

I L O - I C A O - A S I



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL
OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

Adresse postale CH-1211 GENÈVE 22
Télégrammes INTERLAB GENÈVE
Télex 22.271 BIT CH
Téléphone direct: (022) 99
central: (022) 996111

Monsieur Jacques Fournier,
Secrétaire général,
Syndicat national des contrôleurs
du trafic aérien,
B.P. 40
F-91201 ATHIS MONS Cédex

Réf. BIT/ILO n° TUR 1-61-10

Votre réf. n°

L

Monsieur,

12 JAN 1982

J'ai bien reçu la lettre du 24 décembre 1981 par laquelle votre organisation ainsi que l'Association professionnelle de la circulation aérienne m'ont fait part de leur réactions au sujet de l'examen par le Comité de la liberté syndicale du cas n° 1074 relatif aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

J'ai pris bonne note de cette communication et en particulier des diverses opinions que vous avez exprimées à propos des recommandations du comité. Je tiens cependant à vous rappeler que le Comité de la liberté syndicale est un organe de composition tripartite du Conseil d'administration du BIT dans lequel sont représentés gouvernements, employeurs et travailleurs. Les conclusions du rapport sur le cas des Etats-Unis ont été approuvées à l'unanimité tant par les membres du comité eux-mêmes que par le Conseil d'administration du BIT.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Pour le Directeur général :

Manuel Araoz

Chef du Service de la liberté syndicale
Département des normes internationales
du travail.

TEL. : 745-13-26

CABLES : ICAOREP PARIS
TELEX : 610075

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL
AVIATION ORGANIZATION
EUROPEAN OFFICE

ORGANIZACIÓN DE AVIACIÓN
CIVIL INTERNACIONAL
OFICINA EUROPA



ORGANISATION DE L'AVIATION
CIVILE INTERNATIONALE
BUREAU EUROPE

МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ АВИАЦИИ
ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЕ БЮРО

3 BIS, VILLA EMILE BERGERAT, 92522 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, CEDEX FRANCE

Référence : T 13/8.3 - **000933**

le 2 septembre 1981

Monsieur,

J'accuse réception par la présente de votre lettre du 8 août 1981 relative à la situation ATC aux Etats-Unis.

Je tiens à vous faire savoir que votre lettre a été transmise au Siège de l'OACI pour information et suite à donner le cas échéant.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Pascaline Veres
V. VERES
fourn Directeur du Bureau de l'OACI
pour l'Europe

Monsieur Jacques Fournier
Syndicat National des Contrôleurs
du Trafic Aérien (SNCTA)
B.P. 40
91201 ATHIS MONS CEDEX

THE AVIATION SAFETY INSTITUTE·Box 304 Worthington, Ohio 43085·614/885-4242

A WHOLLY INDEPENDENT THIRD-PARTY IN AVIATION -- SINCE 1973
CALL ASI TO REPORT HAZARDS OUTSIDE OF OHIO TOLL-FREE 800-343-7386

February 15, 1982

Mr. Herve Briand
Conflits dans l'Air
149 Avenue Pierre Colongo
93410 Tremblay-les-Gonesse
FRANCE



February 15, 1982
Page 1
b low altitude VFR/IFR mixtures following August
3rd. I convinced the FAA to ask the military to reduce speed to 350K below
FL180, and they did. But, they were forced to conduct more of their low
altitude training, and general aviation was restricted, to below FL180. On
October 19th, the FAA instituted "general aviation plan" (GAP). GAP required a
reservation for any flight into enroute center airspace as a means for equitably
penalizing or restricting general aviation. So, the story goes on...

Dear Monsieur Briand:

The Aviation Safety Institute (ASI) has long been a vocal critic of our FAA, and has received hazard reports from controllers, pilots, mechanics, flight attendants and passengers. Since 1973 we have received over 43,000 reports of just about every kind of hazard and problem you can imagine.

For a period of about 60 days following the walkout we received a significant number of near miss and system error reports. We attempted to present these hazards to the public and the FAA quickly branded ASI as an arm of PATCO which is not true. We testified before a Congressional subcommittee on September 9, 1981, stating our position. We were then, and are now, deeply concerned about the level of safety within NAS. While it appears that there are fewer losses of separation above FL180, this is attributable to both rigid flow control and fewer aircraft above FL180. However, below FL180, and particularly below 10,000 in terminal areas, the problems are truly significant and dangerous. We are speaking of the high mixture of VFR and IFR traffic. You say, "what else is new?" "Nothing, but it has contributed to at least three mid-air collisions -- San Jose, Teterboro (New Jersey), and Flagstaff, Arizona." All were in small aircraft, therefore, no one gets too upset.

Letter to Monsieur Briand February 15, 1982

Page 2

We were severely impacted with low altitude VFR/IFR mixtures following August 3rd. I convinced the FAA to ask the military to reduce speed to 350K below FL180, and they did. But, they were forced to conduct more of their low altitude training, and general aviation was restricted, to below FL180. On October 19th, the FAA instituted "general aviation plan" (GAP). GAP required a reservation for any flight into enroute center airspace as a means for equitably penalizing or restricting general aviation. So, the story goes on...

I have enclosed the most recent issue of MONITOR, our biweekly newsletter on safety. I can send you back issues and my testimony if you can forward U. S. dollars for postage. We have to pay \$0.42 per half ounce. So, a check for about \$15.00 U.S. would allow me to send these via airmail.

Best wishes to you,

John B. Galipault
John B. Galipault
President

JBG:jps
Enclosure: