



**Documents of the European Broadcasting Conference (CER)**  
**(Copenhagen, 1948)**

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European Broadcasting Conference

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EUROPEAN BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE  
KOBENHAVN, 1948

MARITIME REGIONAL  
RADIO CONFERENCE  
KOBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 302-E  
30 August 1948

MAR Document No. 144-E (+)  
30 August 1948

Submitted in: French

The Chairman of the European Broadcasting and Maritime  
Regional Radio Conferences

referring to the Report of the Joint RD/MAR Committee No. RD 205/MAR 103, in which is contained a statement by Mr. Corteil, Chairman of the Committee of Eight Countries, Brussels, concerning the accounts relating to the expenses of this Committee, has the honour to communicate herewith the terms of a letter from Mr. Corteil, as a supplement to the above mentioned Document, for the information of the Conferences.

According to information received by the Chairman, this question will be settled directly between the Belgian Government and the Bureau of the Union at Berne.

(+) Although this Document interests only the RD Conference, it is also brought to the attention of the MAR Conference, since it constitutes a supplement to the Report RD Doc. No. 205/MAR 103.

European Broadcasting Conference.

Helsingør, 26 August  
1948.

Preparatory Committee of Eight Countries  
Brussels, 1948

Mr. Niels HOLMBLAD  
Chairman of the European  
Broadcasting Conference  
of Copenhagen at HELSEINGØR

Dear Sir,

As Chairman of the Committee of Eight Countries, held at Brussels in 1948, from 15 January to 20 March, and from 11 May to 9 June, and as Delegate of the Belgian Government to this Committee, I have the honour to communicate herewith, my Government's total account of sums advanced by it in respect of the functioning of the Committee of Eight Countries.

The Belgian Government has requested reimbursement of these sums from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Berne, in conformity with the Directives annexed to the Additional Protocol of Atlantic City. The amounts are indicated in Belgian francs.

I.	expenditures on rentals.....	164,340.00
II.	interpreters and translators.....	237,670.65
III.	allowance to Delegates (\$11-c).....	682,000.00
IV.	general expenses of Secretariat.....	596,562.80

Total amount advanced by the Belgian  
Government..... 1,680,573.45 francs.

(ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND  
SEVENTY THREE francs and forty-five centimes.)

Belgian francs.

(D.16)

This total might undergo some slight changes, as some of the accounts are not yet completely settled. In this event the exact amount will be intimated in the very near future to the Bureau of the I.T.U. at Berne by the Belgian Government.

In order to obtain the total expenditure of the Committee of Eight Countries, the two following items should be added to the total mentioned above.

1. Amount of the contractual allowance due to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. .... 95,000 Belgian francs.

NOTE: The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., having had his travel expenses paid by his own Government, did not, at the Committee of Eight Countries in Brussels, elect to draw the contractual allowance provided for in the Directives. The amount of the allowance which was due to him should be included in the total of the expenses accruing from the functioning of the Committee of Eight; the Government of the U.S.S.R. is to be credited with these 95,000 Belgian francs and the Bureau of the I.T.U. will be requested to take this credit into account upon discharge of the contributory share of this Government in the expenses of the functioning of the Committee.

2. Sums arising from the assignment to Brussels, as Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee of Eight, of Mr. Auberson, Secretary at the Bureau of the I.T.U. The I.T.U. will determine the amount thereof and will include it in the accounts.

I should be obliged, Mr. Chairman, if you would be good enough to bring this letter to the notice of the European Broadcasting Conference.

René Corteil,

Head of the Delegation  
of the Belgian Government.

Chairman of the Committee  
of Eight Countries.

Copy to be sent to

the Director of the Bureau of the  
Union for information.

(Tr.42/R.4/D.16)

30 August, 1948

Submitted in: French

Annex to RD Document 296

PROTECTION BETWEEN ADJACENT CHANNELS

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS

Basic text submitted by the O.I.R. and  
amended by the Delegations of the United Kingdom and France.

It is extremely difficult and undoubtedly not very scientific to aspire to indicate an exact critical value of the protection ratio above which the quality would be acceptable and below which the quality becomes unacceptable. In fact, this value depends on a great number of parameters each one of which is capable, in practice, of assuming values such that the "critical" protection ratio may itself vary in fairly large proportions.

The only prudent and scientifically reasonable affirmations that might be submitted on this subject appear to be the following:

1. For a separation of 9 kc/s. protection values of 5 or more ensure a service of assuredly satisfactory quality.
2. For a separation of 9 kc/s protection values of 1.5 or less may, in an appreciable number of cases, correspond to a service of sufficient quality.
3. When the protection ratio varies from 5 to 1.5, the quality of service decreases progressively. An effort will therefore be made to obtain the most favourable protection ratios, and it is recommended that values lower than 2 should be avoided to the greatest extent possible.
4. For a separation of 10 kc/s., the above protection ratios must be divided by 2.5.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE  
KØBENHAVN, 1948

MARITIME REGIONAL  
RADIO CONFERENCE  
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 304-E  
3 September, 1948

MAR Document No. 163-E  
3 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

The Chairman of Committee 4 of the Maritime  
Regional Radio Conference to the Chairman of  
Sub-Committee 5 A of Committee 5, of the  
European Broadcasting Conference.

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Further to the decision reached unanimously by MAR Committee 4 at its Meeting of 3 September 1948, I beg to inform you that I have been requested to draw your attention to the provisions contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the "Directives for the European Regional Broadcasting Conference" (p.p. 327 and 328 of the Acts of Atlantic City.)

It will not escape your attention that the wording of these paragraphs implies the inclusion of stipulations in the arrangement to be concluded by the European Broadcasting Conference.

It is therefore expedient for Sub-Committee 5 A/RD to insert into the preamble of the Broadcasting Plan the following texts concerning the broadcasting stations which might be admitted in derogation:

1. "If the use by a broadcasting station of a frequency in one of the bands reserved for other European regional services causes interference which was not foreseen at the time of the admission of the broadcasting station, the administrations concerned will do their utmost to obtain agreements capable of eliminating this interference and, in this case, the authorised services will have the preference in relation to the broadcasting service."

(see paragraph 7)

2. "In any case, it is understood that if a broadcasting station thus allowed to use, in derogation, a frequency belonging to one of the bands internationally reserved, in the general frequency allocation table, for mobile services, should cause interference with another service already authorised, it could not continue to use that frequency unless the interference is eliminated."

(see paragraph 8)

Moreover, I must draw your attention to the obligation in sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 6 of the Directives to the effect that "the provisions contained in Chapter III of the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City (1947) 89, 90, 96, 242, 243, 245 to 249, and 374" shall be included in the aforesaid arrangement.

J. Kuyper

Chairman of MAR Committee 4

(Tr.7/R1/D16)



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 305**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 391 – Amendments to Document No. 305

COMMITTEE 3

15th Meeting - 27 August 1948

The Meeting was opened at 10 a.m. by Mr. Jacques Meyer, Chairman of the Committee.

The Chairman said that the Minutes of all the Meetings up to and including those of the 7th Meeting had been approved. The Minutes of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Meetings had been distributed in French and the translations would be published very shortly. It might be possible to submit them for approval to one of the forthcoming Meetings. There were no objections raised to this proposal.

As regards the text of the Convention, the work of checking had been done. The Committee would be called upon to take a decision, at the second reading, on the texts which had been approved for the first time; they were the following (enumeration based on the numbering of the Articles of the Lucerne Convention) - Preamble, Article 1, Articles 4 to 8, Art. 10 and Art. 12. A Resolution relating to a technical article had to be added. Article 11 on the Expert was reserved; the Articles corresponding to § 9 of the Preamble to the Lucerne Plan and to Article 12 of the Lucerne Convention were referred to Committee 5 which was dealing with the Preamble to the Plan; the Article on the date of entry into force of the Convention (Art. 13 of Lucerne) was to be discussed by a Joint Group of Committee 3 and Committee 5. The Committee could therefore be considered as having carried out the programme assigned to it in good time and there were grounds for hoping that its work would be completed by the target date.

Proceeding to the Agenda, he called upon the Chairman of Working Group 2, set up two days previously, to study a new draft of the Article on Ratifications and Accessions.

Mr. Pennetta said that the Working Group had held two meetings and had prepared a text, which had been accepted by a majority, with conciliation as their main pre-occupation. The majority regretted that the text (which follows) had not seemed acceptable to the Delegate of Poland:

"The Government of a country of the European Broadcasting Area, not a signatory of this Convention, may accede thereto at any time if its request is supported, and transmitted to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, by the country signatory, and Member of the International Telecommunication Union, entrusted with its external relations.

Such accession shall extend to the Plan and shall be without reservations. The subsequent relations of acceding countries with the Secretary-General of the Union shall be through the same channels.

The next European Regional Broadcasting Conference shall, in conformity with its Rules of Procedure, pronounce judgment on the admission to the Conference of the acceding Government."

(Tr5/R1/D34)



He (Mr. Pennetta) said that in the minds of the majority of the Working Group, the Secretary General of the Union was not to act as a functionary of the I.T.U., subordinate to the Administrative Council, but simply as the agent entrusted with the application of the Convention.

The majority had considered it possible to propose this text, which took into account both the Atlantic City decisions and the decisions of the present Conference, and which ended in recognising the entitlement with all the rights and obligations of contracting parties, of non-signatory countries to accede, providing they acted through the intermediary of signatories. The Working Group had hoped that this formula might command a unanimous approval. He expressed his gratitude to the Delegate of Poland for the understanding he had shown during the course of the work, and regretted that he had not been able to share in the conclusions of his colleagues.

The Chairman thanked the Working Group as a whole for its endeavours and for the far from negligible result it had achieved. The Committee now had before it two texts which, for the sake of clarity in the debate, he would call the text of the first Working Group, contained in Document RD 251, and the text of the second Working Group, which Mr. Pennetta had just read. Neither of the texts had obtained unanimity.

He still hoped to see a spirit of conciliation before resorting to the decisive instrument of a vote which would again bring out absolute oppositions.

He asked members of the Committee to give their opinions on this text, which represented such great progress over the preceding texts in that it accepted the very principle of accession for non-invited countries. It sufficed that their applications should be sent through the intermediary of one contracting country which was a Member of the I.T.U. Such accession was, without any doubt, of a provisional nature but could endure for at least five years, during which the acceding parties would have the same rights as the signatories.

Mr. Pennetta said that it was the wish of the members of the Committee that the accession itself should be final. The Conference should decide only on the question of participation in its own work.

The Chairman said that this statement confirmed his report. It was only the phrase "entrusted with its external relations" which was causing difficulties. It did not, however, seem possible that any countries could renounce it without also renouncing the provisions by which they had been entrusted with the external relations of any given territory.

The discussion was therefore to be opened. It might result in the text of the second Working Group not being considered. In this event, only the text of the first Working Group would remain. If the latter were rejected, it would be necessary to refer the matter to the Plenary Assembly.

If the Committee considered that the text of the second Working Group might be retained, a vote would have to be taken on the two texts.

(RD Doc. No. 305-E)

The Delegate of Poland (Republic) wished to stress the reasons which had finally led him to oppose the text of the second Working Group.

The reason was solely the inclusion of the unfortunate words "entrusted with its external relations". This stipulation introduced an unacceptable requirement: it obliged a country to accept a mentor. It would have been easy to leave it its liberty, as had been done in an earlier draft which referred to the country "which it had entrusted with this diplomatic measure". It was this fundamental difference which had led the Polish Delegation to reject the text.

The Chairman found this explanation interesting. The difference did not even lie in four or five words but in the use of one auxiliary phrase instead of another, viz. "entrusted with" instead of "which it had entrusted". The two formulae presented difficulties in both ways, depending on the point of view adopted. For some countries, the transmission would have to be through the agent entrusted with their foreign relations; others might not be able to admit that a country should be in charge of their diplomatic relations.

Mr. Pennetta said that the question had been effectively examined from that point of view in the second Working Group. For example, the Republic of San Marino might submit its application through any other State; if it chose to address itself to Italy, such action would not provoke any objections. However, it was probable that, if a Soviet Republic chose the intermediary of Portugal, for example, the accession might be contested and the only resort would be arbitration.

The Chairman said it appeared that all the Delegates agreed to consider that the transmission of the application for accession should be made through the intermediary of a signatory country, Member of the I.T.U. The only question was whether or not the Soviet Delegation would be opposed to allowing the Soviet Republics, not Members of the I.T.U., to accede through its own intermediary.

It was difficult, said the Delegate of the Vatican City, to find a single formula. It should be agreed initially that all the countries that had participated in the Conference with voting rights should be at liberty to accede directly. The case of the other countries was different. The main interest being to ensure the application of the Plan, it was necessary to make some alteration in the proposed formula. In doing this, an acceptable formula could undoubtedly be found.

The Chairman said that this was a very interesting observation on the inadequacy of the text. In substance, it was a question of concrete cases: for example, would the Soviet Republics be at liberty to choose an intermediary other than the Government of Moscow? It seemed incontestable that the U.S.S.R. Embassies abroad represented the whole Union. It might be possible to change the words "entrusted with" to read "responsible for" or "which normally assumes". It would be interesting to be enlightened on the methods of external representation of the Soviet Republics.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia asked if the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could reply to that question.

(St.45)

(RD Doc. No. 305-E)

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) said that, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations' General Assembly, there existed only sovereign countries and countries under trusteeship. If there existed countries not falling into one of these categories, they could not have external relations.

The Delegate of Egypt asked the following questions. It was recognised that when a country acceded, directly or indirectly, the result of the accession was that the contracting party shared the obligations common to all the contracting parties. In a case where the country was not a Member of the I.T.U. and acceded directly, who could impose upon him the obligations which bound Members of the I.T.U.?

Mr. Pennetta replied that Working Group 2 had not been able to foresee and examine all the consequences of accessions. The discussion had been limited to the points which caused division: the point which had just been mentioned could be separated from the present discussion.

The Chairman said that, specifically, it was a question of determining how countries not Members of the I.T.U. could become contracting parties.

This declaration afforded the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. the opportunity of expressing his opinion. It seemed to him that his point of view had already been clearly expressed. However, before reverting to it, he would make two preliminary observations:

1. The practice of the Committee in discussion, for a second time, texts which had not yet been distributed was a very great hindrance to the work.

2. In view of the fact that the Chairman had only mentioned texts from the two Working Groups, they had to consider that the French proposal no longer existed.

As far as the substance was concerned, Mr. Pennetta had indicated that the text constituted an attempt at agreement. The Chairman himself had declared that many concessions had been made. The two positions were not convincing. The Delegate of the United Kingdom had interpreted the rights of the various countries in their bearing on external relations. There was nothing to gain from repeating these declarations. Delegates surely remembered his stating that the said point of view was a personal one of the Delegate or of his Department, but that others were in no way obliged to associate themselves with it. The second Working Group had merely echoed the British conception. Even before knowing whether it was acceptable to the British Delegation, it seemed to correspond completely to their point of view. It was made to suit Great Britain because of its colonies and protectorates. France was also ready to declare itself satisfied for analogous reasons. But the U.S.S.R., which had neither colonies nor protectorates, could not accept it. Contrary to certain suppositions, the formula proposed by the Working Group could not meet the case. At Montreux and at Lucerne the colonies and protectorates were contracting parties. France had not protested. This was no legal disagreement, but only a political position understood by every-one. In short, the text of the Working Group was worse than the previous so-called compromise proposals because it was wider and only generalized the question.

(St. 45)

In conclusion, no agreement could be reached on a formula reflecting only the British standpoint and with nothing else to recommend it. Moreover the Soviet Delegation continued to support the text of the first Working Group which had been adopted quasi-unanimously.

If several Delegations had modified their point of view, the Soviet Delegation had not modified theirs.

The Chairman replied first that under the pressure of necessity some slight infringement of the normal Committee procedure had had to be accepted. But all Delegates could have taken down the text under discussion.

It seemed to him desirable to know whether de facto et de jure the external relations of all the Soviet Republics were not taken care of by the U.S.S.R. itself and whether the U.S.S.R. would not also be willing, to transmit the accession of the Soviet Republics.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia made the following declaration:  
"The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia wishes the following declaration to be inserted in the Minutes:

"With the assistance of some other Delegations, such as Poland, Switzerland and Portugal, and under the guidance of the Chairman of the working Group, the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia has done its utmost to find a solution to the problem of the accession of countries not Members of the I.T.U.

"The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia has always declared that this problem raises two kinds of questions: the one concerning the interests of European broadcasting (which are within the competence of our Conference) and the other concerning political questions, in particular, the sovereignty of certain states, (which are altogether outside the scope of the Copenhagen Conference).

"As regards the first type of subject, the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia makes a point of declaring that it has been possible to find a solution thanks to the spirit of conciliation shown by all Delegations (especially the Delegation of the United Kingdom) and the Delegations taking part in the Working Group - including the Polish Delegation.

"The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia had never contemplated solving the second group of questions but only eluding them by means of a text acceptable to all the parties, and intended to relieve the present Conference of too overwhelming a problem.

"The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia deplored the fact that some Delegations had endangered the possibility of certain countries not members of the I.T.U. acceding to the Copenhagen Convention and, by demanding formalities which would conceal international political problems quite obviously outside the jurisdiction of a broadcasting Conference".

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), who had stated his point of view at the previous meeting, did not wish to revert to general legal arguments. He considered that the draft of former Working Group 3 A answered the intentions and the interests of the various European Countries without introducing any discrimination. The text presented by the new Group inclined to the assumption that no sovereign states existed apart from the 33 participating countries. That text was unacceptable.

The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) also considered that the text of the second Working Group was the same as that of the United Kingdom, but that it confirmed an unacceptable discriminatory bias. The sovereignty of certain states was undisputable. Why had San Marino and the State of Israel had to disguise themselves as colonies to apply to the I.T.U.? If the embassies of the U.S.S.R. abroad represented the whole of the Soviet Union, it was because the Soviet Republics had entrusted them with their interests in a similar manner to that in which Albania had committed its external representation to other countries who maintained diplomatic missions, whilst this was not the case everywhere as regards Albania.

Albania was a small country which had won its independence in its fight against fascism. Some countries still challenged its sovereignty. He, as the Delegate of Albania, owed it to himself to defend the sovereignty of other small countries and he accepted the text of the first Working Group in its entirety.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) opposed the text of the 2nd Working Group and the French proposal. He requested the text of the first Working Group 3 A to be discussed in Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia considered that the text of the 2nd Working Group comparing the Soviet Republics with colonies or protectorates was not acceptable. He declared himself in favour of the text of the first Working Group.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his Delegation had considered the texts submitted in a spirit of conciliation and it would have been pleased if they had met with the acceptance of the Soviet Delegation. If the latter had not made objections of principle, the Delegation of the United Kingdom would have asked its Government's authorization to approve them. At no time had his Delegation shown any hostility whatsoever towards a formula capable of leading to unanimity. The instructions of the British Delegation in fact referred to the designation of the contracting parties, and the whole problem hinged on this designation. The draft of the second Working Group appeared to the Delegation of the United Kingdom to be generally acceptable. In view of the difficulty of understanding the implications of the text contemplated in relation to the special exigencies of the constitution of the United Kingdom, he recalled (on behalf of the British Delegation) that a special article had been requested for the case of non-autonomous territories.

In reply to a request from the Delegate of Roumania, he also indicated that since Lucerne and Montreux, there had been years of war, new political conjunctures and the United Nations Organization had been created. He repeated that the British Delegation was anxious to be as conciliatory as possible within the limits of its instructions.

The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) expressed his surprise at seeing that it had been possible to set up a second Working Group to propose another text than that of Doc. 251. Although he had been absent from the previous meeting, he was under the impression that no fundamental argument against the first text had been produced. The Conference was protracted owing to its inability to exhaust arguments and discuss fundamental problems.

The Delegate of Egypt observed that that declaration was unfounded; all the arguments had been put forward and repeated. For his part, he was prepared to accept the text of the second Working Group if it were established that the words "in charge of its external affairs" also implied that the State in question would be responsible to the Union for the observance of the provisions of Atlantic City by the applicant for accession. If that text were accepted, the addition of a final sentence would be necessary: "A country of the European Area, Member of the International Telecommunication Union and not a signatory of the present Convention, may accede to it at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U."

The Chairman thought this proposal was bound to meet with the unanimous approval of the Delegates who had accepted the proposal to which it was attached. It would therefore have the same fate as the proposal. As for the idea of responsibility for the application of the Convention, it seemed difficult to introduce this idea in the discussion of an Article on accession. Its place was in the Convention.

The delegate of Egypt then proposed an amendment to the text of the Second Working Group. He asked for the word "responsible" to be substituted for the words "in charge" in the phrase "in charge of its external affairs."

In reply to the Delegate of Roumania who had not understood the reasons for the setting up of the second Working Group the Chairman said that the reason was that a majority had given that decision in the face of a certain number of abstentions, viz. those of the representatives of Roumania (P.R.), U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, and France. He then restated the reasons of substance 1) for which certain Delegations, the French Delegation among them, were opposed to the text of the first Working Group.

He continued by suggesting that it was time for the Committee to come to the texts. A decision had to be made on the text of the second Working Group and the amendment by Egypt.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom wished to make clear that his acceptance of the text of the Working Group was conditioned by the U.S.S.R. Delegation's acceptance of the text and dependent upon the expected confirmation from his Government. In view of the positions taken, he supported only the first text of the Working Group with the United Kingdom amendment and rejected the text of the Delegate of Egypt.

The Chairman wished to make a new attempt at conciliation taking as a basis the text of the second Working Group. He asked whether the substitution of "responsible" for "in charge of" would leave unaltered the positions assumed.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that he had nothing to add to his previous declarations.

The Chairman made a further and last proposal - that the words "entrusted with its external affairs" be replaced by "which normally carried on its external affairs".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom declared his readiness to submit that text to his Government if the U.S.S.R. accepted it.

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- 1) These reasons, which appear in the previous report, are not reproduced.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the discussion was taking an unusual turn as the invitation which the United Kingdom had just put before his Delegation did not appear to be customary.

His most recent attempt having been vain, the Chairman asked whether the original text of the second Working Group was to be taken up again.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia took up the text of the second Working Group in its original wording. This proposal had the support of the Delegate of the Vatican City who declared himself prepared to consider a formula which had its merits, or any other reasonable procedure. He had only the success of the Conference in mind, and within the framework of the Atlantic City provisions, he was free to take up any position since he obeyed no political instructions.

The Chairman noted that the two texts (that of the first, and that of the second Working Group) remained at issue. The Committee had to give a decision on the order of priority of these texts. He thought that the former text should be put to the vote first.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he would vote against the text of the second Working Group which contained concessions he no longer accepted.

The Chairman observed that no explanations regarding the vote could be given when no decision had been taken as to the vote.

An exchange of views followed as to the necessity for written copies in the three languages of the text to be put to the vote.

The Chairman, in reply to an inquiry, stated that the text proposed was the part of Doc.251 dealing with accession, and that this text had been translated in the three working languages.

The Delegate of Great Britain would have liked the text with the British amendment to be put to the vote. The Chairman pointed out that no request for amendment had been submitted. Only reservations had been mentioned. Upon this observation, the United Kingdom Delegate lodged a formal request for amendment. This amendment, supported by the Egyptian Delegation, added to the text of the Article on Accession in Doc.251, after the words "European Broadcasting Area" the words "member of the International Telecommunication Union".

The Chairman requested the Secretary of the Conference to repeat the Rules concerning the voting procedure in order that any contestation might be avoided..

The Secretary read the texts and observed that the Committee was composed of 29 countries, Iceland, Sweden and Turkey not being members of the Committee and Lebanon not being present at the Conference.

The Chairman stated that he had received from the Delegate of Turkey a request for a "transfer of vote" (Délégation de vote) but that, as this Delegate had not asked to be admitted into the Committee, he (the Chairman) was of opinion that the Committee was entitled to refuse a right of vote which had been applied for solely on the occasion of the vote.



The Chairman enumerated several proposals which had been referred to him (texts of the 1st and 2nd Working Groups - possible French amendment). Having given his personal views, he requested the members of the Committee to express their opinions with regard to the order of voting.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that the basic text was that of Doc.251. It would therefore be logical to discuss this basic text first, afterwards, the United Kingdom amendment, and lastly, the text of the 2nd Working Group.

The Chairman replied that this way of proceeding in connection with the text of the 1st Working Group appeared to him to be exactly the opposite of the procedure adopted in parliamentary matters, where the amendments are put to the vote first.

The Delegate of Turkey who had joined the Meeting, asked to be allowed to participate in the activities of the Committee. The Committee put the admission to the vote by show of hands. The admission approved by 15 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

The Delegate of Bulgaria having denied the Committee the right to consider an amendment which had not been submitted in writing, a controversy arose.

At the Chairman's request, the Secretary of the Conference again specified some of the Rules of Procedure concerning the vote.

A proposal of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, to the effect that the text of the 2nd Working Group should be considered as a last amendment and, as such, have priority, obtained five votes only.

At the request of the Austrian Delegate, the Chairman made clear that the text to be put to the vote was to be that of the 1st Working Group, Doc.251.

The Delegate of Great Britain noted that his amendment was to be put to the vote first. In order to simplify the procedure, he suggested asking whether accession was to be reserved to members of the I.T.U.

The Chairman inquired whether anyone objected to this proposal.

The Delegate of Bulgaria remarked that he had supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation and that he advocated voting on the old text and circulating the written text of the amendment afterwards.

The Chairman asked whether, in view of the lateness of the hour, the Committee still desired to vote and what it wanted to put to the vote.

By a first vote by show of hands, the Committee declared itself by 18 votes in favour of the discussion of the British amendment in the first place. It then decided, by the same majority, to vote at once.



The Chairman consequently announced that the vote should bear upon the British amendment to the text on accession in Doc.251. He pointed out that the resulting text was strict, stringent and imperative, contrary to the amendments contemplated.

At the suggestion of the Delegate of Egypt, a roll-call vote was taken.

The nineteen following Delegations were in favour of the British amendment: Austria, Belgium, the Vatican City, ~~Denmark~~, Egypt, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey.

The following were against the amendment: Albania, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, the U.S.S.R.

Belorussia and the Ukraine were absent.

The Chairman stated that the United Kingdom amendment was approved.

The Delegate of Poland made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Republic of Poland, moved by a spirit of international co-operation in the true sense of the term, that is to say, without discrimination between free States, has made repeated attempts at conciliation and compromise in connection with the question of accession to the Convention and submitted two, if not three proposals with a view to conciliating diverging opinions,

All these endeavours and, in particular, the last ones, were frustrated by the regrettably intransigent attitude of the Delegation of the United Kingdom, whose opposition, now overt, now taking the form of an ultimatum, now dissimulated under specious formulae, despite arguments the objectivity of which was recognised by the Conference, persisted in leading to the introduction of an undeserved and unjust discrimination among the free countries of Europe.

The Polish Delegation therefore declares that the attitude adopted by the United Kingdom Delegation

- 1° hinders the work of the Conference when it is about to achieve a result,
- 2° is threatening to endanger the fate of the Convention, the preparation of which required such strenuous efforts and for which there is such an incontestable need in the European Area.

In consideration of the above, the Polish Delegation regrets to observe that the attitude of the United Kingdom Delegation stands in the way of peaceful international co-operation."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia supported the Polish statement. He suggested holding a meeting of the Committee on the following day instead of the meeting scheduled for the Drafting Committee.

(RD Doc. No. 305-E)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., referring to the Rules of Procedure, stated that, as it was distinctly stipulated that the Convention and the Plan could only be approved by quasi-unanimity, the decision of the Committee could not be considered valid in view of the present state of affairs.

The Chairman pointed out that this question was within the province of a Plenary Assembly. The Committee could but formulate a proposal and, in case of need, put the draft of a text to the vote. The text would be submitted to the Plenary Assembly and a statement would be made of the conditions in which it had been adopted.

The next meeting was to take place on the following morning at 9 o'clock and consideration of the other items on the Agenda would be pursued.

The Meeting rose at 1.40 p.m.

J.M.Leproux

Rapporteur

J. Meyer

Chairman

(Tr.5,42,7/R.7/St.45)

Submitted in: Russian.

Report of Working Group 5 of Sub-Committee 4 A,  
Committee 4 (Technical)  
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Two meetings have taken place with the following participants:

Mr. Shamsha.	Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R.
Mr. Hansen	Delegate of Belgium
Mr. Dahlin	Delegate of Norway
Mr. Marinov	Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In accordance with the mandate given it by the Technical Committee, the Working Group has examined the following questions:

- 1) The possibility of utilising in the Plan Common national waves and the limitation of power of stations using these waves.
- 2) The possibility of using frequencies, allotted in the Plan to Broadcasting stations, for transmission of facsimiles.

In the course of its labours the Working Group has studied and taken into account the following data:

- 1) The working data of the Committee of Eight Countries as well as the preliminary drafts of frequency allocation plans Docs 284-281-279.
- 2) Frequency allocation plans and decisions of the conferences of Lucerne and Montreux.
- 3) The limiting maximum power accepted by the Technical Committee for the radio-stations of the European Zone Doc. 231.

As a result of its labours the Working Group has unanimously arrived at the following conclusions:

A) Re: The First Question:

1) The term "common national waves" does not appear either in the Committee of Eight documents, nor in the preliminary draft plans of frequency allocation.

2) In the plan of Montreux, the term "common national wave" means one that has been allocated to a given country for exclusive or shared use and which that country may utilise to make up a chain linking on unlimited number of stations which transmit the same, or different programmes.

3) According to decisions taken by the Technical Committee, all stations must be noted in the Plan, an exception applying only to the case of common international waves of type II, power 0.25 kW. According to this provision, each country is obliged to give in its demand the number, names and power of stations which all must appear in the plan.

Under these circumstances the conception of common national waves and their definition by the Conferences of Lucerne and Montreux lose already their significance. Consequently the Working Group considers that the term "common national waves" cannot appear in the Convention and Plan of the Copenhagen Conference.

B) re: The Second Question.

As regards a more detailed study of the level of interference which is liable to result from the utilisation of frequencies that are being allotted to Broadcasting stations for the purpose of transmission of facsimiles, this question should, if Sub-Committee 4A finds it necessary, be taken up by Working Group 2 of the Committee for a further examination.

Working Group 5 considers, for its part, that utilisation by Broadcasting stations of frequencies, noted in the Plan, can be permitted only for the radiophonic service. Utilisation of these frequencies for transmission of facsimiles is not desirable in view of the necessity to avoid the interference which would inevitably be caused by it to other stations.

The President of Working Group 5

B. Shamsha.

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 307 - E  
August 31, 1948

MARITIME  
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 149 - E  
August 31, 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T  
of the Joint Executive Committees  
(Committees 1)  
of the  
European Broadcasting Conference  
and the  
Maritime Regional Radio Conference

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9th Meeting  
27 August 1948

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The meeting was opened at 8.00 p.m. by the Chairman Mr. N.E.Holmblad. He submitted the Report of the 6th Meeting (Document RD 218/MAR 109) and the 7th Meeting (Document RD 250/MAR 120) for the approval of the Joint Committees.

The two documents were adopted without comment.

The Chairman remarked that the end of the Conference was near and that if it proved necessary meetings would be held on Saturdays and Sundays. RD Committee 3, for example, had requested a meeting for Saturday 28 August, and Mr. Billington a meeting on the same day for Maritime Planning Group 4 B.

Mr. Meyer, Chairman of RD Committee 3 said that the purpose of scheduling the meeting of Committee 3 instead of Committee 6 for the following morning, was only to allow Committee 3 to submit the greater part of its texts to Committee 6 immediately following the meeting.

Mr. Metzler, Chairman of RD Committee 6 thought that under these circumstances it would probably be necessary to plan a meeting of the Drafting Committee on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Makarov wished to know what documentation the Drafting Committee was going to draft, since all decisions of principle had first to be approved by the Plenary Assembly, which had not, thus far, been the case with the decisions of Committee 3.

The Chairman replied that, according to the Rules of Procedure, the texts adopted by Committee 3 were to be examined by the Drafting Committee before being submitted to the Plenary Assembly in order to

(St.45)

(RD 307/MAR 149-E)

insure that anything submitted to the latter would be carefully worded. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee had proposed a meeting for Sunday afternoon. Although it was not usual to work on Sundays, the necessity of accelerating the work would justify it, if Delegates agreed. In that event, the Linguistic Service personnel would certainly be willing to work that day also.

Mr. Popovic, having asked the Secretary-in-Chief to read the Rule covering the procedure to which he had just referred, Mr. Studer read § 1 and 2 of Rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure:

The Chairman restated the composition of the Drafting Committee as set forth in RD Document No. 151. The following countries were represented on it: Belgium, Vatican City, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), United Kingdom, (vice-chairmanship), Switzerland (chairmanship), Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., and as Observers, the I.F.R.B. and O.I.R.

The Delegates of Hungary and Belgium stated that their countries did not wish to participate in the work of this Committee.

The Chairman took note of these changes. He proposed to go on to the examination of the schedule for the following week and said he hoped that all Committees, with the exception of Committee 5 and the Drafting Committee, would be able to finish their work in the course of the week.

Mr. Makarov requested that the following days and hours be allotted to Committee 4: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning for Group 2 of Sub-Committee 4 A, Wednesday afternoon for Sub-Committee 4 A, and Thursday afternoon for Committee 4.

The Chairman asked whether the meeting of Committee 4, planned for Thursday, would be the last meeting.

Mr. Makarov hoped that Committee 4 would be able to settle the questions yet in suspense (among others that of the Expert within the time allotted. Committee 4 would thus accomplish the task assigned to it: the elaboration of an expert technical basis for the Plan.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Makarov for his explanations and concluded from them that the latter would do everything possible, as Chairman of the Technical Committee, to insure that Thursday, 2 September would be the final date for the completion of the work of Committee 4, except for the question of the expert. He thought that everyone agreed that the Conference should finish its work by the scheduled date of September 10.

Mr. Faulkner said that the Planning Group would have to work every day, including the weekend, in order to finish drafting the Plan by the following Sunday and to submit it for examination to Committee 5 at its meeting on Monday afternoon.

The Chairman received with satisfaction the news that the Plan would be ready for the meeting of Committee 5 on Monday, and he took note of the fact that the Planning Group would meet as often as proved possible and necessary.

(St.45)

(RD 307/MAR 149-B)

Mr. Faulkner asked Committee 5 to reserve all afternoons for modifications which the plan might require.

Mr. Meyer, Chairman of Committee 3, apologized for not having had the time to consult his colleagues of Committee 3 on the number of meetings which they wished to hold during the coming week. He felt it would be wise to reserve at least 4 meetings for the first 4 days of the week. Before requesting that the exact schedule of these four meetings - 1 per day - be set, and stating, incidentally, that, if four should be too many, it would be easy to make cancellations, he wished to bring the Committee up to date on certain questions which were being considered simultaneously by a number of Committees, and which had to be submitted that evening to the Executive Committee.

First, he stated, save for two articles, the first reading of the Convention was completed, and that perhaps the second reading would be finished the following day. As for the two articles, Committee 3 had decided not to study them but to refer them to the Planning Committee, specifically to the Sub-Committee entrusted with the Preamble. As the Planning Committee had not been informed of this officially, he thought it necessary so to inform it that evening through the Chairman of Committee 1.

This was the question, said Mr. Meyer: Committee 5 had been asked by Committee 3 - and this was the formal announcement - to deal with the entire question of reference to the Atlantic City provisions, either to Telecommunication Convention or the Radio Regulations, which Committee 3 had decided not to include in the Convention, but which the Planning Committee would be free to decide, whether to include or not to include in the Preamble of the Plan.

The reference in question was that relating to the provisions to which reference was to be made, and to the Radio Regulations. He would himself give the Chairman of Committee 5, or his Group, details concerning these questions which would be referred to them at Committee 3's request. The matter seemed complicated but was in reality quite simple. Former Conventions had included an article which stated that, for questions not dealt with, reference should be made to such and such an article in the Regulations.

After numerous discussions Committee 3 had decided that in no case should such a provision be included in the Convention and that it was for the Planning Committee, or those who dealt with the Preamble of the Plan, to decide if these references should be made. It was this matter which was being sent to Committee 5, for the attention of the Sub-Committee entrusted with the Preamble.

2nd point: Concerning the last paragraph of RD Document 251 of Committee 3, wherever the allocation of frequencies to countries not signing the Convention, was referred to the Meeting of Chairman had, at the request of Mr. Meyer, indicated that it felt that this provision belonged in the Convention rather than in the Plan. Committee 3 had not agreed and had requested that the provision be reintroduced into the Preamble of the Plan, as had been done in the Montreux Convention. This provision should therefore be sent to Committee 5 for the Sub-Committee entrusted with the Preamble. He added for the sake of clarity, that if this provisions had been put into the Convention, it would have had the imperative character of

(St. 45)

(RD 307/MAR 149-E)

a directive. It would, through its wording have implied that the Plan should include frequencies for non-signatory countries. The Committee had unanimously expressed the wish that this should be expressed as a simple statement of fact and not as a directive, and that it should appear in the Preamble, in a form as simple as that adopted at Montreux, viz., "The Plan includes frequencies for non-signatory countries." These, then, were the two relatively unimportant points which Committee 3 had requested to be reserved, if the Planning Committee felt it necessary, for the Preamble of the Plan and not for the Convention. "I felt bound," he said, "to inform the Chairman of Committee 5 and you yourselves of this. It falls upon you therefore, if you carry out Committee 3's decision, to entrust Committee 5 either with replacing these texts in the Preamble or with the decision to eliminate them.

"The third point is the following: the application date of the Plan is contained in an article of the Convention, and it is well understood that this question of the date will remain in the Convention, but Committee 3 considered, in view of the contradictory statements made by the I.F.R.B. and I.C.A.O. Representatives, that the question of the date could not be settled by Committee 3 alone, with knowledge of any new elements which might result from the submission and the elaboration of the Plan. It therefore requested that this 3rd point, which depended on Committee 3, should be entrusted to a gathering, a Working Group so-called, or a Joint Meeting made up of members of Committees 5 and 3, in order that this simple question, which was merely one of a single line and a date, might be settled with the knowledge of all elements involved. In summary: Committee 3 has rejected his points to it and which it had not considered itself competent to solve. Committee 3 requested that these should be re-assigned to Committee 5 to be studied in connection with the Preamble of the Plan.

Another question which fell within the competence of Committee 3 was that of the application date, which could not be determined by Committee 3 alone. It could only be settled after discussion with members of Committee 5, which was in a better position than Committee 3 to know the true date for the total or partial application of the Plan. Therefore, in requesting a meeting a day for the first four days, it must be born in mind that one of these 4 meetings must be set aside for a meeting of the Group which the Assembly would be willing to establish from Committees 5 and 3 for the purpose of dealing with the question of the date of application of the Plan. If it were deemed expedient, the Joint Group to be thus constituted, could also deal simultaneously with the two questions which it had been requested to refer to Committee 5, as being better informed than Committee 3 on the situation."

Mr. Meyer believed that he had thus summarized the entire situation so far as Committee 3 was concerned. 4 meetings would be requested on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, of which one should be set aside for the Joint Working Group yet to be constituted. In view of the fact that, unless he was mistaken, a legitimate priority had been granted to Committee 5 for the use of the longer afternoon working period, Committee 3 had requested, for example, that it be allotted three mornings and an evening. Specifically Monday evening, Tuesday morning, Wednesday and Thursday morning were suggested, or any other more feasible times with the stipulation that a meeting per day until Thursday should be reserved for Committee 3 and the Group requested.

(St.45)



Mr. Makarov had not understood Mr. Meyer very well, who in his opinion, had spoken too quickly. He did not know which Preamble it was that Mr. Meyer referred to, since the Plan's Preamble had already been established.

Mr. Meyer said he was prepared to repeat the explanation which he had just given.

Mr. Faulkner, speaking in his capacity of Chairman of Committee 5, saw no objection to cooperating with the Group which Mr. Meyer had just proposed, and suggested that a written statement of the questions raised by Mr. Meyer be submitted to Committee 5 A at the same time. He considered that Sub-Committee 5 A was the most appropriate body to deal with this question, and proposed that a date for the meeting of this small Committee be fixed.

The Chairman observed that the points in question had been discussed at a Meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees 3, 4 and 5, which had decided which questions were to be included in the Convention and which were to be inserted in the Preamble of the Plan. However, he considered that it would only be natural if, during the course of the work, divergencies of viewpoint were to appear on this subject.

