IRAN		
BRAZIL			Asadabad #1	A	OROR
Tangua	A	TWTW	Asadabad #2	I	OROR
CAMEROON			IRAQ		
Zamengoe	A	WWWW	To be provided	I	UPUP
CANADA			ISRAEL		
Mill Village #1	A	QAQA	Emeq-Haêla	A	OTOT
Mill Village #2	A	QAQA	ITALY		
Lake Cowichan	P	WOWO	Fucino #1	A	EY EY
CEYLON			Fucino #2	I	EY EY
Mirigama	I	RIRI	Fucino (TT&C)	A	EY EY
CHILE			To be provided	A	RORO
Longovilo	A	TFTF	IVORY COAST		
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF			Abidjan	A	WRWR
Shanghai	P	IYIY	JAMAICA		
CHINA, REPUBLIC OF			Prospect Pen	A	TOTO
Taipei #1	P	IQIQ	JAPAN		
Taipei #2	I	IQIQ	Ibaraki #2	P	IEIE
COLOMBIA			Ibaraki #3	P	IEIE
Choconta	A	TRTR	Yamaguchi	I	IRIR
EAST AFRICA			JORDAN		
Longonot #1 (Kenya)	I	WTWT	Baqa	A	OWOW
Longonot #2 (Kenya)	A	WTWT	KOREA		
ECUADOR			Kum San #1	P	ITIT
To be provided	A	TTTT	Kum San #2	I	ITIT
ETHIOPIA			KUWAIT		
Sululta	A	WEWE	Umm-Al-Aish #1	I	OYOY
			Umm-Al-Aish #2	A	OYOY





Revision 3

APPENDIX H.2

Telegraph Signaling Code - Encode  
Lebanon

Revision 3

APPENDIX H.2

Telegraph Signaling Code - Encode  
Zambia

COUNTRY	REGION	TELEGRAPH SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION	TELEGRAPH SIGNALING CODE
LEBANON			SPAIN		
Arbaniyeh	I	OYOU	Aguimes (Canary Is.)	A	EMEM
			Buitrago #1	A	ERER
MALAGASY REPUBLIC			Buitrago #2	I	ERER
Philibert Tsiranana	I	EPEP			
MALAYASIA			SUDAN		
Kuantan #1	I	YMYM	Khartoum	A	WPWP
Kuantan #2	P	YMYM			
MEXICO			SWEDEN		
Tulancingo	A	TYTY	Tanum	A	RERE
MOROCCO			SWITZERLAND		
Sehoulis	A	WYWY	Leuk	A	EUEU
MOZAMBIQUE			THAILAND		
Lourenco Marques	A	TPTP	Si Racha #1	P	YIYI
			Si Racha #2	I	YIYI
NETHERLANDS			TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		
Burum	A	RURU	Matura Pt.	A	URUR
NEW ZEALAND			TURKEY		
Warkworth	P	YTYT	Ankara	A	ETET
NICARAGUA			UNITED KINGDOM		
Managua	A	UTUT	Ascension Is.	A	RMRM
NIGERIA			Goonhilly #1	I	RRRR
Lanlate #1	A	WUWU	Goonhilly #2	A	RRRR
Lanlate #2	I	WUWU	Goonhilly #3	A	RRRR
			Hong Kong #1	P	IWIW
PAKISTAN, EAST			Hong Kong #2	I	IWIW
Chittagong	I	OIOI			
PAKISTAN, WEST			UNITED STATES		
Karachi	I	O000	Andover #2	A	QEQE
			Andover #3	A	QEQE
PANAMA			Andover (TT&C)	A	QEQE
Utibe	A	QWQW	Bartlett (Alaska)	P	QCQC
			Brewster	P	QYQY
PERU			Cayey (Puerto Rico)	A	QTQT
Lurin	A	TUTU	Etam #1	A	QRQR
			Etam #2	A	QRQR
PHILIPPINES			Jamesburg	P	QIQI
Tanay #1	P	YYYY	Paumalu #1	P	QUQU
Tanay #2	I	YYYY	Paumalu #2	P	QUQU
			Paumalu (TT&C)	P	QUQU
PORTUGAL			Pulantat (Guam)	P	QPQP
Continente	A	UUUU			
SAUDI ARABIA			VENEZUELA		
Taif	A	OPOP	Camatagua	A	TITI
Riyadh	I	OPOP			
SENEGAL			VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF		
Gandoul	A	WIWI	Vung Tau	P	YOYO
SINGAPORE			YUGOSLAVIA		
Sentosa #1	I	YUYU	Ivanjica	A	VYVY
Sentosa #2	P	YUYU			
			ZAIRE, REPUBLIC OF		
			Nsele	A	EOEO
			ZAMBIA		
			Lusaka	I	UQUQ



Revision 3

APPENDIX H.2  
Telegraph Signaling Code - Decode  
EIEIAPPENDIX H.2  
Telegraph Signaling Code - Decode  
RMRM

TELEGRAPH SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION	TELEGRAPH SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION
EIEI	FRANCE Trois Ilets	A	OIOI	PAKISTAN, EAST Chittagong	I
EMEM	SPAIN Aguimes (Canary Is.)	A	OOOO	PAKISTAN, WEST Karachi	I
EOEO	ZAIRE, REPUBLIC OF Nsele	A	OPOP OPOP	SAUDI ARABIA Riyadh Taif	I A
EPEP	MALAGASY REPUBLIC Philibert Tsiranana	A	OQOQ	BAHRAIN Ras Abu Jarjur	I
EQEQ EQEQ	FRANCE Pleumeur Bodou #1 Pleumeur Bodou #2	A A	OROR OROR	IRAN Asadabad #1 Asadabad #2	A I
ERER ERER	SPAIN Buitrago #1 Buitrago #2	A I	OTOT	ISRAEL Emeq-Haela	A
ETET	TURKEY Ankara	A	OUOU	LEBANON Arbaniyeh	A
EUEU	SWITZERLAND Leuk	A	OWOW	JORDAN Baqa	A
EWEW	GREECE Thermopylae	A	OYOY OYOY	KUWAIT Umm-Al-Aish #1 Umm-Al-Aish #2	I A
EYEW	ITALY Fucino #1 Fucino #2 Fucino (TT&C)	A I A	PQOQ	INTELSAT OPERATIONS CENTER	
IEIE IEIE	JAPAN Ibaraki #2 Ibaraki #3	P P	QAQA QAQA	CANADA Mill Village #1 Mill Village #2	A A
IQIQ IQIQ	CHINA, REPUBLIC OF Taipei #1 Taipei #2	P P	QCQC QEQE QEQE QEQE QIQI QPQP QRQR QRQR QTQT QUQU QUQU QUQU	UNITED STATES Bartlett (Alaska) Andover #2 Andover #3 Andover (TT&C) Jamesburg Pulantat (Guam) Etam #1 Etam #2 Cayey (Puerto Rico) Paumalu #1 Paumalu #2 Paumalu (TT&C)	P A A A P P A A A P P P
IRIR	JAPAN Yamaguchi	I	QWQW	PANAMA Utibe	A
ITIT ITIT	KOREA Kum San #1 Kum San #2	P I	QYQY	UNITED STATES Brewster	P
IWIW	UNITED KINGDOM Hong Kong #1 Hong Kong #2	P I	RERE	SWEDEN Tanum	A
IYIY	CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF Shanghai	P	RIRI	CEYLON Mirigama	I
OEOE	INDIA Vikram	I	RMRM	UNITED KINGDOM Ascension Is.	A



