

SETI Draft Second Protocol

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Abstract

Two drafts have been elaborated on the possibility of communications with extraterrestrial intelligences. Both of them remark the significance of detecting any evidence of said intelligences, and the need of a careful management of this eventual fact.

The difference between those texts is the point of view and procedures considered in each of them. While the Draft Declaration of Principles Concerning Activities Following the Detection of Extraterrestrial Intelligence is thought to rule the reaction of institutions and individuals participating in the search of extraterrestrial intelligence when a detection of evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence is received, the Draft Declaration of Principles Concerning the Sending of Communications to Extraterrestrial Intelligence, is conceived upon the framework of States belonging to the United Nations, and shows a real concern about the answer to be given to a potential message of extraterrestrial intelligence and its content. These two positions, show two opposed attitudes when the possibility of other intelligences is faced. The interest in verifying the signal within the international scientific community is derived afterwards to scientific international institutions and organizations in the Draft Declaration, which

only mentions the answer to the signal in principle eight.

The Second Protocol points to the answer to a potential extraterrestrial signal. The answer is to be considered, elaborated and sent by the State Parties to the United Nations system in the name of mankind. These codification and transmission are left as a task of scientists and engineers. The content of the answer should show a careful concern on the interests and welfare of mankind.

The main purpose of this paper is to put in clear which values should have to be protected by the protocol and if there is any incompatibility between the foreseen purposes and procedures.

1. The Declaration of Principles Concerning Activities Following the Detection of Extraterrestrial Intelligence

1.1. Main purpose of the Declaration:

The Declaration points to those activities after the detection of extraterrestrial intelligence. The subjects the Declaration refers to are institutions, not States. The purpose, is to establish the mainframe within which the dissemination of the information on the detection of extraterrestrial intelligence is to be made.

1.2 Subjects:

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The parties to the Declaration are individuals, research institutions (private or public) and even governmental agencies. This is very remarkable because it does not mention States nor governments but those who devote their activity to space research and observation.

1.3. Verification of the evidence:

Subjects are imposed with the duty of verifying the credibility of the signal or evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence. After this verification the discoverer should notify the other parties to the declaration, so to make them able to ratify it establishing a network for permanent monitoring of the phenomenon. For this end, all antecedents and data confirming the evidence must be given to the other observers. If the discovery is confirmed, the possibility for a public announcement is open. The discoverer should also inform his/her national authorities.

The third step previewed in the declaration, after informing the parties to the declaration, is to inform observers throughout the world by means of the Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams of the International Astronomical Union, and also to the Secretary General of the United Nations -in accordance with Article XI of the Space Treaty. The information must also be drawn to other international institutions that are listed according to their interest and expertise in the subject: the International Telecommunication Union, the Committee on Space Research of the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Astronautical Federation, the International Academy of Astronautics, the International Institute of Space Law, Commission 51 of the International Astronomical Union and Commission J of the International Radio Science Union.

1.4 The public announcement:

A seriously cared treatment of the discovery

leads that, once proved the credibility of the evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence, it shall be disseminated promptly and adequately through scientific and public media channels. The person discoverer should have the privilege of the first public announcement.

1.5. The handling of information:

The management of the evidence is prolonged in time when establishing in principle 6 that the discovery should be monitored and that any data related to the evidence should be recorded and stored permanently to the greatest extent feasible and practicable so to make it available for further analysis and interpretations. The addressees of these data are the international scientific institutions listed and the scientific community.

Principle 9 enshrines the SETI Committee of the International Academy of Astronautics and the Commission 51 of the International Astronomical Union as responsible and coordinating organs of reviewing the procedures for the detection of extraterrestrial evidence and the subsequent handling of the data.

This principle also considers the creation of an international special committee constituted by scientists and other experts to serve as a focal point for continuing analysis of all observational evidence collected after the discovery and also to advise in the releasing of information to the public. This is the only subtle control introduced on information. In the rest of the Declaration the spirit is of open dissemination -after verifying the credibility of the signal or evidence, of course. The members of this committee shall be members of each institution among the listed in principle 3, as well as any other who the committee should deem necessary.

In order to avoid bureaucratic delay when constituting the committee the same principle 9 states that the SETI Committee of the

International Academy of Astronautics should initiate and maintain a current list of willing representatives of the listed institutions as well as of other individuals with relevant skills. This list must be continuously available through the Secretariat of the International Academy of Astronautics, that, by other side, shall be depository of the declaration and will annually provide a list of parties to all parties to the declaration.