The other question raised at the Joint Meeting was that of the date of entry into force of the new Plan. The Chairman considered that this question interested Committee 3 as much as Committee 5 and that a final decision thereon would perhaps be difficult of achievement before the Plan were seen, and before knowing what changes were to be made in stations on the allocation of frequencies. Nevertheless, he considered that a preliminary discussion could take place on the principles to be followed in choosing this important date. It had been his understanding that Sub-Committee 5 A would deal with this question and that contact with the small group proposed by Mr. Meyer would be assured.

Envisaging the submission of new questions, the Chairman again proposed a meeting for Sub-Committee 5 A, in which the small group of Committee 3 could participate, in order to examine, more especially, the date of entry into force of the Plan. He asked whether Mr. Makarov would agree to this.

Mr. Makarov signified his agreement. He had not proposed holding another Meeting, since he had not foreseen that certain questions would be referred to his Group from Committee 3. He asked Mr. Meyer what were the questions still to be examined.

Mr. Meyer replied that he would draw up a text which would be sent in good time to Committee 5 A.

He pointed out, there and then, that the question of date of application of the new Plan was the only one remaining for Committee 3 to study, assuming that it had completed second reading of all those Articles which had already been adopted. This question would be studied along with the equally thorny question of the expert which he had reserved until the end in order to permit Delegations to reconcile their points of view by conversations or meetings outwith the Conference. That was all that remained but it was an important matter.

Mr. Makarov recalled that a special group of the Technical Committee had been set up to prepare lists of technical questions for the expert. It would have been logical to examine this along with the work of that group, so that Committee 3 might have at its disposal the recommendations from the Technical Committee and the list of technical questions for the expert might be in a position to settle finally these delicate questions.

Mr. Meyer observed that the question discussed by Mr. Makarov was not quite the same as that of which the Committee was seized.

The question of division between Committees 3 and 5 did not, in his opinion, present any difficulties. It had been said that Committee 5 A had to deal with this important question of the technical role which had been referred to it; this however did not mean that Committee 3 could not discuss at the same time the general and juridical conditions relating to the service of an expert or even the necessity for an expert. If Committee 3 pronounced that there was no need to propose an expert - and it had the right to do this - the technical provisions relating to this expert would be absolutely useless. Mr. Meyer considered, therefore, that discussions on the technical aspect, on the principle and even on the necessity for an expert could begin simultaneously. The points of view of the two Committees might be - and indeed would have to be made to square later. Therefore, although Sub-Committee 4 A would perhaps have finished its work by the following Tuesday, there was nothing to prevent Committee 3 from examining this question on its own.

In support of his arguments, Mr. Meyer read out the decisions taken at the Meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees 3, 4 and 5 (Doc. RD 188, pages 1 and 2, point A 1).

Mr. Makarov said he had not asked for a reading of decisions which were known to all. He had simply wished to say that it would have been logical, for the question of the expert to be studied when the Group of the Technical Committee which had been set up - in Mr. Meyer's opinion, quite legally under the Chairmanship of France - was drawing up a list of technical questions for the expert. If Mr. Meyer thought that the question of the expert could be decided before the requirements to be made of him were known, Mr. Makarov thought that it would be futile to entrust the Technical Committee with the task of drawing up lists of technical requirements for presentation to the expert. He could not understand why Mr. Meyer opposed his proposal, for it seemed to him quite timely.

The Chairman wished to clarify the situation; he felt sure that the disagreement was only on the surface. He wished to repeat that he considered it expedient that Committee 3 should examine this question last, after the special Technical Committee, which was dealing with the technical function of the expert, had studied it. The Chairman insisted that the question be settled in such a manner that Committee 3 might examine this question without taking a final decision before the technical functions had been clearly defined.

(D.19)

(RD Doc. 307-E )

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Mr. Meyer said that, inasmuch as it was indispensable for Committee 3 to know the technical functions of the expert, it would be able to take all the fewer final decisions on the question . . . If Committee 3 were to agree to the principle of no expert, it would have no need of technical principles. In fact Committee 3 was not sovereign. It was for the Plenary Assembly to decide and, with these reservations, Mr. Meyer agreed with the interpretation of the Chairman.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Meyer for his agreement. He recalled that the requirements remained to be examined at Meetings of Committee 2. He asked Mr. Corteil if he was prepared to hold a Meeting for the preparation of a list of countries authorised to sign the final Document.

Mr. Corteil intimated that the three countries which had not possessed full powers, namely Egypt, Turkey and Tunisia, had now received them. There were, in addition, three countries which had full powers to participate, but not to sign; these were the U.S.S.R., Bielorussia (S.S.R.) and Ukraine (S.S.R.).

He asked whether a Meeting of Committee 2 was indicated before these powers had arrived, and when the Delegations in question thought they might receive full powers for signature.

Mr. Makarov replied that full powers for the signature of the Convention and the Plan would arrive immediately for the respective Delegations.

The Chairman thought that it would be useful to have a Final Report from Committee 2. He therefore asked its Chairman to prepare a concise Final Report, in conformity with the practice at other Conferences.

Mr. Corteil agreed.

The Chairman therefore envisaged a Meeting of Committee 2 for the Friday morning and conceded that it should be brief. There remained for him to provide for a Meeting of the Drafting Committee. To this end, he asked Mr. Metzler to let him have his suggestions.

Mr. Metzler could not as yet give any reply since he did not know what work awaited him. If, as Mr. Meyer had said, the Drafting Committee were to receive almost all of the texts, it was entirely possible that these texts could be dealt with at the Sunday Meeting. It would, however, be wise, in his opinion, to provide for a further Meeting during the following week, with the proviso that it be cancelled in the event of its proving unnecessary.

The Chairman fixed a second Meeting of Committee 6 for the Wednesday morning and considered that he had thus met all the requirements as regards Meetings of the various Committees.

Saturday morning remaining as yet free, he proposed that a Plenary Assembly be held for a first reading of texts drawn up by the Drafting Committee.

Mr. Metzler recalled that Mr. Meyer had expressed the desire, at the last Meeting of Committee 1, to see texts which had been edited reviewed by Committee 3.

Mr. Meyer replied that the texts would be revised before being referred to the Drafting Committee, during the Meeting of Saturday, August 28.

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Mr. Makarov, Delegate of the U.S.S.R., thought that it would be useful to hear the Report of Committee 5 (Plan) at the following Plenary Assembly, since Delegates to the Conference were there to draw up a Plan and since the Plan was the essential aim of the work. Only a few days remained, and he considered it a duty to inform all the Delegates present at the Conference on the situation of the Plan, its prospects and its final approval, as well as on other questions related to that of the Plan.

The Chairman was entirely in agreement with Mr. Makarov's statement. By the middle of the following week the Committee would be in a better position to forecast what problems should be put on the Agenda of the Plenary Assembly; he did not believe that a Plenary Meeting could be held without a Report of Committee 5 and he thought that this would equally be the case for the Chairmen of Committees who might by then have finished their work.

This Plenary Assembly would settle as many questions as possible so that there would remain only a few problems for settlement during the following week.

The Committee then passed to examination of the timetable for the Maritime Conference.

The Chairman of Committee 4 intimated that his Committee had decided that, for broadcasting Stations in derogation, a Joint Group of the two Conferences should draw up a Report concerning a 40 db. protection.

As regards the Maritime Conference, the Members for this Group had already been nominated, and he asked that RD Committee 4 or 5 should make similar nominations., in order that his problem might be studied.

Mr. Kuyper added that all of this programme was based on the assumption that the Maritime Plan would be published on the following day, for all the times had been fixed to allow of the Plan's being studied by Working Group 4 B and of its undergoing, in case of need, amendments which would be incorporated through the offices of the small working group. The timetable was, this drawn up in such a manner as to warrant the hope that a Plan, which had been duly approved, could be presented by the end of the following week.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Kuyper for his assurances. As regards the proposed Joint Group he wished to ask Mr. Makarov whether he would agree to nominate Delegates from RD Committee 4 to take part in the discussion of the protection ratio which had just been under consideration.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, he did not consider that he would be exceeding his rights if he were to add to the Joint Group certain experts who were participating in the work of the Broadcasting Technical Committee. This could be done on the following day.

The Delegate of Sweden expressed the hope that countries which had stations in derogation could be represented on this Group.

The Chairman proposed to Mr. Makarov that the Members be nominated with due regard to the wishes of Delegations which wished to participate in the work of this combined group on account of their stations in derogation.

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Mr. Kuyper said that MAR Committee 4 had already taken this wish into account. Approximately ten Members of this Committee wished to participate in the work of the Joint Group. He had asked Mr. Shtchetinine to accept the Chair of this new Group.

The Chairman asked Mr. Shtchetinine to accept this mandate, and also whether Committee 3, of which he was Chairman, could finish its work in good time.

Mr. Shtchetinine asked for two Meetings, one in the middle and the other towards the end of the week. It was, in addition, for the Delegate of Italy to fix the requirements for the work of Working Group. He asked that a strict deadline of the Wednesday at the latest be fixed for the Group on derogations, whose decisions would influence very directly the material discussion of the Plan, for everything depended on the situation of stations in derogation and on their power.

Saturday,

Mr. Pennetta asked for meetings on/Sunday and Monday, 28, 29 and 30 August and one on the Wednesday, for the Working Group on the Convention.

The Chairman asked what stage had been reached with regard to the full signing credentials for the Acts of the Maritime Conference. It would be expedient to provide for a Meeting to draw up the list of countries which had deposited their signing credentials, as had been done for the RD Conference.

A Meeting was fixed for the Friday, to be under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman of Committee 2, since Mr. Gnome would, by that time, have already left.

Mr. Kuyper wished to support Mr. Shtchetinine's remarks on the urgent need for a decision by the Group on derogations.

Mr. Biansan, Chairman of the MAR Drafting Committee, had gathered that the texts would be ready for editing on the Thursday.

After discussion, a Meeting of this Committee, previously fixed for the Friday, was fixed in the timetable for Saturday 4 September.

In reply to a question from the Chairman regarding the possibilities for interpretation of the numerous Meetings on the timetable, Mr. Boussard, Head of the Linguistic Service made the following statement: "All your proposals are, of course, acceptable and will be met. The reply to your question is, therefore, in the affirmative: we can guarantee that the work will be carried out, and carried out with a zeal which will be all the keener for the very great interest which the Plan and the Convention begin to arouse in us. However, with your permission, I should like to make an urgent appeal to you, as well as to all the Heads of Delegations: I ask of you humanity, understanding, magnanimity even. With all due respect to the Chair, I should like to tell you that it has become apparent to me that, if many of the Delegates are tired, our interpreters, for their part, are exhausted. Two of them have fainted in the cages. I am very well aware that certain mistakes have been made. Pleading guilty, as I do, I take the sole responsibility in regard to the criticisms which have been made, but I should like, Mr. Chairman, to ask you, as well as the Heads of Delegations, to display understanding for the interpreters, translators and typists. As I have said, the reply is in the affirmative, but I must sincerely declare that too much should not be asked of my staff, working, as they do, from morning until late at night. All the meetings for next week will, therefore, be provided for, and all of my team will be present as usual."

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The Chairman thanked Mr. Boussard for his remarks and for the excellent spirit of cooperation of which he had given an earnest. He had intended himself to say, after completion of the timetable, a few words on the same lines, for it was possible that all the Delegates did not, indeed, fully realise the magnitude of the task being accomplished by the translators and interpreters at the present time. It had to be borne in mind that the work carried out by the translators was not a machine-like operation. Those who performed it were only human. He had frequently followed the performance of the work and he was sure that certain Delegates knew how arduous was the work in the Assembly. However, he could also assure them that the work was much more arduous, in many cases, for the interpreters. He thanked Mr. Boussard for his promise to meet all requests and took the opportunity of extending his thanks to all the interpreters for the great efforts which they had made. He wished to assure them that everyone was fully aware of the tasks which fell to them. He was happy to be able to pay them this tribute and felt sure that all of the Delegates would agree to associate themselves with his remarks.

Mr. Makarov requested that any subsequent changes in the fixed timetable should be kept to the minimum, and that they should only be made after agreement between the Chairman of the Committee or of the Group affected by the alteration and the Chairman of the Conference. Certain changes of this kind had been made without prior announcement, and this was an irregular procedure which caused delay in the work.

Mr. Faulkner agreed in principle, but observed that a certain elasticity was necessary during this, the final, stage of the Conference. This flexibility was improvised during the course of the work in order to gain time, and a notable example of this was the termination of a discussion by prolongation of a Meeting, with the possible result that a further Meeting could be dispensed with.

The Chairman was in agreement with the point of view of Mr. Faulkner, and declared that, in his opinion, there were other circumstances which could retard the work perhaps even more seriously. In this connection, it had come to his notice that certain Delegates, and among them, even Chairmen of Groups or Members whose presence was indispensable, had not attended regularly the scheduled meetings and had failed to intimate in advance that they would be absent. This had occasioned the postponement of meetings at which other Delegates were already present.

The timetable for the week for the two Conferences was as follows :

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MAR

Sunday 29/8	3.00 p.m. Comm. 6	10.30 a.m. Comm. 3 (Wkg. Gp. Convent.)
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Monday 30/8	9.00 a.m. S-Comm. 4A(Gp. 2)	9.00 a.m. Comm. 3 (Wkg. Gp. Convent)
	2.00 p.m. Comm. 4A(Tech. Exp. Gp.)	2.00 p.m. Comm. 4 (Wkg. Gp. B)
	2.00 p.m. Comm. 5	
	8.00 p.m. Comm. 3	

Tuesday 31/8	9.00 a.m. S-Comm. 4A(Gp. 2)	9.00 a.m. Comm. 4 (Wkg. Gp. B)
	9.00 a.m. " 5A	
	+ Gr. Comm. 3	
	2.00 p.m. Comm. 4A(Tech. Exp. Gp.)	2.00 p.m. Small Planning Gp. 4B
	2.00 p.m. Comm. 5	8.00 p.m. Comm. 3 (Conv. Gp.)

Wednesday 1/9	9.00 a.m. S-Comm. 4A (Wkg. Gp. 2)	9.00 a.m. Small Planning Gp. 4B
	9.00 a.m. Comm. 6	
	2.00 p.m. S-Comm. 4A	2.00 p.m. Comm. 4 (Wkg. Gp. A)
	2.00 p.m. Comm. 5	
	8.00 p.m. Comm. 3	
	8.00 p.m. Joint Meeting on Protections/Derogations	

Thursday 2/9	9.00 a.m. S-Comm. 5A	9.00 a.m. Comm. 4 (Gp. B)
	9.00 a.m. Comm. 3	
	2.00 p.m. Comm. 4	2.00 p.m. Comm. 4 (Gp. A)
	8.00 p.m. Comm. 5	8.00 p.m. Comm. 3

Friday 3/9	9.00 a.m. Comm. 2	9.00 a.m. Comm. 4
	2.00 p.m. Comm. 5	2.00 p.m. Comm. 3
	8.00 p.m. Comm. 1	2.00 p.m. Comm. 2
		8.00 p.m. Comm. 1

Saturday 4/9	9.00 a.m. Plenary Assembly	
	2.00 p.m. Comm. 5	2.00 p.m. Comm. 5

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The Chairman wished to insist on the necessity for adhering to the final dates fixed. The situation was such that there was no margin to cover any possible delays, and he emphasized this once again so that all the Delegates might pay heed thereto during the work in the Committees and Working Groups.

Mr. Metzler recalled that, two days previously, at the Meeting of Committee 5, a discussion had taken place on the subject of the progress of the work and the importance of terminating the Conference by the 10th of September. However, the possibility of a deadlock had been duly taken into account and he himself had proposed that consideration be given at once to the situation which would arise on the 10th of September in the event that the work had not been brought to a successful conclusion.

The Chairman remembered the proposal which Mr. Metzler had made and had only refrained from raising this question because he considered that it would be premature to do so at that time. To do so would carry the risk of spreading the opinion that it was not possible to terminate in good time, while, on the contrary, the situation was hopeful and justifiably so. There was, therefore, no reason for concern as to what should be done in the event of failure. It was, as it were, a mountain climb which was being undertaken, and he thought that Mr. Metzler, who was from a mountainous country, would know that, in reaching the summit, it was often the last lap which called for the greatest effort; he therefore urged that any slackening of effort be avoided and that the summit which was within sight should not be lost sight of during the course of the work. He had, during the previous few days, reflected at length on these problems: certain inconveniences and difficulties would arise if the prolongation of the Conference beyond the 10th of September were necessary, and not the least of them would be the loss of the simultaneous interpretation equipment. However, since hopes were entertained of having the Plan by the following Monday, it was also reasonable to hope that the texts would be ready in good time and that it would not be necessary to make any other provisions.

Mr. Makarov said that statements made by Mr. Metzler caused great anxiety as to the outcome of the task which had been entrusted to the Conference by countries and by their peoples. The proposal made by Mr. Metzler was nothing less than a proposal to draw up a Plan in the event of the failure of the Conference. He did not know why Mr. Metzler, having seen neither the Plan nor the Convention, i.e. the two basic Documents which the Conference had to draw up, was raising for the second time the same question: namely, what would happen if the Plan and the Convention were not achieved? This attitude of Mr. Metzler proved many things. From the many statements by the Chairman on "the slender hope which still remains", to quote him literally, despite the fact that the word "hope" figured therein, Delegates would likewise draw a very unfavourable impression of the prospects of the Conference. There had, in fact, been all sorts of rumours circulating of late among the Delegates to the Conference to the effect that the Delegations of certain countries had received instructions not to draw up a Plan, and that one State had prevailed upon others, whose Delegations were present at the Conference, with a view to preventing the achievement of a Plan. These and all sorts



of similar intelligences were abroad and were engendering an atmosphere which was not conducive to collaboration in the drawing up of the Plan and a Convention. They did, on the contrary, produce an atmosphere which undermined confidence and which could lead to the failure of the Plan and of the Convention. Moreover, the conduct of certain Members of certain Delegations at the Meetings of Committees and Working Groups was palpable; it was as if an artificial barrier were being raised to the settlement of practical questions necessary for the drawing up of a Plan and a Convention. He wished to recall to Delegates present certain facts in regard to the statements of the Delegate of Belgium, Mr. Corteil, who had assumed a mantle of glory as Chairman of the Committee of Eight, (the glory attaching to a person who had directed the work of a Committee which, regrettably, had not achieved a Plan, thanks to a whole series of artificial manoeuvres which were being carried on at the present Conference), was creating barriers which did not aid the work of the various Groups and Committees. He did not wish to take up the time of the Delegates of Committee 1, but he considered it indispensable, in view of the existence of so many signals of alarm, such as those just now witnessed, and in spite of the fact that agreement had already been reached on the time table, that an extraordinary Meeting of the Plenary Assembly be fixed for the examination of the situation with regard to the drawing up of the Convention and the Plan, and to decide the following question : how was the Conference, during the remaining days, to undertake and to accomplish the task incumbent upon it? He considered that, in view of the very complex situation which reigned in the work of the drafting of the Plan and the Convention, no one had the right to slow up the work of the Meetings, and it was a duty towards the Delegates of the Conference to fix such a Plenary Meeting for the examination of the situation which had arisen.

Mr. Metzler replied that what Mr. Makarov had just said called for some clarification. He recalled in detail, the conversation he had had with the Chairman of the Conference, following which he had raised the question of the possible prolongation of the Conference after the 10th of September. The motives which had prompted him to raise his question again at the Meeting were quite simple, and Mr. Makarov's interpretation was somewhat exaggerated. It had to be admitted that, in a period of two months, very little concrete work had been accomplished, and if it were considered that only ten working days remained, while the larger part of the work had still to be accomplished, it might reasonably be admitted that such a question was perfectly in order.

Mr. Corteil then made the following statement : "I shall limit myself, in my reply to the honourable Mr. Makarov, to rewarding him with a very categorical denial. He has, on several occasions, attributed to other Delegations personally delaying tactics in the work of the Committee of Eight Countries and of the Copenhagen Conference. For anyone in search of edification, reference to the Minutes of the Committee of Eight and of the Copenhagen Conference will suffice. I am not going to take the trouble to say more. I should be grateful if you would be so kind as to insert this in the Report of this evening's Meeting."

The Chairman replied in his turn to Mr. Makarov, who had not, he thought, correctly understood him, for he had not spoken of "the slender hope..." but had said that "...the situation was hopeful and justifiably so." In expressing a certain anxiety, his object had been to draw the attention of Delegates to the urgent need for acceleration of the work. He was completely in agreement with Mr. Metzler's version of the discussion which had taken place regarding the situation as he had seen it at that time. All that could be done was to devote every energy to the work; there would be plenty of time to consider what should be done in the event of the settled date being overstepped. He therefore proposed that the convening of a special Assembly be postponed until after an examination of the Plan and the Convention had been made with a view to obtaining a clearer idea of the situation.

Mr. Makarov said that his proposal had been prompted by Mr. Metzler's twice repeated question: what action should be taken if there is no Plan and Convention? This question had provoked a certain anxiety which he (Mr. Makarov) was not alone in feeling. He went on to remind the Chairman of a conversation which he had had with him that day, in which he (Mr. Makarov) had expressed certain ideas in regard to the possible issue, to which the Chairman had responded with an appraisal of the situation. Since he (the Chairman) had stated that a slender hope still remained, he had been obliged, in his capacity of Delegate of the Soviet Union, to raise the question of fixing a Meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference at which the situation might conveniently be examined, and a Plan for the future work drawn up. The Conference had, indeed, the right to decide either that the completion of the work in good time was possible, i.e. by 10 September, or that this period should be extended so as to permit of the drawing up of a new Plan and a new Convention. His proposal, he thought, reflected the earnest desire of Delegations which had come to the Conference for the achievement of a Plan and a Convention. He wished to declare that the Soviet Delegation had never concealed its very strong wish to arrive at agreement with regard to the drawing up of a new Plan which would improve broadcasting in Europe, and it was not fortuitous that the Delegation of the Soviet Union had always participated in large numbers, and with experts, in the examination of the various questions - and above all with broadcasting experts - at the two sessions of the Committee of Eight as well as at the Copenhagen Conference. Everybody was aware of the constructive and practical proposals made by the Soviet Delegation at the Committee of Eight and at the present Conference. These had been made because of the Soviet Delegation's desire to see a Plan achieved. They now had some anxieties in regard to the Plan which the peoples of Europe were awaiting, and it was for this reason that the Soviet Delegation would insist that, during the following week, on whatever day was deemed most suitable, the question of the situation as to the Plan and the Convention be raised and that, at this Meeting, the methods of accomplishing the task devolving on the Conference be settled.

The Chairman wished to observe, first of all, that Mr. Makarov had again said that he had spoken of a "slender hope".

He (the Chairman) wished to repeat once again that he had spoken of a situation which was "hopeful and justifiably so". Mr. Metzler's statement should not be taken to mean that there would be no Plan and Convention but only that they might not be achieved within their requisite period.

In addition, the Chairman recalled that at the Plenary assembly of the RD Conference which was to take place on the following Saturday, it was certain that a general discussion would take place, and he therefore proposed that the settled time-table be followed. He feared that to arrange an earlier Plenary Assembly would upset the fixed programme and would hold up the work of the Committees. In agreement with Mr. Makarov, he wished to emphasize the importance of appreciating the heavy responsibility of all towards the countries which had sent them to the Conference to draw up a Plan and a Convention, and it was the duty of all to make every endeavour to avoid disappointing those who were hoping for a happy result of this international Conference.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) thought that the programme of the Plenary Assembly would be very full and that it would perhaps be impossible to complete it in one day. He wondered whether it would not be possible to divide the items for discussion and to arrange for a meeting for the Tuesday evening at 8.00 p.m.

Mr. Metzler said that it was the small amount of work accomplished up to that time which had prompted his statement; there was, however, a further reason which was important: the staffs of broadcasting, telephone and telegraph Administrations, especially those of small countries, had had many calls made upon them during the current year on account of numerous conferences. This was also the case of the Swiss Administration which had to send, in the near future, a Delegation to Mexico. It was for this reason that he had proposed that the organisation of the work after the 10th of September be considered there and then. After the 10th of September the working conditions of the Conference would be much less favorable, and this in particular in regard to the linguistic service, the result of which would be that the potentialities of the Conference would be reduced to a minimum.

The Chairman observed that the working conditions after the 10th of September would, indeed, be less favorable. It was possible that the housing of Delegates would be more difficult, and this would naturally depend on the number of Delegates remaining, but in any event he did not think that a lengthy prolongation could be contemplated; he therefore saw no necessity to make any new provisions at that time, while there still remained 15 days. He proposed that a small interval be allowed to pass before the considering the steps advocated.

As regards the proposal for a Plenary Assembly on the Tuesday evening, he wished to point out that this would delay substantially the work of the Conference.

Care should be taken to avoid losing time in the discussions and to put an end to pessimistic rumours and whisperings, for the truth was that everyone was doing his best to carry out the task which had been entrusted to him. He therefore wished to adhere to his previous proposal that the meeting of the following Saturday be awaited before the question was reconsidered.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that the Plenary Assembly should remain fixed for that Saturday, on condition that the question of the Plan and the Convention be discussed therein. Nevertheless, he reserved the right to request, if the progress of the work were to render it necessary, the convening of another Plenary Assembly before the Saturday.

The meeting rose at 11.50 p.m.

Rapporteur,

H. Voutaz.

Chairman,

N.E. Holmblad.

COMMITTEE 3

Proposed Amendment to Article on Modification of the Plan. Replace paragraph 2 by the following:-

"Such Administration shall inform the other Administrations which it considers to be directly concerned.

"If agreement is reached, notification in accordance with Article ...1) shall be made to the IFRB which will proceed in accordance with Section III of Article 11 of the Radio Regulations, except that the IFRB shall not be required to inform Administrations which have already agreed to the modification, and also except that the period of two weeks within which telegraphed objections or comments are to be despatched shall be extended to four weeks.

"The modification shall not be adopted until the expiry of the period for receipt of objections or comments.

"After the expiry of this period, the modification may be adopted if no objections have been raised."

1) Article of the Convention on Notification.

C o m m i t t e e 4

Report of the  
Working Group for the  
study of the technical role  
of the expert.

At its meeting of 26 August 1948, Committee 4 formed a Working Group with the following terms of reference: to draw up a list of technical questions to be dealt with by the expert possibly to be appointed.

The Working Group held two meetings on 30 and 31 August 1948 with the following Members:

Mr. Mercier (France), Chairman,  
Mr. Likhushine (Bielorussia (S.S.R.)),  
Mr. Kodolanyi (Hungary P.R.),  
Mr. Sponzilli (Italy),  
Mr. Gross (Roumania: P.R.),  
Sir Noel Ashbridge (United Kingdom),  
Mr. Junod (Switzerland).

The following Documents were taken into consideration:

- Documents of Lucerne, Montreux and Atlantic City,
- Report of the Meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairman of Committees 3, 4 and 5 - RD 188 of 3/8/48.
- Report of the 7th Meeting of Committee 3 - Doc. RD 206 of 7/8/48.
- Texts submitted by Committee 3 to Committee 6 - Doc. 293 of 28/8/48.
- O.I.R. Document C.T. 193.

The Working Group took cognizance of the fact that it had to consider only the technical function of the expert, all other questions relating to the expert being within the competence of Committee 3.

The Working Group considered first of all the Lucerne and Montreux Documents in which mention is made of intervention of the expert, notably,

The Lucerne Convention: Art. 5 § 4  
Art. 8 § 4  
Art. 11 § 1, 3, 4.

The Montreux Convention: Art. 8 § 4  
Art. 11  
Art. 13.

(Tr. 5/R. 4/St. 45)

(RD Doc. No. 309-E)

Preamble to the Montreux Plan: Art. 5, para 3  
Art. 6 " 2 and 3  
Art. 8 " 3 and 4.

The Working Group considered the possible activities of the expert in the three following respects: application of the plan and of the Convention, modification of the Plan, preparation of new Agreements or of a new Plan.

The Working Group recognised in particular the need for an expert and the advantages which might be derived from his services in the practical arrangements (of a technical and administrative nature) connected with the entry into force of the new Plan as well as in the furnishing of measurements and observations made periodically in the European broadcasting network. The most important measurements were those regarding frequency, field intensity and percentage modulation; account had been taken of the remarks made by some Working Groups of Sub-Committee 4 A which had deemed it advisable to have the opinion of an expert before modifying the Plan (Synchronised Networks).

The Working Group also stressed the difficulties encountered by Committee 4 in the elaboration of the technical standards necessary for the achievement of an efficacious plan, owing to the lack of sufficient and appropriate technical data. The Working Groups of Sub-Committee 4 A had repeatedly recognised the necessity of taking measurements and carrying out systematic tests to provide technical data on numerous questions connected with propagation as well as with transmission and reception.

The Working Group unanimously agreed on the list of technical activities for the expert possibly to be appointed, due account being taken of the foregoing considerations.

The Working Group was not competent to take any decision as to the exact terms in which the duties of the expert should be described in the Preamble of the Plan, but it was, however, of the opinion that the following recommendations might be used to a large extent by the competent Committees (Sub-Committee 5 A, Committees 3 & 6) in the drawing up of the final text:

List of the Technical Activities of the Expert.

1. Activities in connection with the application of the Convention and of the Plan.

1. The expert shall be consulted on all technical questions relating to the application of the Convention and of the Plan, in particular with regard to all practical steps occasioned by the entry into force of the new Plan;

2. He shall periodically carry out measurements and make observations with regard to the technical characteristics of the broadcasting stations in the European Area; such measurements shall particularly concern the frequency and the depth of the modulations of transmitters; the observations shall apply more especially to the interference affecting stations and shall be accompanied by the necessary field measurements. The results shall be published regularly and communicated to the Administrations.

(St. 45)

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3. The expert shall also be equipped to carry out all measurements or observations relating to field strengths, to the quality of the modulation, the amount of fading etc., and shall carry out the special measurements, observations and inquiries from him by one or more broadcasting organizations. On the request of the organizations concerned, the expert may be asked to give advice on the most appropriate technical means of remedying flaws in the quality of transmissions; (See Art....., of the Convention § 1, 4 - Document RD 293 p.13).

4. The Administrations shall call upon the experts cooperation in the international monitoring of broadcasting transmissions (See Art..... of the Convention § 1, 3 - Doc. RD 293 p.13); the said expert shall fill the role of specialized monitoring organization provided for in the Radio Regulations (Doc. Atlantic City Art. 14 No. 290 and Appendix C).

## II. Activities in connection with modifications in the Plan

1. The expert may be called upon to give an opinion, in case of disagreement between the Administrations concerned and, if so decided by them, in conformity with the provisions of Art..... of the Convention § 3 (Doc. 293 p.10);

2. The expert shall be consulted prior to any modification concerning a synchronised network, and to the entry into operation of any synchronised network on a frequency provided for a single station in the Plan, and, in general, before any use, other than that specified in the Plan, is made of a given frequency.

## III. Activities in connection with the preparation of new agreements between the Administrations

1. The expert shall collect and prepare documentation for use in the work preliminary to the drafting of new agreements or Conventions between Administrations or Governments.

To this end:

- a) the expert shall collect general documentation of an objective nature (geographical, demographical, radiophonic, legal data, etc.)
- b) the expert shall collect the available technical data and shall draw up reports on any technical questions to be taken into consideration in the work preliminary to the drafting of new agreements or of a new Plan. The technical questions shall, more especially, be those concerning wave propagation, standards of protection, permissible powers, frequency tolerances, intensity of industrial and atmospheric interference, the spectrum of frequencies of an emission and the percentage modulation corresponding to these frequencies, efficiency of anti-fading and directional aerials (especially in the secondary zone), the efficiency of synchronised networks, evaluation of the interference caused by several transmissions operating on the same frequency, etc.

(St.45)



(RD Doc. No. 309-E)

2. He shall organise, in agreement with the Administrations, series of tests and measurements leading to the collection of technical data completing that already obtained by other organisations or administrations and concerning the technical questions specified in the foregoing paragraph. These tests and measurements will make possible the estimation of the practical results of the application of the frequency plan. The broadcasting organisations shall facilitate, in every possible way, the preparation and the execution of such series of measurements.

3. Should the Administrations so decide, the expert may, subject to the conditions stipulated by them, participate in the preparatory work to the drafting of new agreements and may be entrusted with the preparation of one or more preliminary draft plans.

Mercier,

Chairman of the Working Group.

(Tr.5,40/R.4/St.45)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE 4

Sub-Committee 4 A

of Working Group No. 2 for the study  
of separation between adjacent channels

The Working Group has held four meetings in which the following have participated:

Mr. E. Gross, Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic,  
Vice-Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A, Chairman.  
Mr. Likhoushine, Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Chairman  
of Sub-Committee 4 B,  
Mr. C. Mercier, Delegate of France,  
Mr. Kodolanyi, Delegate of Hungary (P.R.),  
Mr. Fryer, Delegate of the United Kingdom,  
Mr. Esping, Delegate of Sweden, Vice-Chairman of Committee 4,  
Mr. Anglès d'Auriac, Director of the Technical Centre of the  
O.I.R., Observer,  
Mr. P. Kolessov, Assistant Director of the Technical Centre,  
O.I.R., Observer.

The Working Group taking as a basis the recommendations contained in Document 284 of the Committee of Eight Countries, has studied the qualities and conditions of application resulting from separations of 9 or 10 kc/s. The following Documents have been studied: RD 163, regarding field values on reception, RD 204 and 265 regarding the protection ratio in the cases of exclusive and shared frequencies, as well as the documentation mentioned therein. Also studied were Documents OIR Nos. C.T. 195 concerning the interference caused by an adjacent station, and C.T. 186 and 186 bis (Study of certain of the technical bases for the drawing up of a plan for the distribution of frequencies in Europe.)

The Working Group has taken into account a) the modulation characteristics found in practice (quality of transmission) b) the protection necessary against interference of transmitters operating on adjacent channels and c) the number of channels available with either separation.

a) Modulation characteristics

In spite of the complexity of the various types of transmission, two main categories can be distinguished:

1. Musical transmissions
2. Spoken transmissions

Musical transmissions give rise a priori to the main difficulties with regard to the bandwidth of the transmitted frequencies and the resulting quality of transmission; it must however be emphasized that even spoken transmissions may have a very wide frequency spectrum due to the fact that higher harmonics appear principally in consonants.

(RD Doc. 310-E)

This may result in considerable interference on the adjacent channels as has been shown in practice in the case of radiophonic reception.

Although the frequency spectrum produced by an orchestra may extend to frequencies exceeding 16000 c/s, in the case of radiophonic transmissions a narrow spectrum must suffice at the expense of quality.

The separation of 10 kc/s must in any case be considered as allowing of the transmission of a wider acoustic spectrum, which for a given protection ratio, should normally bring about an improvement in quality in sufficiently accurate receivers.

b) Protection against interference from adjacent stations

As had been unanimously accepted, the relation of the protection ratios for 9 and 10 kc/s should be 2.5 for the same quality. Consequently, the adjacent interfering field could be 2.5 times stronger in the case of a 10 kc/s separation than in the case of a 9 kc/s separation to produce a comparable amount of interference. If the various protection values for the various field intensities are considered, the following geographical distances will be obtained for the same degree of protection:

Distances for a field of 2 mV/m and for two 100 kW transmitters

Protection	Separation of 9 kc/s	Protection	Separation of 10 kc/s
5	1520 km	2	1080 km
4	1400 km	1,6	900 km
3	1260 km	1,25	670 km
2	1080 km	0,8	480 km

Distances for a field of 1 mV/m and for 2 100 kW transmitters

Protection	Separation of 9 kc/s	Protection	Separation of 10 kc/s
5	3100 km	2	2370 km
4	2890 km	1,6	2240 km
3	2630 km	1,25	2110 km
2	2370 km	0,8	1930 km

(Tr.5/R.7/D.30)

The aforementioned distances were obtained from the Cairo Curve which occasioned the observations contained in Document 185, taking into account the fact that for a hundred kW transmitter, the ground wave reaches the value of 2.5 mV/m at an average distance of 100 km and that the sky wave reaches the value of 1 mV/m at about 1,000 km from the transmitter. (It will be noted that in the secondary zone field strengths between 1 and 2 mV/m are reached at considerable distances from the transmitter, varying roughly between 300 and 1,000 km. The field strength to be protected between 1 and 2 mV/m varies in each particular case with the dimensions of the national territory to be served, - see Document RD 163.)

It will be noted not only that, for the secondary zone up to 1 mV/m - and therefore for great distances - the 10 kc/s separation provides great advantages giving the possibility of easier reciprocal siting of transmitters, but also that in the primary zone for a higher field the distances necessary between stations are some hundreds of kms less. This should be taken into consideration by the Plan Committee in order to obviate geographical limitations which would be too difficult to observe.

(RD Doc. 310-E)

c) Number of channels available

In conformity with the decisions at Atlantic City the medium wave range lies between 1605 - 535 kc/s, giving an available total of 1070 kc/s. With a 10 kc/s separation 107 channels are obtained, whilst with a 9 kc/s separation the number of available channels is 119, i.e. 12 channels more (approximately 10 %).

It has also been observed that - as is clear from the above table - the 10 kc/s separation allows, in a certain number of cases, of a considerable increase in the effective range of transmitters, particularly of those operating on exclusive frequencies, and this may offset to a certain extent the effect of the loss of 10 % of the channels.

General Observations

1. Interference caused by extra-European stations.

In view of the 10 kc/s separation adopted by transmitters in the United States and in the Orient which occasionally give rise to a perceptible field in Europe, it would seem that interference may sometimes be caused by these stations to certain European stations. By also adopting in Europe the 10 kc/s separation and exactly the same frequencies as overseas stations, this interference could be avoided.

2. Separation between shared channels and between channels which are exclusive and shared.

This problem has been studied from various points of view. The opinion has been expressed that it is possible to accept the 9 kc/s separation between two shared channels, in view of the fact that the interference caused by sharing stations is generally considerably greater than that caused by adjacent transmitters.

On the other hand, it has been pointed out that the mixed separation (Séparation mixte) of channels on 9 and 10 kc/s, accordingly as a frequency is exclusive or shared, might lead to grouping of exclusive and shared frequencies, and might bring about considerable changes in the value of the frequencies requested by the Administrations, and this would not be in conformity with the Recommendations of Atlantic City.

In the case of an exclusive/shared vicinity where the exclusive channel would require a separation of 10 kc/s, whereas 9 kc/s would suffice for the shared channel, it has been suggested that the separation of 9 kc/s should be used, since the necessary protection ratio must be obtained through an adequate geographic distance between the stations. However, even in the case of shared frequencies, the 9 kc/s separation may cause appreciable supplementary interference; the 10 kc/s separation frequently makes it possible to reduce such interference.

It has however also been considered possible to apply the 9 kc/s separation for exclusive channels in cases where suitable geographical distances allowed of sufficient protection; but the most distinct advantages of the 10 kc/s separation were shown principally in the case of exclusive adjacent channels.

Ernest Gross

Chairman

(Tr.7/R.4/D,30)



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 311**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 336 – Corrections to Document No. 311

Report of the 7th Meeting of

COMMITTEE 4  
(Technical)

FIRST PART

Meeting of Friday, 13 August 1948, 2.30 p.m.

The Chairman, Professor Kessenikh, opened the Meeting, and said that, as Chairman of the Group of Experts entrusted with the study of data on propagation, he would submit the Report of the said Group of Experts at the present Meeting.

He proposed, in consultation with Mr. Esping, Vice-Chairman of the Committee and Member of the same Group, to appoint Mr. Makarov, U.S.S.R. Delegate, to the Chair for the present Meeting, in view of the fact that the Chairmanship of Committee 4 had been conferred upon the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

The proposal was accepted and Professor Kessenikh relinquished the Chair to Mr. Makarov.

The Chairman, Mr. Makarov, read the Agenda, which was adopted. He invited Professor Kessenikh to make his Report on the work of the Group of Experts.

Professor Kessenikh gave a detailed account of the work carried out by the Group of Experts, and dealt with in Document RD 185.

He then made some observations concerning the value of the curves shown in Annexes I and III of Document RD 185. After a detailed analysis of these curves, he pointed out that the Group of Experts believed the field curve shown in Annex I to be the only one traced on measurements made in the European Area. It should, however, be applied only conditionally in the calculations, with due regard to the reservations outlined in paragraph "d" of Document RD 185, i.e. it should be used by the Conference as a first approximation and as a working agent. In using the curve, it had always to be remembered that the data drawn therefrom would be exaggerated, with the result that the actual conditions might, to a certain degree, be more favourable. It was difficult to calculate the necessary corrections but they might be estimated at about 10 db.