Revision 3

## APPENDIX H.2

Telegraph Signaling Code - Decode  
RORO

## APPENDIX H.2

Telegraph Signaling Code - Decode  
YOYO

TELEGRAPH SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION	TELEGRAPH SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION
RORO	ITALY To be provided	A	UUUU	PORTUGAL Contiente	A
RPRP	GABON N'Koltang	A	UWUW	ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT Cairo	A
RRRR	UNITED KINGDOM Goonhilly #1	I	VEVE	BARBADOS Barbados	A
RRRR	Goonhilly #2	A	VYVY	YUGOSLAVIA Ivanjica	A
RRRR	Goonhilly #3	A	WEWE	ETHIOPIA Sululta	A
RURU	NETHERLANDS Borum	A	WIWI	SENEGAL Gandoul	A
RWRW	GERMANY Raisting #1	A	WOWO	CANADA Lake Cowichan	P
RWRW	Raisting #2	I	WPWP	SUDAN Khartoum	A
TFTF	CHILE Longovilo	A	WQWQ	BELGIUM Lessive	A
TITI	VENEZUELA Camatagua	A	WRWR	IVORY COAST Abidjan	A
TOTO	JAMAICA Prospect Pen	A	WTWT	EAST AFRICA Longonot #1 (Kenya)	I
TPTP	MOZAMBIQUE Lourenco Marques	A		Longonot #2 (Kenya)	A
TQTQ	ARGENTINA Balcarce #1	A	WUWU	NIGERIA Lanlate #1	A
TQTQ	Balcarce #2	A	WUWU	Lanlate #2	I
TRTR	COLOMBIA Choconta	A	WWW	CAMEROON Zamengoe	A
TTTT	ECUADOR To be provided	A	WYWY	MOROCCO Sehoul	A
TUTU	PERU Lurin	A	YEYE	INDONESIA Djatiluhur #1	I
TWTW	BRAZIL Tangua	A	YEYE	Djatiluhur #2	P
TYTY	MEXICO Tulancingo	A	YIYI	THAILAND Si Racha #1	P
UIUI	INDIA Dehra Dun	I	YIYI	Si Racha #2	I
UQUQ	ZAMBIA Lusaka	I	YMYM	MALAYSIA Kuantan #1	I
URUR	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Matura Pt.	A	YMYM	Kuantan #2	P
UTUT	NICARAGUA Managua	A	YOYO	VIETNAM, REPUBLIC OF Vung Tau	P





Revision 3

APPENDIX H.2  
Telegraph Signaling Code - Decode  
YPYP

APPENDIX H.2  
Telegraph Signaling Code - Decode  
ZAZA

TELEGRAPH SIGNALING CODE	COUNTRY	REGION
	AUSTRALIA	
YPYP	Carnarvon #1 (TT&C)	P
YPYP	Carnarvon #2	P
YQYQ	Ceduna	I
	NEW ZEALAND	
YTYT	Warkworth	P
	SINGAPORE	
YUYU	Sentosa #1	I
YUYU	Sentosa #2	P
	AUSTRALIA	
YWW	Moree	P
	PHILIPPINES	
YYYY	Tanay #1	P
YYYY	Tanay #2	I
	ANGOLA	
ZAZA	Luanda	A



APPENDIX H.3  
ESC Signaling - Telegraphy  
Reference Para. 4.2.5.1b

Revision 3  
APPENDIX H.3  
ESC Signaling - Telegraphy  
Reference Para. 4.2.5.1b

### APPENDIX H.3

#### TELEGRAPH SIGNALING STANDARDS

The Signaling Standards to be used for the Telegraph Engineering Service Circuits are given below. Reference should be made to this Appendix for information concerning selective signaling code format, signaling conventions, sequence diagram, etc.

1. CCITT Recommendations from White Book Volumes IV and VII, 1969, should be applied as follows (Extracts of these Recommendations should be available from Administrations):

##### Telegraph Systems

- |                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| (a) Designations      | Rec. M.14 |
| (b) Modulation Method | Rec. R.35 |

##### Telegraph Channels

- |                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| (c) Transmission Quality | Rec. R.57 |
| (d) Designations         | Rec. R.70 |
| (e) Maintenance          | Rec. R.71 |

##### Telegraph Terminal Apparatus

- |                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| (f) Characteristics (Transmission) | Rec. S.3 |
| (g) Characteristics (Page-to-Tape) | Rec. S.5 |
| (h) Characteristics (Answer Back)  | Rec. S.6 |

##### Telegraph Alphabet

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| (i) Use of International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 | Rec. S.4 |
|---|----------|

##### Telegraph Signals

- |                          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| (j) Signaling Conditions | Rec. U.1 |
|--------------------------|----------|

2. The following signaling conventions should apply for reasons of technical and operational simplicity:

- (a) Start Polarity ('A' elements) - Upper telegraph channel frequency
- (b) Stop Polarity ('Z' elements) - Lower telegraph channel frequency
- (c) Signals (The sequence diagram is shown in Figure H.1)

3. Selective signaling devices should operate with an operating code and restore with a restoring code. These codes should be groups of four characters; the first and second combinations of any group may be alike or different but the second pair must be identical with the first pair. On recognizing its code, the device should operate within 150 milliseconds.

4. The International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 should be used to include:

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| "Who are you" and 'Alarm' | CCITT Rec. S.4 (B)     |
| "Start of Message"        | CCITT Rec. S.4 (C) (a) |
| "End of Message"          | CCITT Rec. S.4 (C) (c) |

5. The message format should be preceded with Letter Shift, 4-character Switching code, Figure Shift, J(bell), Carriage Return and Line Feed.

6. Any station functioning as a Switching Point should be capable of monitoring the connection.





APPENDIX H.3  
Figure H.1

Revision 3  
APPENDIX H.3  
Figure H.1

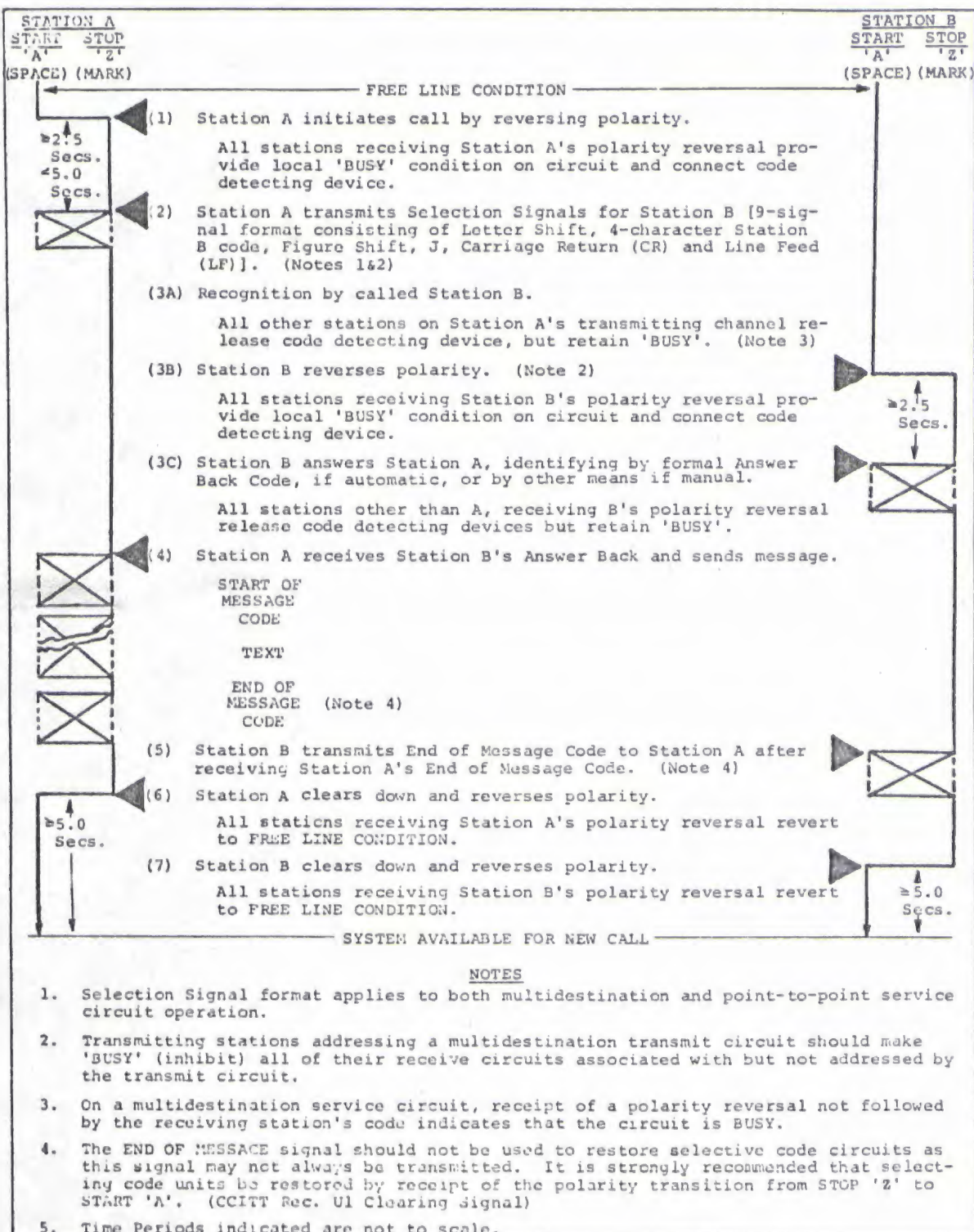


Figure H.1 Sequence Diagram and Signals - Telegraph ESC  
(Signals conform with CCITT Rec. U.1)