1.6. Protection of the electromagnetic spectrum:

Principle 7 deserves a more extensive reflection because it refers to the protection of adequate frequencies. This principle establishes that, if the evidence of detection of extraterrestrial intelligence is under the form of electromagnetic signals, the parties to the declaration must seek international agreement to protect the appropriate frequencies by exercising procedures available through the International Telecommunications Union. In this sense, an immediate notice must be sent to the Secretary General of the ITU in Geneva, who may include a request to minimize the transmissions on the relevant frequencies in the Weekly Circular. Consideration is also given to the possibility of convening an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference.

1.6.1. Electromagnetic spectrum as a juridical protectable value:

Principle 7 considers the possibility of international agreement to protect electromagnetic spectrum, not before the evidence or signal of extraterrestrial intelligence is verified or proved as credible. This is a new manifestation of the anthropocentric point of view. Radio spectrum is important in the sense it serves to human communications among human beings and linking different places in Earth. This is the first hypothesis in which a communication beyond strictly human interests is considered.

This position has lead to great contamination in space along, beyond and below the geostationary orbit. Great number of space débris is a physical and technical obstacle to communications and an incommensurable risk for space navigation. This contamination -results of human will as any contamination is- may have a very high cost in lives and security in a near future. Interference in communications between a human space flight and its TT&C station may be the difference between life and death, same consequence may happen when a communication is needed between two space missions or between a space sound and Earth. A question apart is the possibility of collision between a spacecraft and a space object or rest of it.

Economical interests express how expensive is to remove space obstacles. But cost is a relative concept, relative to the benefits, to the social benefits. Are life, health and security less valuable than removing space débris?

The human future in communications and space depends on a real and effective protection of the natural environment, in this particular case: electromagnetic spectrum.

In other words, it is important that this draft Declaration has pointed to the need of protecting communication frequencies, but it would be better if this protection would not have been subjected to a verification of the credibility of the signal or evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence.

1.6. The answer.

The answer to the signal or evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence is submitted to previous international consultations which procedures shall be matter of future agreement, declaration or arrangement.

2. The Declaration of Principles Related to Communications sent to Extraterrestrial Intelligence

2.1. Purpose of Annex II:

This second draft is referred to those precautions and safeguards previous to sending any communication to extraterrestrial intelligences.

2.2. Subjects:

The process of sending said communication is reduced to the sphere of the United Nations. This restriction is a tacit exclusion of those nations alien to the Organization, which members are less in number than many other specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

In principle I States are considered subjects of communication when recalling the moment when a communication to extraterrestrial intelligence may be sent. This should be changed because only man can be subject of communication.

2.3 The hypothesis of existence of extraterrestrial intelligence:

The text of Principle I also implies the acceptance without hesitation of the existence of evidence or signal of extraterrestrial intelligence. Not only by the way it is written but because of its content, it supposes the verification of said signal or evidence -ruled in the first draft declaration. Once proved these evidence or signal, the problem of the answer arises.

2. 4. International consultations:

There is also a reference to appropriate international consultations without establishing who is going to determine if said consultations are appropriated or not. It states, as well, a restriction for States depriving them from any cooperation in attempts to communicate with extraterrestrial intelligence not conforming these principles.

Principle II establishes that said consultations

must be done within the United Nations system. The organisms that constitute this Organization are diverse and many of them have nothing to do with SETI. The subordinated organs to the General Assembly would have been preferable than that generic reference to the United Nations system.

This is complemented with principle IV where it is determined that the decision on the opportunity and content of the message to be sent must be taken by the General Assembly upon the basis of what it is recommended by the specialized agencies.

There is a bureaucratization of a process that by itself shall delay the message that can reach its destiny through, maybe, light years.

Principle III states that consultations must be open to the participation of all interested States member of the United Nations and that can aim recommendations with consensus.

Consensus was born in the beginnings of the codifying task entrusted to COPUOS. Because of the qualities and characteristics it had in the Legal Sub-Committee it meant a process to advance the legal science as a whole. Cocca recalls its characteristics explaining: "*Consensus*, from Latin *con* (common, co-) and *sentire* (to feel, perceive, think), denotes agreement, specially of opinions, that is to say, it reflects a general opinion. For Mario Amadeo -who was ambassador to the United Nations between 1958 and 1962, predecessor of whom this writes at the Argentine representation at COPUOS and its first vice-president it is a shared feeling and the common element indicating the existence of consensus, it is an act of intellectual order. Therefore, a personal act -as so are all act generated by the intellect- but at the same time, is a common thought.