Concerning the extrapolated curves, submitted by Mr. Esping (see Annex III of Document RD 185), and representing the data collected by the F.C.C., account must be taken of the reservation made in point 3, paragraph "d" of Document RD 185 where it was stipulated the curves might be used only if the appreciably different conditions obtaining in North America and Europe were remembered. The auroral zone, in which higher absorption was to be observed, being, in fact 20° further South in North America than in Europe (which corresponds to a difference of 20° in the geo-magnetic latitude) the curves could not be used in Europe. In order to draw the Conference's attention to the various points above, the Working Group had drawn up Doc. RD No. 215 whose text replaced the legends of Annexes I and III of Document 185.

The Chairman asked if there were any questions or observations on Professor Kessenikh's Report.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said: "We would first like to thank Professor Kessenikh and the Working Group for having drawn up Document RD 185. This Document may be regarded in two ways.

It may either be taken as a scientific appreciation of the existing data, or, which is more important, as a working agent to be used by the Plan Committee.

+ enough I feel bound to observe at this point that it is well known that the data contained in the F.C.C. curves and standards are based on measurements made in North America and that they cannot, therefore, be used automatically in the European Area. Concerning the Cairo curves, as Professor Kessenikh has said, they can be applied in Europe only subject to reservation. It must be remembered that these curves are based on the results of measurements made all over the world. Document No. 185 exaggerates the faults of the F.C.C. curves and does not lay stress on those of the Cairo curves. Analysing the Cairo curves in detail, I arrive at the conclusion that they give good results in the calculation of the fields of long waves. Examining distances greater than 600 km and frequencies higher than 500 kc/s, it must be recognised that the statement in point "d" errs by its excessive prudence. The Measurements made in Great Britain gave results very close to those of the curves contained in Annex III. There is no reason, therefore, to look upon the Cairo curves as more acceptable than the F.C.C. curves. It will also be noted that, for great distances, the F.C.C. curves give more favourable results than the Cairo curves. I do not insist on the use of any specific curve but I consider that the proposal to use the Cairo curve is not justifiable.

We should use some other curves which would give lower values than the Cairo curves. For the moment I can make no concrete proposal. We have already made a proposal in Document 195, but we are prepared to consider others. The Cairo curves, cannot be accepted, in the form in which they have been drawn, for they would give values inimical to the Plan. I should like to make a formal proposal that the Committee accept Document RD 185, subject to reservation, and that the Document be referred to the Working Group with a request that a series of curves be drawn which would give more accurate results for the European Area than the Cairo curves."

The Chairman: "We have heard the observations of the United Kingdom Delegate on Document RD 185. Are there any further observations"?

Professor Kessenikh: "The Delegate of Great Britain has done no more than repeat what is in Document 185. Mr. Fryer regrets that the criticism of the Cairo curves was the same as that of the F.C.C. curves. For the extrapolated curves in Annex III, it is impossible for us to furnish data as a basis for this extrapolation. The extrapolation is in fact arbitrarily presented by Mr. Esping. Document 185 does not contain experimental values permitting us to draw a comparison with the F.C.C. curves, because this data is missing. Moreover, concerning the Cairo curves, we were able to present the experimental values as they were published in the C.C.I.R. Documents. The Group of Experts is aware of the existence of other F.C.C. curves, drawn by Norton, which do not indicate the variation

as a function of latitude but as a function of frequency. The bulletin of the O.I.R. has recently published data originating in Canada which indicate a law of variation as a function of frequency contrary to that of the F.C.C. curves. It is well known that the American Regional Broadcasting Conference, Havana 1946, expressed doubts concerning the F.C.C. curves and recognised the necessity for undertaking additional research. Mr. Fryer proposes the correction of the table in Document RD 195. Although this Document has not yet been published in the three working languages of the Conference, the English text of the table seems clear enough. Mr. Fryer proposes, therefore, the introduction of the corrections contained in the table in Document 195. Examination of this Document shows that the application of the corrections - the corrections contained in this table - to the Cairo curves gives exactly the values obtained from the F.C.C. curves. So the curves resulting from Document 195 would be merely a variant of the F.C.C. curves. Mr. Fryer is of the opinion that the adoption of the Cairo curves will be unfavourable to the appreciation of the Plan. For this reason he asks us to adopt entirely arbitrary curves, solely to enable us, on the basis of these curves, to appease Governments to which our Plan allocates shared frequencies. This implies the introduction of corrections of the order of 10 db, i.e. a distance of the order of 3000 km after correction of 10 db may be reduced to 1000-1500 km.

"But have we the right to make arbitrary corrections in this way? If a correction of this sort is accepted, the interfering field will be reduced, and, having thus reassured the countries which have delegated us that all is well, we will be able to sleep in peace. But I cannot imagine the feelings of those experts who have insisted that arbitrary corrections be introduced when the Governments concerned see that the calculations do not correspond with the facts. I feel there is a limit to scientific optimism. We have no right, in judging the Plan, to create a false optimism which no scientific data supports."

The Delegate of Switzerland pointed out that the magnetic field itself had no direct influence on the electromagnetic field. Reflection conditions were a function of solar activity. The differences between the experimental data might be explained by the fact that the experiments had been made during different phases of solar activity. It had to be remembered that the Cairo curves dated from 1937 and the F.C.C. data from 1944. The reports from Canada were of particular interest and merited further consideration.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said: "I should like to reply to certain of Professor Kessenikh's observations, bearing mainly on the danger of applying the F.C.C. curves to Europe.

"We consider that there is no scientific justification for such direct application to Europe. Great Britain does not, moreover, insist thereon, but considers that the direct application of the Cairo curves to the European Area would certainly give no better results than the application of the F.C.C. curves.

(D.16)



"I propose, therefore, that we should adopt, subject to reservation from a scientific standpoint, the recommendations of the Report (RD No. 185), but that we should not adopt this Report for the preparation of the Plan. It would be advisable to entrust a Working Group, in addition to its programme, with the establishment of a curve or a series of corrections for the Cairo curve. It must be recognised, in agreement with Professor Kessenikh, that, without being exaggeratedly optimistic in preparing the Plan, we must avoid the danger of foundering in a sea of pessimism."

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) said: "I agree with Mr. Fryer that we are faced with a serious problem whose solution will require considerable time. Before undertaking the preparation of the Plan we must establish more accurate curves than those of the F.C.C. Mr. Fryer proposes the creation of a Working Group entrusted with the establishment of arbitrary curves. A Plan based on these curves would itself be arbitrary and would not be to the common advantage."

"If Mr. Fryer were to defend this proposal, it could only be with the aim of slowing our work, for the creation of a Working Group entrusted with the establishment of an arbitrary curve without any technical basis would provide us with nothing new, but would have the detrimental effect of slowing the work on the Plan."

Professor Kessenikh said: "In the course of this discussion, many important points have been raised. Dr. Metzler has quite correctly pointed out the complex nature of the influence of various factors on the absorption of electromagnetic waves."

"To supplement Dr. Metzler's statement, I should like to remind you that, in northern latitudes, additional absorption is dependent on the ionisation of the lower layers of the atmosphere under the influence of a tide of corpuscular rays from the sun which concentrate in the auroral zones under the action of the terrestrial magnetic field. The asymmetry of the terrestrial field in relation to the axis of rotation of the globe conditions the asymmetry of the geographic distribution of the absorption."

"Mr. Fryer admitted that the F.C.C. curves should not be applied in Europe, but he proposes to introduce corrections which, applied to the Cairo curves, would give the same results as the F.C.C. curves."

"I assure you, Gentlemen, that we would be deceiving both ourselves and the Governments which have delegated us, in believing that a Working Group could solve all these problems in the short space of two weeks. Personally I refuse to take part in this work which would be misleading to the countries delegating us. If certain Delegates insist upon submitting an arbitrary document, that is their right; but in such a case I should consider it my duty and right to submit to the International scientific press a detailed criticism of such baseless documents and an analysis of the circumstances in which they had been drawn up."

The Chairman summed up the preceding by saying that it was universally recognised that the F.C.C. curves could not be accepted in view of the conditions ruling in the European area. On the other hand, Delegates seemed generally to believe that Document RD 185 had a practical value and might be used as a working basis.

Mr. Fryer proposed setting up a Working Group entrusted with the establishment, as a compromise, of arbitrary curves.

General agreement had been reached on Document 185 except on the application of the curves to the medium waves. There remained very little time to draw up a Plan and the work of Committee 5 was nearing completion. Thence forward it was essential that the curves should be available for practical work. Curves had to be submitted to Committee 5 to enable it to carry out the distribution of frequencies.

Document 185 recommending the Cairo curve affirmed that it improved protection. When the Plan was being drawn up that remark could be taken into account. Bearing in mind that little time remained to draw up the Plan, he believed that it would be possible to follow the recommendations of Document 185. Mr. Fryer might, at the same time, draw a curve based on the data at his disposal. It would always be possible to revert to this curve and make the necessary corrections.

He proposed that the recommendations of the Group of Experts should be approved subject to the above remark.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom explained that, in proposing that a Working Group be set up to establish a compromise curve, he had no special methods in mind, as these could be decided upon by the Working Group itself. He insisted neither upon the table in Document RD 195 nor upon the F.C.C. curves. He had proposed that the Cairo curve should be traced on the basis of measurements carried out throughout the world. The curve had to correspond to the numerous data bearing on the Long and Medium waves.

In Annex II, a table had been presented showing that the Cairo curve coincided with the data of the Bucharest Documents drawn from measurements made in Europe.

The curve was satisfactory for long waves, but could not be considered so for medium waves, as the results of measurements showed the intensity to be several decibels lower than that indicated by the curve.

Mr. Fryer proposed calculating a curve - similar to the Cairo curve - based on the data at hand, but more nearly approaching the experimental results. This would not be difficult nor would it cost much time.

The Chairman said: "I have two observations to make.

- 1) We are not assembled here to study scientific problems, but to draw up a Plan.
- 2) The creation of a Working Group to study questions concerning propagation has been proposed.

"I feel bound to point out that the Group of Experts has taken three weeks to select the curves, that is to say the equivalent of the time which remains for the Conference to accomplish its work. I do not believe that a Working Group could achieve any result nor accomplish more than the Group of Experts in those three weeks."

(D.16)

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia: "I should like to draw the Delegate's attention to Document 185 drawn up by eminent specialists. Mr. Fryer proposes the creation of a Working Group. Who is to say whether this Group could offer us a document which would be acceptable to everyone? It might again occur that a Delegate did not approve these new curves, and we should be back where it started. I propose that Document 185 be taken as a basis and that Mr. Fryer be requested to prepare us a new curve which, if accepted, might be used to make any necessary corrections."

The Delegate of Sweden: "In the discussions within the Working Group I stated that the Cairo curves give values that are too high, and the F.C.C. curves values that are too low. This means that a reasonable solution may be found between the two extremes and I do not see in what way the curve established as a compromise between the two would be more arbitrary than the F.C.C. or the Cairo curves."

The Chairman: "I believe that, in the realm of science, there can be no compromise. Science is a truth. I would therefore ask the United Kingdom Delegate to tell me if he does not agree with my recent proposal, which gives him the opportunity of submitting a new curve and to defer, provisionally, Document 185 pending practical study."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom: "I could establish this curve myself but I should like my objections to the Cairo curve to be included in the Minutes."

The Chairman: "Document RD 185 may therefore be approved for practical use in drawing up the Plan, and it will be put on record that Mr. Fryer will submit his data as a correction. The question may be considered settled. Are there any further questions?"

The Delegate of Belgium: "We have attentively followed the discussion on Documents 185 and 195. We consider that this very important question should be settled before we can establish a working basis. (+)"

The Delegate of the United Kingdom: "It is difficult to say how much time will be necessary to calculate the curve, but I hope to be able to submit it at the beginning of next week."

The Delegate of Belgium: "As Mr. Fryer intends to submit a draft of the curves next week the Belgian Delegation cannot approve Document 185 and I propose that its adoption be postponed."

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.): "There seems to me to be a contradiction here. In the discussion Mr. Fryer said that he would be able to correct the curves. He added that this would entail a great deal of work. Now he speaks of accomplishing the work in two days. Nothing prevents us from approving Document No. 185. It is my opinion that the Group's curves could be used to draw up the Plan."

(D.16)

(+) The Belgian Delegation is prepared to approve Document 185 provisionally, but I should like to know how much time the United Kingdom Delegate will need to establish a new curve.

The Chairman: "Since the time at your disposal is short, I should like to ask the Delegates whether they approve the postponement of the discussion on Document 185 or whether they wish to adopt it now. It surprises me that Mr. Corteil, who, at the Committee of Eight, frequently averred that the practical preparation of the Plan was the essential point and that it was not necessary to dwell on matters or questions of principle of a general nature, says now, without due reason, that he cannot accept the Cairo curves proposed by the experts. It is very significant that Mr. Corteil should make this proposal a few minutes before the close of the Meeting, thereby not giving us, an opportunity to refute his remarks."

Professor Kessenikh, Delegate of the U.S.S.R. "In view of the lack of time, I propose that the discussion of this question be postponed to a later Meeting."

The Chairman declared that the discussion of Document 185 was postponed to the next Meeting.

The Meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

(RD Doc. 311-E)

Report of the 7th Meeting of

Technical Committee No. 4

(Second Part)

Meeting of 18 August 1948

2.30 p.m.

The Chairman read the Agenda for the meeting, which was adopted. He proposed to pass on to consideration of the Committee's Minutes, Nos. 192 and 193.

Professor Kessenich, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., remarked that the translating errors and typographical errors in the Minutes were the fault of the Secretariat and he requested that a correction be made in the last sub-paragraph of the Chairman's statement on page 9 of the Minutes No. 192. (This correction does not apply to the English Document).

This correction was adopted.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that in the English text of Minutes No. 192, on page 2 two letters should be deleted in the Czechoslovak Delegate's statement.

This correction was adopted.

The Delegate of Belgium proposed a series of important corrections to be made in his statement in the French text, which he read.

The Delegate of the Vatican City wished to exclude the words "and was within the scope of Committee 4." from the last sentence of his statement on page 2 of this Document.

This correction was adopted.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) proposed that the following be introduced into the Russian text of the Yugoslav Delegate's statement in No. 192, page 3 : "that the technical standard strictly determined the conditions to be fulfilled for a certain number of programmes and vice-versa."

This correction was adopted.

Professor Kessenich, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Mr. Corteil, the Belgian Delegate, had proposed a large number of corrections in the text of Minutes No. 192. He remarked that certain of these corrections did not seem to quite correspond to what Mr. Corteil had said in reality. He asked the Rapporteurs to check with the translators on the accuracy of the translations.

The Delegate of Belgium made the following statement :

"I should like to point out that Document No. 192 was issued several weeks after the meeting and that perhaps there are some passages which do not correspond to what was actually said. But I have my notes, and it is after consulting them that I make my corrections."

(RD Doc. 311-E)

The Chairman said: "I feel it necessary to draw the attention of the Conference's Chairman to the delay in publishing and translating the Minutes of Committee 4 and other Conference Documents".

He asked the Belgian Delegate to present written observations on Minutes No. 192, the approval of which would be postponed until the next meeting.

The Chairman passed on to consideration of the Committee's Minutes, No. 193, which were adopted without comment.

The Chairman gave the floor to Mr. Sponzilli, the Delegate of Italy, and Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A, who made his Committee's Report.

He made a brief statement on the work accomplished by the Sub-Committee and the Working Groups. He indicated that it was now possible to approve, in Plenary Meeting, Documents Nos. 204, 226 and 228 of the Working Groups, which had already been adopted and approved by Sub-Committee 4 A.

The Chairman proposed that each of the Documents submitted for the Committee's approval be considered separately. He asked Delegates if they had any observations to make on Document No. 204.

There being no observations, Document No. 204 was adopted.

The Chairman went on to consideration of Document No. 226 and asked if there were any remarks.

The Delegate of Switzerland said: "I will limit myself to asking Professor Kessenich for some information."

Professor Kessenich, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied: "It must be understood that this Document deals with stations using the same shared channel. This means, consequently, that the separation between frequencies is not likely to exceed the frequency tolerances admitted."

The Chairman asked the Swiss Delegate if he was satisfied with this reply. The latter said he was.

There being no other comments, Document No. 226 was adopted.

The Chairman passed on to consideration of Document No. 228.

The Delegate of Switzerland had no objections on the substance. It seemed to him, however, that on page 2, the phrase "in the same latitude" should be added to the phrase "the sun rises".

There being no objections to this correction, and no comments, the Document was adopted.

The Chairman said that there was still a third question to be solved by the Committee, that of the methods applicable to calculations of field intensity, in accordance with Documents Nos. 185 and 215 of the Working Group of Experts - a question which had already been considered at the preceding meeting, and which had been adjourned owing to the late hour.

(ID Doc. 311-E)

The United Kingdom Delegation had submitted two documents on this subject, Nos. 238 and 242. At the same time, the United Kingdom Delegate had said that his Delegation had not had the time to draw up a graph, but in place of it, the United Kingdom Delegation had presented a table containing corrections, which could be employed for frequencies higher than 500 kc/s.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said :

"Firstly, I must apologize for not having submitted curve graphs as I had promised, owing to a lack of time. It was to make up for this lack that Document No. 242 was quickly prepared, in order that consideration of this question should not be postponed. The curve graphs will be ready to-morrow." Mr. Fryer requested that a few small corrections be made in Documents 238 and 242, and gave wide explanations of these Documents. During the discussion, certain divergencies appeared with respect to the manner of taking latitude into account. It was because of this that the United Kingdom Delegation had limited itself to slightly modifying the Cairo curve without presenting a network of curves which took account of latitude. In this way a more precise curve was obtained which coincided with that of Cairo for distances up to 500 km, and then deviated slightly after this distance, the deviation never exceeding 6 db.

The Chairman thanked the United Kingdom Delegate for his explanations and recalled that Document 185 had been approved at the preceding meeting by all the Delegations, save for the modifications proposed by the United Kingdom Delegate for frequencies higher than 500 kc/s.

The Committee had decided to examine these two days later. Later, this question had been referred to the Wednesday meeting, the present meeting, at the request of the Belgian Delegate. "Unfortunately," the Chairman continued, "the curves were not presented for to-day's meeting. However, as Chairman of Committee, I was obliged to place this question on the Agenda of the present meeting."

Professor Kessenikh, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said :

"It is with deep interest that I awaited the additional modifications of the United Kingdom Delegate. I have attentively studied Documents 238 and 242. Having compared this data with the curve graph, I noted that the curve proposed by Mr. Fryer coincides with the Cairo curve up to a distance of 500 km, and then becomes a curve which shows a field intensity half that given by the Cairo curve." Professor Kessenikh then gave a detailed analysis of the data obtainable from the United Kingdom Delegate's curve, and the factors on which it depended as compared with the Canadian and Italian experimental data. He concluded that the United Kingdom's curve, far from being established on new experimental data, disagreed with such new experimental data. As a result, each of the shared stations would, it seemed to him, have the possibility of sharing its frequency with stations situated at distances one and a half to two times smaller than those obtained from the Cairo curve. The Group of Experts had clearly shown in Document 185 that it would be wise to carry out scientific investigations in order to render the Cairo curve more precise, and that if use were made of median values these were to be drawn up in such a way as to be well-grounded. The Group of Experts admitted that the Cairo curve was not

perfect and indicated that it was prepared to receive proposals from administrations, on condition that such proposals were well founded, but not ones such as Mr. Fryer's which were arbitrarily qualified. It was for the latter reason that Documents 238 and 242 could not be adopted by the Conference for use in elaborating the Plan.

The Chairman thanked Professor Kessenikh for this explanation and asked the Delegates if there were any more observations to be made on the subject.

The Delegate of Italy sincerely thanked Professor Kessenikh for having mentioned the measurements made at Sesto Calende, but remarked that this data had not been verified over a long enough period or on a sufficient number of cases to be considered as giving average values. As he was not a technician, he could not judge of their value and he expressed the wish that other Delegates give their opinions on the subject.

The Belgian Delegation considered that the propagation curves to be adopted for sky-waves constituted essential working tools for the preparation of a Plan by Committee 5's Working Group.

In this respect, the directives should be sufficiently precise to ensure that their interpretation by the different members of the Working Group should not give rise to differences of opinion, but should instead contribute to the efficiency of their work.

2) The choice of propagation curve for the skywave would have a considerable influence on the Plan. In this connection it was important not to adopt curves which were too optimistic, as this would lead to the adoption of a Plan satisfactory "on paper" alone. It was equally important not to adopt curves which might be too pessimistic, since, in uselessly reducing the number of sharings, some of the requirements of the various countries might not be satisfied.

It had to be carefully noted that the matter being dealt with was not only one of the security to be given to sharings. It was a question of the very armature of the Plan. He wished to give one or two examples, speaking more in terms of distance than in decibels. A sharing which was only possible at 3400 km according to the Cairo curve was possible at 2400 km according to the curve proposed by the United Kingdom Delegation; a sharing which was only possible at 4300 km according to the Cairo curve was possible at 3000 km according to the curve proposed by the United Kingdom. These figures should be compared with the distances of sharing possible in Europe. The average distance achieved in preceding plans was known; approximately 2400 km.

It was therefore essential to be neither too optimistic nor too pessimistic. The Belgian Delegation had no "private" interests at stake. It seemed that it was the general interest which commanded that the members keep as close to reality as possible, while bearing in mind all the elements of information to hand.



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3) It seemed entirely justified to introduce a distinction between medium wave propagation and long wave propagation, as the United Kingdom Delegation had done. Eventually, one might possibly have to make supplementary distinctions for various frequency values in the medium wave band, however, that could not be contemplated now.

Therefore 3 curves might be considered:

The curve extracted from the Cairo measurements on medium waves, the curve proposed by the United Kingdom Delegation, the F.C.C. curve established for a  $48^{\circ}$  latitude, corresponding approximately to the mean latitude of the middle points for the sharings effected in Europe.

He indicated, parenthetically, that the F.C.C. curves were established for 1944, a year of minimum solar activity. Medium wave propagation was therefore favoured and, in that respect, he repeated, in that respect, the F.C.C. curves were reliable.

The 3 curves under consideration were sufficiently alike to allow agreement to be reached on the selection of a single mean curve for Europe.

It was possible that for distances less than 2000 km the single curve must deviate slightly from the curve proposed by the United Kingdom Delegation and more closely approach the original Cairo curve which, for such distances, was very much the same as the F.C.C. curve for  $48^{\circ}$  latitude. This would, in particular, answer the observations formulated by Professor Kessenikh, using the Sesto Calende measurements.

It was such a single mean curve for Europe that the Belgian Delegation hoped to see materialise.

It was fully understood that the curve should and could only be of the order of a working instrument valid for Committee 5 and solely for the Copenhagen Conference.

4) The Belgian Delegation considered it desirable to define, in so far as possible, the order of magnitude of the latitudinal corrections to be made.

But it was undoubtedly preferable to effect agreement first on the mean curve.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Belgium for his proposal; he feared, however, that an increase in the number of arbitrary curves was not conducive to accelerating the work on the Plan.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic said: "We are discussing the possibility of applying two curves. With Mr. Fryer's curve the sharings would be easier to effect, as would be the elaboration of the Plan. The same consideration was also expressed by Mr. Hansen when he proposed his mean curve. Other arbitrary curves might be proposed which would allow a further reduction in the distances at the time of the sharing. But if such a procedure is followed, how can protection be ensured? That is the question I am putting to you, gentlemen. Professor Kessenikh has quoted the measurements carried out by the Sesto Calende station, which conform to the Cairo curve, a very important fact. I do not think that it would be right to proceed to apparently easy sharings in decreasing, at the same time, the actual protection. For this reason the only curve which should be adopted is the Cairo curve."

The Delegate of Switzerland said: "I think that this discussion is of a purely theoretical nature, whereas we are seeking a solution

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of a practical nature. I do not believe that it is impossible to draw the Cairo curve closer to the United Kingdom Delegate's curve, inasmuch as there is a deviation of only 6 db between the two. I believe that the following proposal might be made to Committee 5: when a ratio of 1:50 is used, it is best to use the Cairo curve; however, when a ratio of 1:100 is used, it is necessary to use the United Kingdom curve."

(D-35)

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The Chairman " I consider the question under examination to be extremely important to Committee 5, whose work is so well advanced that the Committee will be able to proceed to drawing up the Plan very soon. In view of these circumstances it is absolutely indispensable to have an adequate curve. I beg the Delegates to meditate upon this subject during the tea interval and to express their opinions on it after the interval."

The Meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

The Chairman reopened the Meeting after the interval and made the following statement: "Gentlemen, the exchange of opinions which has taken place indicates that on the question of selecting a field strength curve there are two points of view, viz.: the first is that of the Group of Experts, who base their opinion on the Cairo curve, drawn up from experimental data and used for many years: the second is the point of view expressed in the United Kingdom proposal and partially in the Belgian proposal. The curves that these latter Delegations have proposed are but a modification of the Cairo curve, a modification which is supported by no experimental data and which consequently does not rest on a sufficient foundation.

"I should like to mention the well founded proposal of the Swiss Delegate, in which he advocated that we should not delay in selecting curves, but should leave Committee 5 a wide latitude to use curves in taking into account the protection standards established by the Committee. It should be possible to adopt the Cairo curves as a basis; Committee 5 should consider the United Kingdom and Belgian remarks in making its calculations. Would the Delegate of the United Kingdom please express his opinion on this subject?"

The Delegate of the United Kingdom replied: "As author of this proposal I should like to reply to certain questions which have been raised here. I realise, as does Dr. Metzler, that the 6 db deviation between the two curves is the same as the deviation which exists between the protection standards of 50 and 100 accepted by the Technical Committee. However, this does not mean that the question now under discussion is not serious nor that it can be dealt with in the same understanding that was necessary in the case of protection standards. Actually, there are minimum protection standards below which it is not acceptable to go. The question of making the Plan is a very serious one.

"Professor Kessenikh mentioned certain data. Any data I have mentioned is those of the Working Group. The most recent data resulting from measurements carried out in the United Kingdom give the same distribution as the Cairo curves, excluding long waves. As for the Italian data, the Italian Delegate personally expressed doubts concerning it, in view of the brief period in which they were gathered. The United Kingdom Delegation has no intention of discrediting the Cairo curve, whose precision has been confirmed. We merely consider that the Cairo curves does not lend itself any better to the requirements of Europe than does the F.C.C. curve. We simply wish to exclude from the Cairo curve the data which is not applicable to Europe and establish a new curve. You have said, Mr Chairman, that the discussion was becoming more and more complicated because of the fact that several curves have already been proposed in this Meeting. The Belgian Delegation's proposal introduces a modification of little effect to our curve and is acceptable to us. In addition

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we shall withdraw our proposal and support the projected curve of the Belgian Delegation."

The Delegate of the Netherlands said that any attempt to correct the systematic error of the Cairo curve should be encouraged. He therefore considered Mr Fryer's proposal to be sufficiently conservative, as it gave a deviation of only 6 db; for this reason it was acceptable, and should not impede the work of the Planning Committee on distances exceeding 2000 km. The United Kingdom proposal should be adopted for the time being. Meanwhile, the Belgian Delegation would submit its proposal.

The Delegate of France said that the French Delegation had noted, with great interest, the fact that there was no new scientific data allowing the Cairo curve to be replaced. It had been used for many years. The Group of Experts confirmed the defects of the Cairo curve which was a bit optimistic and did not take certain factors into account. It was for this reason that the French Delegation considered it right to accept Dr Metzler's proposal and to approve RD Document 185 with its careful wording. In the future, information should be gathered to establish a new curve which would eliminate the defects of the Cairo curve. The French Delegation begged the Chairman to ask Mr A. d'Auriac, Director of the Technical Center of the O.I.R., if he possessed the data necessary to trace a new curve.

In conclusion, he proposed that Document 185 be adopted the more so because he had just clearly pointed out the defects of the Cairo curve.

The Chairman thanked the French Delegate for his clear statement and invited Mr Angles d'Auriac to reply to the question which had been put to him.

Mr Angles d'Auriac said: "As Director of the Technical Center of the O.I.R. I should like to say to the Delegate of France that, if the Organisation had had new and important data on this matter, it would not have failed to share it with the Group of Experts. In reality, the fairly abundant data we have collected in the past 18 months are still far from presenting a systematic character sufficient to permit solid conclusions to be drawn.

"The analysis of field recordings, even more than the list of such recordings, is an extremely long and delicate matter. Any measurement campaign in connection with such questions should cover numerous paths and should be carried out over a long period of time (several years at least).

"As a Member of the Group of Experts, I should like to point out that all the criticisms which have been made against Document 185 were drawn from the Document itself. This was in the very nature of the Document, which, in a true scientific spirit, refused to advance exact figures, limiting itself to pointing out areas in which truth should be found. Doubtless, in drawing up a Plan, it is definitively necessary to decide upon specific figure, but the selection thereof belongs, by its very nature, to the Planning Committee, not to technicians. The scrupulously and carefully worded Document 185 seems to me to be the only one which could be submitted by a Technical Committee".

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The Chairman thanked Mr Anglès d'Auriac for the interesting explanation which he had given in the capacity of an Expert who had participated in the drafting of Document 185.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) said: "I second the proposal of the French Delegate and Mr Anglès d'Auriac's interpretation of Document 185. If we adopt Mr Fryer's curve it will be easy to arrange the sharings for the Central European countries, but such an arrangement will not be in the interests of those countries. It is for this reason that the Yugoslav Delegation considers it indispensable that Committee 5 should take the Cairo curve as a working basis, and in so doing should take into account its defects as pointed out in Document 185."

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) stated that the curve to be adopted by the Committee should not be established in haste, as were those proposed by Mr. Fryer and Mr. Hansen, respectively. That was his reason for agreeing with the selection of the Cairo curve, based on scientific data. He proposed to adopt it as a directive for the establishment of the Plan after approval of Document 185.

The Delegate of Switzerland said: "I should like to reply to Mr Fryer that I am in no way minimising the importance of the problem."

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I have but insisted on the necessity of finding a practical solution. I have drawn your attention to the field deviation of 6 db. I have insisted on the fact that if we take the ratio of 1:50 of the Cairo curves, it would correspond to the 1:100 ratio of the United Kingdom curves. It is absolutely impossible to find a well founded scientific solution if a great many factors, such as frequency and so forth, are not taken into consideration. I agree with Mr. Mercier on the necessity of collecting scientific data permitting the establishment of a new scientifically based curve. I should like to submit to you some other results of measurements carried out in December 1947 and August 1948." He then read these measurements and compared them with the United Kingdom curves, which deviated from them by an additional 3 to 9 db.

The Delegate of Egypt said that the Egyptian and Syrian Delegations considered it would be dangerous, in drawing up the Plan, to use arbitrary curves as a basis, with the sole aim of effecting a greater number of sharings.

Professor Kessenikh, Delegate of the U.S.S.R., made the following statement: "We are very much obliged to the United Kingdom Delegate for associating himself with the Belgian proposal, but we fail to understand why Mr. Fryer has done this, for the Belgian proposal is not yet quite clear. Dr. Metzler has quoted very important data relative to measurements made in Switzerland. However, I must remark that the measurements carried out in the Swiss comparison centers have yet to be meticulously studied, as the field strength values obtained do not correspond, in many a case, to the facts. I repeat that there is good reason to consider all the experimental data, just as provided for in Document 185. I suppose that the proposal pointing out the necessity for effecting precise measurements with the aim of establishing a new curve is favoured by everyone and that that is indispensable; However, I cannot agree that all sorts of arbitrary curves should serve toward establishing the Plan and should permit the introduction of variations, ad libitum, for both small and great distances. I beg the Delegates of Belgium and the Netherlands not to commit this error which is inadmissible if we wish to establish a realistic Plan.

The Chairman said: "I do not believe that we should recommend curves not scientifically based on data that has previously been submitted to suitable study. So as not to retard the drafting of the Plan, we must approve Document 185 subject to the reservations of the Experts contained in paragraph (d); we should also bear in mind, when subsequently drawing up a new curve, the proposals of the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Belgium and the Netherlands."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said: "I admit that it is difficult, in a Meeting such as the present one, to reach any solution whatsoever, but I share the point of view of the Delegate of the Netherlands: that, provisionally, we must adopt, for distances greater than 2000 km, a field strength 6db lower than that of Cairo, and that, for smaller distances we must take no decision."

Professor Kessenikh, Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said: "I see that it is useless to continue the discussion. If we do, we will finish by admitting that the speed of light should be measured in different ways to suit different cases. The tracing of the curve on the basis of different laws for long and for short waves could not be tolerated. I cannot associate myself with the arbitrary evaluations which are being continually changed here. A technical curve can not be the subject of a discussion without scientific basis."

The Chairman said: "There are, therefore, two proposals: to approve Document 185 subject to all the reservations entailed; and the Belgian Delegation's proposal to use the United Kingdom curve for distances greater than 2000 km. A great number of Delegates have rightly observed that it is not possible, at this Meeting, to adopt now, arbitrary curves not based on scientific data. I would, therefore, ask the Delegate of the United Kingdom to express once more his opinion on the subject and to say whether he would not consider withdrawing his proposal, for very little time remains for the drawing up of the Plan and we can, therefore, no longer prolong this discussion."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom replied that his Delegation had no objections to Document 185 being considered a scientific Document, but he considered it necessary to clarify the recommendations proposed by the Netherlands Delegate. These were to adopt Document 185, subject to the reservation concerning distances greater than 2000 km, and to leave in abeyance, for subsequent discussion, the question of distances less than that figure. He asked the Chairman to restate his proposal.

The Chairman repeated his proposal to adopt Document 185, with reservations concerning the drafting of the plan. At the same time, new data should be collected with a view to tracing the new curve, which would be justified from a scientific point of view and which would take into account the observations of the United Kingdom Delegate.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom: "I will support such a proposal if the Committee so desires, but I should like to know if there are any objections to the Netherlands Delegate's proposal."

The Delegate of Belgium: "I should like to see this question settled today, but I fear that, if the data is not completely accurate, Committee 5 will be faced with difficulties; I should therefore prefer a solution being found by this Committee. I admit that it is difficult to justify, scientifically, any of the proposals made here. The Cairo curve gives values too high for long distances; for that reason I deem the proposal of the Netherlands Delegation reasonable. But if other proposals are made, the Belgian Delegation is ready to discuss them."

The Chairman read point "D" of Document 185 and asked Mr. Hansen if he wished to have the following words added to it: "for distances greater than 2000 km."

The Delegate of Belgium believed that if it was not possible to adopt any new curve whatever, it was at any rate necessary to adopt a more precise recommendation.

The Chairman: "If I have understood Mr. Hansen correctly he requested that account be taken of the fact that the Cairo curve gives values which are too high for distances greater than 2000 km."

The Delegate of Belgium: "I should like to see more precise recommendations formulated. It should be stated, for example, that for distances greater than 2000 km the curve makes a modification of 6db."

Professor Kessonikh, Delegate of the U.S.S.R.: "Mr. Chairman, I grasped the point of your proposal in respect to point "D", but I did not quite understand the point of view of the Belgian Delegate. My opinion remains the same in regard to approximate calculation, i.e. that we give a formula or curve and point out the possible modifications. This was done by the Experts in Document 185. I have nothing further to add."

(RD Doc. 311-E)

The Delegate of Yugoslavia(F.P.R.): "We are nearly agreed on the principal question and it would be regrettable not to reach a decision because of a few decibels. In the terms of Document 204 we accept important derogations, and having laid this foundation, I do not understand what is delaying the adoption of Document 185, justified from a scientific point of view. I propose to refer to Document 204, permitting Committee 5 a more flexible use of Document 185."

The Delegate of Egypt: "We do not agree to the proposal providing for modification of the curve over and above 2000 km. We wish to leave Document 185 as it is."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom: "I propose to alter point "D" paragraph 2 of Document 185 so that the last sentence reads as follows: 'It may however be presumed that it is greater for long distances, that in certain cases it will attain 10 db and that for distances greater than 2000 km it will generally attain 6 db.'"

The Chairman asked Professor Kessenikh and the Chairman of the Group of Experts if they objected to making this alteration to point "D" paragraph 2 of Document 185.

The Delegate of the U. S. S. R.(Professor Kessenikh) judged that such an addition would not encroach upon the domain of the Experts and that it might be adopted.

The Chairman asked the Delegates if they wished to make any further modifications or additions to Documents 185 and 215 submitted by the Group of Experts.

No further alterations were suggested.

Documents 185 and 215 of the Group of Experts were adopted with the single alteration proposed by Mr. Fryer.

The Meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

M.B. Chamcha  
Mr. Anglès d'Auriac,  
Observers.

Mr. Makaroff,  
Chairman.

(Tr. 42/R.1 /D-35)



September 1, 1948

Submitted in: French

TEXTS DRAWN UP

by the Chairman of Committee 6 (Drafting)  
and submitted for examination  
by Committee 6 in accordance with the mandate  
received from Committee 3 (Organisation)

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The Texts below replace those contained on pages 5, 6, and 11  
of Document RD 293.

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(Article 2 Lucerne)

(Document RD 251)

VARIANT I

Article....

Ratification of the Convention

This Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short  
a time as possible, in the archives of the Government of Denmark, which  
shall notify the other contracting Governments and the Secretary General  
of the International Telecommunication Union of each deposit of ratifi-  
cation.

Ratification shall include approval of the Plan.

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VARIANT II

Article....

Ratification of the Convention

This Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be sent, in as short a time  
as possible, through the intermediary of the Government of the head-  
quarters country of the International Telecommunication Union to the  
Secretary General of the Union, who shall notify the other contracting  
Governments of each deposit of ratification.

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(Article 3 Lucerne)

(Document RD 251.)

VARIANT I

Article....

Accession to the Convention

The Government of a country of the European Broadcasting Area which is a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, and not a signatory of this Convention, may accede to it at any time. Such accession shall be notified to the Government of Denmark, shall extend to the Plan and shall be without reservations.

The instruments of accession shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of Denmark. The latter shall inform all signatory and all acceding Governments, and the Secretary General of the Union.

The Accession shall take effect on the day of deposit unless the act of accession contains any stipulation to the contrary.

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VARIANT II

Article....

Accession to the Convention

The Government of a country of the European Broadcasting Area which is a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, and not a signatory of this Convention, may accede to it at any time. Such accession shall be notified through the intermediary of the Government of the headquarters country of the Union to the Secretary General of the Union, shall extend to the Plan and shall be without reservations.

The instruments of accession shall be deposited in the archives of the General Secretariat of the Union. The latter shall inform all signatory Governments and acceding Governments.

The accession shall take effect on the day of deposit unless the act of accession contains any stipulation to the contrary.

(Article 6 Lucerne)

(Document RD 251.)

VARIANT I

Article....

Denunciation of the Convention

- § 1. Each Government which has ratified or acceded to this Convention and the Plan annexed thereto shall have the right at any time to denounce them by a notification sent to the Government of Denmark, which shall circulate it to the other contracting Governments.
- § 2. Such a denunciation shall take effect after the expiry of one year from the date of receipt of the notification thereof by the Government of Denmark.

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VARIANT II

Article....

Denunciation of the Convention

- § 1. Each Government which has ratified or acceded to this Convention and the Plan annexed thereto shall have the right at any time to denounce them by a notification sent, through the intermediary of the Government of the headquarters country of the International Telecommunication Union, to the Secretary General of the Union, who shall circulate it to the other contracting Governments.
- § 2. Such a denunciation shall take effect after the expiry of one year from the date of receipt of the notification thereof by the Secretary General of the Union.

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(Tr. 42/R. 4/D-35)

September 1, 1948

Submitted in : rench

C O M M I T T E E 4

(Technical)

Sub-Committee 4 A

Supplement to Doc. RD 204.

Extracts from the documentation examined by the Working Group entrusted with the Study of protection ratios for transmitters operating on shared frequencies.

1. Recommendation of the Committee of Eight Countries.
2. Abstract submitted on behalf of the O.I.R. by Mr. Anglès d'Auriac.
3. Study carried out by Professor Kessenikh, of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, and Mr. Likhoushine, of the Delegation of Bielorussia (S.S.R.), concerning the calculation of the probable duration of the different degrees of protection.
4. Curve submitted by Mr. Brailard at the Bucharest Meeting of the C.C.I.R., concerning the necessary protection ratio as a function of the frequency tolerance of the transmitters.
5. Report submitted by Mr. Mercier, of the French Delegation, concerning measurements carried out by Radiodiffusion Française.

The Working Group also studied the report submitted by the Belgian Delegation (RD 181) concerning the results of various measurements carried out by the Belgian Broadcasting Organization.

