BOSTON UNIVERSITY

THE TRUSTEES UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE FACULTY OF THE

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

HEREBY CONFER UPON

Birgitt Elisabeth Morrier, Diploma

THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN MASS COMMUNICATION

WITH ALL THE HONORS, RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND OBLIGATIONS
PERTAINING TO THAT DEGREE.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF THIS DIPLOMA IS CONFERRED AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,
THIS TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1984

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DEAN

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Boston University

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

MORRIEN	BIRGITT	ELISABETH

NEUTOR 26
METGLEN 4439 WEST-GERMANY

JAN.25,1984 Master of Science

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MASS COMMUNICATIONS

COURSE NO | TITLE | CR HRS | GRADE

SEM 1 82-83 XPG 2.43
SFA AR297 A1 VIS ART SCULP I 4.0 C 8.0
SPC BF351 B1 FILM WORKSHOP I 4.0 C 8.0
SPC JG305 C1 BASIC PHOTO 4.0 B-10.8
SPC MC704 B1 CNTMP MAS COMM 4.0 B 12.0

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Admitted To: School of Public Communication

SEM 2 82-83 SPC 3.00
SPC BF603 A1 APPLIED TV PROD 4.0 B 12.0
SPC MC531 B2 PRINT MEDIA/EDT 4.0 B+13.2
SPC MC707 A1 WRT FOR MAS COM 4.0 B-10.8
SPC MC716 A1 COMPUTERS IN CM 4.0 B 12.0

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PHILIPPS-UNIVERSITAT MARBURG: 1983 SEM.HRS.

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY I(A)	4
INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY II (B)	4
TOTAL	8

SEM 1 83-84 SPC 3.00
SPC BF538 A1 BODY & FILM 4.0 A 16.0
SPC BF563 A1 FILM HIST&CRIT I 4.0 A 16.0
SPC MC533 A1 AUDIO-VISUAL PR 4.0 D 4.0
SPC MC831 A1 INTERNATIONAL 4.0 B 12.0

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ADD'L

BOSTON UNIVERSITY — OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR

INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AFFECTING THE TRANSCRIPT EVALUATION

Each academic year is divided into two semesters of 15 weeks each and two summer sessions of 6 weeks each respectively.

GRADING SYSTEM

LETTER GRADE	HONOR POINTS	EXPLANATION
A	4.0	Excellent
A–	3.7	
B+	3.3	
B	3.0	Very Good
B–	2.7	
C+	2.3	
C	2.0	Satisfactory
C–	1.7	
D	1.0	Low Pass
F	0.0	Fail, No Credit
J	[illegible] Registration, in [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], at which time cumulative grade and weight is awarded.	
AU	Not applicable	Audit, no credit
N	Not applicable	No credit, course not acceptable for degree

Honors (H), Pass (P), and Credit (K) (May 1970 [illegible]) grades are utilized in some subjects or schools with the approval of the academic policy committee and dean of the school involved. Full academic credit toward degree requirements is given. No honor points are assigned. [illegible] grade and attempts to translate these grades into numerical [illegible] would be contradictory to the educational aims of this grading system.

Division of General Education. All subjects graded on H/P/F/W or I basis for classes 1973-75.

School of Social Work. Prior to the Fall 1981 semester, all subjects graded on P/F/W or I basis.

Summer Sessions appear on the transcript as Summer 1 or 2 respectively followed by the Academic Year. Prior to 1973, Summer Sessions [illegible] [illegible] followed by 2 [illegible].

ACADEMIC CREDIT

The academic year is divided into two semesters of 15 weeks each and two summer sessions of 6 weeks each. A credit hour (or semester hour) is equivalent to one class hour a week or approximately fifteen hours, two laboratory hours being computed as one hour of credit.)

The minimum credit hour requirement for a baccalaureate degree is 120 credits. In 1969-70, with the introduction of the [illegible] program, the graduation requirement in [illegible] colleges is [illegible] [illegible] courses. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Composition [illegible] full course being equivalent to four credits for [illegible] of external transfer purposes.

NUMBERING OF COURSES

Effective January 19[illegible], a uniform course number system was adopted. Range of course numbers — designed for:

000-099	non-degree credit
100-199	general undergraduate
200-299	intermediate undergraduate
300-499	advanced undergraduate
500-599	advanced undergraduate and/or graduate level
600-699	general graduate
800-899	advanced graduate
900-999	graduate directed study and research

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INCOMPLETE COURSE WORK IS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING SYMBOLS

I	INCOMPLETE COURSE I (GRADE) COMPLETED COURSES WITH GRADE INDICATED.
J	REGISTRATION IN THE SAME OR CONTINUING COURSE NECESSARY TO COMPLETE REQUIREMENTS.
W	WITHDRAWN FROM COURSE WITH PERMISSION.
X	FINAL EXAMINATION NOT TAKEN (DISCONTINUED DECEMBER, 1971)
X/GRADE	GRADE INDICATES PROGRESS AT THAT TIME, CONSIDERED A FINAL GRADE (DISCONTINUED DECEMBER, 1971)
MG	MISSING GRADE. GRADE NOT ASSIGNED

Boston University
School of Public Communication

Mass Communication Project:

International Satellite Communications - A historical, political perspective

Submitted by:

Birgitt Elisabeth Morrien

In partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Master of Science degree in
Mass Communications

January 1984

APPROVALS:

Associate Professor Robert E. Simmons

Assistant Professor Michael O' Donnell

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PREFACE

Communication satellites represent one of the most significant applications of space technology. Communication satellite experiments began early in the space age and since 1965 satellites have been employed in operational communication systems.

One indication of the growth of this field is that a new type of communication satellite has been, or will be, launched every year from 1965 to 1985. They are operated internationally, involving about 100 countries, for communication services of all types both small and large terminals on land and on ships. Furthermore, while some of these systems are government sponsored, others are commercial ventures that in some cases are in competition with the terrestrial communication industry.

Communication satellites provide an improved means of sending telephone, telegraph, radio and television signals and other data over vast areas. Their development, which is proceeding rapidly, could increase the ease of international communication.

Some people fear that this will lead to more intense propaganda and to cultural hegemony by the countries with the technological and economic leader-

ship. Others hope that it will lead to greater international understanding.

My intention is firstly to give an overview of international activities in the field of satellite communications, and secondly to explore the problems of possible conflict or cooperation that arise from satellites.

For the sake of the layman, Chapter 1 gives an outline of the technical characteristics of satellites.

Since the United States was the originator of the first international satellite organizations (INTELSAT, International Telecommunications Satellite Organization), Chapter 2 provides an historical review of INTELSAT and its U.S.-involvement.

Chapter 3 presents the activities in the field of satellite communications of other emerging alliances and nations. The international spectrum of satellite activities is covered by the end of Chapter 3.

Chapter 4 focuses upon the different organizations concerned with the legal and/or beneficial use of satellite communications. Furthermore, this Chapter examines the international discussion arising from the conflict private versus public/state ownership.

Chapter 5 summarizes the actual situation and

evaluates the current development in satellite communications.

It is undoubtedly evident that satellites are now a major communication medium, and will be more so in the future. For this reason, understanding their function, what they mean to the world now, and will mean to the world in coming times is of vital interest.

How are communication satellites used? Which countries have the lead in this field and how are they using or misusing their advantage?

A means of international communication, does by necessity have its historical and political implications.