Consensus is, finally, coincidence,

correspondence, concordance, coherence, conciliation, harmony, good faith. When consensus is expressed in international organizations or diplomatic conferences, it implies the responsibility of his/her who assumes it. Finally, it is a joint engagement, after conciliating different points of view and sometimes, positions diametrically opposed.

It has resulted the most efficient instrument of peace and international cooperation. The world of today claims of its peoples to entrust their representatives the duty of observing a politics of interdependence, cooperation, integration, coparticipation, and solidarity keeping aside from all authoritarianism that could derive in any misunderstanding referred to sovereignty. Only the sovereignty-service is today acceptable. ¹

The consensus referred to in this Declaration is relative and contradictory. Because consensus implies universal conviction, and said universality cannot be achieved when those who reach consensus are only part of that international community. Moreover, it is spoken of States, and States cannot reach consensus due that this is a feeling only possible in human beings. Consensus is given by persons and peoples only.

2.5. The message:

There is also a contradiction with Principle V that determines that the message is to be sent on behalf of all humankind. The process ends after reducing it to only part of humankind: the peoples of the United Nations according to the first line of the Preamble of the United Nations Charter.

When reference is made to the interests and well-being of humankind, it seems the real nature of interlocutors of the message has not been taken into account. Something has to be accepted: human will or opinion does not modify what exists by itself. Whatever man thinks of other

intelligences, they shall be what they are.

2.6. Public opinion:

Principle VI establishes that before sending the message, it shall be available to the public. What it is not clear enough is if this disposition has only publicity effects or, if -by the contrary- the public opinion shall have some weight upon the decision taken by the General Assembly. From a juridical point of view, it must be considered that if it is disseminated is because the public can give its opinion, or at least, because it has the right and opportunity of making public its opinion. This shows respect for the public opinion and, in this sense, its inclusion in the text of the draft Declaration must be remarked.

2.7. The transmission of the message:

The problem of time is referred to in Principle VII where it is previewed the possibility of an exchange of communications separated by many years and so, a long-term institutional framework is foreseen. Nothing is said of the possibility of communications between individuals belonging to humankind and extraterrestrial intelligences. And this, should have been considered, because if a communication between civilizations could be established, there is a possibility of communication among individuals.

By other hand, we do not know if the intelligence to whom the message is supposed to be addressed, really needs an answer or a message. If they exist, we do not know nor handle their communication code. We are thinking of a communication in the terms we understand this phenomenon can happen. But, if they are different it may be not necessary, the same way we do not need answer from our baby, our pet or our best friend. We know that communication needs the sensorial way of expression of the message. What we do not know is if there can be senses we do not have or if there is another

physics can serve to a more speedy transmission of a message.

2.7.1. The human message

A communication starts with an expression. A human expression other than sincere and authentic, but moved by the interest of offering certain image of our own nature and behaviour, can never lead to a communication, to an intellectual and spiritual exchange relationship but to lie which consequences are difficult to preview.

Man has always tried to send an intended image of kindness and perfection, forgetting that if there exist other intelligences with enough technology to interpretate our message, same technology could have received our TV waves and so, our reality. In 1936 a television test signal was produced when the Olympic Games started in Berlin. In that opportunity the images showed soldiers and people marching, and a speech of Hitler. If there exists an extraterrestrial intelligence that could have had technology enough developed to receive said signal retransmitting it to their planet with an unknown speed for us, it may have created a contradiction with the image we are trying to give of humankind. The situation is worse if we remember TV series and cartoons with a violent message (as Tom & Jerry), humorous series that accept violence as part of humour (i.e. Sledge Hammer), and what to say of the TV news. We, unwillingly, are showing ourselves. It is a little innocent to pretend a different image. There is no-good faith in this.

3. Terminology

It may also be observed that the word *mankind* has been rightly substituted by *humanity* or more precisely, *humankind*. *Humanity* refers to the human nature, that embodies the human qualities, the thought or actions concerned with

the international ideas of human beings. *Humankind* relates to the race of humans, the human species.

There are many reasons to employ the prefix *human* instead of *man*. It is more proper, more generic. So, *humankind* or *human flight* seems to be more recommendable than *mankind* and *manned flight*.

4. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in spite of its 46 years old, is still an advanced legal text in which the value of the human person is remarked.