Ernest Gross,  
Chairman of the Working Group.

Annex 1.

Extracts from Doc. No. 284 of the Committee of Eight  
Countries Page 4 Annex 3 :

"Ratio of Field Intensities for Shared Frequencies.

The Committee admits that, for stations operating on the same frequency and transmitting different programmes, the ratio of the field intensities of the Wanted Signal : Unwanted Signal must be 100."

(Tr.5/R.1/D.29)

Annex 2.

Memorandum to the Chairman of  
Working Group No. 2 of Sub-Committee 4 A.

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The Chairman of Working Group No. 2 of Sub-Committee 4 A has asked me to sum up briefly the O.I.R. Memoranda CT/186 and CT/196 in relation to their bearing on the discussion in progress on the protection standard to be adopted for shared channels.

A) Memorandum CT 186

I should like to emphasize that, as far as the Memorandum CT 186 is concerned, this is a synthesizing study which, taking into account the data of all kinds studied by the O.I.R. (some of these data being the result of original studies by the O.I.R.), attempted to determine a coherent aggregate of homogeneous standards useable for the making of a frequency allocation Plan for the European stations.

As the O.I.R. had had occasion to emphasize on several occasions, it is artificial - although doubtless necessary for various reasons - to study all the technical standards separately : protection against background noise, protection against stations operating on the same or adjacent channels, protection against fading and the determination of the power of stations; are technical problems inextricably bound up with one another. If attempts were made to solve them separately, any one of the answers which might be obtained, might be intrinsically sound and scientifically established but the aggregate of the standards adopted risks being such as to make the establishment of a Plan impossible as a result of their application.

It is in the light of the preliminary observation that the conclusions reached in the study CT 186 regarding the protection of shared channels, are summed up below. It is not superfluous to recall that this study was written in March 1948 i.e. before Brussels Document No. 284

1) We have been led to the conclusion that a protection ratio of 100 (between median fields) constituted a suitable standard, without the O.I.R. being able to put forward new data of a systematic and truly scientific nature on the matter. We have only considered the existing data known to all, contained in the Documents of Lucerne, Montreux, Bucharest and the Regulations of the F.C.C. and also taken into account opinions based on long experience, either of universally recognized scientific authorities (Professors Van der Pol and Kotelnikoff), or of professional of the Control Centre. Below this value, the quality of service risks more or less serious deterioration for a varying percentage of the time.

We have therefore been led to keep this value of 100 as the standard which should normally be sought in all cases.

(RD Doc. 313 - E)

2) It seemed to us that the fields to be protected should be of about 3 mV/m (the figure retained by the Copenhagen Conference is 2.5 mV/m, and therefore quite near). This leads to a value of 30 (or 25) microV/m for the median interfering field.

A hypothesis on the power of the interfering station must obviously be introduced in order to verify that such a value can be achieved in practice. A value of 50 kW seems reasonable. This gives a field in the neighbourhood of 4 microV/m per radiated kW. Using the Cairo curve, this would lead us to place the interfering station at about 4800 kilometres from the station to be protected. It therefore seemed to us that the protection standard of 100 could doubtless not be respected in all cases.

3) With no modification to the conclusions of § 1, i.e. continuing to regard this standard of 100 as desirable and corresponding to a "reasonably satisfactory" service, we were brought to the examination of the kind of qualities of service corresponding to lower protection standards. In particular, taking up the problem from the opposite angle, we first determined the protection value necessary for the preparation of a Plan approximately on the level of the present situation i.e. such as would not lead to a large scale diminution in the number and the power of the stations at present in operation. Simple calculations, based on statistical observations - calculations found in detail in Document CT 186 - then gave us a protection value of 20 (approximately).

We in no way concluded that this value was satisfactory, but it lead us to consider the corresponding quality of the service. Our conclusion was that such quality would be unsatisfactory, that the corresponding service would be unacceptable during too high a percentage of the time (e.g. 50 %) in the zone to be protected, or again, that the zone to be protected would undergo considerable reduction.

But, as some may, on the contrary, assert that such a protection does, nonetheless, allow of a quality of service acceptable during a certain part of the time, - short thought this be - or for a certain part - however small - of the territories to be served, and as they may contend that such a service, even reduced in quality and in efficiency is preferable to none at all, this predisposed us to characterise the protection value at 20 in this way. A protection standard of 20 is easy to attain and met certain practical sharing conditions in Europe. But this standard corresponds to a service of such attenuated quality and efficiency that it should be considered as a very last resort and a lower value should, in any case, be debarred.

4) Our attention was, for this reason, inevitably attracted by the standard of protection used by the F.C.C. whose importance is undisputed, despite the difference between American and European broadcasting conditions. Indeed, there are grounds for thinking that the Americans also met with the conflicting demands of a sound technical basis and practical necessities - and it is useful to know to what compromise value they also were led. Account taken of the fact that the interfering field considered by the F.C.C. is the annual 10 % of the hourly median value; this amount of protection may be considered as being about 50, i.e. nearer the 100 standard than that of 20 (100 = 40 db, 50 = 34 db approximately, 20 = 26 db approximately.)

In conclusion: 1. The standard of 100 is the one to which the consideration of a good quality service logically leads. This is the value which should be adopted first and for which the authors of the Plan should strive.

2. If necessities of a practical and not a technical order, induced the authors of the Plan to depart from the desirable standard, it should, for good reasons, be forbidden to descend below a standard of 20 (and even if possible to approach it) as on the one hand this standard can easily be reached and on the other hand it corresponds to a quality which is already markedly unsatisfactory.

3. The standard of 50 (34 db) might be considered a borderline (although the variation in quality would obviously be continuous). A protection of 34 to 40 db - the latter being in principle the aim to be achieved - would give a service of satisfactory quality.

A protection of 26 to 34 db should be considered insufficient, but certain stations might, however, prefer to receive an allocation of this quality - corresponding to a partial service - rather than have none at all. A protection of less than 26 db should in any case be proscribed.

#### B. Memorandum CT 196

Mr. Mercier, of the French Delegation, has kindly mentioned the part of this Document concerning our 3rd measurement campaign.

We would emphasize the fact that this campaign is not concluded, the Documents published are the first to be received and that they arrived in Brussels on the very eve of the Conference of Copenhagen with the result that we confined ourselves to reproducing them without trying to make an analysis or a synthesis.

On a fairly rapid examination of these, and in the absence of measurements proper, it seems that no conclusion, as regards quantity, can at present be elicited as far as the problem under consideration is concerned.

Beyond confirming the obvious and well-known fact that any sharing reduces sharply the service area of each transmitter, the results have nevertheless brought to light an equally well-known fact but one whose importance is sometimes overlooked.

The disturbance due to an interfering station seems to increase considerably when the latter does not operate on exactly the same frequency as the station to be protected (see, in this connection, the curve submitted at Lucerne by Professor van der Pol.)

It would be unwise to conclude from this that, with the progress made in the construction of oscillators and with more accurate measurements, the protection ratio might be reduced.



On the contrary, despite such improvements, fairly wide differences in frequencies must be considered as existing for a long time to come between stations sharing the same channel; this might justify even greater stringency in the determination of the protection ratio.

H. Anglès d'Auriac

Director of the Technical Centre of the.  
International Broadcasting Organization.

(Tr.5/R.1/D.29)

### ANNEX 3

Protection ratio of wanted:unwanted signal when operating on common frequencies.

#### 1. Definitions.

1.1. The level of the wanted signal station is measured by the median value of the field strength  $P_1$  of the station at the input of the receiver. This quantity is proportional to the square of the median value of the field strength  $E_1$  at the site of reception.

1.2. The level of the signal of the unwanted station is measured by the median value of the field strength  $P_2$  of the unwanted station at the input of the receiver. This quantity is proportional to the square of the median value of the field strength  $E_2$  at the site of reception.

1.3. The level of local interference and receiver noise is measured by the value of the power of these interferences at the input of the receiver. This value is expressed by  $P_0$ .

1.4. The ratio of the power of the wanted signal to the general level of the power of the interferences (including local interference and the signal of the interfering station) below which reception is not considered satisfactory, is expressed by  $C$ .

When the values  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$  and  $P_0$  do not vary, i.e. when the deviations of their instantaneous values in relation to their median values are minimum, the conditions for satisfactory reception may be expressed as follows :

$$P_1 > G (P_2 + P_0)$$

#### 2. Numerical values of the fundamental quantities.

2.1. Dynamic characteristic of the transmitter and protection against background noise of the transmitter.

It is proposed to use modern transmitters with a noise level equal to or less than -60 or -55 db in relation to the side-band at 100 % modulation. (See e.g. Terman : Radio Engineer's Handbook, 1943, p. 626).

2.2. Distribution of the modulation rate in time.

The median value of the modulation rate for broadcasting transmissions is 30 %. During one tenth of the time the modulation falls to 1% and lower, corresponding to pauses and "pianissimi" during the broadcasting of concerts.

2.3. Criterion of satisfactory reception.

The minimum ratio of the wanted: unwanted signal strength, according to various data, for fading free broadcast reception is considered to be 20:1, i.e. 26 db. The value  $C=400$  corresponds to this ratio.

2.4. Admissible duration of interference at a modulation rate of 1 %.

Taking as normal criterion the clarity of a telephone transmission (not more than 10 % interference in time) we obtain from 2.2. that not more than 10 % is admissible in relation to time when the ratio of the usable signal to 1 % modulation may be less than  $C$  times the interfering signal. (It is assumed that the pauses and intervals during which the modulation rate is low are spread out uniformly in time and that their duration is short in relation to the fading period in the medium waves).

3. Fundamental Formulae.

3.1. Possibilities.

1) It is assumed that the interference level is so low that it can be neglected. The level of the wanted signal  $P_1$  is constant. It is assumed that the level of the unwanted signal  $P_2$  is subject to fading expressed by an exponential frequency curve.

In this case the formula 3.1.1. is applied (see figure).

2) The level of the wanted signal  $P_1$  is constant, the level of the unwanted signal is subject to fading; moreover, there is a constant interference level  $P_0$ .

In this case formula 3.1.2. is applied.

3)  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are subject to fading and there is local interference  $P_0$ , of constant level.

In this case formula 3.1.3. is applied.

The coefficient of the formula 3.1.1. is close to unity.

Table of Formulae.

1. The probability for the level of the constant signal  $P_1$  being, in power, less than  $c$  times the level of the signal  $P_2$  subject to fading, is given by the formula:

$$(3.1.1.) \quad Q_1 = e^{-K \left( \frac{P_1}{CP_2} \right)^n} \quad \text{when } CP_2 > P_1$$

where :

$$K = \log 2 = 0.693 \dots$$

and where  $n$  is between 1 and 1.5.

2. The probability for the level of the constant signal  $P_1$  being, in power, less than  $C$  times the level of the signal  $P_2$  subject to fading, in the presence of interference of constant level  $P_0$ , is given by the formula:

$$(3.1.2.) \quad Q_2 = e^{-K \left( \frac{\frac{P_1}{C} - P_0}{P_2} \right)}$$

$$\text{when: } P_2 + P_0 > \frac{P_1}{C}$$

This formula can be applied if  $P_1$  is greater than  $CP_0$ .

3. The probability for the level of the signal  $P_1$  subject to fading being less than  $C$  times the level of the signal  $P_2$ , also subject to fading in the face of interference of a constant level  $P_0$ , when  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  represent the median values of the powers at the input of the receiver (see 1.1. to 1.3.) is given by the formula:

$$(3.1.3.) \quad Q_3 = 1 - \frac{e^{-K \frac{P_0 C}{P_1}}}{1 + C \frac{P_2}{P_1}}$$

$$\text{when } C(P_2 + P_0) > P_1$$

#### 4. Example of Calculation.

Let the simplest case be examined. When  $P = 0$ ,  $C = 400$  and the ratio  $P_1 : P_2 = 400$ , satisfactory reception will be obtained for 50% of the time.

By increasing the ratio  $P_1 : P_2$  to 10,000, i.e. by giving the protection ratio a value of 40 db, and by calculating the probability of interference in relation to the level corresponding to a modulation of 1%, the result obtained is that the probability of disturbance at 1% modulation will be equal to 98%, i.e. that all parts of an emission whose modulation rate is less than 1% will, in practice, be received with a wanted:unwanted signal strength ratio of less than 20:1.

#### 5. Reception in the Secondary Zone.

Calculations made using the formula 3.1.3. show that, faced with fading of the two signals, the probability of interference increases, and that, for an intermediate value of the modulation rate of the wanted signal, the probability of interference with 40 db protection, and at least 26 db, is 0.04. For a modulation rate of 10%, the probability of interference increases to about 0.25.

6. Conclusions.

It emerges from the preceding considerations that, taking into account only the fading of the unwanted signal, all parts of an emission whose modulation rate is less than 1% have a protection less than 26 db., on the hypothesis that there is a 40 db protection between the median values of the levels of the wanted and unwanted signals.

The existence of local interference renders reception conditions even worse. In the light of the above, it must be acknowledged that the proposal made by Professor van der Pol, and supported by Professor Kotelnikov, to fix the standards of protection at 40 db (see Document 284 of the Committee of Eight) is well founded from a scientific point of view and satisfies the practical requirements of the reception of radio transmissions.

Signed : Professor V. Kessenikh,  
Docteur ès sciences physiques  
et mathématiques, . . . .  
Delegation of the U.S.S.R. to  
the C.E.R.

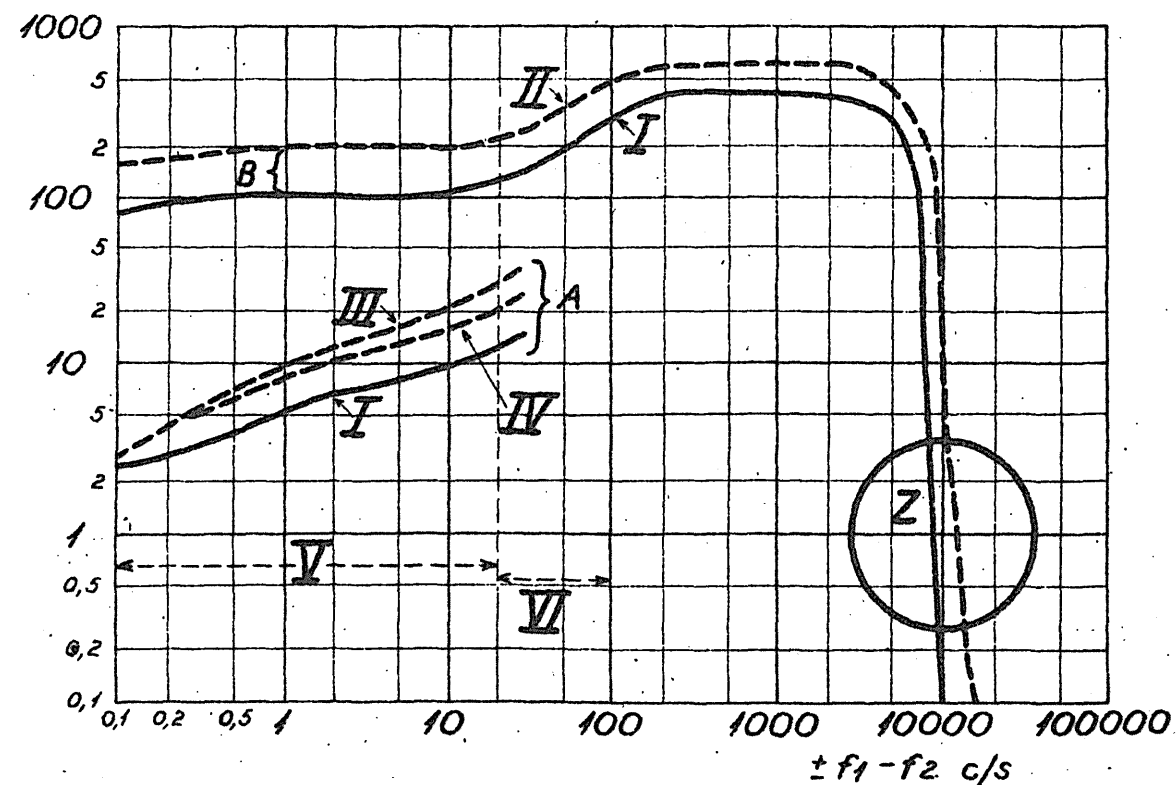
Copenhagen, August 2, 1948.

(Tr.40/R.1./D.29)

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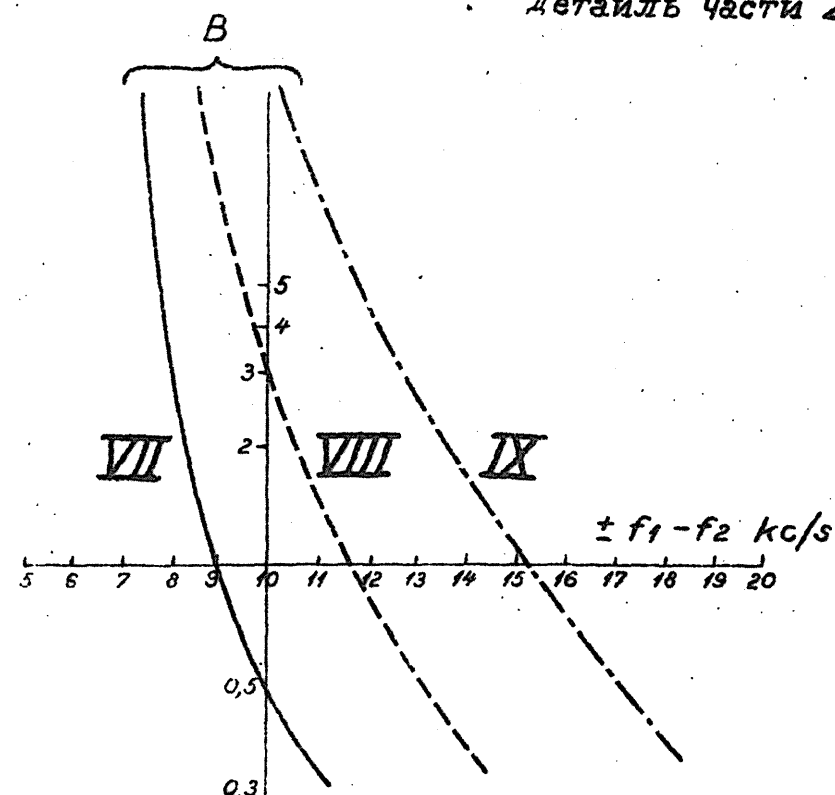
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Détail de la partie Z

Detail of the part Z

Деталь части Z



Rapport minimum du champ de l'onde désirée au champ interférant  $K = \frac{E_1}{E_2}$  en fonction de la différence des fréquences et de la qualité de la réception.

Légende :

- $E_1$  = champ désiré
- $E_2$  = champ interférant
- A = même programme
- B = programmes différents
- I = qualité acceptable
- II = très bonne qualité
- III = très bonne qualité, musique
- IV = très bonne qualité, parole
- V = stations quasi-synchronisées (type 1)
- VI = stations à ondes communes (type 2)
- VII = qualité médiocre (bande passante 4.500 c/s)
- VIII = bonne qualité (bande passante 6.500 c/s)
- IX = qualité excellente (bande passante 8.000 - 10.000 c/s)

Minimum ratio of the wanted wave field to interfering field  $K = \frac{E_1}{E_2}$  as a function of the difference in frequencies and of the quality of reception.

Legend :

- $E_1$  = wanted field
- $E_2$  = interfering field
- A = same programme
- B = different programmes
- I = acceptable quality
- II = very good quality
- III = very good quality, music
- IV = very good quality, speech
- V = semi-synchronised stations (type 1)
- VI = common wave stations (type 2)
- VII = indifferent quality (pass band 4,500 c/s)
- VIII = good quality (pass band 6,500 c/s)
- IX = excellent quality (pass band 8,000 - 10,000 c/s)

Минимальное отношение напряженности поля желаемой волны к напряженности поля помех  $K = \frac{E_1}{E_2}$  в зависимости от разности частот и качества приема.

Об'яснение знаков:

- $E_1$  = желаемая напряженность поля
- $E_2$  = напряженность поля помех
- A = та же самая программа
- B = различные программы
- I = приемлемое качество
- II = очень хорошее качество
- III = музыка очень хорошего качества
- IV = речь очень хорошего качества
- V = квази-синхронизированные станции (тип 1)
- VI = станциями общих волн (тип 2)
- VII = посредственное качество (полоса 4500 гр)
- VIII = хорошее качество (полоса 6500 гр)
- IX = превосходное качество (полоса 8,000 - 10,000 гр)

Annex No. 5.

NOTE FOR THE WORKING GROUP OF SUB-COMMITTEE 4 A

SUBMITTED BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION

Experiments relating to background noise caused by an interferer.

(Results obtained in the Laboratory of Radio-diffusion Française - March 1948.)

Let  $E_u$  = intensity of the wanted signal

Let  $E_b$  = intensity of the unwanted signal (interference)

A constant ratio of  $\frac{E_b}{E_u} = 0.1$  (-20db)

The main transmitter was "on carrier".

The interfering transmitter was modulated by a fixed frequency with a constant percentage modulation.

The experiments consisted of the measurement of the background noise introduced into the wanted signal by the interferer.

The level of reference for the measurement of the background noise was  $E_u$  modulated at 100%.

1st Case

Interfering signal modulated at 100 % by a frequency included between 80 and 8.000 cps.

The carriers of the two signals out of phase.

Results:

A. (Frequency in c/s:	80	250	400	800	2000	4000	6000	8000
(Background noise (db):	50	48,5	44	40	34.6	34.1	42.5	50

Commentary:

A level of background noise of -40 db is obtained for frequencies lower than 800 and higher than 5000.

For the least favourable case (-34.1 db) it may be admitted that the level of -40 db would be attained, if the ratio  $\frac{E_b}{E_u}$  were lowered by about 6 db ( $40 - 34.1 = 5.9$ ); this ratio would then become -26 db ( $\frac{E_b}{E_u} = \frac{1}{20}$ )

2nd Case.

The carriers are in phase. Table B<sup>1</sup> represents a percentage modulation of the interferer equal to 50 %; table B<sup>2</sup> equals a modulation of 100 %



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<u>B<sup>1</sup></u>	(Frequencies in c/s:	80	250	400	800	2000	4000	8000
	(Background noise (db)	36	29	27.5	27	31	44	57

Commentary:

A level of background noise of 44 db is obtained for frequencies greater than, or equal to, 4000 cps. To obtain the same level in less favourable cases (400 to 1000 cps.), a level close to -27 db, it may be admitted that the ratio  $\frac{E_b}{E_u}$  would have to be lowered by -13 db; this ratio would then become -33 db ( $\frac{E_b}{E_u} = \frac{1}{44}$ ).

<u>B<sup>2</sup></u>	(Frequency in c/s:	80	250	400	800	2000	4000	6000	8000
	(Background noise (db):	24	19.4	19.3	19.5	24	37	47.5	53

Commentary:

These results are the least favourable; the level of -40 db is only obtained for frequencies higher than 4000 cps.

For frequencies between 200 and 2000, the level obtained (20 db) leads to the assumption that the ratio  $\frac{E_b}{E_u}$  would have to be lowered by 20 db to reach the level of -40 db. These cases would thus lead to a ratio of  $\frac{E_b}{E_u} = \frac{1}{100}$ .



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 314**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 391 – Amendments to Document No. 314

COMMITTEE 3

REPORT OF THE 16th MEETING

28 August 1948

The Meeting was not opened until 9:25 a. m., as many Delegations were absent at the appointed hour.

The Chairman said that since some Delegations were still not present he would not proceed immediately to the Agenda but would start by giving a report of the decisions taken the previous evening by the Executive Committee.

He had not been able at the time to consult the Committee on its wishes regarding the use of its time but he had, in any case, asked for three Committee 3 meetings, which had been duly scheduled for Monday evening, Wednesday evening and Thursday morning. He furnished reasons why these times and dates had to be accepted. As to the Joint Group which was to examine the question of the date of application of the Convention, it had been agreed that its Meeting should be held Tuesday morning. A small Sub-Group of Committee 3 would be formed with Mr. Busak in charge. The Chairman consulted the Czechoslovak Delegate regarding the composition of the Group. Mr. Busak considered it unnecessary that it should have as many members as Working Group 3 B.

After an exchange of views it was agreed that Committee 3 should be represented on the Group by the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Switzerland (Confederation), Italy, Czechoslovakia and France.

At the suggestion of the Delegate of the United Kingdom the Committee decided that the participation of the Delegates of the I.F.R.B. and the I.C.A.O. was indispensable. This opinion was shared by the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, who upon the request of the Executive Committee had agreed to prepare the work for the Joint Group. He was therefore entrusted with the drafting of a working document which would include the Articles in question of the Lucerne and Montreux Convention, reference to bands allocated to broadcasting by the Radio Regulations of Cairo and Atlantic City, an excerpt of the Reports made in Working Group B by the representatives of the I.F.R.B. and the I.C.A.O. and of a protest made by the Italian Delegation.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that, with a view to accelerating the work of the Conferences, the Joint Group under discussion might receive its Terms of Reference from both the Broadcasting Conference and the Maritime Conference. Upon being consulted Mr. Busak said he considered that the entry into force of the decisions of the Maritime Conference was inseparably bound up with the entry into force of the Broadcasting Plan. The practical solution seemed to be to invite one of the Delegates of the Maritime Conference to participate in the work of the Joint Group.

After an exchange of views the Committee decided that Mr. Busak should be commissioned to obtain the agreement of the Chairman of Committee 4 of the Maritime Conference, for the participation of a Delegate of that Conference. The Committee postponed the examination of the Minutes subsequent to the 8th. Meeting as the translations thereof had not as yet been circulated.

The Agenda called for a second reading of the texts approved at the first reading. However the Chairman first wished to make a report on the exchange of views he had had with the Chairman of the Conference, in accordance with the decisions of the Committee, on various related questions. First, the respective places of the Convention and the Plan: Mr. Holmblad considered that the Plan and the Convention could, doubtless, be signed separately, but nonetheless the Plan was annexed to the Convention and one could not approve the Plan without approving the Convention and vice-versa.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom shared this point of view, the Plan was valid only in conjunction with the Convention, which was the basic juridical Document.

The Chairman consulted the Committee, which confirmed the opinion that the Plan might not be signed without the Convention, and vice-versa.

As for the second point discussed with Mr. Holmblad, reservations or statements, the two terms seem to overlap; it was Mr. Holmblad's intention to see the aggregate of the reservations placed after the Convention and the Plan and the signatures affixed thereto. Such reservations were statements, but they did not reduce the validity of the Plan and the Convention.

He (the Chairman) thought this point might well be discussed by the Committee.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom believed that such reservations would be no less important for those making them than the Convention itself. It seemed to him that they were a part of the contract. He invited Mr. Pennetta and Mr. Leproux to express their opinions.

The Chairman gave a short account of past procedure. At Lucerne and Montreux the statements had been placed after the Acts. However, the Lucerne text contained besides the signatures, a Final Protocol containing a partial non-acceptance on the part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Pennetta confirmed that the reservations were of a contractual nature.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia stated that the Plan could not be perfect unless there were no reservations. He recalled that at Atlantic City, after the Convention, supplementary Documents had been signed, i. e. a final Protocol and an Additional Protocol. All the reservations had been made before the signing of the Final Protocol. The Additional Protocol was, on the other hand, quite a different Document.

Mr. Leproux said that the reservations should precede the signature and that they formed a part of the Act which was the subject at signature. Unfortunately, in the I.T.U. Conventions the

signatures were only affixed to the Acts long after they had been given, as they were written on loose leaves sometimes long before the Convention had been set up. Such procedure was completely abnormal and might explain why it had not been possible to include the reservations in the complete texts compiled at a later date, wherein the signatures might be placed to better advantage.

The Secretary of the Conference gave a short history of the procedure by way of explanation. He stated that the Delegates might at any time retract the signatures they had given; any reservations had to be notified to all the Delegates before the signing so that they might be grouped before signing in a Final Protocol.

The Chairman consulted the Committee, which agreed to accept this procedure. He then called the Delegates' attention to Document RD 276 dealing with the preparation of signature slips, and especially to paragraph 4. The deadline for the deposit of specimen signatures was set for August 28. It was therefore time to comply with the request.

The Delegate of Italy observed that at Atlantic City all the statements or reservations had been adopted before the signing in Plenary Assembly; they had been annexed to the Convention for the purpose of a general inclusive ("globale") signing.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom stated that the French word "global" was usually applied to a unilateral act of the signatory containing solely explanations which did not in any way affect the terms of the contract. The word reservation concerned specific provisions, ancillary to the Convention, which might be discussed and had, in any case, to be accepted by the signatories in order to be admissible.

The Delegate of Egypt confirmed from personal experience that, the "reservations" to which the United Kingdom Delegate had just alluded and which were contained in the Lucerne Convention had been discussed and accepted.

The Delegate of Italy also confirmed from personal experience that the reservations had been examined at Lucerne by a special Committee which had accepted some and rejected the others.

The Chairman gathered from the foregoing statements that there were some reservations which were binding and others which were not. It was probable that at Lucerne the United Kingdom reservations inserted before the signatures indicated the admission by the contracting parties of a partial non-acceptance of the texts by the United Kingdom. At Montreux, on the contrary, the "statements" inserted "globalement" after the signatures were not intended to have such a significance.

The Delegate of Italy remarked that when he said that the reservations had been adopted, it meant that they had been decided on by the Plenary Assembly. The Lucerne procedure seemed to him preferable.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that any Delegate who was unable to sign according to the normal procedure

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should be able to supply the signature of his Government through its diplomatic representatives, instead of giving a signature, without knowing to what the signature would finally apply.

The Chairman said that each Delegation was free to follow whatever procedure it thought fit. If a Delegation signed in advance, however, it had to specify whether or not it wished to associate itself with any "statements" or "reservations", which might be adopted.

The Secretary of the Conference reported that it would be possible to distribute all the late Minutes by the following Tuesday. The Chairman proposed therefore that the Committee should examine them on Wednesday. Proposal accepted.

Discussion was opened on the second reading of the texts.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out the difficulty of a second reading of texts which had not yet been distributed. After an exchange of views the Delegate of Italy proposed that the texts approved at the first reading should be referred to the Drafting Committee. This proposal was adopted. Corrections of a minor nature adopted by the Drafting Committee might be brought to the attention of Committee 3 at the time of the second reading. The final text was to be decided upon in Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman said that the Committee would have to complete certain of the texts approved at the first reading after certain supplementary decisions had been taken, especially in regard to the place of deposit of the Convention, and the qualified authority to receive notifications of accession, ratification, etc.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom called the Chairman's attention to the United Kingdom Delegation's request concerning the inclusion of an article on application of the Convention to non-autonomous territories.

The Chairman said that this proposal had not been upheld by the Working Group. However, the United Kingdom Delegation might raise it again at the second reading.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia called attention to the resolution adopted by the Working Group B concerning notification by the Secretariat of the Conference of the Plan for the distribution of frequencies. The text read as follows:

"The European Broadcasting Conference hereby decides that the Frequency Allocation Plan as a whole shall be notified by the Secretariat of the Conference as soon as possible to:

- a) the P.F.B. for incorporation in the International Frequency list,
- b) the Secretariat of the I.T.U.,

The frequencies allocated by the Plan shall bear as date of notification in the International Frequency List the date of signature of this Convention".

He (Mr. Busak) proposed adding the following note to the preceding text:

"Such notifications must be completed as far as possible by individual notifications from Administrations."

The Committee was of the opinion that it might postpone examination of this text until after the Tuesday Meeting of the Joint Group. By then it would be known whether the Conference itself could furnish all the necessary information or whether, in accordance with the suggestion of the Italian Delegate, seconded by Egypt, it might not be simpler for the P.F.B. having received the Plan to apply directly to all the Administrations for the required details. The question would therefore be taken up again in Committee the following Wednesday.

The Chairman presented for the following Monday's Meeting the following Agenda which was approved.

1. second reading of the texts referred by the Drafting Committee
2. possible examination of the Article dealing with the expert.

Wednesday's Meeting should complete this Agenda, approve the Minutes of the Meetings from the 8th. on, and discuss the conclusions in Mr. Busak's Report.

The Meeting rose at 12.15 p. m.

J.M. Leproux,  
Rapporteur.

J. Meyer;  
Chairman.

(Tr. 42/R4/D32)

REPORT on the joint meeting of Working Groups, i.e.  
Working Group 3 B of Committee 3 and Working Group 5 A  
of Committee 5, held on 31 August 1948 concerning the  
date of entry into force of the Plan and the Convention.  
- - - - -

The meeting was attended by: the Delegations of:

The S.S.R. of Bielorussia, Belgium, Egypt, Czechoslovakia,  
Italy, Switzerland, the S.S.R. of the Ukraine, the United Kingdom,  
the U.S.S.R. and also the Observers of the International Civil  
Aviation Organisation and the I.F.R.B.

1) The joint meeting of Working Groups examined the document RD.  
No. 299 which was submitted by the Working Group 3 B and approved  
by Committee 3.

It was agreed that in the interest of all services the Plan and  
the Convention ought to come into force as soon as possible with a  
view to putting an end to the disorder in the ether. In view of  
the considerable difficulty of preparing the new International  
Frequency List and the uncertainty of the date of its completion,  
it would not be reasonable to delay the coming into force of the  
Plan and the Convention until the publication of the List. For  
this reason it would appear necessary to approve the recommendation  
of Committee 3 which suggested that the Conference should fix the  
term of application of the Plan independently of the date of the  
coming into force of the new International List of Frequencies.

The Representative of the I.F.R.B. called attention to the  
difficulties which would result from the coming into force of the  
Plan before the publication of the International Frequency List,  
if other services, apart from broadcasting, happened to work on one  
of the bands in question, using it in accordance with stipulations  
of the Cairo Regulations.

2) As regards the definite date of the entry into force of the Plan  
and the Convention, the following dates have been mentioned:

1st July 1949: This date would be most desirable. It would  
meet the wishes of the administrations of the European Area who would  
like to remedy the chaos in the ether as quickly as possible. Many  
Delegates consider this date as feasible; if Governments and  
Administrations make the necessary efforts, it would be possible in  
the course of 9 - 10 months to overcome the technical difficulties  
which might arise as a result of the transfer of radio stations  
from the old to the new frequencies.

1st January 1950: Several Delegates consider that this date  
is too distant. Others, on the other hand, hold that it is the only  
possible one, considering that it is necessary to accomplish technical  
changes in the fittings of radio stations. In this connection  
attention was called to the difficulties which are being occasioned  
by the reconstruction of aerials; the preparation of quartz, the  
transition to a synchronised network and other technical problems.



Spring 1950: This date is still more distant. It had been proposed for reasons of a seasonal character with the object of using the spring and the summer for the accomplishment of supplementary mounting operations which might become indispensable if within the first period of work following upon the application of the new Plan interference should become evident in one radio station or another.

The Observer of the International Civil Aviation Organisation remarked that, as far as aviation was concerned spring was the most suitable time for effecting the transition to the new plan under the easiest possible meteorological conditions. He would prefer spring 1949, but if that date could not be accepted, he would not care to accomplish the changes in the late autumn or in winter, when the conditions of flight are much more difficult.

As in course of the discussions a new, purely technical aspect of the matter had been brought up, it was suggested that the Technical Committee should not submit its conclusions concerning the various dates possible for the achievement of the technical reconstruction of radio stations, before Committee 4 had the new plan at its disposal.

After an exchange of views the joint meeting of Working Groups came to the following conclusion:

- a) The recommendations given by Committee 3 re the entry into force of the Plan and the Convention, before the accomplishment of preparatory work for the compilation of the new International Frequency List, are well fitted for the purpose and should be approved. The Observer of the I.F.R.B. has made a declaration on this subject which is annexed to this Report.
- b) Considering the importance which all services attach to a speedy rectification of the disorder in the ether it is very desirable that as early a date as possible be fixed for the entry into force of the Plan and the Convention, viz, 1st July, 1949.
- c) As part of the Delegations have expressed their fear that the technical changes of radio stations which are necessary in connection with the entry into force of the new plan might require a considerably longer time, and have therefore proposed that the Copenhagen Plan be introduced on 1st January or 15th February 1950, Committee 4 should be requested to study this question from the technical aspect and to intimate its conclusions relating to acceptable periods of time within which these technical modifications of radio stations might be accomplished. After that this question should be submitted again to Working Groups 3 B and 5 A for further deliberation.

The Chairman of the joint meeting  
of Working Groups 3 B and 5 A

Kokonine

(D.16)

A N N E X

DECLARATION of Observers of the I.F.R.B. re: the  
discussion which took place at the joint meeting  
of Working Groups held on 31 August, 1948.  
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"As regards the bands which the Cairo Regulations had assigned to services other than Broadcasting, but which the Atlantic City Regulations allotted specifically to Broadcasting, the Observer of the I.F.R.B. considers that the entry into force of the Plan before the date of the actual publication of the International Frequency List would be admissible only under the condition that the services working at this moment in these bands, in accordance with the Cairo Regulations, retain their right to a legal, real, and adequate protection from interference. If radio stations suffering from interference of this description are not adequately protected from it, the functioning of Broadcasting stations in the said bands would be contrary to Article 3 of the Atlantic City Regulations and in particular to paragraph 3 of that Article."

COMMITTEE 3

17th Meeting - Monday, 30 August 1948

The Meeting was opened at 8.10 p.m. by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jacques MEYER.

Approval of the Minutes of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Meetings was postponed, all the translations not have been distributed.

The Chairman informed the Committee of certain observations which the Drafting Committee (Committee 6), under the Chairmanship of Dr. METZLER, had made when examining the texts which had been submitted to it. The observations were contained in Document 294. The Committee was to study them during the second reading of the texts.

This reading, was then begun, taking as basis Document 293, the corrections being noted.

The Committee decided:

1) Page 1 - list of countries: "Roumanian People's Republic" to be written in place of "Roumania", and this country to be placed in its new alphabetical position.

Preamble: the Chairman preferred the original text to the new one.

2) Page 2 - Execution of the Convention and of the Plan.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked that the English translator refer to Document 294 to bring the English text into line with the wording of this document.

§ 2 - 2nd line: after "broadcasting stations,".... to read "situated in the European Broadcasting Area".

The Drafting Committee's attention to be called to the last part of the last sentence reading "Except under the conditions provided for in Article ...." which should be at the beginning of paragraph 2 and should relate to both sentences of this paragraph.

Page 3 - Definitions.

Definition 3 concerning the Plan to be completed by the following words: "or any revision thereof which may be substituted therefor, after the entry into force of such revision."

Page 7 - Revision of the Convention and of the Plan.

The Chairman remarked that the new text had given rise to observations by the U.S.S.R. Delegate, as regards substance.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the original text be retained, in order to preserve the original idea of the Yugoslav Delegate, who was its author. This proposal was accepted. However, it would be written:

in the 3rd line - "Governments of the countries of the ...."  
instead of "Governments of the ...."

in the 3rd line - "European Broadcasting Area. The Conference ...."  
instead of "Area, to be ...." Committee 6 to consider whether to write "contracting Governments" in place of "Governments" in the 4th line of para. 2.

Page 8 - Abrogation.

§ 2 did not seem clear enough to certain Members of the Committee. The Drafting Committee to review the matter.

Page 9 - Modification of the Plan.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested an amendment to § 1. b) which concerned only the French text, and which was adopted.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew the Committee's attention to the desire expressed by the Maritime Conference to see incorporated in the Convention certain provisions in the Atlantic City texts which particularly concerned it.

The Chairman felt that the question envisaged could not be taken into consideration by Committee 3 until the Maritime Conference had been officially seized of it.

Apropos of the second paragraph of § 2 a), Mr. Studer observed that it would be of interest to have some general explanation from the I.F.R.B. representative as to the respective functions of his organization and of the Secretary-General, in the matter of frequency notification.

The I.F.R.B. Observer stated that the provisions of paragraph 2 of the proposed Article overlapped the regulations governing the I.F.R.B., in particular with respect to paragraph 6 on page 74 of Article 11 of the Radio Regulations. However, in view of the practical advantages which should result from preparation of the ground for modifications as envisaged in the proposed Article, the I.F.R.B. considered that it would be neither desirable nor necessary to insist that all modifications to a regional agreement should be negotiated solely through the I.F.R.B. He considered that the principle of the proposed procedure was admissible under paragraph 9 on page 75 of the Regulations, although this paragraph did not specifically refer to modifications. He did not object to the proposed Article but pointed out that the I.F.R.B. must be notified of all modifications well in advance so that the question of interference with stations in other regions could be examined, in accordance with the Regulations.