## APPENDIX C



FREQUENCY PLAN: YEAR-END 1975 - PRIMARY INTELSAT IV

EFFECTIVE : AVAILABILITY OF 2 INTELSAT IV SATELLITES

SUPERSEDES : INTELSAT IV GLOBAL CONFIGURATION (TRANSITION PHASE 2 PLAN)

SHEET 1 OF 2

REGION: PACIFIC

STATUS: PROPOSED

2/1/75

ATTACHMENT 1

CR-75-1-1

TRANSMITTER FREQ. (MHz)	BAND- WIDTH (MHz)	TRANSMIT FREQUENCY (MHz)	RECEIVE FREQUENCY (MHz)	TRANSMITTING STATIONS	RECEIVING STATIONS																EARTH STATION ETRP	ENERGY DISPENSAL FREQUENCY (Hz)
					AUS (CA)	AUS (MO)	CANADA (LC)	PEOPLES' REP. OF CHINA (TIL)	HONG KONG (HK1)	JAPAN (IB1)	KOREA (KS1)	MALAYSIA (KU)	NEW ZEALAND (WA)	PHILIPPINES (TA1)	SINGAPORE (SN2)	THAILAND (SR1)	U.S.A. (BT)	U.S.A. (PL)	U.S.A. (PA2)	U.S.A. (JB)		
15/212	5040	1715	U.S.A. (PA2)	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X						
15/212	5160	3735	HONG KONG (HK1)	X					X	X	X			X								
10/212	5777.5	3752.5	U.S.A. (PA2)																X			
15/432	5930	3765	JAPAN (IB2)		X													X	X			
5/132	6002.5	3777.5	U.S.A. (BT)															X	X			
10/212	6157.5	3832.5	U.S.A. (JB)																X			
5/132	6065	3840	PHILIPPINES (TA1)		X													X	X			
5/132	6070	3845	HONG KONG (HK1)		X													X	X			
15/432	6180	3855	AUSTRALIA (MO)		X													X	X			
15/312	6140	3915	AUSTRALIA (MO)			X		X	X	X		X	X	X								
10/212	6152.5	3927.5	NEW ZEALAND (WA)		X	X			X	X				X								
10/212	6192.5	3967.5	JAPAN (IB1)		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X						
15/252	6210	3985	CANADA (LC)		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X									
10/152	6227.5	4002.5	THAILAND (SR1)		X	X	X	X	X	X								X	X			
10/132	6237.5	4012.5	U.S.A. (PL)		X				X	X				X				X	X			
7.5/24	6246.25	4021.25	PHILIPPINES (TA1)		X				X	X					X							
2.5/24	6251.25	4026.25	U.S.A. (BT)						X													
5/50	6255	4030	AUSTRALIA (CA)												X	X	X					
2.5/24	6263.75	4038.75	PEOPLES' REP. OF CHINA																X			
10/192	6270	4045	REP. OF CHINA (TIL)		X	X			X	X				X	X				X			
2.5/24	6276.25	4051.25	MALAYSIA (KU)			X													X			
10/132	6282.5	4057.5	U.S.A. (JB)													X						
7.5/24	6291.25	4066.25	KOREA (KS1)		X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X		
2.5/24	6296.25	4071.25	SINGAPORE (SN2)			X	X			X	X								X			
35/972	6360	4135	U.S.A. (JB)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					



## APPENDIX C

2/15/72

ATTACHMENT 1 to  
OR-72-1-4-P

SHEET 1 OF 2

REGION: PACIFIC

STATUS: PROPOSED

FREQUENCY PLAN: YEAR-END 1975 - PRIMARY INTELSAT IV  
EFFECTIVE : AVAILABILITY OF 2 INTELSAT IV SATELLITES  
SUPERSEDES : INTELSAT IV GLOBAL CONFIGURATION (TRANSITION PHASE 2 PLAN)

[illegible]

... a new communication center for the Pacific Region...

in the usual manner by the user in the usual manner. The Videovoice camera is aimed at the user in the usual manner.

Thus, the voice conversation is handled in the usual manner.

#### ATTACHMENT 2-1

#### PACIFIC REGION COUNTRY

AND

#### EARTH STATION ABBREVIATIONS



PACIFIC REGION / COUNTRY,  
AND  
EARTH STATION ABBREVIATIONS

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>COUNTRY ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>EARTH STATION</u>	<u>EARTH STATION ABBREVIATION</u>
Australia	AUS	Carnarvon	CA
Australia	AUS	Moree	MO
Canada	CAN	Lake Cowichan	LC
<u>China (Rep. of)</u>	<u>CHN</u>	Taipei 1	TI 1
<u>Peoples Republic of China</u>	<u>PRC</u>	Shanghai	SH
Hong Kong	HKG	Hong Kong 1	HK 1
Indonesia	INS	Djatiluhur 2	DJ 2
Japan	JA	Ibaraki 3	IB 3
Korea	KOR	Kumsan 1	KS 1
Malaysia	MLA	Kuantan 2	KU 2
New Zealand	NZL	Warkworth	WA
Philippines	PHL	Tanay 1	TA 1
Singapore	SNG	Sentosa 2	SN 2
Thailand	THA	Si Racha 1	SR 1
United States (Alaska)	USA	Bartlett	BT
United States (Guam)	USA	Pulantat	PL
<del>United States (Hawaii)</del> United States (Hawaii)	USA	Paumalu 1 Paumalu 2	PA 1 PA 2
United States (Mainland)	USA	Brewster	BR
United States (Mainland)	USA	Jamesburg	JB

B

# 中华人民共和国电信总局

THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

K/213/72

Peking April 28, 1972

Mr. George. P. Sampson  
Vice President operations  
Communications Satellite Corporation  
950 L'Enfant Plaza S.W. Washington D.C. 20024

Mr. G. P. Sampson:

Thanks for your letter dated 23rd March. We appreciate for your efforts in developing the cause of international satellite communications.

Hereby I would like to draw Your Excellency's attention to that in the materials received from your company recently "revision no 3 to SSOG volume 2" and "SSOP in pacific region, appendix C", there are many places in which the People's Republic of China and the so called "Republic of China" are listed along.

As I have explained to Your Excellency for many times, in the world there is one China only, the Government of the People's Republic of China is sole legal Government in China and Taiwan is a province of China. We can't agree sternly to list the so called "Republic of China" beyond the People's Republic of China so as to create "Two Chinas". In order not to influence the good co-operation relation between



us up to now, I expect that your excellency may take measures to correct the above Regretted matter.

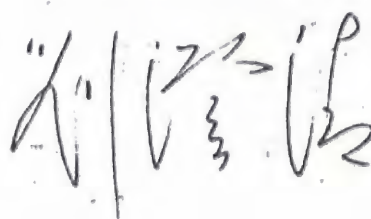
If your excellency holds that it is necessary to reflect the fact that there is an earth station in Taipei, I will not object to adopt such writings "China Shanghai earth station" "China Taipei earth station".

Based on the above stand point, I have to return the materials sent by your company.

Wish your excellency's early reply.

Best regards

Liu Zheng-ching

A handwritten signature in Chinese characters, likely '劉正清' (Liu Zheng-ching), written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned below the typed name.



20/6/72  
COMSAT

1972 MAY 12 PH 4:02

OPCEN

WU VIA WUI NYK+  
COMSAT B WSH  
MMMMMMMMMM

TO THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
PEKING  
ATTN- MR. LIU ZHENG-CHING

DE COMSAT OPCEN 6517  
12/1850Z MAY 72

I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR TELEGRAM OF APRIL 28, AND HAVE  
NOTED YOUR COMMENTS CONCERNING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE  
CHINESE EARTH STATIONS AT SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI ARE LISTED  
IN THE SATELLITE SYSTEM OPERATIONS PUBLICATIONS.

THE LISTINGS OF THE EARTH STATIONS ARE MEANT ONLY  
TO INDICATE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND NOT TO IMPLY  
POLITICAL JUDGEMENTS. THE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE  
CORPORATION, IN ITS ROLE AS MANAGER FOR INTELSAT, CANNOT  
EXERCISE JUDGEMENTS IN THESE MATTERS AND IS OBLIGED  
TO LIST EARTH STATIONS AS THE OWNERS REQUEST THEY BE  
LISTED.

I REGRET THE DELAY IN REPLYING TO YOUR MESSAGE BUT I  
HAVE BEEN ABSENT FROM WASHINGTON FOR SOME TIME.

KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS.