In connection with the matter of this paper, article 19 of said Declaration enshrines the right of the human being to freedom of opinion and expression, explaining that this right embodies the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless to frontiers. In the following article, Para. (2), it states that no one can be compelled to belong to an association.

If we bear in mind that this Declaration recognizes the rights of the human person and that a community of persons constitutes the peoples, we could conclude that peoples have the same rights entitled by their component parts. So, there is no doubt with respect of the right of peoples to communicate themselves, even with other natural intelligences.

Peoples cannot be compelled to associate to any institution nor organization in order to access to said communication. This would be unlawful because of the restriction imposed to the exercise of the right to communicate.

Human rights cannot be restricted nor limited without infringe them. Regulations on human

rights are possible only in order to a better and efficient exercise. This is to recall that those nations not belonging to the United Nations Organization cannot be excluded from the possibility of a communication with extraterrestrial intelligences. Thus, peoples cannot be put aside in connection with the decision making in this matter.

Communication is a human matter. It has to do with the human development and it is the answer to a universal social need. It cannot be forced within an institutional nor organizational framework. Is an activity created, handled and decided by physical persons.

5. Some doctrinal precedents

The studies of Andrew Haley in *Metalaw*, the book of Dr. Ernst Fasan *Relation with Alien Intelligences* (Berlin, 1970), the enquiry by Dr. Reijnen (1976) drawn to 16 jurists, diplomats and scientists, and the meeting of the CETI Commission of the International Academy of Astronautics of October 9, 1986 on *The Legal, Political and Social Implications of the Detection of an Extraterrestrial Intelligent Signal*, were important moments in Space Law history. These advancements called for reflection and serious consideration of a matter that could be reality in any moment. They were, as well, cause of reflection in our own being, the meaning of humankind, the sense of human civilization in Earth and in how things could be if all of a sudden we could realize we are not the only ones in the universe.

Among the Argentine contributions, it is worthy to mention the participation of Cocca in the Round Table of Guayaquil (Ecuador, 1963). He had to conduct the Round Table on *Has Mankind any Law-Making Power Beyond its Planet?* The conclusion was affirmative. In connection with the possibility of contacts with other intelligences, consensus was reached that

in the large framework of natural law, the Round Table "reserved the right to give its opinion until the eventual intelligent beings attitude to what we call law, becomes known". Another contribution given in Argentina was the lecture of Eugène Pépin in Buenos Aires (1964) during the first round table organized by the International Institute of Space Law to consider legal rules on satellite communications. In said opportunity Pépin gave a lecture on *The Future of Space Law* where he proposed the drafting of a conduct code for eventual "ultra-human" contacts. In the Foreword to Ernst Fasan's book, Cocca said: "The problem of relation with extraterrestrial intelligences, is also a legal question. Such is the point of view of those who consider law a science of solutions which, in order to be fully efficient have to precede facts. We consider to be the bridge between the principles and practice..." In 1982 and commemorating UNISPACE 82 the Uruguayan government organized a symposium on the *Present Problems of the Cosmos* which had a session devoted to extraterrestrial legal problems chaired by Cocca.²

The International Meeting on Intelligence Life in the Universe was held in Buenos Aires in 1985. It was organized by students of Physics at the Exact and Natural Sciences School of the University of Buenos Aires. It was an interdisciplinary meeting attended by outstanding personalities of the scientific community. It was a real success, students and public filled up the main Hall of the School. Cocca's dissertation was the last and he spoke about the legal issues implied in extraterrestrial relations. The exchanges with the students were lively, they were so interested in these questions that questions kept coming up even after the light were turned off in the night.

5.1. The XII Tables for Researchers on Extraterrestrial Intelligence.

These XII Tables (like the Roman first Code)

have been divided into six guides for reaction in the case -expected- messages or signals were received, and six determining the behaviour of those responsible for giving answer if and when a communication attempt takes place. Their author, Cocca, has tried to embody as many proposals as possible focussing on their legal and ethical character, even he considers the possibility of an arrival of extraterrestrial intelligences particularly in Tables VIII and XII.

The first six Tables refer to the reactions in case of receiving messages or signals, the same moment considered in what we call Annex 1. The difference we can notice at first is that the XII Tables are addressed to *researchers* without distinction of persons or institutions. The subject that was beared in mind was the scientist. The first principle is referred to **international report and consultation**. In this principle it is created an **International Extraterrestrial Communication Committee** constituted by representatives of the UN COPUOS, the International Telecommunications Union, International Astronomical Union, International Council of Scientific Unions (COSPAR), International Academy of Astronautics, the International Institute of Space Law. To this Committee, the Buenos Aires Round Table of December 1987, added the **Committee on Space Law of the International Law Association**. This Committee shall be promptly informed by the researcher in case of receiving a communication or signal of extraterrestrial intelligence. The second principle established in table II relates to the **caution** and that all persons concerned must abstain from answering until the Committee gives its opinion. The III Table is the Principle of **prior checking** with other researchers to control the veracity of the attempt to communicate by extraterrestrials. Principle IV relates to **truthfulness**, imposing to the researchers the duty not to deceive intentionally to the addressee of messages or signals. Table V refers to the principle of **loyalty** among the researchers. Table VI establishes the

principle of **prompt reply** in connection with the results of consultations that must be communicated as soon as possible.

The second half of the Tables are constituted by six principles on the conduct to be observed by researchers and those responsible for answering. Table VII establishes the principle of **universal answer**: it must be made in the name and on behalf of mankind *not of nations or governments or the international community*. Table VIII relates to the principle of **friendly welcome** when affirming that a peaceful and friendly welcome must be given and that every effort to understand extraterrestrials must be made. Table IX states the principle of **understanding and non-aggression** remarking that the effort to understand extraterrestrials must be made in a non-hostile attitude. Table X establishes the principle of **cooperation** that shall be offered in the fields of science, technology, art and social sciences. Table XI enshrines the principle of **respect** to the habits, customs, manners, practices, languages, religions or creeds, organizational systems and styles of life. Finally, Table XII refers the principle of **preservation of life and property** preventing any kind of damage.

5.2 The Round Table on Extraterrestrial Intelligence (Buenos Aires, December, 1987).

This Round Table dealt with the question of searching of extraterrestrial intelligence and was interdisciplinary. Some of its twelve conclusions are useful for the purposes of this paper:

- These ethical rules must be elaborated by the scientists themselves ... not by the political powers of nations or in the assemblies of the international community. Only scientists know the implications of their activity and are able to determine their own rights and responsibilities. (conclusion 7°).
- In order to avoid unforeseeable consequences of

unknown facts, Mankind must prepare to live this experience to all cultural levels. The scientists involved in these investigations are the natural consultants and the most appropriate experts for elaborating a general educational plan with the character of permanent education. (Conclusion 10°).

- The above conclusions will contribute to discarding two negative premises: the singularity of man in the universe, and the conviction that anything alien to us represents a threat (Conclusion 12°).

5.3 . The Buenos Aires Declaration on the XII Tables of the Rights of Mankind.

These Tables were approved during the X Congress and XX Anniversary of the Argentine Association of International Law, they were elaborated by Cocca and adopted by consensus on 11 November 1989.

Table V of this Declaration is devoted to the Right to communicate and its Para. 2 states:

"Mankind has rights which cannot be exercised by men or peoples *per se*: to search, answer, establish and maintain an extraterrestrial communication, as well as to begin and maintain, relationships with other human civilizations in the cosmos."

This text is specifically related to what we are dealing with in this paper. Five years ago, the idea that only humankind was the subject of an extraterrestrial communication was accepted by consensus in an international meeting where outstanding personalities of international law were participating.

5.4. The Charter of Mankind in Space and Celestial Bodies.

In the 1st World Space Congress (Washington, 1992) I submitted to the IISL Colloquium a paper

on the new legal needs of humankind in future space settlements, particularly the settlement in Mars. This paper ended with a *Charter of Principles for Mankind in Outer Space and Celestial Bodies*.

The principles therein established are guidelines for the men that are going to establish in other celestial bodies, and there give birth to new human civilizations other than the terrestrial. The idea of these principles takes into account that sovereignty does not exist in outer space or celestial bodies, so, the life and organization of said human communities could not be based on terrestrial basis.

Every human person going to found these settlements must adhere to these principles (or any other similar) so to assure that human weak and failures are not part of the payload of these expeditions. Man has showed along his history some fragile side of his nature that is the origin of most of global problems: ambition of power; selfishness; almost lack of individual social responsibility; concept of sovereignty empowering states with arbitrary faculties and isolation of nations from the common planetary destiny.

The main principle of this Charter is the principle of respect, which embodies justice, cooperation, loyalty, good faith, environmental maintenance and the acceptance that within diversity all beings have equal dignity and must be preserved. This is perfectly applicable to communications with other intelligences. Is a way to look beyond our own reality and accept that we are not the masters of the universe, nor the only legislators in the cosmos, and that our progress makes us able to reach goals and benefits that are not for granted and cannot be used if not for the benefit of humankind.