As the procedure laid down in the Article called for the negotiations to be carried out through the Secretary-General, while the Radio Regulations assigned the I.F.R.B. similar duties, he considered that confusion and loss of time might result. Moreover, the I.F.R.B. regulations allowed for a shorter period for objections than that allowed in the proposed Article. With the object of achieving the most speedy and efficient method of conducting the negotiations, he suggested the substitution of the procedure of Section III on page 74 of the Regulations, for the paragraph 2 of the proposed Article of the Convention.

Following an exchange of views, the Committee decided that § 2 would be reserved in toto, to be examined as soon as the I.F.R.B. representative had proposed a new text.

Page 12 - Notification of Frequencies.

A discussion took place between the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, who considered the text adequate, and other Delegations, principally that of the United Kingdom, who wished to introduce supplementary details into it, mentioning, for example, the I.F.R.B.'s role.

The Observer of the I.F.R.B., when consulted, reserved his opinion. The text of the Article was retained, subject to possible revision of its first paragraph in a Plenary Meeting, following Mr. Busak's suggestion.

Page 13 - General Technical Provisions.

The Chairman proposed an amendment to the 3rd line of § 1.2, which did not affect the English text.

Following an observation by the Delegate of Portugal, this text was accepted.

x

x

x

The Committee proceeded to, and approved, on second reading, the remainder of Document 293, the study of which the Drafting Committee had not completed and particularly sub-paragraph 2 of § 2 on page 14.

The Article concerning Conference Expenses was adopted.

It was agreed that there would be no notes in the Convention but that these would figure in the Minutes of the Plenary Assembly which was to approve the text.

The Chairman asked the Committee if it wished to proceed to discussion of the substance of the three Articles relating to accession, ratification and the expert, which were in abeyance.

The Committee preferred to postpone their consideration until the next meeting.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that he had submitted to the Committee, Documents Nos.299 and 300, which constituted the documentation of the Joint Group which was to study, on the following day, certain questions on the Convention in reserve.

The Chairman said that it was necessary that the Committee approve these documents. The texts were then approved unanimously, subject to a modification of detail requested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.: viz. in the last paragraph but one of Document 299 delete: "This date might for example be 1 January 1950." In the last paragraph "whether this date...." to be replaced by "what date....", and the phrase in parenthesis, "(or possibly another date)", also to be deleted.

(RD Doc.No.316 E)

At Mr. Busak's suggestion, and after agreement with Mr. Metzler, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, the next meetings of Committees 3 and 6 on the following Wednesday were interchanged: Committee 3 to meet at 9.00 a.m., and Committee 6 at 8.00 p.m.

The Agenda for the Committee to be:

- Approval of Minutes ;
- Report of the I.F.R.B. Representative on the reserved texts ;
- Report of Mr. Busak on the Joint Group's work ;
- Articles on ratification and accession ;
- Experts.

The Meeting rose at 11.10 p.m.

J.M. Leproux,  
Rapporteur.

J. Meyer,  
Chairman.

(Tr.15/R.4/D.19)

Agenda of the Meeting of the Plenary Assembly  
of September 4 at 9.00 a.m.

1. Approval of Minutes and Reports of the following meetings:

Minutes of the

2nd Meeting, Tuesday July 13,	RD Doc. No. 117	) Corrigendum Doc. 287
" " Wednesday " 14,	RD Doc. No. 118	
" " Thursday " 15,	RD Doc. No. 119	

Minutes of the

3rd Meeting, Friday July 23,	RD Doc. No. 167	) Corrigendum Doc. 178
" " Tuesday July 27,	RD Doc. No. 182	
	and 219	) Corrigendum docs 262 and 271.
" " Friday July 30,	RD Doc. No. 183	

Minutes of the

4th Meeting, Monday August 2, RD Doc. No. 210

Reports of the Joint RD/MAR Committee entrusted with the  
examination of the distribution of expenses:

Doc. No. RD 205/MAR 103, 1st meeting, August 5  
Doc. No. RD 244/MAR 117, 2nd meeting, August 10.  
Doc. No. RD 249/MAR 118, Report of Committee 1 (this report  
referred to Plenary Assembly for adoption)

2. Exemption from contribution of certain organizations, namely

- a) I.F.R.D, I.T.U. organization
- b)<sub>1</sub> U.N.E.S.C.O. )
- b)<sub>2</sub> I.C.A.O. ) specialised agencies
- c) O.I.R. - see RD Document No. 235
- d) U.I.R. - see RD Document No. 256

3. Adoption of texts at first reading

Series No. 1 - RD (blue), RD Doc. No. 295, annex to RD Document  
294.

4. Committee Reports.

5. Miscellaneous.

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 318 - E  
September 1, 1948

Submitted in: Russian.

Committee 4

(Technical Committee)

Agenda of the 9th Plenary Meeting

September 2nd 1948

1. Approval of Document RD No. 303 with amendments indicated in Doc. RD ..... regarding protection of adjacent channels.
2. Approval of Document RD No. 223 with amendments indicated in Doc. RD 275 regarding directional aerals.
3. Approval of Document No. 261 regarding synchronised networks.
4. Approval of Document No. 309 regarding technical requirements for the expert.

Chairman of Committee 4

Makaroff

(St.45)



Questions transmitted by Committee 3

for the consideration of Joint Sub-Committee 5 A - 3 B

1. On 19 August 1948, Committee 3 had approved the Article on the notification of frequencies (See Doc.RD 245,I) according to which frequencies allocated by the Plan bear as date of notification for the International Frequency List the date of signature of the Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen). The I.F.R.B. Observer, however, had objected to that date for the notification of frequencies in shared bands (or in derogation): the date of approval of the International Frequency List, which had the advantage of being a legal date, would, he thought, be more appropriate for the frequencies in the bands within which the various services were put on an equal footing (this was also applicable to priority).

Committee 3 deemed it preferable to defer final decisions on that subject until the final allocations of frequencies in shared bands (and possibly in derogation - see Doc.RD 263-E, page 4) were known.

Committee 3 requested Joint Group 5 A - 3 B to express its views on the subject as soon as possible.

2. During the same meeting of 19 August 1948, Committee 3 adopted a draft resolution stipulating that the global notification of the frequencies allocated in the Plan was to be made to the P.F.B. by the Secretariat of the present Conference, (See Document RD 245,II). The I.F.R.B. Observer took the opportunity of drawing the attention of Committee 3 to the fact that

"as the Plan will not include all the information required by paragraph 4 of Article 11 of the Radio Regulations, the action called for by the Resolution proposed in RD Document 245 will require to be supplemented by notification by individual Administrations in the normal manner as soon as possible."

(See Doc.RD 263 - E page 5).

When this resolution was considered again during the meeting of 28 August 1948 (see Doc.RD 314), Committee 3 decided to refer it to Joint Group 5 A - 3 B for consideration. Some Delegations held the opinion that the text of the resolution could be amended by inserting the following text:

"These notifications shall be completed by individual notifications on the part of the Administrations if the P.F.B. so requests".

J. MEYER,

Chairman of the Committee.

Dr. BUSAK,

Chairman of Group 3 B.

COMMITTEE 6

(Drafting Committee)

Report of the 2nd Meeting

Wednesday, 1 September 1948

The Meeting was opened at 8.20 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Metzler (Switzerland).

The Chairman noted with regret that the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. was not able to be present at the Meeting. He asked the Russian interpreter, Mr. Volkonsky, to take notes for Mr. Arbuzov of the textual changes that might be made during the Meeting.

He then passed to the examination of the Report of the 1st Meeting, Document RD 294. No objections were raised and the Report was adopted.

The Chairman then pointed out that the Committee had not finished, at the preceding Meeting, its examination of Document RD 293, entitled "Texts submitted by Committee 3 to Committee 6". Pages 14, and 15 remained to be examined.

Moreover, the Organisation Committee had, that morning, entrusted the Chairman of the Drafting Committee with the drawing up of two distinct texts for each of the Articles concerning ratification, accession, and denunciation, to take into account the two possible existing channels for those communications. The texts of the three Articles were contained in Document RD 312 and were also examined by the Committee.

The modifications made in each alternative wording are contained in the appendix to this Report, and the whole of the texts as revised by the Drafting Committee are contained in Document RD 321, blue text, Series No. 2.

Finally, the Committee examined for the last time Document RD 295, blue text, Series No. 1.

These texts had already undergone some changes at their second reading by the Organisation Committee. After an exchange of views the Drafting Committee decided to make the following changes:

Page 1 - List of Countries.

In the French text all the initial letters of the names of countries to be written in capitals.

Page 1 - Preamble.

Remove the comma in the last line but one after "thereto".

(St.45)

(RD Doc. No. 320-E)

Page 6, § 2 a) 2nd. paragraph.

In the French text, replace the words "notifié" and "notification" by the words "communiqué" and "communication".

§ 2 b), 1st paragraph.

In the French text, replace the word "notification" by the word "communication".

Page 7.

In the French text, remove the asterisk in the text, as well as the footnote at the bottom of the page.

x x x x x

A discussion took place on the modification proposed by the Delegate of the Vatican City to Committee 3, to the effect that the words "..... except under the conditions provided for in Article ..... " should apply not only to the second sentence of § 2., but also to the first sentence. The Drafting Committee believed this to be a basic question which would have to be submitted to the Plenary Assembly, before Committee settled the final form of the Article. It considered that the reservation in question did, in fact, apply only to the second sentence of § 2.

The Chairman stated that the Agenda had been completed. He undertook to make the necessary explanations in the Plenary Assembly concerning the changes made by the Committee in the texts.

The Meeting rose at 10.00p.m.

Arm. Wolf,  
Rapporteur.

Dr. E. Metzler,  
Chairman.

(Tr.42/R.4/St.45)

CORRECTIONS and MODIFICATIONS

made to the texts of Documents RD Nos. 293, 312, and 295  
by the Drafting Committee at its Meeting of 1 September 1948.

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RD No. 293, pages 14, and 15: no modification.

RD No. 312.

page 1, Variant I; last part of second paragraph to read:  
"..... which shall notify the other signatory Governments and acceding Governments, and the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union of each ratification."

Variant II; end of second paragraph to read:  
"..... who shall notify the other signatory Governments and the acceding Governments of each ratification."

Add as third paragraph:

"Ratification shall include approval of the Plan."

page 2, Variant I; second paragraph:

delete the comma after the words "... acceding Governments."

page 3, Variant I; § 1., first line:

replace "Each"

by "Any"

Variant II;

make the same changes as in Variant I.

(Tr. 42/R. 4/D-35)



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 321**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 320 – Annex to Document No. 321

European  
Broadcasting Conference  
København 1948.



RD Document No 321 - E  
September 2, 1948.

Annex to RD Doc. 320-E

## T E X T S

adopted by  
the Drafting Committee (Committee 6)  
(Meeting of September 1)  
and submitted  
to the Plenary Assembly  
for first reading

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## C o n v e n t i o n

General Technical Provisions (§.2.2) P.10  
Conference Expenses ..... P.11  
Ratification of the Convention ..... P.12  
Accession to the Convention ..... P.13  
Denunciation of the Convention ..... P.14



Series No 2 - RD  
(P.10-14)

- 10 -

(Articles 8 and 10 Lucerne)  
(Docs. 247 and 263)

## Article ...

General Technical Provisions.

The first part of this Article appears at page 9 of Series No.1 - RD (Doc. RD 295)

§ 2. 1.....

2. In the case of harmful interference caused by a broadcasting station placed in a band other than those reserved by the Radio Regulations either exclusively for broadcasting or for sharing with other services, the services to which this band is allocated by the said Regulations shall take precedence over the broadcasting service.

(New Article)

(Docs. 217 and 270)

Article .....

Conference Expenses.

1. The expenses of European Broadcasting Conferences shall be a charge on participating Governments and international organisations admitted to the Conferences.
2. The final apportionment and payment of the expenses of these Conferences shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention.



(Article 2 Lucerne)  
(Docs. RD 251 and 312)

## VARIANT I

## Article..

Ratification of the Convention.

This Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, in the archives of the Government of Denmark, which shall notify other signatory Governments and each acceding Government and the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union of each ratification.

Ratification shall include approval of the Plan.

## VARIANT II

## Article ...

Ratification of the Convention.

This Convention shall be ratified.

The instruments of ratification shall be sent, in as short a time as possible, through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the International Telecommunication Union to the Secretary General of the Union, who shall notify other signatory Governments and each acceding Government of each ratification.

Ratification shall include approval of the Plan.

(Article 3 Lucerne)  
(Docs. RD 251 and 312)

## VARIANT I

## Article ...

Accession to the Convention.

The Government of a country of the European Broadcasting Area which is a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, and not a signatory of this Convention, may accede to it at any time. Such accession shall be notified to the Government of Denmark, shall extend to the Plan and shall be without reservations.

The instruments of accession shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of Denmark. The latter shall inform each signatory and each acceding Government and the Secretary General of the Union.

The accession shall take effect on the day of deposit unless the act of accession contains any stipulation to the contrary.

## VARIANT II

## Article ....

Accession to the Convention.

The Government of a country of the European Broadcasting Area which is a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, and not a signatory of this Convention, may accede to it at any time. Such accession shall be notified through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union to the Secretary General of the Union, shall extend to the Plan and shall be without reservations.

The instruments of accession shall be deposited in the archives of the General Secretariat of the Union. The latter shall inform each signatory and each acceding Government.

The accession shall take effect on the day of deposit unless the act of accession contains any stipulation to the contrary.

(Article 6 Lucerne)  
(Docs. RD 251 and 312)

## VARIANT I

## Article ...

Denunciation of the Convention.

§ 1. Any Government which has ratified or acceded to this Convention and the Plan annexed thereto shall have <sup>the</sup> right at any time to denounce them by a notification sent to the Government of Denmark, which shall circulate it to the other contracting Governments.

§ 2. Such a denunciation shall take effect after the expiry of one year from the date of receipt of the notification thereof by the Government of Denmark.

## VARIANT II

## Article ....

Denunciation of the Convention.

§ 1. Any Government which has ratified or acceded to this Convention and the Plan annexed thereto shall have the right at any time to denounce them by a notification sent, through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the International Telecommunication Union, to the Secretary General of the Union, who shall circulate it to the other contracting Governments.

§ 2. Such a denunciation shall take effect after the expiry of one year from the date of receipt of the notification thereof by the Secretary General of the Union.



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 322**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 323 – Amendments to Document No. 322
- Document No. 333 – Corrections to Document No. 322
- Document No. 335 – Corrections to Document No. 322

Conférence Européenne  
de Radiodiffusion  
København, 1948

RD Document n° 322 - F

2 septembre 1948

European  
Broadcasting Conference  
København, 1948

RD Document No 322 - E

September 2, 1948

Original :français/English

Variante n° 1  
du Plan de fréquences de Copenhague.

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COPENHAGEN FREQUENCY PLAN

VARIANT NO 1.

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- 2 -  
(RD Doc. 322 - F-E)

N° de bande Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW. PowerkW	Observations
-	520	Hamar	Norvège-Norway	1	
1	529	Helsinki	Finlande-Finland	100	Ant. Dir.
		Monte Ceneri	Suisse-Switzerland	20	
		Cairo II	Egypte-Egypt	20	
2	538	Budapest I	Hongrie-Hungary	135	
3	547	Simferopol	U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	100	
4	556	Beromünster	Suisse-Switzerland	150	
5	565	Athlone I	Irlande-Ireland	100	
		Sofia II	R.P. de Bulgarie- P.R. of Bulgaria	60	
6	574	Riga	R.S.S. de Lettonie- S.S.R. of Latvia	100	
7	583	Wien I	Autriche-Austria	100	
		Jerusalem I	Palestine	20	
8	592	Sundsvall	Suède-Sweden	150	Ant. Dir.
		Athinai	Grèce-Greece	70	
		Lisboa Nat.	Portugal	100	
9	601	Lyon	France	100	
10	610	Rabat I	Maroc-Morocco	120	
		Sarajevo	RPF de Yougoslavie- PFR of Yugoslavia	60	
		Petrozavodsk	U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	100	
11	619	Bruxelles I	Belgique-Belgium	100	
		Malatya	Turquie-Turkey	50	
12	628	Tunis II	Tunisie-Tunis	120	Ant. Dir.
		Vigra	Norvège-Norway	100	
13	637	Praha II	Tchécoslovaquie- Czechoslovakia	120	
14	646	Murmansk	U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	100	
		Droitwich II	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom	150	
		Izmir	Turquie-Turkey	50	

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(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW. Power kW	Observations
15	655	(Torino I )	Italie-Italy	250	
		(Firenze )			
		(Napoli )			
		Eidar	Islande-Iceland	1	
		Rostov, Don	U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	100	
16	664	Vilnus	R.S.S. de Lithuanie- S.S.R. of Lithuania	100	
17	673	Marseille I	France	100	
		Kharkov	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine- S.S.R. of Ukrainia	100	
18	682	Beograd I	RPF de Yougoslavie- PFR of Yugoslavia	150	
19	691	Moorside Edge	Royaume-Uni-United Kingdom	150	
		Nicosia	Chypre-Cyprus	20	
20	700	Banska-By- strica	Tchécoslovaquie- Czechoslovakia	100	
		Rabat II	Maroc-Morocco	120	
		Bodö	Norvège-Norway	10	
21	709	Stockholm	Suède-Sweden	150	Ant. Dir.
		Cairo I	Egypte-Egypt	50	
22	718	Limoges	France	100	
		Stalino	U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	150	
23	727	Hilversum I	Pays-Bas-Netherlands	100	
		Aleppo I (Sarakeb)	Syrie-Syria	20	
24	736	Poznań	Rép. de Pologne- Rep. of Poland	50	
		Sevilla	Espagne-Spain	50	
		Rés. synchr. italien	Italie-Italy	5	
25	745	Norte Nat.	Portugal	100	
		Timisoara	RP Roumaine- Roumanian PR	20	
26	754	Sottens	Suisse-Switzerland	150	
		Kuopio	Finlande-Finland	20	
		Beyrouth I	Liban-Lebanon	50	

- 4 -  
(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW Power kW	Observations
27	763	Kiev II	RSS de l'Ukraine- SSR of Ukrania	100	
28	772	Rennes	France	100	
		Istanbul	Turquie-Turkey	150	
29	781	(Westerglen) (Burghead) (Redmoss) Cetinje	Royaume-Uni-United Kingdom  RFP de Yougoslavie- FPR of Yugoslavia	150  20	
30	790	Gliwice	Rép. de Pologne- Rep. of Poland	50	
31	799	Leningrad II	U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	150	
32	808	Roma I	Italie-Italy	150	
		Akureyri	Islande-Iceland	1	
		Rovaniemi	Finlande-Finland	10	
33	817	Bucuresti	RP Roumaine- Roumanian PR	100	
34	826	Nancy	France	100	
35	835	(Washford) (Wrexham) (Penmon) (Skodra) (Korca) Voronej	Royaume-Uni-United Kingdom  Albanie, Albania  U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	150  20 20 20	
36	844	Sofia I	RP de Bulgarie- PR of Bulgaria	100	
37	853	Paris I	France	100	
38	862	(Kristiansand) (Bergen, Norge) (Trøndelag) Alger II Damas I	Norvège-Norway   Algérie-Algeria Syrie-Syria	60  100 50	Ant. Dir.  Ant. Dir.
39	871	Ljubljana	RFP de Yougoslavie- FPR of Yugoslavia	135	

(D.29)



- 5 -  
(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW Power kW	Observations
40	880	London (Brookmans Park)	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom	150	
41	889	Moskva III	U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	100	
42	898	Thessaloniki La Corona	Grèce-Greece Espagne-Spain	15 20	
43	907	Milano Jerusalem II	Italie-Italy Palestine	100 20	
44	916	Lvov	RSS de l'Ukraine- SSR of Ukrania	100	
45	925	Tunis I Turku	Tunisie-Tunis Finlande-Finland	120 100	Ant. Dir. Ant. Dir.
46	934	Brno	Tchécoslovaquie- Czechoslovakia	100	
47	943	Bruxelles II	Belgique-Belgium	100	
48	952	Kichineff	RSS de Moldavie- SSR of Moldavia	100	
49	961	Allemagne (Zone Brit.) Germany(Brit. Zone) Ouchta	Allemagne-Germany  RSS de Finno-Carélie- SSR of Finno-Carelia	70  20	
50	970	Toulouse I Dnepropetrovsk	France RSS de l'Ukraine- SSR of Ukrania	100 20	
51	979	Allemagne (Zone U.S.A.) Germany (U.S.A. Zone) Beyrouth II (Kalinin ) (Smolensk)	Allemagne-Germany  Liban-Lebanon U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	70  20 20 20	
52	988	Göteborg Alger I	Suède-Sweden Algérie-Algeria	150 100	Ant. Dir. Ant. Dir.
53	997	Hilversum II	Pays-Bas-Netherlands	100	

(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW Power kW	Observations
54	1006	Graz-Dobl Thorshavn	Autriche-Austria Féroé-Faroes	100 5	
55	1015	Tallinn	RSS d'Estonie- SSR of Estonia	100	
		Radio-Club portugais	Portugal	40	
56	1024	Allemagne (Zone URSS) Germany (USSR Zone) Rés. synchr. Maroc I Synch. group Maroc I Kerkyra	Allemagne-Germany  Maroc-Morocco  Grèce-Greece	70  60  10	
57	1033	Start Point  Tripoli Jassi	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom  Libye-Libya RP Roumaine Roumanian PR	150  50 5	Ant. Dir.  Ant. Dir.
58	1042	Kalundborg II Krasnodar Cagliari	Danemark-Denmark U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R. Italie-Italy	60 20 10	
59	1051	Paris II Kursk	France U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	100 20	
60	1060	Bratislava	Tchécoslovaquie- Czechoslovakia	100	
61	1069	Droitwich III Norwich Varna	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom RP de Bulgarie- PR of Bulgaria	150  20	
62	1078	Zagreb	RFP de Yougoslavie- FPR of Yugoslavia	135	
63	1087	Mogilev	R.S.S. de Biélorussie- S.S.R. of Bielorussia	100	
64	1096	Bologna-Bari Relais norvé- giens Norwegian re- lais	Italie-Italy Norvège-Norway	100 5	

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(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW Power kW	Observations
65	1105	Viborg	U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	20	
		Bruxelles III	Belgique-Belgium	20	
		Stara Zagora	RP de Bulgarie- PR of Bulgaria	50	
66	1114	Szczecin	Rép.de Pologne- Rep. of Poland	50	
67	1123	(Lisnagarvey) (Londonderry)	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom	150	Ant. Dir.
		Stagshaw	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom	150	
		Tirana I	R.P. d'Albanie- P.R. of Albania	100	Ant. Dir.
68	1132	Odessa	RSS de l'Ukraine- SSR of Ukraina	150	
69	1141	Toulouse II	France	100	
		Nice II	France	100	
		Vaasa	Finlande-Finland	50	
70	1150	Kaliningrad	U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R.	20	
		(Oran I	Algérie-Algeria	40	
		(Constantine I)		20	
71	1159	Hörby	Suède-Sweden	100	
72	1168	Bordeaux	France	100	
		Lublin	Rép.de Pologne- Rep. of Poland	10	
73	1177	Budapest II	Hongrie -Hungary	135	
74	1186	Allemagne (Zone fran- çaise) Germany (French Zone)	Allemagne-Germany	70	
		Rés. synchr. Maroc II Synchr.group Maroc II.	Maroc-Morocco	60	
		Rés. synchr. Egypte Synchr.group Egypt	Egypte-Egypt	10	

(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No	Freq. ke/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW Power kW	Observations
75	1195	Athlone II. Rés.synchr. Zalaegerszeg	Irlande-Ireland R.P. Roumaine- Roumanian P.R.	50 30	
76	1204	Wroclaw	Rép.de Pologne- Rep. of Poland	50	
77	1213	Falun Barcelona Craïova	Suède-Sweden Espagne-Spain R.P. Roumaine- Roumanian P.R.	100 20 10	
78	1222	Praha III  Relais tchéco- slovaques Czechoslov. relays	Tchécoslovaquie- Czechoslovakia " " " "	100 10	
79	1231	Ottringham  Voronej Haifa	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom. U.R.S.S.-U.S.S.R. Palestine	150 20 5	
80	1240	Strasbourg I Gomel	France R.S.S.de Biélorussie- S.S.R. of Bielorussia	100 20	
81	1249	Skoplje	R.F.P.de Yougoslavie- F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	100	
82	1258	Kosice  Lisbon Region.	Tchécoslovaquie- Czechoslovakia Portugal	100 15	
83	1267	Lille	France	100	
84	1276	Rés.synchr. britannique- British synch. group.  Rés.synchr. yougoslavie II Yugosl.synch. group (Zadar, Pristina, Doubrovnik) Alexandrie	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom  R.F.P.de Yougoslavie- F.P.R. of Yugoslavia  Egypte, Egypt	150  40 5	

(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance on kW Power kW	Observations
85	1285	Warszawa II (Oran II { Constantine } II )	Rép. de Pologne- Rep. of Poland Algérie-Algeria	10 40 20	
86	1294	Stavanger Radio Cato- lica	Norvège-Norway Portugal	100 20	
87	1303	Ouchgorod	R.S.S.de l'Ukraine S.S.R.of Ukraine	100	
88	1312	Crowborough	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom	150	
89	1321	Genève, Vene- zia, Roma	Italie-Italy	80	
90	1330	Marseille II & Rés.synchr. & synch.group (Kuldiga (Madona	France R.B.S.de Lettonie- S.S.R.of Latvia	150 20 20	
91	1339	Beograd II	R.F.P.de Yougoslavie- F.P.R.of Yugoslavia	100	
92	1348	Torun Madrid II	Rép.de Pologne- Rep.of Poland Espagne-Spain	24 50	
93	1357	Onde commune internationale le type I International common wave type I	R.P.d'Albanie- P.R.of Albania Autriche-Austria Belgique-Belgium Danemark-Denmark Espagne-Spain Finlande-Finland France- Grèce-Greece Royaume-Uni-United Kingdom Hongrie-Hungary Irlande-Ireland Malte-Malta Norvège-Norway Rép.de Pologne- Rep. of Poland Portugal R.P. Roumaine- Roumanian P.R. Syrie- Syria Tchécoslovaquie- Czechoslovakia Trieste- Triest Tripolitaine-Tripoli Tunisie-Tunis R.S.S.de l'Ukraine- S.S.R. of Ukraine R.F.P.de Yougoslavie; F.P.R. of Yugoslavia.		(D.29)

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(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW Power kW	Observations
94	1366	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100	
95	1375	(Graz St. Pierre) (Linz) (Dornbirn)	Autriche-Austria	50	
		Frederikstad	Norvège-Norway	10	
96	1384	Gdansk	Rép. de Pologne- Rep. of Poland	50	
		Zaragoza	Espagne-Spain	50	
97	1393	Sarrebruck	Sarre.	20	
		Tchernigov	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine S.S.R. of Ukraine	5	
		Relais sué- dois (Nord) Swedish relays (North)	Suède-Sweden	10	
		Sfax II	Tunisie, Tunis	5	
98	1402	Kaunas	RSS de Lithunie SSR of Lithuania	100	
		Madrid I	Espagne-Spain	100	
99	1411	(Wien II) (Salzburg) (Klagenfurt)	Autriche-Austria	40	
100	1420	Strasbourg II	France	100	
101	1429	(Clevedon Bartley)	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom	150	
		Kluj	R.P. Roumaine- Roumanian P.R.	20	
102	1438	Monte-Carlo	Monaco	100	
103	1447	Moravska Ostrava	Tchécoslovaquie- Czechoslovakia	50	
104	1456	Cité du Vati- can	Cité du Vatican Vatican City	100	
105	1465	Rés. synch. français French synch. group	France	70	
		Tiraspol	R.S.S. de Moldavie- S.S.R. of Moldavia	20	
106	1474	København	Danemark-Denmark	70	
		Caltanissetta	Italie-Italy	20	

(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No	Freq- kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW Power kW	Observations
107	1483	Rés.synch.You- goslavie I Synch.group Yugoslavia I (Maribor,Ri- jeka,Split, Nis,Banja Luka, Bitolj)  Relais Portu- gais-Portuguese Relays-Porto	R.F.P.de Yougoslavie- F.P.R.of Yugoslavia    Portugal	140    5	
108	1492	Rés.synch.fran- çais. French synch. group Gomel	France   R.S.S.de Biélorussie- S.S.R.of Bielorussia	70   20	
109	1501	Onde commune internationale Type I Internat.com- mon wave type I	Andorre-Andorra Autriche-Austria R.P.de Bulgarie- P.R.of Bulgaria Cyrénaïque-Cyrenaice Danemark-Denmark Espagne-Spain Gibraltar Grèce-Greece Finlande-Finland France Irlande-Ireland Italie-Italy Madère-Madeira Maroc(Tanger)- Morocco (Tangiers) Norvège-Norway Pays-Bas-Netherlands Rép. de Pologne- Rep. of Poland Portugal Syrie-Syria Suisse-Switzerland Tchécoslovaquie- Czechoslovakia Trieste-Triest		

(D.29)

(RD Doc. 322-F-E)

N° de bande Band No	Freq- kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW Power kW	Observations
110	1510	Bruxelles IV Ginokastro	Belgique-Belgium R.P.d'Albanie- P.R.of Albania	10 5	
111	1519	Relais suédois (Nord) Swedish relays (North) Rés.synch. Hongrois Hungarian synch.group	Suède-Sweden  Hongrie-Hungary	5 15	
112	1528	Allemagne (Zone fran- çaise) Germany (French Zone) Vinnitza	Allemagne-Germany  R.S.S.de l'Ukraine- S.S.R. of Ukraine	70 5	
113	1537	Rés.synch. britannique- British synch. group	Royaume-Uni- United Kingdom	150	
114	1546	Nice I Turi	France R.S.S.d'Estonie S.S.R.of Estonia	100 20	
115	1555	Relais sué- dois (Sud) Swedish re- lays (South) Relais Es- pagnol Spanish re- lays	Suède-Sweden  Espagne-Spain	20 5	
116	1564	Allemagne (Zone U.R.S.S.) Germany (U.S.S.R.Zone)	Allemagne-Germany	70	
117	1573	Rés.synch.ita- lien Italian synch. group Relais norvé- giens Norwegian re- lays	Italie-Italy  Norvège-Norway	73 2	

(D.29)



- .13 -  
(RD Doc. 322-F-B)

N° de bande Band No	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays Country	Puissance en kW Power kW	Observations
118	1582	Allemagne (Zone britan- nique) Germany (Bri- tish Zone) Sfax I	Allemagne-Germany  Tunisie-Tunis	70  5	
119	1591	Cracovie	Rép. de Pologne- Rep. of Poland	50	
120	1600	Allemagne (Zone U.S.A.) Germany (U.S.A. Zone) Relais Espa- gnol Spanish re- lays	Allemagne-Germany  Espagne-Spain	70  5	

(D.29)

COPENHAGEN FREQUENCY PLAN

VARIANT No 1

Amendments to document  
RD-322-F-E

Channel No 24

Replace " Réseau synchronisé italien "  
by " Palermo, Catania "  
and the power " 5 kW " by " 15 kW "

Channel No 35

Delete " Voronej, U.S.S.R., 20 kW "

Channel No 55

Delete the line between :  
" Tallinn " and " Radio-Club-Portugais "

Channel No 80

Delete " Gomel, Bielorussia, 20 kW "

Channel No 86

Add : " Réseau Synchronisé italien, Italy, 5 kW "

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September 2, 1948

Submitted in: English

Amendments to  
Document RD 261

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Sub-Committee 4 A  
Working Group 3  
(Synchronisation)

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Page 1 At the end of the 4th paragraph, beginning with the words: "It is not as a rule"...  
add:  
"on the other hand, it is necessary to use a cable for programme transmission".

Page 2 Replace paragraphs 4 and 5, from "However, in the absence..." to "150 kW)"  
by:  
"Although RD 226, indicating the general rule for calculating field strength,  
has been accepted by the Committee, an increase in global power to 1.5 times  
that for a single station seems to be admissible for practical considerations".

Page 4 (3. Power)  
Paragraph 2. Replace "70 %" by "50 %".  
Delete the following paragraph, from: "Such an increase..." to "...quasi-maximum  
value)".  
  
Last paragraph of page 4:  
Replace "7.5 kW" by "2 kW"  
and "15 kW" by "5 kW".

Page 5 Read the 2nd paragraph as follows:  
  
"In the case of stations with a power of 10 kW or less, the position can be  
modified later on, after consulting expert and notifying the Administrations  
concerned, but without application of the other aforementioned provisions, on  
condition that the new position is not more than 10 % closer to the stations of  
other countries operating on the same channel or an adjacent channel."

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EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
KØBENHAVN 1948

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RD Document No.325 E  
September 2, 1948

Submitted in: English

A G E N D A

Committee 5

8.0 p.m., 2nd September 1948

1. Confirmation of the Minutes of the Meetings No.4 and No.5 (RD Documents Nos.257 and 258).
2. Opening statement by the Chairman.
3. Introduction of Variant No.1 of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan, Rd Document No.322, by Mr. Hayes, Chairman of the Working Group set up at the meeting of Committee 5 on Monday, 30th August, 1948, and for the preparation of the plan.
4. Observations of Delegates on the frequency plan.

H. Faulkner.

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 326 E  
September 2, 1948

Submitted in: French

G R E E C E

Correction to RD Document No. 97

In the Annex to RD Document No. 97, under YUGOSLAVIA  
for the Area, replace "847,857 km<sup>2</sup>" by "247,857 km<sup>2</sup>".

St. Eleftheriou.

(Tr. 15/R. 4/D. 19)

September 2, 1948.

Submitted in: French

Report of the 8th Meeting

COMMITTEE 4

(Technical Committee)

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26 August 1948

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The Chairman, Mr. Makarov, opened the Meeting at 2.10 p.m. and intimated that the Agenda of the Meeting was contained in Document RD 274.

He said that slight modifications had been made in the list of Documents drawn up by Sub-Committee 4 A for the consideration and approval of Committee 4 that day. Document RD 231 should be added and Document RD 261 deleted as it had not yet been distributed in the 3 languages.

The Committee approved the Agenda with those modifications.

X  
X X

The Chairman recalled that, at the previous meeting of the Committee, Mr. Corteil had made orally a series of corrections to Document 192. Those being numerous and substantial, Mr. Corteil had been asked to submit them in writing so that the Chairman might consider them at his leisure. He read the various modifications requested by Mr. Corteil which were all adopted without discussion with the exception of that relating to paragraph 6 page 6 (English text).

On that subject, he expressed the view, in the name of the Soviet Delegation, that the original version corresponded better with what had in fact happened; more-over the additions Mr. Corteil proposed overlapped with some of the later paragraphs of the Minute. He urged him to withdraw his requested correction.

Mr. Corteil maintained his request not because he considered the whole of the paragraph under discussion inaccurate in its original wording but because his correction mentioned some points omitted in the original, and which threw light on the motives and aim of his speech.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that, in view of the considerable interval which had elapsed since the meeting in question, it was preferable to avoid discussion on those points, especially as they were of no major interest to the Committee. It would be desirable to report the facts as concisely as possible, using the words "The Delegate of Belgium asked for permission to speak and did not obtain it".

On the observation of the Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) to the effect that such wording would leave the impression that the Chairman had, for no reason, refused to allow Mr. Corteil to speak- which was not true- and on the Delegate of the Netherlands agreeing with the wording proposed by Mr. Corteil, the Chairman concluded by declaring that the correction at issue should be given in the Minutes as a reservation formulated by the Belgian Delegation and supported by the Delegation of the Netherlands.

Mr. Corteil said that he would give no definite statement on the subject until he had seen the text in which the reservation was to be given. Document RD 192 was adopted, with the exception of this particular point, which might give rise to further requests for modification. Both the list of corrigenda requested by Mr. Corteil and accepted by the Committee, and the text of the correction requested by Mr. Corteil which, in the absence of unanimous agreement was to be given as a reservation made by the Belgian Delegation and supported by the Delegation of the Netherlands, are annexed to this Report.

The Chairman proceeded to the approval of Document RD 194 (Minutes of the 5th Meeting.)

The Delegate of France pointed out that a written correction which he had submitted at the appropriate time to the Rapporteur had not been published. Mr. Anglès d'Auriac confirmed the fact and apologised for his oversight. The correction is given as an Annex to the present Report.

The Delegate of Belgium asked that in paragraph 4, page 5 (English text) the phrase beginning "without altering....." be replaced by "Without involving the risk of expressing tendentious conclusions". The modification was adopted.

There being no further observations, Document RD 194 was adopted.

Document RD 255 (Report of the 6th Meeting) was then adopted without observations.

X X X

Opening the discussion on the next Item of the Agenda the Chairman requested Mr. Sponzilli, Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A, to make a statement on the state of the work of that Sub-Committee.

Mr. Sponzilli said that during its 6th and 7th Meeting Sub-Committee 4 A had adopted Documents 231 (Report of Working Group No. 5), 266 (Working Group No. 2- Frequency Tolerances), and 223 (Working Group No. 4- Directional Aerials). The last Document had been adopted with a few modifications, to be found in the Minutes (Document 275) of the appropriate meeting.

Document 265 submitted by Working Group No. 2 on standards of protection of adjacent channels had been the subject of a long discussion in the Sub-Committee. Although the Belgian and Swedish Delegations had contributed new and interesting particulars, it had not been possible to reach agreement, as a compromise proposal submitted by the United Kingdom and amended by France had not met with unanimity. For those reasons, he thought that it was for Committee 4 to decide there and then whether Sub-Committee 4 A should continue to deal with the question or whether it now fell to the Technical Committee.

As regards the Report submitted by Working Group No. 3 on synchronised networks, Sub-Committee 4 A had not been able to begin consideration of this Document as it had not been published in the three languages.

In conclusion, he made it known that the Chairman of Committee 5 had referred the following technical questions to him for submission to Committee 4- night powers, common national waves, the possibility of using frequencies allocated to Broadcasting for a facsimile service.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Sponzilli and enumerated the points to be discussed.

The Delegate of Egypt reminded the Committee of the existence of Document No. 227 on the secondary zone and asked when it would be discussed.

The Chairman replied that the question would be considered in Committee 4 after agreement had been reached regarding Documents 223 (directional aeriels) and 265 (standards of protection of adjacent channels).

The Delegate of Egypt said he was satisfied with this explanation.

The Chairman invited the Committee to consider Document No. 266 on frequency tolerances.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) thought that the last phrase of the recommendation ("through an adequate controlling organisation.") should be deleted. This phrase was of a legal and not a technical nature and as such was a question for Committee 3 and not for a technical Working Group.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) seconded this proposal. He pointed out, moreover, that the phrase at issue might imply that the Committee had recommended the recognition of a single controlling organisation for all countries. This was a point which would either be clarified or simply referred to another Committee.

Mr. Gross, Chairman of Working Group No. 2 pointed out that this recommendation was of a technical character and could even be considered a technical finding; the Group was of the opinion that it was pointless to prescribe frequency tolerances without indicating at the same time that the execution of these stipulations must be controlled.

The deletion proposed by the Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) was then approved.

Mr. Metzler, Delegate of Switzerland, suggested considering the question of common national waves, which had not been dealt with in Document 266. Subject to this reservation he approved this Document.

The Chairman recalled that the question of common national waves was for consideration by Sub-Committee 4 A. Moreover, he understood that such waves were not provided for in the draft Plan which was being prepared.

Mr. Metzler reserved the right to revert to this question when the draft Plan had been published.

With this single reservation only Document No. 266 was approved.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee examine RD Document 231 (Report of Working Group 5).

The Document was approved without observation.

(Tr.7/R.4/D-35)

Referring to the final observations of Mr. Sponzilli, the Chairman stated that, in order to accelerate the progress of the work, he had already taken the liberty of assigning to the various existing working groups the technical questions raised by Committee 5. The Technical Committee signified its approval.

(D-35)



With regard to Mr. Sponzilli's question concerning Document No. 265, the Chairman was of the opinion that the character of the questions under discussion was such that they fell rather within the competence of a small meeting. Consequently, he thought that they should be left to Sub-Committee 4 A, but he drew attention to the urgency of finding a final solution to this problem.

The Chairman intimated that the next meeting of Committee 4 would be devoted to consideration of Document 223 (directional aeriels) and of the Report of Working Group 3 regarding synchronised networks.