G.P. SAMPSON  
VICE PRESIDENT-OPERATIONS  
CDC1002504

DM TOT 12/2007Z/GB/MAY 72

WU VIA WUI NYK+  
COMSAT B WSH  
M



D

2761



ARTICLE 9

Spa2 Notification and Recording in the Master International Frequency  
Register of Frequency Assignments<sup>1</sup> to Terrestrial  
Radiocommunication Stations<sup>2</sup>

Section I. Notification of Frequency Assignments and Co-ordination  
Procedure to be Applied in appropriate Cases

486 § 1. (1) Any frequency assignment<sup>3</sup> to a fixed, land, broadcasting<sup>4</sup>,  
Spa2 radionavigation land, radiolocation land or standard frequency  
station, or to a ground-based station in the meteorological aids  
service, shall be notified to the International Frequency Registra-  
tion Board:

- a) if the use of the frequency concerned is capable of  
causing harmful interference to any service of another  
administration<sup>5</sup>; or
- b) if the frequency is to be used for international radio-  
communication; or
- c) if it is desired to obtain international recognition of  
the use of the frequency<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The expression *frequency assignment*, wherever it appears in this Article, shall be understood to refer either to a new frequency assignment or to a change in an assignment already recorded in the Master International Frequency Register (hereinafter called *Master Register*).

<sup>2</sup> For the notification and recording in the Master International Frequency Register of frequency assignments to radio astronomy and space radiocommunication stations, see Article 9A.

486.1 <sup>3</sup> In the case where a frequency is used by numerous stations under the juris-  
Spa2 diction of the same administration, see Appendix 1 (Section E, II, Column 5a, paragraphs 2c and 2d).

486.2 <sup>4</sup> With respect to assignments to broadcasting stations in the bands allocated  
Spa2 exclusively to the broadcasting service between 5 950 kHz and 26 100 kHz, see Article 10.

486.3 <sup>5</sup> The attention of administrations is specifically drawn to the application of the  
Spa2 provisions of Nos. 486 a) and 486 c) in those cases where they make a frequency assignment to a terrestrial station, located within co-ordination area of an earth station (see No. 492A), in a band which terrestrial radiocommunication services share with equal rights with space radiocommunication services in the frequency spectrum above 1 GHz.



Spa2

## ARTICLE 9A

Co-ordination, Notification and Recording in the Master International Frequency Register of Frequency Assignments<sup>1</sup> to Radio Astronomy and Space Radiocommunication Stations except Stations in the Broadcasting-Satellite Service

### Section I. Procedure for the Advance Publication of Information on Planned Satellite Systems

Spa2 639AA § 1. (1) An administration (or one acting on behalf of a group of named administrations) which intends to establish a satellite system shall, prior to the co-ordination procedure in accordance with No. 639AJ where applicable, send to the International Frequency Registration Board not earlier than five years before the date of bringing into service each satellite network of the planned system, the information listed in Appendix 1B.

---

<sup>1</sup> The expression *frequency assignment*, wherever it appears in this Article, shall be understood to refer either to a new frequency assignment or to a change in an assignment already recorded in the Master International Frequency Register (hereinafter called *Master Register*).



**RR9A-2**  
(1971)

**639AB** (2) Any amendments to the information sent concerning a  
**Spa2** planned satellite system in accordance with No. 639AA shall also be sent to the Board as soon as they become available.

**639AC** (3) The Board shall publish the information sent under  
**Spa2** Nos. 639AA and 639AB in a special section of its weekly circular and shall also, when the weekly circular contains such information, so advise all administrations by circular telegram.

**639AD** (4) If, after studying the information published under  
**Spa2** No. 639AC, any administration is of the opinion that interference, which may be unacceptable, may be caused to its existing or planned space radiocommunication services, it shall within ninety days after the date of the weekly circular publishing the information listed in Appendix 1B, send its comments to the administration concerned. A copy of these comments shall also be sent to the Board. If no such comments are received from an administration within the period mentioned above, it may be assumed that that administration has no basic objections to the planned satellite network(s) of that system on which details have been published.

**639AE** (5) An administration receiving comments sent in accordance  
**Spa2** with No. 639AD shall endeavour to resolve any difficulties that may arise.

**639AF** (6) In case of difficulties arising when any planned satellite  
**Spa2** network of a system is intended to use the geostationary satellite orbit:

- a) the administration responsible for the planned system shall first explore all possible means of meeting its requirements, taking into account the characteristics of the geostationary satellite networks of other systems, and without considering the possibility of adjustment

5-516

*Intelsat*

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504  
May 16, 1972

To: Tom  
From: Abbott A.  
Subject: Reader's Digest

The piece on INTELSAT in the current (May) issue of Reader's Digest, attached, and the upcoming piece in the June issue on RFE and RL, proof attached, came about through our effort with Ken Gilmore, head of the Digest's Washington office.

In speaking with Ken today, I told him in a general way about the work of OTP and what you have been doing in the various areas of communications policy. He registered considerable interest and said he would like to sit down with you after he has had a chance to background himself somewhat.

Accordingly, if you concur, I suggest Brian's office send him a set of appropriate materials and speeches, and subsequently arrange a meeting. I'll be glad to help.

Attachments

cc: Brian Lamb

*OK*

READERS DIGEST



WASHINGTON EDITOR • *Kenneth O. Gilmore*

May 11, 1972

Dear Abbott:

Here is an advance copy of the June issue Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty article which will appear on the newsstands May 25; also the May issue piece on communications satellites.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Abbott Washburn  
1800 G Street, N. W., Room 112  
Washington, D. C.

[Brian: His phone number is 223-9520]



For two decades, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have been beaming a message of hope and truth to millions behind the Iron Curtain. Now, because of a move in the U.S. Senate to cut off funds, the message may fade into silence

## Let's Save These Voices of Freedom!

BY RALPH KINNEY BENNETT

**F**ROM a Polish industrial town, a laborer writes to Radio Free Europe: "You are the only source of truth. If it weren't for you, we wouldn't know anything. Everybody listens to RFE."

In Czechoslovakia, a young man risks arrest to write: "I have listened to RFE since I was a child. Today I am 22, and for most of what I know about the world I have you to thank. Your broadcasts have been my only window on the world."

From the Soviet Union, a scientist secretly sends a message: "Radio Liberty is what a Russian station would be like if we had freedom of speech."

High praise, and all from behind the Iron Curtain. Yet—surprisingly

—in Washington, D.C., Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, takes a different view. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, he charges, are "keeping alive the animosities which grew up after World War II." Both stations, he says, should "take their rightful place in the graveyard of cold-war relics."

"Source of truth" or "cold-war relics"—what are the facts about these two stations?

In the Vernacular. After World War II, as the world watched, an Iron Curtain descended on Eastern Europe. The Berlin blockade and the Soviet seizure of Czechoslovakia were part of the grim succession of

161

events which by 1950 had shut off 100 million people in Eastern Europe and 200 million people in Russia from any free communication with the West.

Many concerned Americans, in and out of government, asked themselves how the West could respond. Should these people be abandoned, forgotten? The consensus was no: continuing contact was essential. And the best, most tireless vehicle was radio.

Radio Free Europe went on the air in July 1950, broadcasting from Munich. From a modest beginning, it expanded coverage to beam spot news, popular music, cultural programs and commentary an average of 16 hours a day to listeners in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria—in their own language, by nationals who had fled their homeland.

The founder—and current chairman—of Radio Free Europe is Gen. Lucius D. Clay, whose experiences with the Russians as post-war commander of U.S. forces in Europe had demonstrated the need for such a voice of hope. He wanted RFE to be as much as possible outside the realm of government—speaking to the people in their own vernacular—rather than a “national” service like the Voice of America or the BBC’s Overseas Service.

In March 1953, another American station began broadcasting from Munich, direct to the Soviet Union. Now known as Radio Liberty, this station is independent of RFE, but

the two have evolved very similar philosophies.

Both grew up in a world in which propaganda was the norm: a period of threat and counterthreat in an international atmosphere of raw tension. The staffs of the two stations, many of whom had fled communist oppression, found it difficult to remain cool and detached journalists. But in the relative thaw following Stalin’s death in 1953, Radio Liberty began modifying its stance of “implacable struggle against the communist dictatorship until its complete destruction.” Increasingly, programming was directed not at toppling the Kremlin leadership but at enlightening the people, giving them the news—local as well as worldwide—withheld from them by their own media, educating them to the democratic alternative, breaking through the distrust of the West.

In the wake of the tragic, abortive Hungarian revolt in 1956, RFE was accused of abetting the Hungarian patriots’ bloody resistance by raising false hopes of U.S. intervention. However, the West German government, which licenses the two American stations, examined tapes of all the programming during the revolt and branded the charges as false.

Over the years the stations have been characterized by, as one expert puts it, “friendliness, enlightenment, dignity.” Journalists around the world praise their restraint and objectivity. Listeners agree.