6. Back to the starting point after walking a five centuries-long way.

The possibility of finding evidence or signals of extraterrestrial intelligence has led man to the starting point five centuries ago, when Francisco de Vitoria elaborated the principles of *ius communicationis*, *ius peregrinandi* and *ius commercii*. Principles that gave origin to what we call today international law.

Vitoria did not reason about the human condition of the natives, but on their rationality. He did not recall their appearance either but only what we take to define extraterrestrials: intelligence. Once I wonder if the hour had not come to redefine the right to communicate so to recognize as its titular not only man, but all natural intelligence.

We are reediting five centuries after old debates between dominics and masters about the unknown nature of the interlocutor, as well as of the need of a prolonged pause between message and answer. The only difference is a so developed technology as Vitoria could never have dreamed.³

The extraterrestrial intelligence should count with a very special protection necessary to let them communicate freely -not as we are trying to handling the possibility. If they are the other end of the line, they have the right to choose when, how, who and what.

Another aspect to be taken into account is the need to harmonize both legal frameworks. Because extraterrestrial intelligence could be (if they exist) as human as us, but of a diverse planetary origin and because we cannot impose our legal framework to those who do not belong to our civilization. To do so, it would mean a subjection, to which we have no right—besides we do not know if we would be able to do it.

The principle of respect shall be the necessary rule in the communication with extraterrestrial intelligences. Respect to recognize differences and approach to the other in order to communicate, cooperate, integrate and live in peace with that *alter*.

Obligado remarks two parallels between our age and the XV century: the creation of the press and the discovery of a new world, by one side; and, the communications revolution and the space conquest, by the other. In the middle of the century, as the press, the launching of the Sputnik from which man is going to see for the first time the Earth from outside in its blue and white roundness. Not too late after, the space sounding is going to the cosmos seeking an interlocutor unknown to tell it who and how we are in a sidereal search of cultures' encounter.⁴

Conclusions

1. There is no doubt that the present texts have many merits and that they have been elaborated with prudence and wisdom. That is why some adjustments could be considered useful and with great possibilities of being accepted and supported by peoples organized in the community of wills represented by the United Nations General Assembly.
2. Relating the terms adjustment, it is advisable to replace *State members of the United Nations* in the first line of annex 2 by *States participating in this declaration*.
3. Humankind is the protagonist of communication with extraterrestrial intelligence.
4. The protection of the electromagnetic spectrum is fundamental in order to the security of communications and space navigation. So it can be considered a juridical protectable value.
5. The first message sent to extraterrestrial

intelligences could have been the first step in a new relationship. Thus, communication between individuals of each civilization must be considered, too.

6. The content, opportunity and procedure for sending an answer must be evaluated with open mind, considering the possibility of other physics, and more faculties to communicate with.

7. The answer to a signal or evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence must be framed within good faith.

8. Scientists should have a decision making power in connection with the answer to an extraterrestrial intelligence.

9. The principle of respect must be the rule in communications with extraterrestrial intelligences.

de los Pueblos, de las Naciones y de la Humanidad, Consejo de Estudios Internacionales Avanzados, Serie Cooperación Académica Internacional, Buenos Aires, 1992, p. 296-301. See also p. 302.

4. Alberto Obligado, El V Centenario en la perspectiva de los "medios" y el derecho a la información. De los albores de la imprenta a la comunicación espacial, in *V Centenario* ...p. 287.

Notes

1. Aldo Armando Cocca in footnote 1 in *Desarrollo Progresivo del Derecho Internacional Aportaciones de organizaciones, tribunales y parlamentos internacionales*, Consejo de Estudios Internacionales Avanzados, Buenos Aires, 1991, p. 48, where he quotes Mario Amadeo, in El consenso en las relaciones internacionales in *Anuario Hispano-Luso-Americano de Derecho Internacional*, vol 6, Madrid, 1979, p. 16. See also *Desarrollo Progresivo...* p. 60-61.

2. Aldo Armando Cocca, XII Tables for Researchers on Extraterrestrial Intelligence, in Appendix, *Inteligencia Extraterrestre*, Córdoba, 1988, p. 132-136. See Also p. 130-131 and 137-139.

3. María de las Mercedes Esquivel de Cocca. Del ius peregrinandi a la