X

X

X

The Chairman recalled that at a joint meeting of Committees 3, 4 and 5, held a few weeks previously, it had been decided that Committee 4 should draw up a list of the technical tasks which might be entrusted to experts. The Chairman proposed that a working group composed of representatives of France, Switzerland, Roumania (P.R.), Hungary (P.R.), Bielorussia (S.S.R.), United Kingdom and Italy be appointed to study this question.

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) proposed that the O.I.R. also be allowed to participate in the capacity of Observer in the work of this group.

The Chairman proposed that the Chairmanship of the group be assigned to Mr. Mercier of the French Delegation.

Objections of principle were raised by the Swiss and Irish Delegations with regard to the participation of the O.I.R. in the group both of these Delegations insisting that their opposition was based neither on personal grounds nor on technical incapacity. However, it appeared injudicious to allow this organisation to participate in the work of a group charged with the study of a question in which it might have a direct interest.

The O.I.R. Observer stated that he would have made the very objection raised by Mr. Metzler and Mr. Monaghan if he had thought that such was the case. If he had accepted, tacitly, the request made to him, it was because he had considered that the questions dealt with would be of an exclusively technical character and that it would be a matter of drawing up a list of technical questions in abstracto. However that might be wished to emphasise that he did not wish to cause any difficulty.

Further explanation of the Bielorussian proposal having been given by Mr. Likhoushine and the Chairman, it was decided that the O.I.R. should not participate officially in the activities of the group, but that it should be authorised to attend the meetings so as to be in a position to answer any technical questions which might be asked by the Chairman or by the members of the group.

X

X

X

The Delegate of Egypt wanted some particulars concerning the decisions arrived at by Committee 4 at its last meeting (consideration of RD Document 185).

The Chairman replied that the Minutes of the meeting in question would be published in the near future and that all the particulars requested would be contained therein. Should there then be divergencies of opinion with regard to the substance, they could be expressed during the discussion of these Minutes.

The Chairman closed the meeting at 3.40 p.m.

Mr. Anglès d'Auriac,  
Mr. Shamsha,

Mr. Makarov,  
Chairman.

Rapporteurs.

(RD Doc.327 - E)

ANNEX I

Minutes of the 3rd Meeting of the Technical Committee.

RD Document 192.

Corrections to be made to the statements of the Delegate of Belgium.

1) page 2, 8th parag., 2nd and 3rd sentences to read

"However, they considered that certain items of this list related to questions which were not of a technical character. They considered therefore....."

2) page 2, 11th paragraph, in first sentence, to read

"the Belgian Delegate modified his first proposal" i.e. the original word "withdrew" is to be replaced by the word "modified".

3) page 3, 12th paragraph.

read "The Delegate of Belgium declared that he could not agree to paragraph d) as it might be inferred therefrom that the inception of the work of the Planning Committee was dependent on the reception of recommendations from the Technical Committee. However, Committee 4 had, in fact, no right whatever to regulate the work of Committee 5".

4) page 4, 2nd paragraph.

to read "The Delegate of Belgium was of the opinion that paragraph d) constituted a serious danger of a bottleneck in the Conference. He therefore protested formally to its introduction."

5) page 6, 11th paragraph.

read "The Delegate of Belgium stated that he had wished to protest against what he believed to be an attempt to stifle the debate by proceeding to a vote while numerous Delegations were requesting the floor. In regard to the substance, he again declared that the wording of paragraph(d) was not acceptable."

With regard to the 6th paragraph, of the same page, Mr. Corteil proposed the following correction:

"As the Chairman had not given him the floor, when he requested it by raising his hand, the Delegate of Belgium took the floor of his own accord and, speaking loudly, stated that he had vainly asked to be allowed to speak and that he could not accept that the discussions should be stifled by proceeding to the vote. The interpreters asked Mr. Corteil to be kind enough to speak into the microphone."

This proposal was supported by the Netherlands Delegation. In the absence of mutual agreement on this matter, the above text should be considered as a reservation on the part of the Belgian Delegation.

(Tr.7/15/R.4/D.29)

(RD Doc. 327 - E)

ANNEX II

Correction to  
the Minutes of the 5th Meeting of  
Committee 4 (RD Document 194)

Remarks of the Delegate of France, page 5, sixth paragraph.  
Replace the second part by the following text:

"As for the comments relating to Germany, he could not accept them; in fact, the allocation, in the two preliminary drafts, of 4 frequencies, all exclusive, to Germany constituted favoured treatment again for this country because of the high number of exclusive frequencies thus allocated."

Mercier

(Tr. 42/R. 4/D. 29)



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 328**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 341 – Corrections to Document No. 328

Submitted in: English

COMMITTEE 5

(Frequency Allocation)  
Six Meeting, 24th August, 1948  
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1. The Agenda for the meeting RD Document 272 was distributed.

Confirmation of the Minutes of the 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings was postponed at the request of one of the delegates.

2. Chairman's Report on the work of the Planning Groups.

The Chairman stated:-

"Working Groups 1 and 2 were set up at the 2nd meeting of Committee 5 on the 16th July, and they started work on Monday, the 19th July. It was not possible to commence work on a Plan immediately, since the technical basis of the work had not been determined by Committee No. 4. The work therefore started by a discussion of the general basis, as distinct from the technical basis, on which the plan would be prepared, and the Committee is aware of the result of this work in the directives which have so far been agreed.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on Friday, the 6th August, the President, M. Holmblad, suggested that it was necessary for the Planning Committee to work to a target date for the first plan to be put before this Committee, and the target date suggested was to-morrow, the 25th August.

In spite of the fact that the technical directives forming the basis of the plan had not yet been decided, it was agreed to make a start on the production of a trial plan. The situation was a difficult one owing to the hardening of opinion on the two alternative Brussels Plans. The basis of discussion was found on the implementation of the formula for the production of a new plan which I announced at the last meeting of this Committee. It will be recollected that the plan was to be formulated on the basis of the provision of the same number of exclusive frequencies as were contained in Document No. 281 of the Brussels Conference, with 250 allocations, which was the approximate number in each of the plans, and with 9 kc/s separation between the channels.

A draft schedule of the frequencies to be allocated to the different countries, divided into five arbitrary frequency bands, was produced by the Chair in order to assist in the discussion. It will be realised that since the demands for frequencies for the different countries amounted to more than 280, it was necessary to prune these demands and the general basis adopted was that of the number of frequencies allocated in Documents 279 and 281 on a rough averaging basis. Unfortunately it was not found possible to get agreement on this basis of allocation, and in reviewing the document the number of allocations was increased considerably, the final number being 288. In spite of this it was agreed to attempt to formulate a draft plan on this basis. In addition it was desired if possible to place a further six exclusive frequencies, making 78 in all.

(D.16)

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The decision to endeavour to produce such a plan was taken on Thursday, the 19th August, and by intensive work of a small Planning Group, the first draft plans were produced yesterday, the 23rd August. Owing to the speed with which the plan was produced, it obviously had many weaknesses. As produced, it had been found impossible to accommodate the additional exclusive frequencies desired, and also a number of the shared frequencies, 14 in all. While by further effort it might have been found possible to place these additional frequencies, the net result of the plan proved that the average protection ratios possible on the shared stations was very poor and it was felt that these would not have been acceptable by this Committee. It was therefore agreed by the Committee that on the basis of compromise, the number of frequencies should be reduced to the original number of 250 and that a reduction should also be made in the number of exclusive frequencies by providing, where possible, a very good share for these. ... The reduction suggested was about seven, i.e. 65 exclusive frequencies in all.

The small Planning Group are therefore now working intensively on this project in order to produce the first plan which it is hoped will be put before the Committee in the near future."

The Delegate of Egypt asked for confirmation that the Working Group, in preparing the plan, would keep to the directives given to it by the Conference and that if this were found to be impossible, authority to act otherwise would be asked from the Committee.

The Chairman assured the meeting that, as far as possible, the directives would be observed. If it were found that this was impossible, then the position would be reviewed when the first plan was produced.

3. Derogation in Maritime Bands.

The Chairman quoted para. 138, Article 5, of the Atlantic City document referring to the band 415-490 kc/s allotted to mobile marine services on a world-wide basis and to the band 510-525 kc/s allotted for similar services in Region I.

He introduced the report of the Joint RD-MAR Working Group document RD 264.

The delegates of Sweden and Austria stated the situation as regards Ostersund and Innsbruck and Dornbirn insisting that they wished to retain the derogations for these stations unless satisfactory low frequencies in the broadcast bands could be promised. The delegate of Switzerland thought that only a one-sided view was expressed in the report and that a decision could only be taken when the conclusions of the Planning Group were known.

The delegate of Sweden wished to know whether the document had been approved by the Joint Working Group.

After some discussion it was decided that the Soviet Delegation would send and ask M. Schtjetinin, the Chairman of the Joint Working Group, to attend the meeting if possible.

4. The Chairman then asked Mr. Van der Toorn to introduce RD document 267, the report of the Joint Working Groups 2 and 3, referring to the use of 272 kc/s by Oslo. Mr. Van der Toorn stated that RD 267 was the final document replacing RD 260 which was an interim working document. He summed up the contents of the report.

The Aeronautical Services were not prepared to accept Oslo on 272 kc/s but would accept certain other stations on this frequency, i.e. Brasov, Lahti and Ankara. The countries owning these stations objected strongly to using the frequency 272 kc/s and attached to document RD 267 full statements giving their reasons.

Therefore there appeared to be no solution to the problem of finding a station to use 272 kc/s.

The Chairman stated that although Norwegian stations only were mentioned at Atlantic City for this frequency, it was allowable to put in others if agreement could be obtained between the broadcasting and air interests. He hoped that sooner than cause the complete loss of a long wave channel to broadcasting, the countries concerned would endeavour to revise their decisions.

The observer of ICAO insisted that, contrary to the impression conveyed by para 5 of RD 267, his organisation wished to protect all aeronautical interests including those of Eastern Europe. His reasons for offering to accept Brasov, Lahti or Ankara on 272 kc/s were that firstly the U.S.S.R. were already broadcasting in this band, and secondly that the number of aeronautical installations in the East would be, for the next five years, considerably smaller than in the West.

The delegate of U.S.S.R. expressed the opposite view. He insisted that the right solution was for Oslo to remain on 272 kc/s and for this frequency to be used for aeronautical services in Southern Europe, and avoided in Scandinavian countries.

The observer of ICAO pointed out that aeronautical installations in all parts of Europe were compelled to share all the frequencies available in the band. The acceptance of Oslo was impossible.

If the Eastern countries found it necessary to use 272 kc/s for their installations he would support protection, but if not, he thought that stations East of the Warsaw meridian could be accepted in derogation.

The delegate of Rumania was unable to give details of his aeronautical requirements, but he considered the broadcasting position definite enough. Brasov was not very well received on its present frequency, and a change to 272 kc/s would worsen the situation. He objected to any proposal of 272 kc/s for Brasov.

5. At this point M. Schtjetinin, Chairman of the Joint RD-MAR Working Group, arrived and the Chairman suggested a return to the consideration of RD document 264.

M. Schtjetinin apologised for holding up the work of Committee 5, but explained that while he had arranged for the distribution of the document, he had no idea that it would be tabled for discussion on the agenda of this meeting or that he was required to be present. He was quite prepared to explain the document in detail if required. Answering the Chairman as to whether the document had been approved by the Joint Working Group, he stated that as no meeting of the Group had been scheduled so far this week, the document had not been approved. Its substance however had been previously discussed and agreed.

The Chairman thanked M. Schtjetinin for his clarification and stated that the document could be used as a basis for discussion, although it had not formally been approved by the Joint Group. The delegate of Switzerland suggested that it was premature to discuss the matter at the moment especially with the difficulties resulting from the breakdown of the simultaneous translation system. The Chairman pointed out that the task had been given to Committee 5 by the Chairman of the Conference and that the meeting had been specially called to discuss the matter. However as information had just been received that mechanics were waiting for the meeting to close in order to repair the simultaneous translation installation, it was agreed to adjourn the meeting until 09.00 hours on 25th August, 1948. The meeting adjourned at 19.00 hours.



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The meeting was resumed on 25 August 1948.

6. The Chairman opened the meeting at 9 o'clock a.m. In compliance with the first item on the Agenda, he proposed approving the Minutes contained in RD Docs. 252, 257, and 258. No objections being raised, the three Minutes were adopted.
7. The Chairman then suggested discussing the second item on the Agenda, i.e. maritime derogations in 405-490 kc/s and 510-525 kc/s bands.

He stated that the Austrian broadcasting stations of Innsbruck and Dornbirn were operating in the maritime band although there was no mention of them in the Lucerne Plan.

The Delegate of Austria explained that the Dornbirn station operated with a power of 5 kW in synchronisation with Innsbruck whose power was 7 kW. He lay stress upon difficult conditions of the propagation which required an increase of this power to 20 kW.

The Chairman drew attention to the fact that these stations were operating illegally in the maritime band and disregarded international arrangements.

The Delegate of Austria replied that the Innsbruck station was one of the oldest European broadcasting stations and that Austria had formulated reservations at Lucerne to the effect that it did not consider itself bound by the Lucerne stipulations as the frequency it had been allocated at Lucerne was inadequate.

The Chairman pointed out that the report of the Working Group proposed that the stations of Dornbirn and Innsbruck should relinquish the maritime band.

The Delegate of Austria replied:

"Austria cannot agree simply to have eliminated the two transmitters of Innsbruck and Dornbirn, which belong to the oldest among our transmitters, without getting an appropriate allocation in exchange.

Therefore para. 1 of doc. 264 must not only recommend to the Broadcasting Conference the elimination but also the allocation of an appropriate frequency in exchange.

Austria is certainly aware of the needs of the maritime mobile services and quite willing to help in this impasse. But we cannot do this entirely at our own expense alone. As we have installed a synchronisation system for Innsbruck and Dornbirn and a directional aerial for Innsbruck to make the most of the small power allocated to Innsbruck on the frequency of 519 kc/s, a considerable change in the frequency will mean the incurrence of very heavy expenditure, which we hardly can meet. The less so, as we have to reconstruct our main transmitter Wien I which has been destroyed during the war. Moreover the extremely mountainous character of the country and its very poor conductivity, as both are stated in the documents 115 RD and 130 RD, imperatively demand the use of a low frequency.

We therefore made an appropriate reservation already in the Lucerne Convention and have now to insist on the allocation of a frequency among the very lowest of the band from 525-1605 kc/s as provided in paras. 4.2 and 4.3 of the additional protocol of Atlantic City. Of course, this frequency could be a shared one. However we cannot and therefore shall not accept a solution which takes not into account these certainly objective and basic requests and shall not feel bound by any such decision."

The Chairman declared that the question concerning the frequencies to be assigned to these stations was to be settled by the Planning Group.

In reply to a question as to whether there were any objections to the removal of the two Austrian stations from the radio maritime band, the Delegate of Switzerland declared that he could not accept the report before knowing what provisions had been made for the stations concerned.

The Chairman requested the U.S.S.R. Delegate, Chairman of the Working Group, to elucidate certain contradictory statements which he thought he had detected in the second part of the report.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate stated that, at Atlantic City, the spectrum had been decreased. He was of opinion that all the stations operating in derogation should be placed in a higher range. He directed attention to the considerable difference existing between the fields of the very important terminal stations whose field was 25 uV/m whereas the field of broadcasting stations was measured by mV/m. Broadcasting stations were consequently bound to cause interference. This, he thought, justified his renewed request that broadcasting stations should be removed from the radio maritime band. He was fully aware of the difficulty of the problem, but pointed out that the stations of Ostersund and Geneva operated in countries where synchronisation was extensively practised.

The stations of Hamar and Oulu could work if a protection of at least 20 db were assured for the service of maritime stations.

The Delegate of Sweden asserted that the station of Ostersund required a low frequency of at least 550 kc/s, with a power of 5 kW, and that the primary zone protection should be 40 db. Operation in synchronisation was not acceptable for the station of Ostersund.

He asked Mr. Schtjetinin, the Chairman of the Joint Working Group, whether his remarks about Ostersund had been taken into account and whether the report was an agreed one.

Mr. Schtjetinin replied that he considered the spirit of the findings of the Joint Group was to be found in the document.

The Delegate of Denmark stated that he did not feel that the document gave a fair picture of the Group decisions especially in sub-para. 2. It had not been agreed that Ostersund should be urged into a synchronised group. The power of Hamar and Oulu had not been mentioned and an important statement by the U.K. Delegate had not been included.

The Delegate of Sweden considered that he knew better than anyone else whether or not Ostersund could be synchronised with other stations and the Delegate of the United Kingdom confirmed that the document had not yet been approved by the Joint Group. Several discussions had taken place but no decisions on what recommendations should be made to Committee 5 had been made. The one proposal had been to ask Committee 5 to consider the possibility of providing for the three northern stations suitable shares with stations in Southern Europe.

The Chairman suggested that as regards Ostersund, Oulu and Hamar, the Planning Committee should be asked to investigate the possibility of shares, but that if this proved impossible they should be accepted in derogation if directional aerials were erected to give protection in a southerly direction.

The Delegate of Sweden stated that, for Ostersund, frequency was not the only problem; there was a question of power and protection. Did the Committee consider RD Document 264 as the final report from the Joint Group?

The Chairman said that it was not a final report but that his proposal offered a possible solution.

To satisfy the Swedish request for a final accurate document, it was agreed that Mr. Schtjetinin would bring the document before the next meeting of the Joint Group.

The Chairman did not consider an agreement was likely as the marine and broadcasting interests had opposite views. He suggested the formula:

- (a) To ask the Planning Committee to try to fit Ostersund, Hamar and Oulu into the broadcast band by sharing with stations in the south.
- (b) If this, as was likely, proved impossible, the three stations should be accepted by the marine interests provided suitable directional aerials are erected, and the power remains limited as at present.

It was not an ideal solution, but it was, he thought, a fair compromise.

There was a further discussion on the difficulties of the marine services in connection with these three broadcast stations, and it was agreed that the Planning Group should give priority to the placing of Ostersund in the broadcast band, subject to which the proposal was agreed.

8. The next station to be discussed was Geneva and the position as regards this station was fully explained by the Delegate of Switzerland. Geneva had been closed down during the war but it was proposed to operate it again though in a location a little E. or N.E. of its original position. He suggested an exclusive frequency between 1300 and 1350 kc/s. This was not a new demand as such a frequency was already in use as a national common wave.

(D.19)

The Chairman thought therefore that Geneva could be removed from the marine band on condition that Switzerland retained an exclusive frequency between 1300 and 1350 kc/s as a national common wave.

When it was ascertained that powers used on these Swiss stations were not more than 1 kW, the Chairman thought this seemed a waste of an exclusive channel.

The delegate of Switzerland said that he was quite prepared to accept any solution that allowed broadcasting to continue satisfactorily. He pointed out that the relay stations had to transmit three programmes in three different languages and probably 3 shared frequencies would be required.

9. On the subject of Dornbirn the Austrian delegate explained his willingness to accept an alternative frequency if the difficulties of the Austrian geographical conditions were taken into consideration.

He stated that Austria was planning to work synchronised groups and that in fact on this basis the demand for frequencies had been reduced from 9 to 6.

The delegate of the United Kingdom mentioned that, in addition to the 5 stations discussed, some few others were working in the marine band, and he enquired if it could be assumed that such stations would be automatically removed from the band.

The Chairman considered that no station would be allowed to work in any other band without the agreement of the Conference. This concluded the discussion on the marine derogations.

10. Derogations in the Aeronautical Band 255-285 kc/s.

The meeting then returned to the discussion of the frequency 272 kc/s.

The Chairman asked the observer of ICAC to report as to the possibility of re-arranging the frequencies of installations in the region so as to avoid interference from Oslo on 272 kc/s.

The representative of ICAC said the answer was simple. Civil Aviation had at its disposal 100 kc/s in which to put about 300 radio beacons. The total number of aeronautical stations was greater, probably about 1000. No frequency could be reserved for any section of the area, but all had to be used and shared in all parts of the region. He stated that as his conciliatory acceptance of a station in Eastern Europe was being misinterpreted, he wished to make a declaration:

"The I.C.A.O. considering - on the one hand, the failure of the proposal regarding the use of the 272 kc/s frequency by an East European broadcasting station, - on the other hand, the fact that its acceptance of this proposal, prompted by a spirit of propitiation and conciliation, had been interpreted as an unfriendly gesture by certain countries for whom the use of this frequency had been suggested, finds itself compelled to withdraw its acceptance.

Consequently, the position of the I.C.A.O. with regard to the problems arising out of the 255-285 kc/s shared band will henceforth be in strict conformity with paragraphs 120, 121, 122, 123 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, it being made clear, however, that the I.C.A.O. declares itself definitely opposed to the maintenance of any Norwegian broadcasting station in derogation in this band, where its presence would be a very serious menace to the safety of life in the air in the western part of Europe. The I.C.A.O. likewise declares that it could not possibly guarantee the protection of such Norwegian stations.

Lastly, the I.C.A.O. points out and emphasises that the Norwegian Government, for its part, definitely declared itself against maintenance of this state of affairs.

The delegate of Turkey said:

"On behalf of Turkey, I have already stated, in Document 267, the reasons which prevented Turkey from accepting the 272 kc/s frequency for the station of Ankara.

I shall not go into all the details again as I do not wish to waste the Committee's time.

I must add that we are all aware of the vital importance of radio communications for aeronautical services and my opinion is that the 272 kc/s frequency should be reserved exclusively for aeronautical navigation in Western as well as in Eastern Europe."

The delegate of Norway made the following statement:-

"Mr. Chairman,

When it was decided in Atlantic City that the band 255 to 285 kc/s should be allotted to the aeronautical service the Norwegian delegation found it necessary to make a reservation in order to protect Norway's right to a long wave for her broadcasting service.

As the Atlantic City Conference could not advise which long wave Norway should have as a compensation if we had to move from the present frequency 260 kc/s, our reservation had the wording which appears in the note no. 123. That was not because we had a particular wish to remain in the shared band, but primarily to show that Norway wished to retain a long wave. The Norwegian delegation made also a statement that if we should have to continue to work in the band 255-285 kc/s we reserved the right to have the same protection as was given at the Cairo Conference art. 7 note 96 namely that the other services in the band should be organized so as not to interfere with reception from broadcasting stations thus chosen, within the limits of the national territories of those broadcasting stations.

From the discussions which have taken place here as regards the admission of a broadcasting station in the band 255-285 kc/s it seems impossible that the station Oslo, transmitting on 272 kc/s or elsewhere in this band, can be accepted by the aeronautical authorities.

We on our side cannot accept a frequency in this band without protection against interference from other services. Consequently Oslo must be given an exclusive frequency in the long-wave band. We feel quite certain that all countries represented here agree that Oslo must be given a protected long-wave. I should like to add that our

(St. 45)

long-wave is the backbone for our broadcasting service. It is indispensable under our very difficult geographical conditions to have the possibility of increasing the power for our long-wave, and have it protected against interference in order to make it possible for the great number of listeners in the secondary zone of the Oslo station to receive our national programme."

The delegate of Roumania said:-

"The Roumanian Delegation has not been concerned with the question of the use of the 272 kc/s frequency for broadcasting, as the Roumanian broadcasting services do not operate in this band.

In any case, the Roumanian Delegation considers that the question of the assignment of this frequency to the station of Brasov does not now arise in view of the attitude adopted at the present meeting by the honourable Delegate of the D.C.A.O. who has withdrawn the formal proposal made by this Organisation with regard to three countries of Eastern Europe including the Roumanian People's Republic. We wish to thank him and we are gratified at the removal of a difficulty in the relations of our country with this international organisation.

We feel sure that the facts which we had the honour to intimate at yesterday's meeting, as well as in the statement annexed to Docs. RD 267 and MAR 126, were convincing enough to cause the honourable representative of the ICAO to withdraw his proposal. This should put an end to all discussion on the possibility of allocating to the station of Brasov the 272 kc/s frequency, on which it could not possibly operate.

The allocation of so high a frequency to a country whose orographical and conductivity conditions are so unfavourable would be an assassination rather than an assignment.

The Roumanian Delegation is convinced that no one at the present Meeting would be a party to such an action."

The delegate of Finland said that he had already given the reasons why he could not accept the frequency 272 kc/s for Lahti. Both Finland and Sweden were using this channel for radio beacons.

The delegate of the United Kingdom stated that in his country there were 25 radio beacons, 52 direction-finding stations, 7 meteorological broadcast stations and 63 ground transmitters - making a total of 147 aeronautical installations to be accommodated in the shared and exclusive aeronautical bands. The country was so small that extensive frequency repetition was obviously not impossible.

This density of aeronautical facilities therefore rendered it necessary to utilise to the maximum the available aeronautical bands, and it could not be agreed that frequencies in the band 255-285 kc/s need only be used in Southern Europe. For these reasons the United Kingdom found it impossible to accept Oslo on 272 kc/s.

The United Kingdom was quite prepared to submit in writing details of the situation, frequency and power of all the above stations, provided other countries did likewise. If this were done it would be possible to judge in what regions the density of aeronautical

facilities was lowest and from that to decide in what part of the European area a broadcasting station on 272 kc/s would be likely to cause the least inconvenience to Civil Aviation.

The Chairman said that it appeared that Oslo could not remain on 272 kc/s, and if a recommendation were made to this effect the Planning Group would have to reconsider its long-wave Plan. It would be most unfortunate if a long-wave channel were completely lost to broadcasting, and he proposed to close the discussion for the moment, in the hopes that further consideration might enable both air and broadcasting interests to agree to a way out.

11. Directives (item 5 on the agenda).

The Chairman thought that items 1 to 8 of the Directives had already been approved and that he was suggesting the additional sentence just to round off the document.

There appeared to be no objections to the additional sentence and so the Chairman suggested that the document as a whole might be approved at the next session.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 hours.

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The meeting was resumed at 20.15 hours.

12. The Chairman raised the question of RD Document 221 and it was agreed that there were no objections to the items 1 to 8 in that document. He then suggested that the sentence:

"The other factors for assessing the relative needs of the different countries, which can only be taken into account in a general way, have been discussed in the meetings of Committee 5. Since it has not been found possible to reach agreement on these questions, reference should be made in the minutes of Committee 5 in order to deal with each particular case on its merits."

as circulated on the Agenda should be added in order to complete the document.

After the Chairman had assured the Delegate of Vatican City that the special case of the Vatican City was not included in the items "on which no agreement had been reached", the addition was agreed.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. however reserved the right to raise the matter again since the Russian text of the Minutes of the 4th and 5th Meetings had been published too late for adequate study prior to the meeting.

The Chairman agreed to confirm these Minutes again at the next meeting.

The Chairman then obtained agreement to add to the Agenda the question of the "Derogations in the Aeronautical Bands 325-365 kc/s and 395-405 kc/s on which a report RD Document 269 had been submitted."

He then added that Mr. Holmblad, the Chairman of the Conference, wished to make a statement.

13. Mr. Holmblad said that as Chairman of the Conference he was very much concerned about the progress of the work of the Conference. He had himself investigated the position and while the Planning Group were optimistic of elaborating a plan according to the directives given and which would in their opinion be a satisfactory one, it seemed likely that the plan would not be available for study till about 1 September. This would leave but a short time for considering and amending it.

Answering a question from the Delegate of Switzerland, he continued that it would be necessary to consider the position if the plan were not completed by 10 September, the date on which the Conference was due to end. The Danish Government were prepared to do all in their power to assist in making the Conference a success and if it seemed evident that a continuation after 10 September would result in a plan, it was probable that the necessary arrangements could be made, although he could give no definite statement on the facilities that would be available. He thought, however, that the inability of enough Delegates to stay on would be the limiting factor.

The Delegate of Egypt was anxious to have early knowledge of future plans, while the Delegates of Switzerland and Ireland thought that too little time would be available to discuss the plan when it appeared, and considered that a small Committee should be set up immediately to consider what should be done after 10 September.

The Chairman and Mr. Holmblad agreed that the question was not to be dealt with by Committee 5 and it was decided to discuss the matter in the next Steering Committee meeting.

14. Derogations in the Aeronautical Band 255-285 kc/s.

The Chairman summarised the position by saying that Oslo was not acceptable to the aeronautical interests on 272 kc/s and that no suitable station working on long waves was prepared to move on to 272 kc/s. He suggested that it was a problem that should be solved on the best technical basis by the Planning Group. Should it be impossible to allot 272 kc/s to a present long-wave station, it might be acceptable to allot the frequency to a station not at present in the long-wave band.

Should it be necessary to put an extra station in the remainder of the band, it might be done either by

(a) additional sharing  
or

(b) reducing the spacing between all or some channels.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that since the morning's meeting the aeronautical interests might have reconsidered their objections to Oslo, in which case there was no problem. He thought that the Observer from ICAO should be given the opportunity to indicate any change of attitude.

The Chairman said that the problem had not been solved, and the Delegate of Egypt asked if the Planning Group had considered the possibility of extra sharing or of reducing the spacing between channels.

The Chairman replied that if directed by the Committee, the Planning Group could without doubt reduce the spacing between channels or increase the sharing. The latter would of course be more difficult.



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The delegate of Finland again stated that he objected to 272 kc/s being allocated to Lahti and thought that Oslo should retain that frequency.

The delegate of Norway however stated that as suitable protection could not be given for Oslo, he was not prepared to retain the frequency.

During the discussion that followed the delegate of France suggested that a solution might result from increasing the spacing between some channels and putting a third Soviet station in derogation. The delegate of Czechoslovakia thought the problem might be solved by the Planning Group, but wished to exclude the possibility of reducing the number of stations in the long-wave band.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that she thought the problem could be dealt with by the Planning Group. That Group had already stated that if Brasov, Lahti or Ankara could not be put on 272 kc/s, a good plan could only be made by retaining Oslo on the frequency. She refused even to discuss the French suggestion of putting a third Soviet station on 272 and considered that the real solution lay in keeping Oslo on the channel, and the aeronautical services re-arranging their frequency distribution to allow for this.

After further comments by the delegate of Yugoslavia and the observer from ICAO, the Chairman made the suggestion that a solution might be found by allowing the aeronautical services to use a band below 255 in exchange for the use of 272 kc/s by Oslo.

The observer from ICAO did not think any solution could be found that was outside the Atlantic City agreements and the observer from IFRB, giving a purely personal view, thought that there could be no objection to an arrangement by the Conference that did not interfere with interests outside the area.

The delegate of U.K. and the observer of ICAO both brought forward practical difficulties to the proposal and the delegate of Belgium pointed out that the aeronautical services could use such other bands in derogation already. The delegates of France, Yugoslavia and Finland supported the idea. Those of the U.K., Belgium and the observer of ICAO brought forward further difficulties concerning the protection of the aeronautical services if they worked in derogation in the newly proposed bands. The Chairman said that his proposal was based on the fact that the aeronautical interests were prepared to work with a station in Eastern Europe on 272 kc/s. The representative of ICAO then stated that his offer to accept Brasov, Lahti or Ankara on 272 kc/s was now withdrawn.

The Chairman thought the proposal worth studying and suggested a small technical group to study the matter and report at the Friday meeting. It was finally agreed that the delegations of the following countries should be represented in a group under the chairmanship of Mr. Fryer (U.K. delegation):

France, Belgium, Finland, Norway, Turkey, U.K. and observers from ICAO and IFRB.

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The terms of reference of the Group were:

"To investigate whether it is possible to provide an aeronautical band in the broadcast band below 250 kc/s to replace that which will be lost by the working of the Oslo station in the aeronautical band".

15. Derogations in the Aeronautical Bands  
325-365 kc/s and 395-405 kc/s.

The Chairman stated that these derogations had been studied by a group under the chairmanship of Mr. Van der Toorn and their report was RD document no. 269. The delegate of Czechoslovakia wished to correct a statement on page 2 of the document. The report of this statement should include the word 'exclusive'. It should read "..... on condition that another exclusive frequency ....." Mr. Van der Toorn stated that the document was only a draft that had not yet been discussed by the group owing to lack of time. Four stations were under examination and the aeronautical interests were prepared to accept two, Lulea on 353 kc/s and Finmark on 344 kc/s with maximum power of 10 kW. It appeared that Banska Bistrica and Bergen must be fitted into the broadcasting band.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. commented on document 269 especially that part in which the observer of ICAO gave figures of the number of beacons in Europe. He could not accept the figure of 65 beacons in Bielo-Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Albania, Poland, Hungary and Turkey since at least some of these countries had not given any information to ICAO as to the number of their installations. Furthermore he stated that the representatives of ICAO was concerned in protecting the aeronautical interests mainly in the western part of Europe and so would accept Finmark and Lulea while refusing Banska-Bistrica and Bergen. The Soviet delegation wished to use all the arguments put forward by ICAO and in order to protect the aeronautical interests in the north he vigorously protested against the retention of Finmark and Lulea in the aeronautical band.

The observer from ICAO protested that he did not wish to protect one section of the air interests in the region but all. On the information available, however, he was sure that density of traffic in the north made it possible for Lulea and Finmark to be retained in derogation.

The delegate of Sweden expressed a desire to retain Lulea in the derogation band. The delegate of Norway expressed the same wish as regards Finmark.

The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that his position was clear. The alternative requirement for Banska-Bistrica was one of the lowest frequencies in the medium-wave band and exclusive.

The Chairman expressed concern at the threatened loss of four more channels to broadcasting, and the delegate of Ireland proposed that the technical group just set up should investigate the possibility of keeping Lulea and Finmark in derogation while safeguarding the air interests of the U.S.S.R. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed only on condition that all four stations were included since the position was the same in all cases.

The Chairman thought that it was useless to pass the problem to the technical group unless a suggestion could be offered that might lead to a solution. He appealed for any suggestions.

The delegate of Sweden stated that as regards Lulea, the station could not close down. Attempts had been made to fit it into

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a synchronised group and they had failed. If it lost its frequency it must be allocated another of equal value.

The Chairman again asked for suggested solutions, but none were forthcoming. He therefore suggested an adjournment of the meeting till Friday.

The meeting adjourned at 23.30 hours.

Rapporteurs

W. J. Chalk

E. Gross

Chairman

H. Faulkner.

St:30



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 329**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 338 – Corrections to Document No. 329

COMMITTEE 5

(FREQUENCY ALLOCATION)

REPORT OF SEVENTH MEETING

HELD ON 27 AUGUST 1948

1. The meeting opened at 1535 hours.

The Chairman asked Mr. Fryer (U.K. Delegation), Chairman of the Technical Group appointed at the previous meeting, to make a statement on the results of their examination of the possibility of providing for an aeronautical band in the broadcast band below 250 kc/s in the West of Europe, thus allowing for the retention of Oslo on 272 kc/s.

2. Mr. Fryer said that the group had held three meetings. They had studied the administrative problem but not the technical one. He apologised for the group's inability, owing to lack of time, to report fully at once, but he would read the report which had been prepared but not yet circulated. He explained that the French delegate had been absent from the last meeting and had therefore had no chance to see and agree the report.

He then read the report (RD Document No. 288).

He stated that the representative of ICAO had written a statement to be annexed to the report and he requested the representative of ICAO to read this annexure. The observer from ICAO did so.

The Chairman said that the report indicated that no useful purpose could be served by pursuing the examination further. It was impossible to find a solution of the problem on the lines that he had suggested, and he assumed the meeting would wish to drop the matter.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. disagreed. He considered that the report was far too incomplete to allow for such a definite decision. He felt that a full investigation should be made before a decision was taken. He reminded the meeting that the band below 250 kc/s had been allotted to aeronautical services in regions 2 and 3 and that it had been due to the objections of the broadcasting services that it had not been done in Region 1. Therefore it was reasonable to think that if the broadcasting services of Region 1 could agree to offer a band of frequencies below 250 kc/s to the aeronautical services, such a solution of the problem would be easily arranged.

The Chairman said that the main difficulty would appear to be the impossibility of assuring the aeronautical services working in derogation the same full rights and protection that they had in the aeronautical band.

The observer of ICAO stated that where it might appear logical to expect that aeronautical stations might be afforded the same protection in a broadcast band as the broadcast stations enjoyed, there appeared no method of achieving this, which would be contrary to the Atlantic City regulations.

ICAO could not abandon part of their own band of frequencies in exchange for a band in which they had no rights of protection. Investigation in a Berne List of December 1947 had shown that in the band 240 - 255 kc/s there were already working 34 stations in derogation, some with powers up to 5 kW. Clearly Civil Aviation would find it difficult to work in this band even if protected from broadcast station interference.

The observer from IIRB gave a brief outline of the protection position of stations working in derogation, quoting Atlantic City regulations. An arrangement such as that envisaged could be made by the Conference, but such an arrangement could only be inserted in the allocation table by a Radio Administrative Conference. Although this conference could allow the use of a broadcast band by aeronautical stations and could guarantee them protection from broadcast interference, he knew of no mechanism by which they could be protected from other stations working in derogation.

The delegate of U.K. said -

"It has been suggested that this question might be solved by special agreement between the aeronautical services and the non-ouvert and other services concerned. Such special agreements would be complicated, probably necessitating a conference between the various interests. Supposing no agreement were reached, what protection would the aeronautical services then have?

The non-ouvert service is not the only one involved. I refer to Article 47 of the Atlantic City Convention referring to National Defence Services.

This Article says, in inter alia, that:-

"Members and Associate Members retain their entire freedom with regard to military radio installations of their Army, Naval and Air Forces. Nevertheless, these installations must so far as possible observe regulatory provisions relative to the measures to be taken to prevent harmful interference."

It must be admitted that the expression "so far as possible" is somewhat weak."

"This Conference is a Plenipotentiary Conference, but it must be doubted whether it is authorised to give a categorical assurance that military or non-ouvert installations will be suppressed or removed to other bands to make room for Civil Aviation. There are no representatives of those services present, and it is not admissible that this Conference should adopt far-reaching and summary decisions without enabling all concerned to express their opinion.

I must emphasise that there are Services to whom no special bands have been allocated which must rely on finding spaces in the bands of other services. Civil Aviation stations working in-derogation in a broadcasting band cannot be guaranteed freedom from interference from any service other than broadcasting."

The delegate of Finland commented on the fact that ICAO had previously offered to accept interference from Lahti, Brasov or Ankara whereas now infinite protection was claimed as necessary. To this, the representative of ICAO replied that the offer to accept these stations in derogation had been officially withdrawn.

(D34)

The Chairman said it was clear that aeronautical services could not get the guaranteed protection they required and so it was useless to continue the technical study. He pointed out that it was not for the Observer from ICAO to accept or refuse suggested solutions, but for the delegates.

The U.K. could not accept the interference caused by Qslo situated near areas of congested air traffic. There were three possibilities acceptable to the U.K. -

- (a) To put Brasov on 272 kc/s,
- (b) To reduce by one the number of long wave stations,
- (c) To reduce the separation between channels.

He considered the first to be the best solution.

The delegate of U.S.S.R. still considered the original proposal to be best. He thought the Conference competent to make such an exchange of bands and thought the working group should continue to study the technical aspects.

The delegate of Roumania mentioned his previous objections to allocating 272 kc/s to Brasov and thought that now that ICAO objected to this solution, there appeared to be no reason for any change at all.

The delegate of Belgium agreed with the position taken up by the observer of ICAO. The latter said he appreciated his modest position as an observer and simply wished to have his remarks considered when the problem was studied.

Delegates of France, Ireland and U.K. all supported ICAO.

The delegate of U.S.S.R. again urged the study of the technical aspect of the suggested exchange of bands, while the delegate of Belgium thought that there was no technical aspect but only an administrative one.

The delegate of Roumania thought the technical aspect decisive.

The Chairman wound up the discussion by offering to discuss any paper presented by any delegation who would prepare one on the problem. Otherwise he thought it must be left to the Planning Group to decide which of the three possible solutions they considered to be best.

### ITEM 3. AERONAUTICAL BANDS 325 - 365 and 395 - 405 kc/s.

The Chairman stated that aeronautical interests could not accept any of the four stations now working in derogation.

Banske Bistrica could obviously not be accepted owing to its geographical position in central Europe. He suggested for the other three the same formula as that adopted for the marine band. This was to leave the Planning Group to try to fit them into the broadcast bands and failing this to accept them in derogation if directional acrials were erected, and their power was not increased. The U.K. would accept this solution.

The delegate of U.S.S.R. re-stated his objections to Finmark and Lulea which would interfere with aeronautical services in his country. He considered that data should be collected and a technical study made to determine whether the three stations were admissible as derogations.

The Chairman suggested the countries concerned should supply the required data. A good deal of practical knowledge of the interference from these stations was already known.

He asked what information was required by the Soviet delegate and he thought that a re-arrangement of the frequencies of the aeronautical stations might enable them to accept the derogations.

The delegates of both Norway and Sweden expressed willingness to supply all available data and they agreed to arrange this directly with the Soviet delegate.

It was agreed that the question would be left for reconsideration when this data was available.

The meeting then adjourned at 1725 hours.

Reporters

W.J.Chalk  
E.Gross

Chairman

H.Faulkner



AUSTRIA, EGYPT, GREECE, IRELAND,  
ITALY, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TURKEY  
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The Delegations of the above named countries:

considering that the Copenhagen Frequency Plan Variant No. 1, drawn up by the Working Group, is totally unacceptable and cannot be considered even as a basis for discussion;

and considering that, under these circumstances, a new draft Plan should be drawn up,

propose that:

- 1) if a second draft Plan is to be drawn up at Copenhagen, the existing Working Group must be augmented with the representatives of five other Delegations.
- 2) in the event of the Conference having to be adjourned, in view of the shortage of available time, a Committee should be appointed, composed of representatives of 10 Delegations, and should be given directives to be followed in the drawing up of a new Plan.

2 September 1948.

For Austria:	For Egypt:	For Greece:	For Ireland:
F. Henneberg	I.H.Saleh Anis El Bardai	St. Eleftherieu	T.J.Monaghan

For Italy:	For Portugal:	For Switzerland:	For Syria:
A. Pennetta	F.Cunha d'Eca	Dr. E. Metzler	I.H. Saleh

For Turkey:

T. Armay

A M E N D M E N T S

to the Minutes of the Plenary Assembly

(RD Doc.Nos.117, 119, 167, 182)

RD DOC. 117

- No.44 - (the Delegate of Poland (p.6))  
read "under the so-called General Government"

RD DOC. 119

- No.18 - read "reminding him, as it did, of the argumentation and the propaganda which preceded the undeclared war of aggression .."  
No.33 - read "but the fact that the United Nations were engaged in demarcating them proved that they recognised the existence of the State of Israel."  
No.35 - read "Finally, the administration of Israel existed since it corresponded, among others, with the Conference.

RD DOC. 167

- No.78 - lines 1 and 2 read "where the Germans had destroyed the 13 pre-war transmitting stations as well as the whole radiophonic industry."

- No.78 - line 7  
applies only to the French text.

RD DOC. 182

- No.127 - replace "Afterwards, a conciliatory ..." by "He afterwards withdrew his proposal in a conciliatory spirit ..."  
No.128 - "He had moreover withdrawn his proposal ..."  
No.132 - read "programme" instead of "plan"  
No.258 - read "associated himself with ..." instead of "seconded"

(Tr. 7/R. 4/D.31)

STATEMENT OF THE I.C.A.O.

to the Chairman of Committee 5  
and to the Working Group of the Frequency Plan.

The I.C.A.O., representing the aeronautical interests of 22 countries in the "European Area", has the honour to request the Chairman of Committee 5 and the Working Group for the C.E.R. Frequency Plan to be so kind as to take the following recommendation into consideration.

In view of the fact that, on the one hand, Variant I of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan begins at 520 kc/s only and has, consequently, provided no solution as yet to the problems connected with the 255-285 kc/s and 325-405 kc/s bands, and in view of the impending closing of the Conference, the I.C.A.O., fully aware of the difficulties with which the Frequency Working Group has to contend and anxious to avoid complicating its task in any way recommends that the Working Group for the Frequency Plan should, in drawing up that part of the Plan dealing with bands below 520 kc/s, take into account the vital interests of aeronautical services, interests which previously were recognised by Committee 5 and defined as follows:

1) Band of 255 to 285 kc/s (Reference: Paragraph 123 of Atlantic City Radio Regulations). The western European Aeronautical Services cannot accept that a Norwegian station should operate in the shared 255 to 285 kc/s band. The presence of the station such as Oslo in this band would, in fact, deprive the Aeronautical Services of 30 % of the total number of kilocycles which they have at their disposal for radionavigation in this band, whereas, under the provisions of Paragraph 121 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, the totality of this band in the west of the European Area should be at the disposal of Aeronautical Radionavigation. It must be pointed out that the presence in this band of two Soviet broadcasting stations, in conformity with the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, will already render 12 kc/s (i.e. 40 %) of this band unusable by night in the west of the European Area by Aeronautical Radionavigation, as it requires a practically unlimited rate of protection. In addition to the very serious danger for the safety of life in the air which would result from the presence of a Norwegian broadcasting station in the 255 to 285 kc/s band, it would be absolutely impossible for the Aeronautical Services to guarantee protection for this station. Consequently, should a broadcasting station be in this band on the entry into force of the new Copenhagen Broadcasting Plan, the Aeronautical Services would, regretfully, be compelled to have recourse to the privileges granted them by Art. 8 of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol of the Final Acts of Atlantic City in order to obtain the removal of this broadcasting station from the band in question. The allocation of a frequency in the 255 to 285 kc/s band to a Norwegian broadcasting station would consequently be an inequitable provision with regard to Norwegian Broadcasting Services as well. Finally, it must be recalled that the Norwegian Delegation to the C.E.R. declared to Committee 5 that it was opposed to the allocation of any frequencies in this band to their Broadcasting Services.

2) 325 to 405 kc/s

The I.C.A.O. is gratified to note that Variant I of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan, taking into account the recommendations of Committee 5, has allocated no frequency in derogation to the station of Banska-Bystrica to which the 700 kc/s frequency is now assigned.

With regard to the three other stations of Bergen, Finmark and Lulea mentioned in paragraph 131 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, the I.C.A.O. takes the liberty of drawing the attention of the Working Group for the Frequency Plan to RD Document 269 and its annex as well as to the conclusions arrived at in the 7th Meeting of Committee 5 (RD Doc.329, Article 3).

The I.C.A.O. wishes to stress the fact that its intention in defining clearly the aeronautical interests in the 255 to 285 kc/s and in the 325 to 405 kc/s bands of the 22 nations of the European Area which it represents, was to simplify the task which was still to be accomplished. Finally it directs attention to the unanimous approval given before Committee 5, by the representatives of Aeronautical Administrations attending the European Broadcasting Conference, to the defence of aeronautical interests as expressed above by the I.C.A.O.

H.E. Fujade.

(Tr.7/R.4/D,19)

European  
Broadcasting Conference  
København, 1948

RD Document No 333-E

September 3, 1948

Submitted in: English

Copenhagen Frequency Plan

Variant No 1

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Amendment No 2 to Document RD 322-F-E

Channel No 65, as regards Stara Zagora in column 5  
replace 50 by 20.

(D.29)

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE  
KOBENHAVN, 1948

MARITIME REGIONAL  
RADIO CONFERENCE  
KOBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 334-E  
3 September, 1948

MAR Document No. 160-E  
3 September, 1948

Submitted in: English

COMMITTEE 5

(Allocation of Frequencies)

Derogation in Aeronautical Bands

Referring to the last paragraph of RD Doc. 269 (MAR Doc 128) a resolution should be adopted, asking the next I.T.U. Conference to abolish derogations in the aeronautical bands.

The text proposed for such a resolution reads as follows:

The European Broadcasting Conference of Copenhagen;

Considering the increased requirements of the Aeronautical services and the difficulties of satisfying these requirements due to the limitations placed on the use of certain frequencies by the presence of broadcasting stations operating in derogation;

Recommends to the next International Radio Conference that it should draw up a frequency table such that the frequency bands all cated will permit the future exclusion of broadcasting stations operating in derogation in the aeronautical bands.

J.D. van der Toorn.

(D.16)

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 335 - E  
September 3, 1948

Submitted in: English

Copenhagen Frequency Plan  
Variant No. 1

Amendment No. 3 to Document RD 322-F-E

Channel No. 26: as regards Beyrouth I in column 5  
replace 50 by 20.

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

RD Document No.336-E

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3 September 1948

Submitted in: French

Correction to RD Doc. 311-E does not  
concern the English text.

St:30



Committee 5

Agenda for meeting on Sat. 4th Sept. at 4.30 p.m.

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- 1) Report of 6th meeting of the Committee.
- 2) Derogations in the Maritime Mobile Bands 415 - 485  
and 515 - 525 kc/s.

Faulkner.

COMMITTEE 5

Amendments to Document RD 329

Report of the 7th Meeting

Page 3. After:

"He considered the first to be the best solution" add:

The Delegate of Roumania then made the following statement:

"I do not wish to repeat our arguments which are very serious, which have been recounted at length, and which show that Roumania requires its existing frequency; I merely wish to ask the Chairman what studies he has made which are so thorough as to permit him to assert that the best solution to the problem is to give the Brasov Station the frequency of 272 kc/s?

As I have already said, our motives are very well substantiated; for that reason I shall limit myself to stating very emphatically that the Roumanian Delegation will not accept a change in the frequency of the Brasov transmitter."

Page 3. Replace the paragraph: "The Delegate of Roumania mentioned..... for any change at all", by:

"The Delegate of Roumania then made the following statement:

"After the clear statement of the honourable representative of the I.C.A.O., in which he said that that Organisation cannot accept the allocation of the 272 kc/s frequency to the Brasov station, I think it would be futile to discuss this subject further. The facts presented in the statement of the Roumanian Delegation, as well as in our preceding statement, should have been sufficiently convincing for everyone, and it does not surprise me that they should have prompted the honourable representative of the I.C.A.O., in his anxiety to defend the interests of his Organisation, to withdraw his previous proposal.

I therefore consider all discussion closed on the possibility of changing the existing frequency of the Brasov station.

(Tr.42/R.4/D.16)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 3

(Organisation)

18th Meeting

Wednesday 1 September 1948

The Meeting was opened at 9.20 a.m. by Mr. J. Meyer, Chairman of the Committee.

I. The Agenda first called for examination of the Reports of Meetings 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. The Documents containing these Reports were all approved by the Committee subject to the corrections indicated below.

- 1) Report of the 9th Meeting - Document RD 263; page 9, 4th line of Mr. Pennetta's speech:

Replace the Word "revision" by "convention".

- 2) Report of the 10th Meeting - Doc. RD 285; page 4:

In the 3rd line of the speech of the Delegate of the Netherlands replace "without changing" by the words "but could not change".

In the 6th line of this speech, after the word "conference", interpolate the word "itself".

Delete the last sentence of the same speech and replace it by the following text:

"Only an administrative radio Conference might effect such a change. In the Article under discussion it would, therefore, be impossible to refer to the Administrative Radio Conference. However, no European Broadcasting Conference would follow this Conference unless it was necessary; **it could not**, for example, follow the Conference which was to deal with the Plan resulting from the work of the Provisional Frequency Board."

Page 4; the speech of the Delegate of Yugoslavia should be altered to read as follows:

"The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) said that Mr. Corteil's proposals required attentive examination, but he refused to compare the present situation with the situation which existed in 1912. The Yugoslav Delegation, he ~~affirmed~~, did not envisage the possibility of a war and had in view only the pacific pursuit of reconstruction."

Page 2; the speech of the Delegate of Egypt should be altered so as to end as follows:

"... the application of the Plan or of the Convention."

(D34)

- 3) Report of the 11th Meeting - Doc. RD 280; page 4, complete the speech of the Delegate of Albania by adding to it the following text:

"The fact that 20 countries might cause a world conference of 72 countries to be convened showed that a petition supported by 10 Governments was more than sufficient to convene a European Conference of 33 countries for revision of the Plan."

- In the speech of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. immediately following,  
2) should be rewritten as below:

"2) As the Delegate of Albania had already said, the Atlantic City Convention stipulated that a group of 20 countries, less than one third of the signatory countries, had the right to request the revision of the said Convention. Moreover, a group of 10 countries might request that a Conference be convened, but might not cause revision to be effected unless such revision appeared desirable to the majority."

- Page 3; the speech of the Delegate of the United Kingdom is to be rewritten to correspond to the following:

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not see a great divergence in the opinions presented. What was to be determined was whether the non-contracting country seeking revision should apply directly to the General Secretariat of the Union or to a contracting country. The British reservation would be nullified if it were specified that the Secretary General might not receive requests from countries not Members of the Union."

- 4) Report of the 12th Meeting - Doc. 282; page 3, 3rd paragraph, replace the 2nd sentence by the following:

"The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) asked if it might not be advisable to delete the word "contracting".

- Page 6; in the last line but one of the speech of the Delegate of Roumania;

replace the word "rid" by the word "liberated".

- 5) Report of the 13th Meeting - Doc. RD 283:

No remarks.

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II. Secondly, the Agenda called for discussion of the draft by the representative of the I.F.R.B. of the amendment suggested for the 2nd paragraph of the Convention Article on Modification of the Plan (Document 308 amending Doc. 293).

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Roberts commented on his text, article by article, indicating the reasons which appeared to him to justify the procedure he envisaged. However, he did not believe there would be any serious objections on the part of the I.F.R.B. if the former text were maintained.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia was of the opinion that the Administrations concerned should have the right to consult one another on the modifications they contemplated without having to notify the I.F.R.B. Notification, by the Atlantic City definition of the word, was necessary only as from the date on which the Administrations agreed to apply the modifications. The text of Doc. 293 might therefore be maintained, subject to the use of the word notification in the sense which it is given in Article 11 of the Radio Regulations. In all other cases the word "communication" could be used.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought it desirable to mention the rôle of the I.F.R.B. in the Convention. It was not necessary, however, to introduce the intervention of the General Secretariat into the relations of Administrations with the Organisation. Mr. Roberts' proposal, revised, seemed an improvement on the texts drawn from Lucerne and Montreux, whose Conventions were concluded at a time when the question of the I.F.R.B. did not arise.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the Convention under discussion determined the reciprocal obligations and duties of the contracting parties thereto. It was expedient - he thought - to allude in the Convention to the requirements of an international organisation acting in conformity with its own statutes.

The Chairman called the United Kingdom Delegate's attention to the following point: Could the Convention make mention of a procedure which was incumbent on all?

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that there was a great difference in substance between the texts under discussion. According to the rule followed at Lucerne and Montreux any mere modification made to the Plan had to be approved by all the contracting countries. The Administration requesting the modification should first ask the agreement of the Administrations directly concerned. If such agreement was obtained, the modification was communicated by the Bureau of the Union to all the contracting parties, which appeared to be appropriate intermediary. It must be emphasised, however, that prior agreement was indispensable. In the new text, on the contrary, if agreement with the parties concerned was obtained, it was notified to the I.F.R.B. before the agreement of the other contracting parties had been sought.

The Delegate of Italy referred to the proposals on modifications which had been contemplated at the Maritime Radio Conference. The Conference had envisaged 2 phases, one preparatory and the other subsequent to the agreement. In the preparatory phase, the intervention of the Secretary General should to be maintained. The I.F.R.B. might have cause to intervene at a later date, interference with extra-European stations being liable to occur.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia stated that with regard to Article 332 of the Radio Regulations he had not said that the I.F.R.B. was not to intervene in such matters; he had merely stated that it was not for this Organisation to examine the question of interferences of the European Area in the broadcasting band.

Following an exchange of views between the Delegate of the United Kingdom, the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, the Representative of the I.F.R.B. and the Chairman, the Committee decided that the original proposal of the Working Group would be retained with the agreed modifications of terminology. It was also agreed that the Article on notification of frequencies, which was tacitly referred to in the statement of the I.F.R.B. observer, would be placed immediately after the Article under discussion. Lastly, the Committee was to frame a general resolution concerning the rôle of the Secretary General in the routing of communications to Administrations.

III. The Chairman called upon the Committee to listen to Mr. Busak's oral Report on the meeting of Joint Group 5A-8B bearing upon the implementation of the Convention and of the Plan (Doc. 299).

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia reported that the Joint Group considered that the Plan might be implemented before the International Frequency List. Some Delegations had proposed 14 July 1949 as date of entry into force; others had held divergent opinions. Committee 4 was to decide whether it was technically possible to put the Plan into force in nine months.

The last Article of the Convention was therefore reserved for later consideration.

He (Mr. Busak) said that the Joint Group had not yet studied Document 300, but that it did not affect the work of the Committee, the conclusions of that document not being its concern.

IV. Fourthly, the Chairman asked the Committee to examine the texts concerning the deposit; ratification, accession, and denunciation of the Convention. A decision was to be reached as to the place of deposit of the Acts, the obligations of this or that Government or of the Secretary General of the Union in the procedure contemplated after the signature of the Convention, and as to who should communicate to each contracting party the exact list of the co-contracting parties.

The formulae contemplated all had one point in common. They provided for the deposit Acts to be effected in the archives of the Danish Government, which was to send to the signatory Governments certified copies corresponding to the originals. The Committee deemed it desirable that the Danish Government should also send a certified copy to the Secretary General of the Union. At this point two theses were at issue.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom advocated the new formula applied at Atlantic City and consistent with the procedure followed by the United Nations: the Secretary General of the Union would be empowered to receive the ratifications and accessions transmitted to him by the Government of the Swiss Confederation. Inasmuch as the Administrative Council was at present meeting in Geneva, the Conference might obtain the approbation of the I.T.U. on the appointment of the Secretary General as intermediary, thereby avoiding unilaterally committing him to a responsibility in the drafting of the Convention.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not consider the precedent of Atlantic City convincing. The 1947 Convention was in effect a Convention of Members of the Union, within the framework of the Union. The Copenhagen Conference was a Conference of European Governments which were not necessarily bound to the Union. Although the participating Governments were all Members of the Union, they were not in this Conference legally amenable to it. Nothing in the Atlantic City texts indicated that the present Conference was a Conference of Members of the I.T.U. Lastly, Additional Protocol had been entrusted to the guardianship of the United States and no reservation had been made concerning the rôle of the Secretary General of the Union. It resulted, logically that the whole procedure should be entrusted from beginning to end to the Danish Government.

The Chairman questioned the Delegates of Denmark and Switzerland, who stated that their respective Governments were fully prepared to accept the decisions of the Conference on the matter. The Secretary-in-Chief of the Conference re-affirmed that the Conference had complete liberty of choice as to the procedure to be followed.

The Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic was of the opinion that the traditional procedure was the most practical. It moreover had the advantage of being a well-deserved manifestation of courtesy towards the Danish Government.

A discussion began on the possible motives which had induced the Atlantic City Conference, to seek a solution affording the Union more security in view of the Madrid precedent and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Franco Government.

The Delegate of Italy favoured the method recently adopted at Brussels on the occasion of the signature of the Copyright Convention to the effect that the Swiss Government should receive ratifications and notify the Bureau of the Union which, in its turn, would notify the contracting parties.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom understood that the Secretary General was the rightful depository of the instruments of ratification.

The Chairman consulted the Committee on the two theses submitted. After a show of hands, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that, in view of the positions taken, consultation of the Committee would not lead to any constructive solution. It was therefore better to submit these two theses to the Plenary Assembly and to ask the Drafting Committee to prepare two texts for ulterior choice. This proposal was accepted.

As to the expert, the Chairman suggested that a subsidiary group of the Committee should be invested with the authority to take official charge of negotiations which were already unofficially pursued. The task could be entrusted to Mr. Arbuzov, Mr. Freese-Pennefather, Mr. Petersen and himself, as representatives of their respective countries. It was understood that they might be assisted by other Members of their Delegations.

This suggestion was accepted.

The Chairman remarked that the Committee 3 Meeting scheduled for the following morning might not be held, owing to the more urgent problem of the Plan. A notice would be posted for the information of Delegates.

The Meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

J.M.Loproux,

Rapporteur.

J. Meyer,

Chairman

(Tr.42/R. 7/D.31)



COMMITTEE 5  
(FREQUENCY ALLOCATION)  
REPORT OF THE EIGHTH MEETING  
HELD ON 30 AUGUST 1948

1. The Meeting opened at 1405 hours.

The Chairman stated that it had been hoped to produce a plan for discussion, but that this had proved impossible. He made the following statement:-

"As I told you at the meeting on Tuesday last, the 24th August, the Planning Group commenced work on the task of producing a plan which would contain 250 allocations, including 72 exclusive frequencies, with a proviso that the exclusive frequencies could be reduced where it was possible to provide very good shares.

A plan has been produced on this basis which, including the long wave band, contains 262 allocations of which 64 were exclusive channels. From this point of view, therefore, the Committee have fulfilled the task which they were set, the shares provided having a minimum protection of 30 decibels.

There remain to be placed, however, 37 allocations, including the 10 derogations for which the Planning Group has been asked to find a place, and 2 international common waves which have not yet been placed in the plan. The Group however has not been able to agree on the stations to be omitted.

The Group is now discussing the problem of where the necessary reductions should be made and to what extent the different countries should suffer reductions in their allocations. This is a task of very great difficulty since it means an all round reduction of about 12½% of the frequencies demanded, and since it is difficult to reduce the frequencies of the smaller countries to this extent it may be even more unfavourable to the larger countries. The success or failure of our Conference therefore depends on the manner in which this difficult task is carried out.

The small Group consists of Mr. Hayes as Chairman, Mme. Zjeleznova, M. Daumard and M. Popovic, and an examination will be made on the basis of the directives, particularly from a technical point of view. It is with great regret that I have to report that the plan which the Working Group has produced is incomplete, and it is felt that it would be wrong to present a plan in which so many stations have been omitted on an arbitrary basis."

The Planning Group would produce a plan at the earliest possible moment.

(RD Doc. No. 340-E)

The delegate of Portugal pressed for a date on which the plan would be ready, but neither the Chairman nor Mr. Hayes, Chairman of the Planning Group, were prepared to give one.

The delegate of Egypt was anxious to know the basis on which the reductions in requirements would be made and thought that the matter should be discussed in Committee, but the Chairman thought this impossible. The reductions would have to be left to the Planning Group and made on as equitable a basis as possible.

The delegate of Portugal again intervened to express concern at the indefinite reports which made it impossible for delegates to report progress to their Governments.

The Chairman in reply said that there had been many difficulties and divergent views to contend with. There had been delay in receiving any directives from the Technical Committee. The Group had not been working on the plan for two months as suggested, but really only two or three weeks. They had elaborated two plans. In the first, all requirements had been put in with the result that the plan was unacceptable, owing to the large number of bad shares. The second was a better plan from this point of view, but left out over thirty stations. It had not yet been possible to agree on what stations to leave out, although it had been agreed to adopt this method.

The delegate of U.S.S.R. said that the Chairman had never once mentioned to him that the planning was being delayed by lack of directives from Committee 4. In fact, when the Soviet Delegation pressed for technical directives to assist the Planning Committee, the United Kingdom Delegation, with the Belgian Delegation, stated vigorously that Committee 5 could make a start without directives from Committee 4. He quoted the work that had been accomplished by Committee 4 in spite of great difficulty, much of which had not been used by the Planning Group. He reserved the right to express his views on these principles when discussion took place. He had been in agreement with urgent measures to put a plan forward for discussion. He felt that to discuss the plan without its being available was not constructive. He thought, however, that if the Group could not produce a plan in about 24 hours, a report on the differences of opinion in the Group should be submitted, and the matter discussed by the Committee.

The Chairman agreed that the Group should report as soon as possible. He agreed that the lack of directives from Committee 4 had not been the cause of the hold up in the planning recently, but had made it impossible to start in the first weeks of the Conference. He asked for any suggestions that might speed up the plan, and urged any country that could, to offer a reduction in their demands.

The delegate of France asked if reduction of allocations was the only solution of the problem. He thought that there were three possible solutions either taken singly or together:-

- (a) Reduction in allocations
- (b) Reduction in spacing between channels
- (c) Increased sharing.

(St.45)

(RD Doc. No. 340-E)

The Chairman said that the Group worked on an agreed principle as to the number of allocations, and the number of exclusive waves. Even so, the number of exclusives had been cut down from 72 to 65 in order to help.

The delegate of Morocco and Tunisia expressed surprise that the Group had not made personal contact with the Delegations. He was sure that this was the best way to establish a basis for a reduction in requirements.

The Chairman said that it had been intended to do so, but the Group had found themselves in possession of such complete dossiers from the documents of the Committee of Eight, that interviewing seemed quite necessary. The cuts envisaged were of the same order as those imposed at Brussels. Unfortunately although the two Brussels plans allowed for much the same number of allocations, the distributions among the countries were very different.

The delegate of Morocco and Tunisia continued to press the value of interviewing the Delegations while the delegate of Belgium thought that interviewing would take four or five days, a period which the Chairman thought was too long at this stage.

The delegate of Egypt thought the second and third programmes might be given lower protection ratios, while the delegate of Greece thought the number of exclusives might be still further reduced.

The delegate of Denmark expressed concern at the course of the discussion and felt that this was not the time to discuss principles, but to get on with the plan. The Working Group should be urged to produce a plan at the earliest possible moment, and the discussion should continue when it is submitted.

The delegate of Poland agreed, and the Chairman suggested adjourning the meeting to allow the Group to continue its work.

The delegate of Portugal again asked for a target date.

The delegate of the Vatican City thought more could have been done to help the plan. The protection ratios could have been reduced as suggested by the delegate of Egypt. He thought more specific directives should be produced for the Planning Group.

The delegate of Belgium asked for a realistic view, and agreed with Denmark and Poland that the meeting should be adjourned to enable the Planning Group to get on with their work.

The delegate of Morocco and Tunisia agreed and made some suggestions:-

- (a) The Planning Group should be given 48 hours to produce a plan or report fully the reasons for failure.
- (b) Committee 5 meeting should be cancelled until Thursday morning.
- (c) Each of the four countries in the Planning Group should utilise one extra delegate each to interview all delegations on the subject of cuts in allocations and reduced protection standards for some stations.

(St. 45)

(RD Doc. No. 340-E)

If the making of the plan proved impossible, the Committee must make itself responsible for a change in standards.

The Chairman stated that while not wishing to impede the work of the Planning Group he would accede to the suggestion if it was the general wish.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered it useful and suggested that the Chairman should arrange a schedule of interviews so as to save time.

The delegate of France considered Thursday too late for the next meeting and Wednesday should be the day. He thought the group's directives were too vague, and for instance in that relating to reduction of requirements, the group should be given an assignment to carry out the reductions and take responsibility for them.

The delegate of Yugoslavia said that his Delegation would give all possible assistance. He thought that a clear directive on reduced protection ratios in certain services would assist the Group considerably.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. approved of the suggestions, but still thought that Thursday was the earliest for the submission of a plan.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the next meeting should be held on Thursday, by which time the Group must have a plan before the Committee ready for discussion.

Arrangements would be made for continuous work by the Planning Group, who would send substitutes to any other Working Groups to which they belonged, or would inform the Chairman of the Conference if this was impossible.

The delegate of Ireland suggested that the Chairman of any Working Group dealing with questions relating to the plan should be empowered to report directly to the Planning Group without going through the normal channels.

The Chairman thought that all such reports were already submitted.

The meeting then adjourned at 1610 hours.

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W.J.Chalk

Chairman

Reporters E.Gross

H. Faulkner.

2 September 1948

(St. 45)

Amendment  
to RD Document 328-E

Page 2. Under 3. Enter following para. between para. 4 and 5:

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the main reason for the misunderstanding was the late distribution of the Agenda. It had been thought that, during the present meeting, aeronautical derogations would be discussed first of all. In the absence of Mr. Shtetinin, Chairman of the Joint Working Group, this problem could not be discussed.

Page 3. Last para. under 4, beginning with "The delegate of Roumania.....", replace by the following:

The Delegate of Roumania (P.R.) was not in a position to give any information concerning the use of the 272 kc/s frequency by aviation in his country. This question had not interested Roumanian Broadcasting in view of the fact that the question of derogations in the 255 - 285 kc/s bands related to Norway. Moreover, there were no grounds for delaying any longer over this question since, as he had on several occasions announced to the meeting, it was impossible to increase the frequency of the station of Brasov, on account of poor conductivity conditions and for technical reasons. Such a change could not, under any circumstance, be accepted.

Under 5, 2nd para., replace: M. Schtjetinin apologised ..... would be tabled.... by

M. Schtjetinin said that he had not been told that the document would be tabled....

Page 5. 7th para., add after "Östersund" at the end of the para: ..... which must serve an area of 2000 km<sup>2</sup> with a field of 2.5 mV/m.

Last para. but one, add the sentence:

He pointed out that, as regards the data supplied by M. Esping, the radius of action of Östersund should be 25 to 30 km.

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 342 - E  
September 4, 1948

MARITIME  
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 168 - E  
September 4, 1948

Submitted in: English

Mixed Group RD/MAR

Protection/Derogations

1st Meeting. 1st Sept. 1948

The meeting opened at 20.20 hrs under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sinitzyn, delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman proposed to appoint French and English rapporteurs. Mr. Junod of the Swiss delegation accepted and Mr. Duncan of the United Kingdom agreed to assist.

The Chairman stated that the only question on the Agenda was the study of the protection required of coast stations against Broadcasting stations working in derogation in the bands allocated to the maritime mobile service.

He mentioned that the Atlantic City regulations laid down no standard of protection and only quoted directives applicable to the case of stations working in derogation (Document annexed to the Protocol Additional § 9 sub-para. 5, p. 329). He further observed that Committee 4 MAR had adopted for the coastal stations a protection of the signals of not less than 20 db for the bands 415 - 490 kc/s and 510 - 525 kc/s (MAR Doc. 91).

Arising out of a question posed by the Delegate of Sweden who requested further details over the minimum field-intensity to be protected a discussion ensued in which the Delegates of the United Kingdom, France, and the Chairman himself took part. It transpired that not only was a protection ratio of 20 db recommended but the minimum field to be protected was 25 microvolts per meter and that not only in certain regions, but in all the seas of the European Region. Experience had shown that this figure could not be altered. Following this discussion, the Chairman noted that all Delegations present concurred with the standards proposed, that is a protection of 20 db. The delegate of Sweden stated nevertheless that he was not in a position either to agree with or, dissent from the figure quoted.

The meeting rose at 2050 hrs.

The reporters

The Chairman

W. A. Duncan

Sinitzyn

R. J. Junod

(St.45)

COMMITTEE 2

5th Meeting

3 September 1948

The Meeting was opened at 9.30 a.m. by Mr. Corteil, Chairman of the Committee.

The Chairman invited the Committee to examine the Report of the last Meeting, held Wednesday, August 4 (Document RD 202).

The Report was approved.

At the request of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., it was directed that a correction was to be made to page 4 of the Russian text of RD 202, 4th paragraph at the end. The French words "..... le délégué de l'U.R.S.S. demande...." (The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested) had been erroneously translated by the Russian equivalent of ".....le délégué de l'U.R.S.S. exige....." (The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. insisted).

The Chairman reported the changes which had occurred in the situation of the full powers deposited since the last Meeting.

The Delegations of Egypt, the Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia and Turkey had remitted the credentials necessary for them to sign to the Secretariat.

The Committee examined these credentials and found them in order. It noted that the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, previously empowered to sign for Morocco, had received the same powers from Tunisia.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom remarked that his Government considered it to be the signature of Franco which pledged Morocco and Tunisia.

The Chairman said that Lebanon still had no representative and had sent no "power".

The Chairman said that full powers for signing had not yet arrived for Belorussia (S.S.R.), the Ukraine (S.S.R.) and the U.S.S.R.

Upon being asked, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that all these powers had been conferred and they would arrive in good time.

The Committee would therefore convene again to examine them when they arrived, and before submitting its final Report.

The Chairman, at the request of the Secretariat, drew the Committee's attention to certain difficulties that arose in connection with the very signing of the Acts. As the Committee knew, on the initiative of the Secretariat, the Delegates had been invited (RD Doc. 276) to submit information for preparation of the signature slips. Unfortunately all the countries had not yet replied to this request; at the time of estimation the following observation had been made:

Certain of the Delegates had indicated that certain Members of their Delegations who were not included in the list of Plenipotentiaries would sign with them; this was the case, for example, with France and Monaco.

An exchange of views took place on the question as a whole.

It was first agreed that, when several Delegates of one Delegation were empowered to sign, it was not indispensable, in order for the signature to be valid, that the signature of all such Delegates be affixed to the Acts; the signature of one Plenipotentiary empowered to sign sufficed to bind his Government.

However, in accordance with custom, there was nothing to prevent the signature of a Plenipotentiary, empowered to sign being followed, at his indication, by signatures of Members of his Delegation who were not accorded full powers.

There was, however, a reservation to this provision in the case where the credentials of a country expressly specified those of its Plenipotentiaries empowered to sign.

The Committee decided that a list of the Plenipotentiaries formally authorised to sign should be annexed to these Minutes, i.e. those whose signature pledged their Governments.

The Chairman introduced the question of the mention "ad referendum" and "subject to ratification" which sometimes preceded signatures.

The Committee deemed that, inasmuch as the Convention contained an express reservation of ratification, it was not necessary for the Delegates to use either one of the expressions; this was only a recommendation.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom took this opportunity to say that, at the time of the signing, it might be mentioned, in a form not as yet established, that his signature did or did not apply to this or that European territory within the jurisdiction of British sovereignty.

After discussing the matter the Committee decided that such stipulations should be brought up in Plenary Meeting, so that they might be accepted at the moment of signing.

The Committee further decided that the credentials, would be transmitted, along with the originals of the Acts of the Conference, to the depositary Government.

The Committee begged the Chairman to invite those of the Heads of Delegations who had not as yet done it, to communicate at once to the Secretariat the name or names of the Delegates authorised to sign, as well as the order in which the signatures were to be given.

The Chairman said that the Committee would have to convene again to examine the awaited authorisations of power. He adjourned the Meeting at 11.10 a.m.

J.M. Leproux,  
Rapporteur.

R. Corteil,  
Chairman.



List of the Plenipotentiary Delegates, who, on the basis of credentials, are empowered to sign the Acts resulting from the European Broadcasting Conference.

Situation as on 3 September 1948

People's Republic of Albania.....	<u>Petro Kito</u>
Austria.....	<u>Ferdinand Henneberg</u>
Belgium.....	<u>René Corteil</u> , <u>Fernand Mortiaux</u> , <u>Raymond Lecomte</u>
Soviet Socialist Republic of Bielorussia..	
People's Republic of Bulgaria.....	<u>Athanas Grigoroff</u> , <u>Assen Yordanoff</u> , <u>Gueorgui Kovatcheff</u>
State of Vatican City.....	<u>Filippo Soccorsi</u>
Denmark.....	<u>Niels Erik Holmblad</u> , <u>Gunnar Villads Crumlin Pedersen</u> , <u>Frederik Dreier Heegaard</u> , <u>Karl Svcnningsen</u> , <u>Einar Andreas Hansen</u> , <u>Gunnar Erik Rishøj Bramley</u> , <u>Kai Thorkild Steen-Andersen</u> , <u>Lauritz Julius Bonholt</u> , <u>Frederik Christian Jørgensen</u> , <u>Frederik Emil Jensen</u> , <u>Peder Hørgaard</u> , <u>Oluf Peter Steen</u> , <u>Jens Martin Aage Gregersen</u> , <u>Thorvald Christian Christensen</u> , <u>Kai Nyborg Andersen</u> .
Egypt.....	<u>Ibrahim Saleh</u> , <u>Anis Tewfik el Bardai</u>
Finland.....	<u>Hella Luolijoki</u>
France.....	<u>Jacques Meyer</u>
Greece.....	<u>Stéfanos Jean Eloffthériou</u>
Hungary .....	<u>Dr Kalman Takacs</u> , <u>Gyula Kodolányi</u>
Ireland.....	<u>L. O'Brien</u> , <u>T.J. Monaghan</u>
Iceland.....	<u>Gunnlaug Briem</u> , <u>Jonas Thorbergsson</u>
Italy.....	<u>Dr Antonio Pennetta</u>
Luxembourg.....	<u>Emile Raus</u>
Monaco.....	<u>Arthur Grovatto</u>

(RD 343-E)

Norway .....	<u>Olaf Moe</u> , <u>S. Skolem</u> , <u>Toralv Oksnevad</u> , <u>Helmer Dahl</u> , <u>Jens Dahlin</u> .
Netherlands .....	<u>J.D.H. van der Toorn</u> , <u>B. van der Pol</u> , <u>W. Vogt</u> , <u>F.H.P. Schotel</u> , <u>J.M. Madsen</u>
Republic of Poland .....	<u>Wilhelm Billig</u> , <u>Jerzy Pański</u>
Portugal .....	<u>Fernando de Eca</u> , <u>Jorge Maia Ramos Pereira</u> , <u>José Luiz da Silva Dias</u> , <u>Raul Lopes Coelho Duarte</u>
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia .....	<u>Pierre Schaeffer</u>
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia .....	<u>Veljko Korac</u> , <u>Vojin Popovic</u> (en l'absence du premier)
Roumanian People's Republic .....	<u>Matei Socor</u> , <u>Ernest Gross</u>
Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine .....	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	<u>Harry Faulkner</u> , <u>George Richard Parsons</u>
Sweden .....	<u>Erik-Bertil Esping</u> , <u>Thomas-Elsasser Overgaard</u> , <u>Karl-Josef-Teodor Ekström</u>
Swiss Confederation .....	<u>A. Moeckli</u> , <u>E. Metzler</u> , <u>C. Gilliez</u> , <u>W. Ebert</u> , <u>R. Junod</u> , <u>A Wolf</u>
Syria .....	<u>Ibrahim Hamed Saleh</u>
Czechoslovakia .....	<u>Josef Ehrlich</u> , <u>Jan Busak</u> , <u>Vladimir Caha</u> , <u>Milan Zahradnicek</u> , <u>Josef Urban</u>
Turkey .....	<u>Tahsin Aramay</u>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	

Report of Sub-Committee 4 A

8th Meeting

1 September, 1948

1. The Chairman informed the Committee that, for the first part of the meeting, Mr. Mercier would be replaced as Rapporteur by Mr. Angles d'Auriac.
2. The Report of the 6th Meeting of the Sub-Committee (Doc.275) was adopted after some observations on the text had been made by the Delegates of Bielorussia (S.S.R.), the United Kingdom, and Egypt.
3. The Report of the 7th Meeting (Doc.296) was then adopted after some observations on corrections to be made to the English text.
4. The discussion of Document 261 on synchronised networks was then resumed.

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.), supporting his argument with Document 226, stated that, in his opinion, the maximum power of a synchronised network should not exceed the power of a single station. The Chairman of Working Group 3 made a few explanatory remarks, and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., recapitulating the data on the question, recalled that the co-efficient 1.5, adopted by the Committee of Eight, was the result of a compromise between 1 and 2 (an unsatisfactory solution from a technical point of view.) The new co-efficient seemed to him a new compromise between 1.5 and 2, which might have far reaching consequences. Furthermore, he believed that the sites of all stations should be indicated in the Plan.

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee and the Chairman of the Working Group recalled that the proposed limit of 250 kW would apply only to the network for which such a power would have been allowed in the Plan.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom and Italy supported the coefficient of 1.7.

A discussion ensued during which examples were given illustrating the theory that it was dangerous, from the point of view of interference, not to provide for the sites of all the stations in the Plan. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following precise proposals:

- to revert from the proposed coefficient 1.7 to 1.5.
- to replace the figures 7.5 kW and 15 kW by 2 and 5 kW respectively (but he was prepared to support the figures 5 and 10 kW)

The Chairman of Working Group 3 proposed that his Group, with the addition of the Representative of Bielorussia, should meet again to re-examine its recommendation, in the light of the discussions which had just taken place. Adopted.

5. The Chairman submitted Documents 265 and 303 (protection ratios for adjacent channels) for discussion. A discussion ensued on the ratio 2 in Document 303. The Delegate of Biclorussia (S.S.R.) proposed that it be replaced by 3.

The proposal of the Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic led to a compromise of 2.5; after discussion this value was adopted; the Delegate of the United Kingdom only accepted the figure in Document 303 to avoid holding up the work, but he believed the value was still too high and that it would be difficult to maintain such a protection. In addition, point 2 of the recommendations of Document 303 was deleted.

6. Document 227 concerning use of the secondary zone was then examined. The confused discussion which ensued permitted no conclusions to be drawn. The Delegate of France pointed out that the question had lost its timeliness owing to the delay in its examination.

The meeting was adjourned.

C. Mercier  
Rapporteur.

L. Sponzilli,  
Chairman.

(Tr.40/R1/D16)

September 6, 1948

Submitted in: Russian

Technical Commission

Minutes of the 9th Meeting

September 2nd 1948, 2 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting and read the Agenda (doc. No. 318) which is adopted.