The communist regimes, of course, take a different view. Just ten



minutes after Radio Liberty went on the air in 1953, Moscow began jamming it—broadcasting nerve-racking noise on the same wavelength to drown out the signal. It has not stopped for a minute, and tens of millions of dollars a year are spent on the effort. RFE is still vigorously jammed in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Bulgaria.

**Audience Appeal.** Why do these stations enjoy the respect and popularity that they do?

*They are, for the communist world, a surrogate free press.* Because to them it seems the natural order of things, few Westerners can appreciate the impact of simple, factual news reporting in the communist world. Last fall, Radio Liberty scooped Radio Moscow in announcing Nikita Khrushchev's death. And Radio Free Europe beat the Polish state radio by several hours with news of the price riots in Gdansk in December 1971. (Indeed, RFE forced the state radio to admit that the riots, which eventually brought down the Gomulka government, were actually taking place.)

Says a former Polish minister of education: "Communism's monopoly of information makes for a situation in which, I am ashamed to say, foreign broadcasting stations, particularly Radio Free Europe, perform the vital role of a domestic opposition press. They exercise enormous influence, even on the communist rulers."

*They serve as a social conscience, and a court of hearing for millions*

*to whom a hearing has been denied.*

The daily flow of letters and information into the RFE and RL offices in Munich is a manifestation of the faith placed in them by the East Bloc people. Striking examples are the *samizdat*—hand- or typewritten documents produced and circulated by individuals inside the Soviet Union. Ranging from the considerable literary works of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and Boris Pasternak to the simple handwritten appeal of a Soviet Jew begging the 25th Party Congress for freedom for his daughter and two sons, these *samizdat* are an expression of the unquenchable will to freedom, and a tragic reminder of the lengths to which people must go under communism to make their feelings known.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have brought the *samizdat* story to the world. George W. Ball, former Undersecretary of State, notes: "Circulated person to person, the *samizdat* obviously could enjoy only a very small audience. But Radio Liberty puts them on the air, they reach a very much wider circle, and thus are a source of great comfort, enlightenment and stimulation to intellectual forces within the Soviet Union."

**Sign Off?** The current controversy over RFE and RL was ignited in January 1971, when Sen. Clifford Case (R., N.J.) announced that the Central Intelligence Agency was the major source of funds for both. (The stations' combined budget is \$36 million yearly, about one sixth



provided by donations from the public.) CIA funding had been suspected all along, both the European and American press noted, without ill effect on the way the stations functioned. But Senator Case, anxious to bring the stations "out from under the CIA," introduced an Administration bill for open funding through an independent commission similar to that under which the British Parliament funds the BBC.

The Case revelation signaled the beginning of a concentrated effort by Senator Fulbright to shut down RFE and Radio Liberty. "This kind of propaganda is inconsistent with the objective of improving relations with a country," he declared. Despite his reservations, a bill to fund the stations openly was overwhelmingly passed in the Senate.

This bill differed from one later passed by the House, and a joint House-Senate conference was scheduled to iron out the differences. Meanwhile, with station funds due to run out in early 1972, Fulbright had asked for a thorough investigation by Library of Congress researchers to see if "it is in the public interest to provide tax dollars" for such a purpose.

The library's report—to Fulbright's chagrin—warmly praised both stations. RFE, it concluded, "contributes substantially to preserving the reservoir of goodwill toward the United States" which exists in Eastern Europe. Radio Liberty's activities "encourage détente and

the amelioration of international differences."

In March, Congress voted temporary funds, under which the stations have since been operating. But this money will run out on June 30, and Senator Fulbright, whose committee must pass on the funding legislation, remains determined to halt their operation after that date.

**"A Grave Mistake."** The Senator's stand has elicited an unprecedented community of opinion decidedly for the "Radios." A group of 60 distinguished Americans, including virtually all the top Soviet scholars in the country and former ambassadors to the Soviet Union formed a committee to support the stations.

Fulbright's position has been met with undisguised joy in Moscow. Yuri Zhukov, a leading *Pravda* commentator, said, "Washington would be sensible if it followed Senator Fulbright's advice and sent this whole gang to the churchyard."

But the celebrated author and Soviet exile, A. Anatoli Kuznetsov, says: "One of the most fervent wishes of the KGB (Russian secret police) is to destroy Radio Liberty. Now we learn that a quite unexpected censor—an American Senator—has taken upon himself to fulfill this wish. The closing down of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe would be a grave political mistake."

Oleg Lenchevsky, former Soviet scientist and Communist Party member, writing from London, asks of Fulbright and his supporters:

"How on earth can these people be persuaded of the enormous misapprehension under which they are laboring? Perhaps by making them on-the-spot observers, letting them live in the very midst of my hapless former fellow countrymen, vegetating on a rickety diet of chronic lies from Radio Moscow and *Pravda*."

In Paris the influential newspaper *Le Monde* notes: "Senator Fulbright's proposal would sever ties which still link millions of people in Eastern Europe to the West. The listeners are not forced to listen to the stations. Must one deprive them of the possibility of doing so if they wish?"

But the most eloquent rejoinder to Senator Fulbright comes from the people behind the Iron Curtain. In Prague, listeners plan their weekends around RFE broadcasts, traveling to selected points in the countryside where they can avoid

government jamming. In Moscow, students and intellectuals take turns giving up a night of sleep so they can travel to the jamming-free suburbs to listen to Radio Liberty broadcasts, and report on them to their companions the next day. In Odessa, on the Black Sea, where jamming is slight, vacationers record Radio Liberty broadcasts to take home and sell on the thriving "black tape market."

The fate of these two radio stations is now being decided in Congress. It is an important matter. Write your Congressman or Senator Fulbright and tell him where you stand. You can now speak for millions of Russians, Poles, Rumanians, Czechs, Hungarians and Bulgarians who cannot cast a meaningful vote on this matter—or any other.



For information on reprints  
of this article, see page 18





*Copy for Mr. Whitcomb*

*Intelant*

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

May 12, 1972

The Honorable John N. Irwin, II  
Under Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Jack,

Further in response to your question about INTELSAT  
ratifications, I am enclosing the latest status report.

In essence, it could be a close thing to reach the necessary  
54 "completed actions" before time runs out next December 22.

However, Alex Johnson, Bert Rein, Tom Nelson, and staff,  
the British, and the rest of us, are plugging away at it. By  
concentrated persistent effort, vis-a-vis the 17-member  
countries' list on page 1, it looks as though we can make the  
grade.

Your mentioning of INTELSAT, as appropriate, in contacts  
with representatives of these governments would be very  
helpful.

With much appreciation for your interest,

Sincerely,



Abbott Washburn

Enclosures

P. S. FYI, the current issue of Reader's Digest, carries  
quite a good piece on INTELSAT. Copy enclosed.

→ Copy for Mr. Whitehead

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

May 12, 1972

To: Mr. T. E. Nelson, Department of State  
From: Abbott Washburn *A.W.*  
Subject: INTELSAT Agreement Ratification

Following our session in your office on Tuesday, I met yesterday with John Johnson and we went over the attached "situation report" quite carefully.

It appears reasonably certain that the following 17 countries will ratify before the end of summer:

Argentina	Austria	Brazil	Chile	Colombia
Ethiopia	Guatemala	Japan	Lebanon	Liechtenstein
Nicaragua	Philippines	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland
	Venezuela	Yugoslavia		

This would bring the total number of "completed actions" to 46. (Of course there may be some slippage.) John also has the impression that France may ratify in the near future.

Before the end of the year we can reasonably expect ratifications from six more: Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, Spain and VietNam -- thus bringing the total to 52. (Again, there may be slippage)

Special effort, therefore, will be needed with certain of the remaining 28 member-countries, in order to ensure 54 completed actions by December 22. It seemed to John and me that the following 17 countries would be productive prospects to work on:

Cameroon	Ceylon	Greece	Iran	Ivory Coast	Jamaica
Korea	Malagasy Repub.	Nigeria	Panama	Peru	Saudi Arabia
Tanzania	Thailand	Tunisia	Turkey	Zambia	

*Tom:*  
*These 17 are the critical ones.*  
*- Abbott*



The Department has already asked the British to contact some of these 17. What other action would you consider effective? Would U.S. ambassadorial-level approaches be helpful in some of these cases?

cc: Bertram Rein, Dept of State  
Gene Frank, Dept of State  
Arthur Freeman, Dept of State  
John Johnson, COMSAT  
Asher Ende, FCC  
Clay T. Whitehead, OTP  
Brom Smith, OTP  
Jack Thornell, OTP  
Steve Doyle, OTP

May 10, 1972

80 MEMBER STATES OF INTELSAT AT TIME OF OPENING-FOR-SIGNATURE CEREMONY 8/20/72

ALGERIA# - unknown.	*CHINA (REPUBLIC OF)	GUATEMALA# - by June
ARGENTINA# - by this summer.	COLOMBIA# by mid-summer	*INDIA
*AUSTRALIA	*CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)	*INDONESIA
AUSTRIA# - hopes by this summer.	DENMARK# - might make it at Oct. session of Parliament. The new Common Market countries are bogged down, they say.	IRAN# - in process, but need goosing.
BELGIUM# - will try to make it by December, but traditionally slow.	*DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	IRAQ - unknown
BRAZIL# - by this summer.	*ECUADOR	*IRELAND
CAMEROON# - U.K. requested to contact.	ETHIOPIA# - some time in June.	ISRAEL# - well before year's end
*CANADA	FRANCE# - unknown.	ITALY # -- very doubtful
CEYLON	*GABON	IVORY COAST# - unknown
- Matter being deliberated, but they are slow.	GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)# - by December.	JAMAICA - unknown. Embassy here checking Kingston.
CHILE# - by June	GREECE# - in process, but don't count on it before Dec deadline.	JAPAN# - by end of June

\*Members that have completed action on the new Agreements. Total: 29,  
as of May 4, 1972. Needed to bring new Agreements into force: 54.  
Deadline: December 22, 1972.

