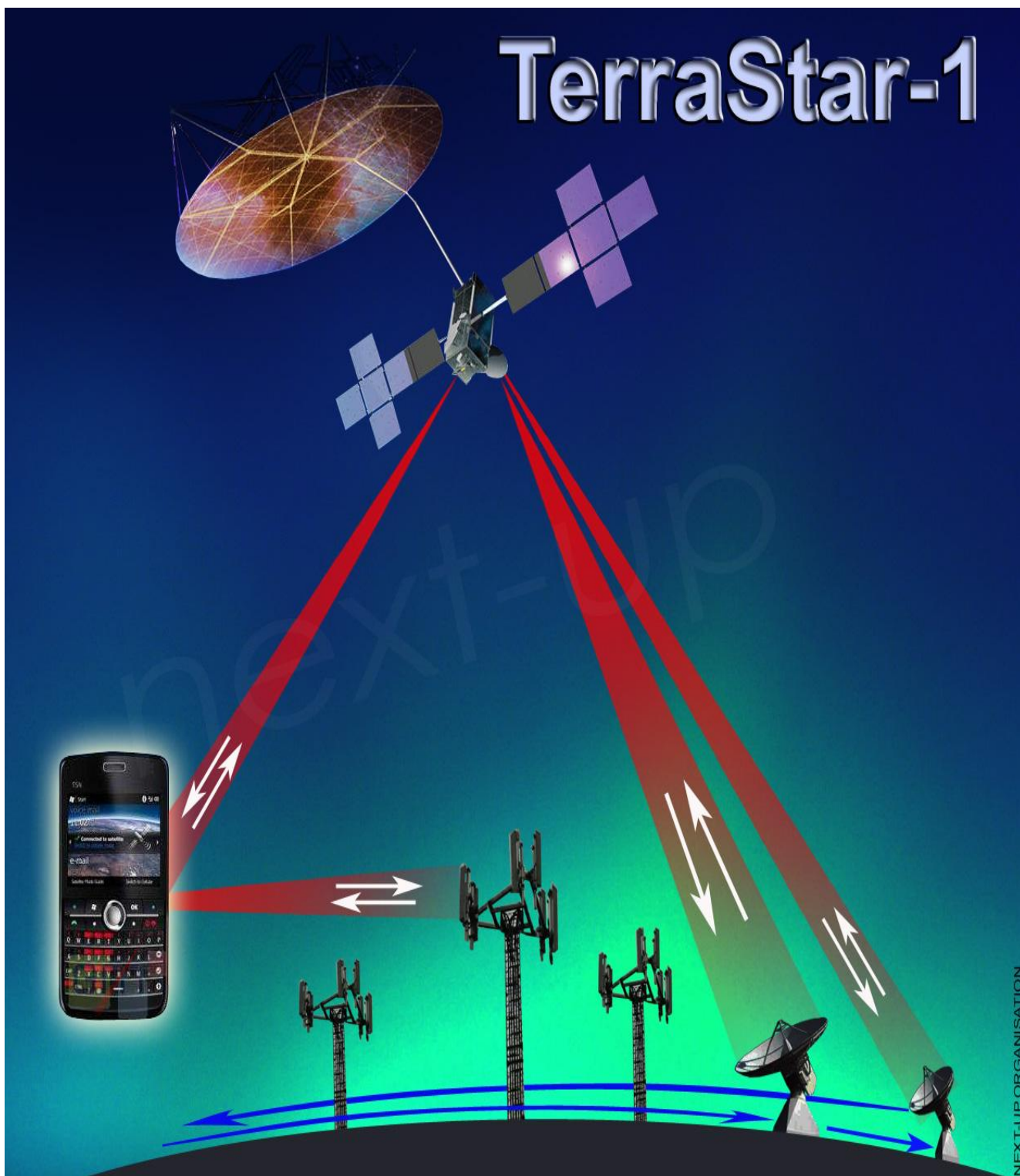


USA - CANADA Mobile Telephony by Satellite [SMT]



Background

"If you talk about mobile telephony you are talking about relay antennas" or " Mobile telephony requires relay antennas to work" (meaning earth-based relay antennas).

This kind of statement is repeated non-stop by the media, it's a well-rehearsed tactic of disinformation coming mostly from the powerful lobbies of the mobile phone networks.

It is a non-truth, because there is an alternative to terrestrial relay antenna base stations.

In France these non-truths that are nothing but disinformation propaganda are produced by AFOM, the Organisation Française des Opérateurs Mobiles, which includes all the companies involved in mobile phone communications. Its Director Jean-Marie Danjou is a favourite guest on television programmes. AFOM, financed 100% by these phone companies, has a substantial budget for publicity and propaganda.



France 5 TV: Jean-Marie Danjou, Director of AFOM
(Association Française des Opérateurs Mobiles)

If there are terrestrial relay antennas it is for good reasons that unfortunately have nothing to do with technology. In fact as with satellite TV, mobile telephony could work perfectly well without any terrestrial relay antennas, so why is there this nuisance that creates the worst environmental pollution mankind has had to endure?

If terrestrial relay antennas exist it's first and foremost because they are the core of a system devoted to business interests that serves to maintain the situations and privileges of certain people, or to put it more bluntly, to sustain colossal private financial interests in the guise of the national interest, although the mobile phone system is not a public service.

The ongoing costs of the system for each family could be compared to their expenditure on petrol, with the fundamental difference that the state, and therefore the taxpayer, does not benefit since no tax is paid for using a mobile phone.

The problem is that this system that generates so much income and exceptional profits for the directors and shareholders of these limited companies also imposes on the public pollution, in the form of artificial radiation from the relay antennas, that they do not want! Carlos Slim Helu, owner of several mobile phone networks, has become the richest man with his \$58.5 billion dollars simply from having a quasi-monopoly of the market.

Consequently the tactic of the businessmen and the politicians who go along with this state of affairs is to make sure that technological innovations that might endanger this privilege are quashed or at worst severely restricted, with the health factor evidently being relegated to second place.

This strategy is in direct line with that followed by M. Repacholi, former senior official of the WHO, a well known crook, puppet of the phone companies and creator of ICNIRP, the private organisation that was given the role of approving the recommendations issued by the WHO, which were in fact his own recommendations – a system worthy of the Mafia.

At present the infiltration of political institutions by the lobbies has become so serious that even the European Union has brought in regulations to protect the system through economic-political measures. On 1 February 2006 in Brussels the European Commission (The Information Society and Media Directorate General) and the ESA instituted an initiative named ISI (Integral Satcom Initiative), which provides a technological framework for satellite communications.

The official purpose of this initiative, mounted at short notice, outlines a strategy of innovation for telecommunication satellites based on competition and harmonization with terrestrial services. ISI already faces competition with other European platforms for the development of satellite-based technology such as NEM (Networked and Electronic Media), eMobility (Mobile and Wireless Communications Technology Platform), NESSI (Networked European Software and Services Initiative), etc.

To put it plainly, the ISI, under cover of praiseworthy intentions of integration and digital harmonisation between the satellite systems for TV, broadband transmission, and mobile-based services (including navigation and positioning via the Galileo network), has in reality a single purpose: to prevent the present system as far as possible from getting so out of hand that the phone companies "shoot themselves in the foot". In fact, with the enormous financial potential at stake, mobile telephony by satellite offers mouth-watering possibilities to undesirable competitors who might upset the applecart!

The Mobile Telephony by Satellite – SMT:

Since space is by definition above national boundaries and difficult to regulate, the mobile networks are doing all in their power to maintain their privileged position. A recent example comes from across the Atlantic.

The SMT company TerraStar Networks Inc., which planned to put the world's biggest mobile communications satellite TerraStar 1 in geostationary orbit over North America, negotiated in vain for months on end with the Federal Communications Commission. The situation was finally resolved and the green light given by authorisation from the FCC, but to the detriment of the consumer, since the company was obliged to negotiate with the American terrestrial networks, supposedly to "preserve the public interest", according to RCR News.

This obligation to link the mobile communications from its satellite TerraStar-1 with those of the terrestrial networks obliged the company to make fundamental changes in its commercial strategy, caused a major delay and raised important questions on the freedom of business enterprise.

Faced with this obligation, imposed by devious means, the company was forced to take their case to court. This failed, which shows to what extent everything is being done to preserve the present system of the terrestrial mobile networks.

As a result the launch of the TerraStar-1 satellite, planned for 2007, did not take place until 1 July 2009, at 17h52 in the ESA launch centre by an [Ariane 5](#) rocket.

The satellite, with a total weight of 6T 910 and more than 31 metres in diameter, will provide coverage for mobile phone services for more than 15 years starting in 2010, via 500 beams (the equivalent of 500 relay antennas), over a vast area of North America including the USA, Alaska, Canada et Hawaii.

It has phenomenal power since at an apogee of more than 36,000 km it will have an output of 14.2 kW (at the end of its life)!

*"TerraStar-1 will enable us to provide the integrated functions both of a satellite and of new generation terrestrial mobile services that will provide applications from anywhere at any time,"** declared Jeffrey Epstein, president of TerraStar Networks.

** [100% coverage of the region without any radiation-free zone – Ed.]*

"The mobile phones will be the same size as the present ones and use the same antenna," added Dennis Matheson, technological director for TerraStar. [[More detail in Spaceflight Now - US](#)]



Take-off of the Ariane 5 rocket on 01 07 2009 with its payload of the satellite TerraStar-1.



The satellite TerraStar-1 with a weight of 6.910 T

[ZOOM](#)

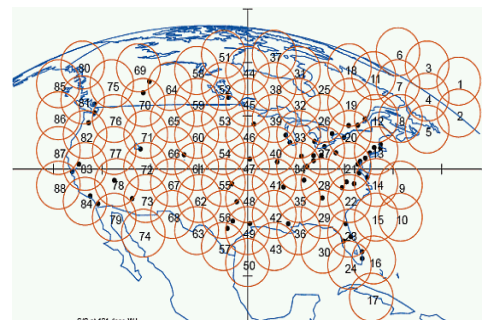
Terrestrial Irradiation:

Satellite Mobile Telephony, especially the bi-band GSM 900 MHz and 1800 MHz, is yet another source of environmental pollution from artificial HF microwaves generating low level radiation, stronger than that from GPS but far below the output from terrestrial antennas. Even at these low levels a mobile phone should still be used in accordance with the safety recommendations specified in all the user manuals sold with normal mobile phones.

The other great advantage of the system is the complete coverage of the country without any blank areas.

Making mobile telephony compatible with human health:

The introduction of satellite mobile telephony could be a healthier alternative to replace all relay antennas and Hertzian repeaters, until the introduction on the market of [ecological mobile phones with photonic antennas](#) that do not emit any radiation.



The North American zones covered by the beams from the satellite TerraStar-1