#Members that signed subject-to-ratification but have not yet completed  
action. Total: 41, as of May 4, 1972. The remaining 10 states have  
not yet signed.



\*JORDAN

MEXICO#

"Well before end of year," says  
de la Colina. Our Embassy  
is checking this estimate.

PHILIPPINES #

- Suarez says  
Senate will act  
on it soon.

\*KENYA

\*MONACO

PORTUGAL#

Any day now.

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)#

-- in process, but no  
estimate of timing.

\*MOROCCO

SAUDI ARABIA

Instructions to  
sign being pushed  
to Washington.

\*KUWAIT

THE NETHERLANDS#

- Ratification process very  
long. Some question whether  
possible within deadline. Embassy  
checking.

SENEGAL#

-- unknown

LEBANON#

-- by June or July.

\*SINGAPORE

\*SOUTH AFRICA

LIBYA

-- Government expects to  
sign, but no estimate  
of timing.

NICARAGUA#

Ratification will be deposited  
any day now.

LIECHTENSTEIN#

-- expected to sign  
this summer, along with  
Switzerland.

NIGERIA

- unknown. Tom Nelson  
will see Victor Hafner  
at ITU meeting.

SPAIN#

"Every hope to satisfy  
in time," says Embassy  
here. Our Embassy  
following.

LUXEMBOURG#

- by Oct. or Nov.

NORWAY#

Will try to make it, but they  
are another new Common Market  
nation.

\*SUDAN

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

-- submitted to Foreign  
Ministry. No estimate  
of timing.

\*PAKISTAN

PANAMA

- unknown. Their  
Embassy here is checking  
Panama City.

SWEDEN

Intends to sign without  
reservation before May 20.

\*MALAYSIA

SWITZERLAND#

-- by mid or end  
of summer.

\*MAURITANIA

PERU#

-- unknown, but  
Alegretti says they should  
have no trouble because  
have no Congress.

\*SYRIA

\*UGANDA

\*YEMEN

TANZANIA#

*Matter has been  
raised with GOT.*

THAILAND#

*Intends to ratify, but  
needs new legislation and no  
estimate of timing.*

\*TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TUNISIA#

*Giving favorable consideration;  
no estimate of timing  
available.*

TURKEY#

*U.S. Embassy pushing  
GOT to speed up slow  
mechanism in order to  
ratify by Dec. 22.*

UNITED ARAB  
REPUBLIC#

*-- unknown, but  
their personnel here  
are urging Cairo to act.*

\*UNITED KINGDOM

\*UNITED STATES

\*VATICAN CITY

YUGOSLAVIA#

*Expected to act  
shortly.*

ZAMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

*- unknown*

VENEZUELA#

*-- by end of May  
or early June*

VIET NAM (REPUBLIC OF)#

*-- before end of year,  
unless military  
situation fails to  
stabilize.*



→ MR. WHITEHEAD  
OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

*Intersect*

May 3, 1972

Tom,

The attached, for  
your information.

- Abbott

May 2, 1972

The Honorable Frank Shakespeare  
Director, U. S. Information Agency  
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W  
Washington, D. C. 20547

Dear Frank,

Congratulations on the 57-15 restoration vote in the Senate! Congratulations, too, on your effective appearance on the TODAY SHOW this morning. It was excellent except for one thing. You left the distinct impression that there is not much reason for USIA's existence apart from the Cold War clash of ideas. This, of course, is not so. If Russia were to drop off the earth tomorrow, USIA would still have a vital role to play in U.S. foreign relations.

With regard to the enclosed, I of course assume that the Agency is looking at satellites for VOA transmission. It would be interesting to see an objective comparison of costs for hauling the signals to the Far East.

All best,



Abbott Washburn

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Henry Loomis  
Deputy Director, USIA





# RADIO LIBERTY COMMITTEE

30 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PHONE: (212) 867-5200

CABLE: RADLIBCOMM

April 4, 1972

## HONORARY CHAIRMEN

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(1970-1971)  
Dwight D. Eisenhower  
(1954-1961)

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Howland H. Simpson

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Robert M. Gumpert  
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H. J. Jones II  
James M. Langston  
Henry V. Pate  
Dwight D. Eisenhower  
William H. Friedman  
Dr. John W. Studebaker  
Donald E. Thompson  
William J. White  
Douglas H. White

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Paris  
London  
Tokyo  
Moscow  
Beijing  
Lima  
Playa de Hato  
Tientsin

The Honorable Abbott Washburn  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
1800 "G" Street, N.W.  
Room 712  
Washington, D.C. 20504

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Many thanks for your kindness in receiving Jim Critchlow and myself, and also for your article on Intelsat. As I understand it, Howland is now in touch with George Ball. As to your article, I read it with great interest.

One matter that greatly concerned me while I was Deputy Director of the VOA for Programming had to do with the use by the Voice of satellite circuits to feed overseas relay stations. It's none of my business now, and was not directly in my area of competence even then, but I was and am most disturbed by the fact that VOA delivers what is frequently an inferior signal to its transmitting sites in the Far East - facilities which represent a very large investment. For the cost of operating its two East Coast sites at Dixon and Delano, the Voice could rent four (maybe more by now) dedicated 24-hour satellite circuits (at 4,000 cycles, plenty good for voice transmission). This would be one more than at present, although three or four would have to be aimed at the Philippines, which would then do the relaying. Tests made it clear - or so it seemed to me - that these circuits delivered a signal that was not only much more reliable but also of greater intelligibility. However, USIA has for many years been

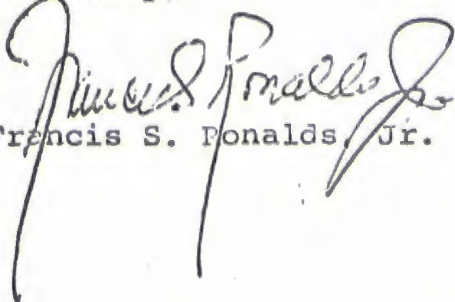
pushing for modernization of the West Coast facilities; switching to dependence on satellite would presumably eliminate chances to get that money. And of course I admit that the sites should not simply be closed down, although the cost for keeping them in moth balls would not, as I understand it, be excessive. Meanwhile, many VOA broadcasts in that direction are being washed out. 5'

Your article raises the question as to whether legislation on RFE/RL could not read "creation of a communications corporation which will not be an agency or establishment of the United States government", along the lines suggested by Leonard Marks. In any case, we followed your advice and passed along Leonard's thought to Dick Davies, whom I will be seeing for lunch this Friday.

Trust you saw, while on vacation, the New York Times and Washington Post interviews with Alexander Solzhenitsyn in which the great man says of Radio Liberty: "if we ever hear anything about events in this country, it's through them." A timely assist - and a sobering reminder of the responsibility we bear.

Again, many thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

  
Francis S. Donalds, Jr.



UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1972

Dear Ab:

Thank you for sending me your thoughts on the status of the INTELSAT Definitive Agreements and for your kind wishes.

I certainly share your concern about the time limitation hanging over us and I can assure you that Bert Rein and the Office of Telecommunications are watching this closely and doing everything they can to get governments to ratify. You will be pleased and encouraged to know that the British just recently indicated they would be willing to help in urging prompt ratification. We were quick to pick up their welcome offer.

I will be glad to mention INTELSAT as appropriate in my meetings with foreign government representatives or to assist in additional measures that may be called for later.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,



U. Alexis Johnson

The Honorable  
Abbott Washburn,  
Office of Telecommunications Policy,  
Executive Office of the President.

# ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION

425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611 • PHONE: (312) 321-6800

*Executive Offices*

April 26, 1972

Ambassador Abbott Washburn  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
- Room 745 -  
1800 G Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20504

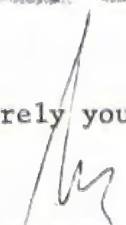
Dear Ab:

I am terribly sorry that you and Tom Whitehead can't make the Amsterdam trip. I think you would have enjoyed it and would have found the forum an interesting one. Maybe we can catch you next time.

I was in Washington Monday of this week to chair a panel for the American Institute of Aeronautics & Aerospace; but I didn't get out of the Mayflower Hotel until I dashed off to the airport to catch a plane for Boston at 6 o'clock.

Next time I am coming, I'll warn you and see whether you can spare some time. I hope you will express my regrets to Tom that he won't be able to appear in Amsterdam.

Sincerely yours,

  
Sig Mickelson  
Vice President  
International & Television

SM:rm



COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

WILBUR L. PRITCHARD  
Assistant Vice President and  
Director of COMSAT Labs

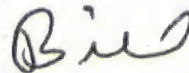
28 April 1972

Ambassador A. Washburn  
Office of Telecommunications Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D.C. 20504

Dear Abbott:

I really do appreciate the beautiful job you did with the AIAA luncheon on such short notice. I had many people comment to me afterwards that the subject matter and the explanations, and the duration of your remarks were all perfect. The copies of your talk sold out quickly, and as you know we have had to reorder. I am in your debt.

Sincerely,



W. L. Pritchard

WLP:mb

*Original for Mr. Whitehurst*

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

*IntelSat*

April 24, 1972

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Participants: Masaru Isono, Japanese Embassy  
Abbott Washburn, OTP *A.W.*

Subject: Ratification of INTELSAT Agreements

Mr. Isono phoned me on April 19 in response to my earlier letter to Minister Okawara inquiring as to Tokyo's expected date of ratification. The Embassy had, he said, cabled Tokyo and had received an answering cable with the following information:

The present session of the Diet has the matter on its agenda but is behindhand due to an especially heavy workload. The Diet will undoubtedly have to extend its current session instead of adjourning on schedule May 26. Tokyo, therefore, now expects that the Diet will ratify the INTELSAT Agreements some time in early June.

cc: Mr. Nelson  
Mr. Smith  
Mr. Johnson  
Mr. Doyle



Routing Slip  
Office of Telecommunications Policy

Date: FEB 7 1972

From: \_\_\_\_\_

To: \_\_\_\_\_

<input type="checkbox"/>	Whitehead, C. T.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mansur, G. F.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smith, B.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Babcock, C.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buss, L.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Carruthers, B.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooke, A.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Culpepper, C.	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Lyons, W.	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Nelson, R.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Owen, B.	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Robinson, K.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scalia, A.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Smith, L.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Thornell, J.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Urbany, F.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ward, D.	
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Remarks:

*2 - same subj -  
identical referral  
rec'd from Magmiller -  
given to Smith*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

T.W.  
F.Y.I.

2/2/73

FOR PETER FLANIGAN

FROM: WMMagruder

FYI







GEORGE E. JACQUES  
VICE PRESIDENT  
AND GENERAL MANAGER

27 January 1972

*Intelcat*

Mr. William M. Magruder  
Special Consultant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Gentlemen:

It is our understanding that President Nixon's Administration is very interested in strengthening the United States' position in the foreign trade area. One such area where Government assistance would be most beneficial is the international Satellite (Intelsat) Communication Earth Station business.

The Intelsat Consortium presently has 82 member countries and is constantly expanding. Each country will eventually have at least one Intelsat Earth Station and many will have four or more.

At least fifty Intelsat Earth Stations will be awarded in the next five years. At an average cost of 5.0 million dollars each, the potential world market is approximately 250 million dollars. The associated auxiliary equipment such as carrier telephone services, relay terminals, etc., can easily bring this potential market up to 750 million dollars. In addition, many countries such as Australia, Iran, Brazil, etc., are planning Domestic Satellite Systems which could bring the total Communication Earth Station market well over one billion dollars by 1980.

Three years ago, eight United States firms were submitting world-wide tenders for Earth Stations. Since then, foreign firms subsidized by their governments have made the world market so price competitive that all but two U.S. firms have dropped out of contention.

However, the United States has maintained its share of the market without U.S. Government assistance until very recently. For example, of the 82 Earth Stations operational or under construction, U.S. firms have contracted for 33 complete Earth Stations, and have supplied subsystems for 19 others.

**M RSON**  
RANTEC DIVISION  
EMERSON ELECTRIC CO.  
24003 VENTURA BOULEVARD  
CALABASAS, CALIFORNIA 91302  
TEL. 213-347-5446



Mr. William M. Magruder  
27 January 1972  
Page 2

In recent months, the Japanese (Mitsubishi, Nippon Electric Co.) have won three consecutive Earth Station awards and are threatening to monopolize future awards. Their recent success is the direct result of a new design application which is not only less expensive initially but less costly to maintain than the previous design. This new design, termed "Beam Waveguide Antenna Feed System," was actually conceived by the U.S. Army Signal Corp., in 1959. Unfortunately, this concept was never developed by the U.S. suppliers of Intelsat Stations.

Since Rantec is a major U.S. supplier of Feed Systems for the Intelsat Earth Stations, we have been urged by the U.S. Station contractors (ITT and GTE); by Comsat Corporation (the technical advisor for many Intelsat countries); and by the Canadian, English and Italian firms (to whom we supply subsystems) to develop a competitive "Beam Waveguide" Antenna Feed System.

Rantec has agreed to do so and is currently spending \$200,000.00 to develop such a feed system. To maintain a price competitive system, we have agreed to amortize this development cost over the next five awards we receive.

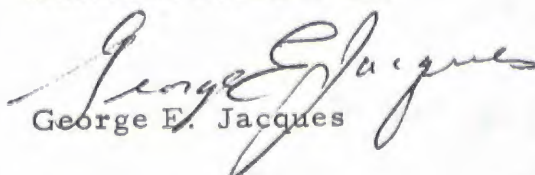
This \$40,000.00 extra cost per station may at first seem insignificant. However, Earth Station awards are so price competitive that this extra cost differential has resulted in the U.S. losing approximately 12 million dollars worth of foreign trade in the last six months.

We strongly feel that Government subsidization of this development cost is essential not only to advance our world trade position but to maintain our technical leadership to the free world.

We would appreciate the opportunity to more fully discuss this matter at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

RANTEC DIVISION  
Emerson Electric Co.

  
George E. Jacques

GEJ/JW:ams

c: Mr. Hudson B. Drake  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce

RECEIVED

RECEIVED  
FEB 4 10 21 AM '72



*Intel*

January 19, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: Abbott Washburn/S/

Memorandum of Conversation - January 13, 1972

Participants: for the Belgian Government,  
Ambassador Walter Loridan  
Dr. G. Beaudrin, Belgian PTT Administrator  
General  
Mr. Herman Dehennin, Economic Minister  
Mr. Leo Storm, Attache  
  
for OTP,  
Clay T. Whitehead  
George F. Mansur  
Bromley K. Smith  
Abbott Washburn

Subject: INTELSAT, AEROSAT and RELATED MATTERS

Ambassador Loridan said that Belgium was happy to sign the INTELSAT Agreements this morning. Their signature, he said, was an earnest of continued cooperation between Europe and the United States in the technical areas, which they regard as essential. For this reason, they were concerned to learn, recently, that the U.S. was delaying signature of the Aerosat memorandum of understanding, which they had understood was scheduled to be signed on January 6, 1972.

Ambassador Loridan underscored his Government's strong hope that the U.S. will sign the memorandum in the near future. Failure to do so would be a bad omen, he thought, for Post Apollo and other cooperative programs down the



road. There are certain elements in Europe (read France) that would rather "go it alone" without the U.S., and it is important not to give them ammunition. He concluded by saying, "We attach great importance to this aeronautical satellite project and very much appreciate this opportunity of discussing it with you personally."

Dr. Mansur drew attention to the intention of the U.S. Congress to hold hearings on the Aerosat program, indicating this would undoubtedly cause some delay beyond January.

Dr. Whitehead said that the U.S. fully shares the Belgian interest in U.S-European cooperation, particularly in space and communications matters. In these programs of practical application--beyond research--it is extremely important that we make sure they are structured for maximum harmony and maximum degree of workability, because we are going to have to live with them a long time. "That is why we are now reviewing the aeronautical satellite project so carefully at a high level. The discussions between ESRO and FAA were useful at that lower level, but we are now looking at it at the higher level. There are some divergent views in this country, too, as well as in this Government, and they must be resolved first or, in any case, dealt with."

Ambassador Loridan asked whether an answer could be expected before the end of January. Dr. Mansur doubted that this would be possible because of the Congressional hearings.

Mr. Washburn asked when it was likely that the Belgian Parliament would ratify the INTELSAT Agreements.

Dr. Beaudrin indicated it would take approximately six months to a year. In that case, Mr. Washburn said, the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the new INTELSAT organization might well take place without Belgium being represented. This would be unfortunate, particularly since Belgium was one of the founding partners in 1964.

Ambassador Loridan said that, despite the absence of a government presently in power, he would make immediate representation to Brussels to speed up the ratification process. Dr. Beaudrin fully concurred in the need for this.



Mr. Washburn asked the visitors whether they had any general reaction to the signing of the INTERSPUTNIK Agreement in Moscow on November 15. Dr. Beaudrin dismissed the matter by stating, "We have no need for it." He said they expect to open their own INTELSAT earth-station next August. Meantime they are using earth-stations in France and Germany.

Dr. Whitehead asked their reaction to the FCC circuit activation decisions. Dr. Beaudrin expressed keen pleasure at this. Dr. Whitehead said they represented a good deal of work.

There was discussion of the growth of international communications. Dr. Beaudrin said that direct-dialing between Belgium and other countries was increasing 30% annually. In the case of Japan, he said, it had increased 100% in six months.

Dr. Whitehead stated that "as international communication grows, we are going to have to find better ways to work together. This is one of the reasons for the establishment of our OTP Office." He recognized the difficulties which foreigners encounter in dealing with so many entities: AT&T, ITT, FCC, State, et al. OTP is designed to coordinate.

Dr. Mansur said that Dr. Whitehead would be visiting Europe a little later this year and would be looking forward to coming to Brussels. Dr. Beaudrin expressed great pleasure at this prospect, agreeing that it was important for communications officials to have more contact than has been the case in the past.

AWashburn/nms

cc:

DO Records

DO Chron

Whitehead 2 ✓

Dr. Mansur

A. Washburn

B. Smith

LKS Subject

LKS Chron



*Substant*

January 18, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: Abbott Washburn /S/

Memorandum of Conversation - January 12, 1972

Participants: for the Government of the Federal  
Republic of Germany,  
Ambassador Rolf Pauls  
Dr. Hans Pausch, Under Secretary of the  
Post and Telecommunications Ministry  
Mr. Bernhard Seidel, Counselor, Post and  
Telecommunications Ministry  
Mr. Klaus Gottstein, Counselor (Scientific  
Affairs), German Embassy  
Mr. Volker Knoeich, Counselor, German  
Embassy

for OTP,  
Clay T. Whitehead  
George F. Mansur  
Bromley K. Smith  
Abbott Washburn

Subject: INTELSAT and AEROSAT

The German group had just come from the Department of State, where Ambassador Pauls signed the INTELSAT Inter-governmental Agreement and Dr. Pausch the Operating Agreement. Following the signing, Ambassador Pauls read the attached one-page statement, copies of which were then handed to the U.S. officials present.

Ambassador Pauls repeated the contents of the statement to Dr. Whitehead, adding a number of points:



that the Aerosat memorandum of understanding already represents a good measure of compromise worked out in several negotiating meetings, and that the Europeans had understood until recently that the U.S. was prepared to sign the memorandum;

that failure to do so might place in jeopardy other cooperative projects like Post Apollo, since there are interests in Europe that are basically opposed to such cooperation;

that the Aerosat project is important to German industry;

that the proposed arrangement is a constructive one and precedent-setting for the future.

He ended with the words: "Please do not disappoint us."

Dr. Whitehead replied that "it will indeed be a precedent-setting agreement, and it is precisely for this reason that we want to be sure it's right and that we all know clearly the implications of what we are signing." Both he and Dr. Mansur underscored the strong interest of the U.S. in the project and that it is currently under active review at a high level.

The Germans pressed for some indication as to when the high-level review might be completed, but this was left indefinite.

Dr. Whitehead asked their estimate regarding when the Federal Republic would ratify the INTELSAT Agreements. Dr. Pausch replied: "Within the next few months."

Attachment: Statement read by German Ambassador Pauls following signing of the INTELSAT Agreements 1/12/72.

A. WASHBURN/nms cc: DO Records  
DO Chron  
Whitehead 2 ✓  
Dr. Mansur

Bromley Smith  
Abbott Washburn  
LKS Subject  
LKS Chron



Statement of Ambassador Pauls following signing of the INTELSAT Agreements

GERMAN EMBASSY

Washington, D.C.  
January 12, 1972

I am very glad that Undersecretary Pausch and I have ,  
been able today to finally sign the Intelsat Agreement  
for the Federal Republic of Germany. This Agreement  
has been reached after a long series of negotiations,  
and it is a fair compromise. It may well be that  
it will be considered as a model for future world-  
wide cooperation in other fields of technology and  
commerce.

A great number of countries have signed this agreement  
on August 20 of 1971, when it was first open for  
signature, and several have followed since then.

As you all know, my Government was very much occupied  
in recent months with negotiations in other fields.

This is the reason why the signing of the Intelsat  
Agreement could not be placed earlier on the agenda  
of my Government. My Government, however, asks  
the Government of the United States to view our signing  
of the Intelsat Agreements as proof of our intent  
to further strengthen the collaboration between the US  
and Europe in space ventures. In this spirit, we, on  
the European side, have successfully concluded the pre-  
parations for the signing of a memorandum of under-  
standing between ESRO and the Federal Aviation  
Administration on the Aeronautical Satellite Project.  
We do hope that also the FAA, on the American side, will soon  
be ready for signing this memorandum of understanding.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY  
WASHINGTON

7  
12/19

December 9, 1971

To: Tom Whitehead

From: Abbott Washburn

A.W.

F.Y.I.

Comments from John Killick  
in Moscow, attached. Inter-  
esting reaction to the Nov. 15  
Intersputnik Agreement.



c/o FCO,

King Charles St.

London SW 1R 2NH

26 November 1971

Dear Ab,

I feel bad at not letting you hear from me for so long! Especially since you so kindly wrote just after the signing on August 20. But your letter hit us at a bad time - in the throes of preparations to leave London. Then Lynette's mother died (aged nearly 102!) in Rhodesia a week before we left, so you will understand that we had many problems on our minds. I had hoped to catch up with correspondence on arrival here, but you know all about the events that then hit us - I confess that I was absolutely delighted. Our proposed action had my full endorsement before I left London, and I much admired my Ministers for having the intestinal fortitude to clean out a very dirty stable! And I am philosophical enough to feel that from where I now stand 'When you're really down and out, the only way is up!' Not the least of our comforts is the staunch friendship of our Western allies - with Jake Beam much to the fore.

But it's a strange and inhuman place to be. Not as forbidding and frightening as I had expected, but so depressing and frustrating. I might even be sorrier for the ordinary Russians if they weren't so beastly to each other. There isn't much room for ordinary diplomacy - one is too busy guarding one's vital parts from the low blows! And the KGB is always lurking somewhere round the corner waiting to catch us out. One can only be firm and as courteous as one can manage - which does not include accepting just without question a summons received at 7.25 p.m. to report to the Foreign Ministry at 3 p.m. Hence the 'soup' bit, which was no more than an instinctive reaction; but I really didn't feel that the Queen would approve of her representative just coming on the double whenever the Soviet Government gave the order!

I had a good laugh over Intersputnik the other day. When I read their so-called agreement, I felt the more proud of our achievement. It is just about the poorest international document I have ever seen - but no doubt it conceals sinister intentions. I have sent my comments to our Embassy in W'ton, who will no doubt relay them for what they are worth to Tom Nelson. However, I can't believe that the whole thing will raise any serious problem for Intelsat, though the activities in general of our French friends continue to cause me some concern. My French colleague here is not the kindest man in



the world - from where he stands, the only way is down!

We both send love to Wanda and all good wishes. So glad to know you are still in business. I'll give you a call on the new 'hot line' one day - if our Soviet friends ever resume normal business with me! So far as I'm concerned its their loss rather than mine if they elect not to talk to me!

Why not come over with the President next May? or would be great to see you.

All the best -

Yours ever,  
John

TO OPEN SLIT HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

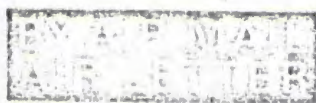
Sir John Killick

British Embassy

MOSCOW

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD  
NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE;  
IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED  
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

SECOND FOLD HERE



REMEMBER  
to use the  
POST CODE