Further, in connection with the absence of Mr. Sponzilli, Chairman of Subcommittee 4 A, Mr. Mercier suggested to start the discussion of Doc. No. 319, this does not give rise to any objection.

The Delegate of Bielorussia, in his quality of member of the group of experts, asked to have inserted a few slight modifications in Document 309, as follows:

In § 2 p. 3 instead of "shall be consulted" to read "should consult"; in the same paragraph, the words: "on the frequency provided for a single station in the Plan", to be deleted.

The amendment was accepted. There were no other objections. Document No. 309 was approved.

The Chairman proposed to discuss Doc. No. 303, containing amendments and corrections to Doc. No. 265 referring to the protection of stations working on adjacent channels. The meeting agreed with this proposal.

Mr. Likhouchine, delegate of Bielorussia, and Mr. Mercier, Delegate of France, in their quality of members of the working group explained the amendments accepted by Sub-Commission 4 A in relation to Doc. 303, namely: § 2 - Doc. 303 is deleted, and the end of paragraph 3 instead of the number 2: read 2,5.

Documents Nos. 303 and 265 were not subject to further observations nor corrections, and both documents were approved.

The delegate of Bielorussia asked the Chairman to print Doc. 303 separately together with the newly added corrections; the chairman gave his assent.

The Chairman informed Mr. Mercier, Delegate of France, in his quality of member of the Group of Experts, that Doc. 309 had been approved during his absence; he wants to know whether Mr. Mercier wishes to make any remarks or objections on the subject.

Mr. Mercier asks to be excused for being late; he has no objections to make and states his agreement with the decision of the meeting.

Then the Chairman suggested the examination of Doc. No. 223 concerning directional aerials.

The Delegate of Finland, Chairman of the Working Group, informed the meeting of the work accomplished by the Group and drew the attention of the Delegates to the fact that, when examining the question of the application of directional aeriels, a special attention was given to the standards of protection, which are comparatively easily obtained in the primary zone, but which are much more difficult to obtain as required in the secondary zone, although sometimes it is possible to reach a protection of 10 db.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Finland for the important work performed by the Working Group.

The Delegate of Egypt declared that in sub-committee 4 A he had made a reservation by stating that it is impossible to indicate a precise standard of protection for the secondary zone without taking measurements. The Delegate of Austria associated himself with this point of view.

In connection with the reservation set forth by the Delegate of Egypt regarding the impossibility to fix a definite figure of protection for the secondary zone, when it is not confirmed by measurement and verification, the Delegate of France suggested to study Doc. No. 223, together with the amendment in Doc. 275, and expressed his willingness to take personal part in the examination of these corrections.

The Chairman expressed his agreement with the observations of the Delegate of France.

The observer of O.I.R., Mr. Kolessov, explained that owing to the incorrect translation into russian of Doc. 223, a new Doc. 239 has been published only in russian in order to substitute Doc. 223.

The Chairman explained that all necessary amendments to Doc. 223 were already included in Doc. 275.

As there were no further observations, Doc. 223 was approved, including amendments contained in Doc. 275 and the reservations of the Delegates of Egypt and Austria.

The Chairman suggested to discuss Doc. No. 261 concerning synchronised networks and asked Mr. Erlich, Delegate of Czechoslovakia and Chairman of the Working Group, to give the necessary information.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia informed that Doc. 261 had been discussed in Sub-Committee 4 A. Owing to divergency of opinion, the need Working Group have revised Doc. No. 261 and have exposed their considerations in Doc. No. 324.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Czechoslovakia for his information and drew the attention of the Delegates to the fact that the modifications made by the Working Group in Doc. 261, are contained in Doc. 324.

The Delegate of Bielorussia asked the Delegate of Czechoslovakia to read the wording of the amendments contained in Doc. 324. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia read the wording of the amendments.

The Chairman asked the Delegates whether they wish to make observations regarding Doc. 261 and corrections thereto contained in Doc. 324.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed a slight formal correction of one word in the last line of the English text.

There were no further observations and Doc: 261, including corrections contained in Doc. 324, was accepted.

The Chairman declared that Committee No. 3 has requested Committee No 4 to present their conclusions regarding the date of the entry into force of the Plan viewed from the standpoint of technical possibilities. Later on, after consulting the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Esping, he suggested to have this matter examined by a Working Group composed by the Delegates of : Bielorussia, France, Belgium, Egypt, Albania, Sweden and United Kingdom.

He proposed to appoint the delegate of Bielorussia, Mr. Likhouchine, as Chairman of the Working Group; Mr. Likhouchine accepted.

There were no objections. The proposal was accepted.

Furthermore, the Chairman asked Mr. Likhouchine, Delegate of Bielorussia, to fix with the other Delegations the question of personal participation in the Working Group.

The meeting was closed at 3.40 p.m.

B. Shamsa  
H. Anglès Auria

Reporters

Makaroff

Chairman

## FINAL REPORT

### of Committee 4 (Technical)

Committee 4 (Technical) was created in accordance with the formation of the European Broadcasting Conference as indicated in RD Document No. 2.

The first problem with which Committee 4 was faced was the establishment of a basis for the Plan, but in accordance with the wishes of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference it was also commissioned to analyse the preliminary documentation of the Committee of Eight and to make recommendations for the drawing up of the new Plan. In view of the problems with which the Committee was faced, the working programme and internal structure as presented in RD Document 48 was accepted. This Document listed all the fundamental questions to be dealt with by Committee 4 and also indicated the Working Sub-Committees and their assignments.

Sub-Committee 4 A was set up in order to study the technical standards pertaining to questions which had not been settled by the Committee of Eight.

Sub-Committee 4 B was created in order to execute the technical analysis of the preliminary documentation of the Committee of Eight Countries.

Sub-Committee 4 C was established to undertake the technical drafting.

Because of the primary necessity of analysing the documentation of the Committee of Eight, Committee 4 to a large extent pressed the work of Sub-Committee 4 B.

Sub-Committee 4 B from July 8-20 carried out the analysis of the preliminary documentation and published seven Documents (RD Nos. 64, 68, 84, 93, 130, 131, and 137), of which RD 137 represented its Final Report.

As a result of the analysis of the preliminary documentation, Committee 4 recommended principles for the establishment of the Plan (RD 143), which were subsequently approved by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

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In conformity with the decisions contained in RD Document 48, Sub-Committee 4 A examined the questions placed before it and recommended technical standards which were subsequently accepted.

The technical Reports of Sub-Committee 4 A were published in RD Documents 140, 156, 163, 185, 197, 204, 215, 222, 223, 226, 227, 228, 230, 231, 261, 265, 306, and 310.

Discussion of these Documents was set forth in the Reports of Sub-Committee 4 A contained in RD Documents 155, 189, 199, 240, 241, 275, 296, and .....

All decisions taken by Sub-Committee 4 A and 4 B were discussed and accepted in Plenary Meetings of Committee 4.



(RD Doc. 346-E)

Besides the Sub-Committees mentioned above Committee 4 also established, as necessity dictated, Working Groups to rule upon various technical matters. For example, Working Groups were commissioned to study the propagation of medium and long waves, a Group to define the technical requirements for the expert, a Group to fix the date of entry into force of the new Plan, etc.

Committee 4 held, in all 10 Plenary Meetings of which the Reports are contained in RD Nos. 91, 148, 192, 193, 194, 255, 311, ....., and also figure in Documents 36, 48, 143.

In the course of its work Committee 4 resolved the following fundamental questions:

1. Analysis of the technical and preliminary documentation of the Committee of Eight.
2. Standards and recommendations for the use of directional aerials.
3. Synchronisation of broadcasting stations.
4. Frequency tolerances.
5. Separations between adjacent channels.
6. Limitation of the power of broadcasting stations.
7. Field strength and protection standards.
8. Characteristics of protection standards.
9. Calculation of field strength interferences.
10. Daytime reception conditions.
11. Propagation curves.
12. Characteristics of international frequencies.
13. Technical requirements for the expert.

Judging by the situation on 8 September 1948, Committee 4 considers that it has settled the problems entrusted to it; it wishes to notify this fact to the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

6/9/1948.

Makarov,  
Chairman of Committee 4.

(Tr. 9/R.42/D-35)

European Broadcasting  
Conference  
København, 1948

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RD Document No 347-E

6 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

Variant No. 2  
of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan

REPRODUCED BY THE BUREAU OF THE EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

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Conférence européenne  
de radiodiffusion  
København, 1948

RD Document n° 347 - F

6 septembre 1948

Original: français

Variante n° 2

du Plan de fréquences de Copenhague

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Publié en français seulement.

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
-	520	Hamar	Norvège	1	
1	529	Helsinki	Finlande	100	Ant. Dir.
		Monte Ceneri	Suisse	20	
		Cairo II	Egypte	20	
2	538	Budapest I	Hongrie	135	
3	547	Simferopol	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
		Ouchta	R.S.S. Finno-Carélie	20	
4	556	Beromünster	Suisse	150	
5	565	Athlone I	Irlande	100	
		Sofia II	R.P. de Bulgarie	60	
6	574	Riga	R.S.S. de Lettonie	100	
7	583	Wien I	Autriche	100	
8	592	Sundsvall	Suède	150	Ant. Dir.
		Lisboa Nat.	Portugal	100	
		(Skodra )		20	
		(Korca )	Albanie	20	
9	601	Lyon	France	150	
10	610	Rabat I	Maroc	120	
		Sarajevo	R.P.F. de Yougoslavie	60	
		Petrozavodsk	R.S.S. Finno-Carélie	100	
		Akureyri	Islande	1	
11	619	Bruxelles I	Belgique	150	
		Malatya	Turquie	50	
12	628	Tunis II	Tunisie	120	Ant. Dir.
		Vigra	Norvège	100	
13	637	Praha II	Tchécoslovaquie	120	
14	646	Droitwich II	Royaume-Uni	150	
		Kharkov	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	100	

No de bande	Freq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW.	Observations
15	655	(Torino I) (Firenze) (Napoli) (Bolzano)	Italie	250	
		Mourmansk	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
16	664	Vilnus	R.S.S. de Lituanie	100	
17	673	Marseille I	France	100	
		Rostov/Don	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
18	682	Beograd I	RPF de Yougoslavie	150	
19	691	Moorside Edge	Royaume-Uni	150	
		Nicosia	Chypre	20	
20	700	Banska- Bystrica	Tchécoslovaquie	100	
		Rabat II	Maroc	120	
		Bodö	Norvège	10	
		Jérusalem I	Palestine	20	
21	709	Limoges	France	150	
		Stalino	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150	
22	718	Athinai	Grèce	70	
23	727	Poznan	Rép. de Pologne	50	
		Sevilla	Espagne	50	
		Palerme- Catane	Italie	15	
		Eidar	Islande	5	
24	736	Hilversum I	Pays-Bas	100	
		Aleppo I (Sarakeb)	Syrie	20	
25	745	Stockholm	Suède	150	Ant.dir.
		Cairo I	Egypte	50	

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
26	754	Norte Nat. Timisoara Kuopio	Portugal R.P. Roumaine Finlande	100 20 20	
27	763	Sottens	Suisse	150	
28	772	Kiev II	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	100	
29	781	Rennes Thessaloniki	France Grèce	150 50	
30	790	Gliwice	Rép. de Pologne	50	
31	799	(Westerglen ) (Burghead ) (Redmoss ) Istanbul	Royaume-Uni   Turquie	150   150	
32	808	Leningrad II	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
33	817	Roma I	Italie	150	
34	826	Bucuresti	R.P. Roumaine	100	
35	835	Nancy Beyrouth I	France Liban	150 20	
36	844	(Washford ) (Wrexham ) (Penmon ) Cetinje	Royaume-Uni   R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	150   20	
37	853	Sofia I	R.P. de Bulgarie	100	
38	862	Paris I	France	150	
39	871	Moskwa III	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
40	880	(Kristiansand ) (Bergen Norge I) (Trøndelag ) Alger II Damas I	Norvège   Algérie Syrie	60   100 50	Ant.Dir.   Ant.Dir.

No. de bande	Freq. ko/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW.	Observations
41	889	Ljubljana	RPP Yougoslavie	135	
42	898	London (Brookmans-Park)	Royaume-Uni	150	
43	907	Milano	Italie	150	
44	916	Ivov	RSS de l'Ukraine	100	
45	925	Tunis I Turku	Tunisie Finlande	120 100	Ant. Dir. Ant. Dir.
46	934	Brno	Tchécoslovaquie	100	
47	943	Bruxelles II	Belgique	150	
48	952	Kichineff	RSS de Moldavie	100	
49	961	Allemagne (Zone Brit). Lisbon Reg. Rovaniemi Izmir	Allemagne Portugal Finlande Turquie	70 15 10 50	
50	970	Toulouse I Dnepropetrovsk	France RSS de l'Ukraine	100 20	
51	979	Allemagne (Zone U.S.A.) Beyrouth II (Kalinin) (Smolensk)	Allemagne Liban. R.S.F.S.R.	70 20 20 20	
52	988	Göteborg Alger I	Suède Algérie	150 100	Ant. Dir. Ant. Dir.
53	997	Wilversum II	Pays-Bas	120	

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
54	1006	Graz-Dobl Jerusalem II	Autriche Palestine	100 20	
55	1015	Tallinn Radio-Club portugais Rés. Synchr. italien (Sud)	R.S.S. d'Estonie Portugal Italie	100 40 5	
56	1024	Allemagne (Zone URSS) Rés. Synchr. Maroc I Kalamata	Allemagne Maroc Grèce	70 60 5	
57	1033	Start Point Tripoli Jassi	Royaume-Uni Libye R.P. Roumaine	150 50 5	Ant.Dir. Ant.Dir.
58	1042	Kalundborg II Krasnodar Cagliari	Danemark R.S.F.S.R. Italie	60 20 10	
59	1051	Paris II Voronej	France R.S.F.S.R.	100 20	
60	1060	Bratislava	Tchécoslovaquie	100	
61	1069	Droitwich III Norwich Varna	Royaume-Uni R.P. de Bulgarie	150 20	
62	1078	Zagreb	R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	135	
63	1087	Mogilev	R.S.S. de Biélorussie	100	
64	1096	Bologna-Bari Relais norvé- gien	Italie Norvège	100 5	



No de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW.	Observations
65	1105	Viborg	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
		Bruxelles III	Belgique	20	
		Stara Zagora	RP de Bulgarie	20	
66	1114	Wroclaw	Rép. de Pologne	50	
67	1123	(Lisnagarvey) (Londonderry) (Stagshaw)	Royaume-Uni	} 225	Ant. Dir.
		Beograd II	RFP Yougoslavie	100	
68	1132	Kaliningrad	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
		(Oran I)	Algérie	40	
		(Constantine I)		20	
69	1141	Toulouse II	France	100	
		Nice II	France	100	
		Vaasa	Finlande	50	
70	1150	Odessa	RSS de l'Ukraine	150	
71	1159	Hörby	Suède	100	
72	1168	Bordeaux	France	100	
		Lublin	Rép. de Pologne	10	
		Haifa	Palestine	5	
73	1177	Budapest II	Hongrie	135	
74	1186	Allemagne (Zone française)	Allemagne	70	
		Rés. synchr. Maroc II	Maroc	60	
		Rés. synchr. Egypte	Egypte	10	

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
75	1195	Athlone II	Irlande	50	
		Rés. Synchr. Zalaegerszeg	Hongrie	30	
76	1204	Szczecin	Rép. de Pologne	50	
77	1213	Falun	Suède	100	
		Barcelona	Espagne	20	
		Craiova	R.P. Roumaine	10	
78	1222	Praha III	Tchécoslovaquie	100	
		Relais tchéco- slovaques	Tchécoslovaquie	10	
79	1231	Ottringham	Royaume-Uni	150	
		Kursk	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
		Kerkyra	Grèce	10	
80	1240	Strasbourg I	France	150	
81	1249	Skoplje	R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	100	
82	1258	Kosice	Tchécoslovaquie	100	
		Radio Catolica	Portugal	20	
83	1267	Lille	France	150	
84	1276	Rés. Synchr. britannique	Royaume-Uni	150	
		Rés. Synchr. Yougoslave II (Zadar, Pristina, Doubrovnik)	R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	40	
		Alexandrie	Egypte	5	

No de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW.	Observations
85	1285	Gdansk (Oran II (Constantine II)	Rép. de Pologne Algérie	50 40 20	
86	1294	Stavanger	Norvège	100	
87	1303	Ouchgorod	RSS de l'Ukraine	100	
88	1312	Genova, Roma, Venezia, Pes- cara, Messina	Italie	225	
89	1321	Crowborough	Royaume-Uni	150	
90	1330	Marseille II & Rés. synchr. (Kuldiga (Madona	France R.S.S. de Lettonie	150 20 20	
91	1339	Tirana I	RP de l'Albanie	100	
92	1348	Torun Madrid II Rhodos	Rép. de Pologne Espagne Grèce	24 50 2	
93	1357	Onde commune internationale type I	R.P. d'Albanie Autriche Belgique Danemark Espagne Finlande France Grèce Royaume-Uni Hongrie Irlande Malte Norvège Rép. de Pologne Portugal R.P. roumaine Rép. de Saint- Marin Syrie Tchécoslovaquie Trieste Tripolitaine Tunisie R.S.S. de l'Ukraine R.F.P. de Yougoslavie		

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
94	1366	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100	
95	1375	(Innsbruck I ) (Graz II ) (Linz ) (Dornbirn ) Frederikstad Relais portugais (Porto)	Autriche    Norvège Portugal	50   10 5	
96	1384	Warszawa II Zaragoza	Rép. de Pologne Espagne	10 50	
97	1393	Sarrebruck Tchernigov Relais suédois (Nord) Sfax II	Sarre R.S.S. de l'Ukraine Suède Tunisie	20 5 10 5	
98	1402	Kaunas Madrid I	R.S.S. de Lithuanie Espagne	150 100	
99	1411	(Wien II ) (Salzburg ) (Klagenfurt ) Thorshavn Relais portugais	Autriche   Feroe Portugal	40   5 5	
100	1420	Strasbourg II	France	150	
101	1429	(Clevedon ) (Bartley ) Kluj	Royaume-Uni R.P. Roumaine	150 20	
102	1438	Monte Carlo	Monaco	100	
103	1447	(Moravska ) ( Ostrava ) (Rés. Synchr. La Corona	Tchécoslovaquie  Spain	65 20	
104	1456	Cité du Vatican	Cité du Vatican	100	
105	1465	Rés. Synchr. français Tiraspol	France R.S.S. de Moldavie	70 20	
106	1474	København Caltanissetta	Danemark Italie	70 20	

No de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW.	Observations
107	1483	Rés. synch. Yougoslavie I (Maribor, Rijeka, Split, Niš, Banja Luka, Bitolj)	R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	140	
108	1492	Rés. synch. français (Golem Baranovich)	France  R.S.S. de Biélorussie	70  20 20	
109	1501	Onde commune internationale Type I	Andorre Autriche Belgique R.P. de Bulgarie Cyrénaïque Danemark Espagne Gibraltar Grèce Finlande France Irlande Italie Madère Maroc (Tanger) Norvège Pays-Bas Rép. de Pologne Portugal Syrie Suisse Tchécoslovaquie Trieste Yougoslavie		

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
110	1510	Bruxelles IV Girokastro	Belgique R.P. d'Albanie	10 5	
111	1519	Relais suédois (Nord)	Suède	5	
		Rés. Synchron. hongrois	Hongrie	20	
112	1528	Allemagne (Zone française) Vinnitza	Allemagne R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	70 5	
113	1537	Rés. Synchron. britannique	Royaume-Uni	150	
114	1546	Nice I Turi Allemagne (Zone USA) Troupes d'occupation	France R.S.S. d'Estonie Allemagne	100 20 70	
115	1555	Relais suédois (Sud) Relais portugais Relais suisse	Suède Portugal Suisse	20 5 5	
116	1564	Allemagne (Zone URSS) Sfax I	Allemagne Tunisie	70 5	
117	1573	Rés. synchron. italien Relais nor- végien	Italie Norvège	73 2	

No de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW.	Observations
118	1582	Allemagne (Zone britan- nique)	Allemagne	70	
		Relais espagnols	Espagne	5	
119	1581	Cracovie	Rép.de Pologne	50	
120	1600	Allemagne (Zone U.S.A.)	Allemagne	70	
		Relais espagnols	Espagne	5	

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 348 E  
September 6, 1948

MARITIME  
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE  
KØBENHAVN 1948

MAR Document No. 173 E  
September 6, 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T

of the Combined Executive Committees  
(Committees I)

of the

European Broadcasting Conference

and

Maritime Regional Radio Conference

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10th Meeting

3 September 1948  
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The Meeting opened at 8.10 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.E. Holmblad. The Report of the 8th Meeting (Doc. RD 273/MAR 129) was submitted for approval. There being no observation, the Report was adopted.

The Chairman expressed the hope, and he was confident that everyone shared his feelings, that the Agenda for the coming week would be that of the last week of the Conference. It would have to be a flexible Agenda only the main lines of which could be fixed in advance. The Plenary Assemblies would be scheduled according as the work of the Committees progressed. The main item was the Plan, the first Variant of which would have to be revised in order that a second Variant might be elaborated. The latter, too, would probably undergo modifications before the Committee could draft the third Variant which, they sincerely hoped, would be the final Plan.

Subject to any changes liable to occur in the course of the following week, two Meetings of Committee 5 were scheduled for the study of the 2nd and 3rd Variants of the Plan.

Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of Committee 5, informed the Meeting that the observations submitted by a large number of countries were already in the hands of the Planning Group and would be examined without delay. The first Meeting of Committee 5 might be held on Monday evening. It was difficult to appoint a day for the second Meeting, but the Wednesday evening might be reserved, the Thursday and Friday being already booked for the Plenary Assemblies and the Closing Meeting.



(RD 348/MAR 173)

The Chairman recalled that Committee 5 still had to consider the questions of derogations for which a speedy solution ought to be found, in order that the Maritime Conference might be given the reply which would enable it to complete its Plan. The question of the two derogations of Innsbruck and Geneva had been disposed of, but there were three other derogations with regard to which a decision was to be reached in order to determine whether Committee 5 would include them in the Plan or maintain them in derogation. The Meeting of Committee 5 scheduled for the Saturday at 2 p.m. might be postponed until after the Plenary Assembly i.e. until 4.30 p.m. and it would then deal with the question of derogation in maritime bands.

Mr. Makarov remarked that Committee 5 A was to hold two more meetings, on the Tuesday and Wednesday. In addition, there should be meetings on the following Monday and Tuesday mornings for the Group appointed to determine the date of the implementation of the Plan, and one in the afternoon for Committee 4 A to approve the Group's Minutes and report on the date of the implementation of the Plan.

The Chairman was confident that the Tuesday Meeting would be the last of Committee 4. Sub-Committee 5, he thought, should meet beforehand.

It had, in fact, to prepare the Preamble of the Plan, the text of which should already have been printed in Blue.

Mr. Makarov added that Committee 4 also had to deal with questions which had been referred to it by other Committees. As regards the Group dealing with the question of the entry into force of the Plan, it had been given this question to examine quite recently, but it was understood that the work could be accelerated so that the draft text of the Preamble could be ready by Tuesday.

Mr. Metzler wanted to know when the Drafting Committee would receive the last texts.

The Chairman stated that the result of the discussion of Sub-Committee 5 A and of the small Working Group was still to be submitted to Committee 5, as Mr. Faulkner had just requested. The texts could therefore not be distributed before the Tuesday evening, which seemed rather late.

Mr. Makarov was surprised to hear that the drafting of the Preamble should cause delay, since the Plan itself was not yet available. In his capacity of Chairman of Sub-Committee 5 A, he would take all the necessary steps to accelerate the work, but he doubted that he would be able to submit a text before the coming Monday as all the questions at issue had not yet been settled in Committees.

The Chairman pointed out that there existed a difference between the Plan and the texts to be submitted to the Drafting Committee. The Plan itself need not be submitted to the Drafting Committee. It contained nothing but figures and it was not customary to have a first and a second reading of the Plan. This did not apply to the Preamble which had to be examined by the Drafting Committee before being sent to the printer for blue proofs to be made.

It was decided, with Mr. Makarov's agreement, that a Meeting of Sub-Committee 5 would be held on the Monday morning. On the Tuesday morning, Committee 5 could take decisions as regards the Preamble of the Plan. The Meeting of the Drafting Committee would then be held on the Tuesday afternoon in order that the texts might be handed in to the Secretariat on the Tuesday evening.

As to Committee 3, he was of the opinion that it would need one meeting to approve the last texts which were still under consideration in the Sub-Committees (Articles concerning the date and the expert) as well, perhaps, as certain resolutions which were still to be put forward. This Meeting might take place in the intervals between the others.

The Chairman suggested that the question of the expert should be dealt with on the Monday at 2 p.m.

He likewise proposed mentioning in the schedule the questions to be considered of the various Meetings.

Proceeding to the schedule for the MAR Conference, the Chairman inquired whether Committee 2 had concluded its work.

Mr. Corteil, Chairman of Committee 2, replied that a brief Meeting would still be necessary as soon as the Delegates of the S.S.R.s of Bielorussia and of the Ukraine and of the U.S.S.R. had received their full powers.

Mr. Sinitzin had been asked by Mr. Shtchetinin, who was not present at the Meeting, to request two Meetings to be scheduled for Committee 3, the first on the Sunday, towards the middle of the day, and the other on the Tuesday.

The Chairman considered that the preparation of the texts of the Convention should be concluded at this Tuesday meeting so that they might be handed in to the Drafting Committee whose Meeting would take place in the afternoon of the same day.

Mr. Bianson thought that this would lead to a waste of time and he suggested that Committee 3 should meet at an earlier date, on the Saturday at 8 p.m., for example, to examine the texts prepared by the Working Group.

Mr. Sinitzin pointed out that the Saturday would be a very busy day owing to the RD Plenary Assembly and the Meeting of Committee 5. This was the reason why Mr. Shtchetinin had thought Committee 3 could not meet before the following Sunday.

The Chairman asked Mr. Sinitzin whether the Drafting Committee might expect to receive the texts at once. He thought, in fact, that a number of them might be dealt with at the Meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Sinitzin was not in a position to reply to this question. He had reason to believe that a large number of the texts would be ready for the Drafting Committee. He could, however, give no precise details on this matter.

The Chairman insisted upon the importance of the question and upon the need for the utmost haste in order that the Drafting Committee might carry out its terms of reference without further delay.

At the request of Mr. Kuypers, Chairman of Committee 4, two other Meetings were scheduled at 2 p.m. on the Tuesday for Committee 4 (End of the Texts of the Preamble) and at 9 a.m. on the Wednesday morning for the Plan.

Mr. Wolowski, Chairman of Committee 2, stated that his Committee had held a Meeting that afternoon. It had noted that 28 countries were participating in the Maritime Conference:

21 countries had handed in full powers recognized as valid for signature on behalf of their Governments;

3 countries - Belgium, Denmark and France - had announced that full powers were being sent;

2 countries - Hungary (P.R.) and Roumania (P.R.) - had submitted administrative powers;

a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania (P.R.) had intimated that the full powers given to its Delegation for the Broadcasting Conference were also valid for the Maritime Conference;

So far, Egypt had not submitted any credentials.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Wolowski for the details he had just supplied and gave Wednesday as the date of a last meeting of Committee 2 for the drafting of a final report for Thursday's Plenary Assembly. He was aware that the time-table was very full but thought that it could be carried out and that with goodwill, the numerous tasks in progress could be completed. He asked Delegates to abstain from discussing at length questions which were not of paramount importance.

The programme of the week from 4 September to 11 September 1948 was drawn up as follows:

Saturday	RD	MAR
4/9	9 a.m. Plenary Assembly 2 p.m. Plenary Assembly 4.30 p.m. Comm. 5 (Derogation Maritime Bands)	
Sunday 5/9		10 a.m. Small Planning Gp 4B 3 p.m. Comm. 3 (Texts of the Convention)
Monday 6/9	9 a.m. Comm. 4 Gp for the date of implementation of the Plan  9 a.m. Sub-Comm. 5A (Preamble to the Plan) 2 p.m. Comm. 3 (question of the expert, drafting of resolutions)  8 p.m. Comm. 5 (2nd Variant of the Plan)	9 a.m. Small Planning Gp 4B  9 a.m. Small Gp on the Preamble to the Plan 4B 2 p.m. Comm. 5 (drafting of texts of the Convention)  8 p.m. Comm. 4B (Wkg Gp)

Tuesday 7/9	9 a.m. Comm.4 Gp for the date of implementation of the Plan)	9 a.m. Comm.3 (end of the texts of the Convention)
	9 a.m. Comm.5 (Preamble to the Plan, texts of Comm.5A)	
	2 p.m. Comm.6 (drafting of the Preamble)	2 p.m. Comm.4 (end of the texts of the Preamble)
		8 p.m. Comm.5 (drafting of the last texts received)
Wednesday 8/9	9 a.m. Sub-Comm.4A	9 a.m. Comm.4 (Plan)
	2 p.m. Comm.4 (final Meeting)	2 p.m. Comm.2 (Final Report)
	8 p.m. Comm.5 (3rd Variant of the Plan)	
Thursday 9/9	Plenary Assemblies	
Friday 10/9	Plenary Assemblies and Closing Assembly	

Mr. Biansan apologised for making before the Committee a declaration which was perhaps not in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, but which, in his opinion, was the only practical course in the circumstances.

already

This declaration, he said, had been made that very morning in MAR Committee 4 and the Delegates present had asked him to be their spokesman.

"As you are aware, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of the Directives for the present Broadcasting Conference contain provisions whose insertion in the Acts of the Broadcasting Conference is compulsory. In the Report of Committee 3 of August 30 (17th Meeting), however, the following words are to be read: 'The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew the Committee's attention to the desire expressed by the Maritime Conference to see incorporated in the Convention certain provisions in the Atlantic City texts which particularly concerned it. The Chairman felt that the question envisaged could not be taken into consideration by Committee 3 until the Maritime Conference had been officially seized of it.'

"I have the impression," he added, " that the points corresponding to the Atlantic City Directives have since been referred to another Committee, but the fact remains that, at the moment, these points do not seem to have been inserted in the texts which are being prepared.

"In view of the assertion in Committee 3 that the Broadcasting Conference could consider these points only when it had been officially seized of the question, Committee 1 which frequently acts as a kind of Deputy Plenary Assembly for small matters, could, in my view, decide that the competent RD Committee should consider itself officially seized of the question.

"I do not request discussion of the question here; I merely wish to obviate the competent broadcasting committee's being able to say that it has not been seized of the question by the Maritime Conference."

(RD Doc. No. 348 - E)  
(MAR Doc. No. 173 - E)

Mr. Meyer, Chairman of RD Committee 3, replied in the following words: "I do not think - this being the first time the question has been raised - that there is any need for the fact that the Maritime Conference has not yet seized us of the question, to be made into a question of protocol. For my part, however, I find no difficulty in admitting that our Committee is seized of the question by the previous speech, but I should like to bring to the Chairman's notice the fact that, in Doc. 300, we finally referred to Committee 5 any possible mention of the Atlantic City texts (Regulations or Conventions, Radio Regulations or General Regulations) having to be inserted as a preamble, subject to the approval of Committee 5.

"Consequently, if a request of the Maritime Conference, should appear to make obligatory precise reference to the texts of Atlantic City, the place of these possible references should be sought and decided upon by Committee 5 to which Committee 3 has referred all such questions by Document No. 300."

The Chairman admitted his present inability to reply to the question. From the declaration just read, he understood that the matter at issue was the insertion of certain references to the Atlantic City texts in the Convention of the Broadcasting Conference.

He reminded the Meeting that, on the following day (Saturday), they were to proceed to the first reading of the text of the RD Convention and that it would be the very last opportunity for making such additions. Specific proposals should therefore be made during the present Meeting. He wished to direct attention to the presence in the Broadcasting Conference of maritime experts whose competence was not confined to Broadcasting alone but also extended to maritime interests.

Any suggestions should be made in writing in the form of concrete proposals. If they were only references to texts, he thought they could be accepted. He was not quite sure that he had the right approach, but, nevertheless, he thought that this was the procedure to be followed.

Mr. Meyer, stated that Committee 3 had unanimously decided that, if references were mentioned, they should be placed in the Preamble and not in the Convention. The same standpoint would be defended in Plenary Assembly. The question of references should, consequently, be raised at the reading of the Preamble to the Plan.

Mr. Makaroff informed the meeting that Sub-Committee 5 A had already drafted a text concerning the interference caused by stations operating in maritime bands - a case mentioned in the Atlantic City Directives which Mr. Biansan had cited.

Mr. Biansan thought that loose reference to the provisions of Atlantic City did not suffice, but that the obligatory provisions appearing in the Directives should be produced.

The Chairman pointed out that the reproduction of all the Atlantic City texts bearing on the present Conference would lead too far. He suggested that such Delegates to the Maritime Conference as were interested should contact Sub-Committee 5 A of the Broadcasting Conference, with a view to finding a solution to the problem.

Mr. Muyper had intended to draw the attention of the Committees to the fact that MAR Committee 4 had as yet received no indication with regard to derogations in the maritime bands. He had been gratified to see that, at this Meeting, the Chairman had given effect to his suggestion on the subject, made that afternoon.

The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 9.30 p.m.

H. Voutaz,  
Rapporteur.

N. E. Holmblad,  
Chairman. (Tr5/R4/L33)

COPENHAGEN PLAN

Submitted in:  
English.

for the distribution of frequencies  
between the broadcasting stations of  
the European Area.

CHAPTER I

General Provisions.

ARTICLE I

In the present plan:

- § 1. The word "Convention" denotes the European Broadcasting Convention (Copenhagen 1948).
- § 2. The word "Plan" denotes the Copenhagen Plan (1948).
- § 3. The word "Power" denotes the non modulated power measured in the aerial.
- § 4. The words "exclusive frequency" denote a frequency allocated for the use of one State of the European Area and indicated in the Plan.
- § 5. The words "shared frequency" denote a frequency allocated to two or more countries for simultaneous use by stations indicated in the Plan.
- § 6. The words "common international frequency" denote a frequency used simultaneously by stations of different countries in the European Area.  

In accordance with conditions stipulated in § 3 . of Article 2 a + b international frequencies shall be called "International frequency Type I" and "International frequency Type II".
- § 7. The words "Synchronised stations" denote two or more stations transmitting the same programme on frequencies differing from each other by a maximum of 0.2 c/s.
- § 8. The words "directional aerials" denote aerials of special construction, which are used in order to strengthen the radiated power in a given direction (zone) and to diminish the radiation in other directions.

## ARTICLE 2

### Power

- § 1. The powers of stations as indicated in the plan are the maximum powers of broadcasting stations in the European Area established for the duration of the present plan.
- § 2. The powers of stations are determined according to technical standards and with the object of providing for a national broadcasting service of good quality.
- a) The maximum power of broadcasting stations operating in the band 155-285 kc/s, must not exceed 200 kW except in some special cases stipulated in the plan.
- b) The maximum power of broadcasting stations operating in the band 520-1605 kc/s must not exceed 150 kW.
- § 3. The powers of stations using common international frequencies, are limited as follows:
- a) 2 kW for stations which are working on the common international frequencies type I mentioned in the plan
- b) 0,25 kW for stations not mentioned in the plan, which are working on the common international frequencies type II.
- § 4. The total power of all the stations forming a synchronised network indicated as such in the plan cannot exceed 1,5 times the maximum power of a single station. However the power of each station of this synchronised network cannot exceed the maximum power of such single station working on the same frequency.
- § 5. The power of stations mentioned in the plan can be altered only in agreement with the Administrations concerned, and on condition that the practical experience, as confirmed by measurements, will show that this alteration is useful and necessary. Any alteration of this kind must be limited by such power as will permit to avoid interference inasmuch as a diminution of power is contemplated. Where an increase of power comes into consideration, the alteration in question must be limited, as provided for in § 2, 3 and 4 of the present article.

### ARTICLE 3

#### Tolerance of Frequencies.

§ 1. The tolerance of frequencies for Broadcasting stations which are operating on exclusive or shared frequencies are determined by the following values:

a) Stations which begin to function up to 1st January 1950 must have a stability of  $\pm 20$  c/s up to 1st January 1952 and of  $\pm 10$  c/s after that date.

b) Stations which will begin to function after 1st January 1950 will be required to have a stability-norm of  $\pm 10$  c/s.

§ 2. Stations which use common international waves of type 1 and 2 must have a stability of  $\pm 20$  c/s as soon as the plan will have come into force.

§ 3. The Administrations must take all the necessary measures required in order that the above-mentioned stability be respected and must endeavour to attain in practice the highest stability of the frequency of transmitters.



ARTICLE 4

Utilisation of frequencies.

Frequencies indicated in the plan shall be used by broadcasting stations only for sound broadcasting.

## ARTICLE 5

### Directional aeralis

- § 1. The utilisation of directional aeralis by the broadcasting stations explicitly mentioned has been entered into the Plan. Any modification regarding the utilisation of directional aeralis may be introduced only upon a preliminary consultation of the expert and on condition of obtaining consent of the Administrations concerned.
- § 2. The directional aeralis utilised by the stations have to answer the following conditions: The horizontal diagram of the field of the directional aerial has to yield for the secondary zone in the protected direction, a decrease of approximately 10 db. of the broadcasted power in relation to the diagram of the not directional aerial broadcasting the same power.

The Administration responsible has to secure that the polar diagram of the aerial corresponds to the above conditions by taking measurements of field intensity on the frequency indicated in the Plan at a distance of several wave lengths from the aerial

- § 3. The utilisation of directional aeralis by stations other than those foreseen as such by the Plan may be admitted by preliminary consent of the Administrations, on condition that §§ 1 and 2 of the present article be observed and that no interference be caused in relation to neighbouring stations or other services.

## ARTICLE 6

### Interference between stations.

§ 1. All broadcasting stations of the countries of the European zone must work in such manner that they will avoid, as far as possible, any interference in relation to the broadcasting stations of other countries or of other services which avail themselves of neighbouring frequencies.

§ 2. If a frequency, allocated by the Plan, is made use of by a broadcasting station with the result of causing an interference which had not been taken into account during the signing of the present Convention, the interested administrations will, by common agreement, take the necessary measures with a view of eliminating such interference.

§ 3. In accordance with § .... of Article .... of the Convention and with §§ 6, 7, and 8 of the document attached to the Protocol annexed to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

a) The mobile maritime services, operating in the bands of 150-160 kc/s, must not cause harmful interference to the reception of broadcasting stations operating the same band within the limits of the national territory served by these stations.

b) Broadcasting stations operating in the bands 325-365 kc/s and 395-405 kc/s must not cause harmful interference to stations of the aeronautical maritime and aeronautical navigational services operating in these bands.

c) Broadcasting stations, operating in the bands of 415-485 kc/s and 515-525 kc/s, must not cause interference to stations of the mobile maritime services using the same bands.

d) In case of interference which might exist in the bands of 1560-1605 kc/s, between stations of fixed service in U.S.S.R. on the one hand and broadcasting stations of neighbouring countries on the other, the interested parties should take measures to eliminate harmful interference on a mutual basis.

§ 4. Administrations must take all necessary measures in order to eliminate, as soon as possible, interference which has been brought to their notice.

As regards broadcasting stations using frequencies in the bands destined for other services, the Administrations are obliged to respect the prescriptions of §§ 7 and 8 of the document attached to the Additional Protocol annexed to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City.

## ARTICLE 7

### Synchronized Networks.

- § 1. For all stations of a synchronized network, name and power of the station are indicated in the Plan, with the exception of stations whose individual power does not exceed 2 kW provided that their total power considered separately from that of other stations of the same network does not exceed 5 kW.
- § 2. The maximum total power adopted by the Plan for all broadcasting stations which form a synchronized network, equals 1.5 times the maximum permitted power of a station, operating on the same frequency
- § 3. Every Administration which possesses in conformity with the Plan, a synchronized network of stations, must observe the following rules in case of any modification of this synchronized network (increase of the number of stations, change of site, modification of the technical characteristics etc.),
1. The frequency allocated to the network concerned must not vary beyond the limits established by the standards of stability.
  2. The total and individual power of stations of a synchronized network must not exceed the values established by the Plan.
  3. The change of site of stations, mentioned in the Plan, as using a power not exceeding 20 kW, can take place after previous consultation with the expert and, on condition, that the interested Administrations are notified beforehand and that the new site will be situated not nearer to foreign stations, on the same channel or on an adjacent channel, than 10% of the original distance.
- § 4. In the case of any modification that would not satisfy all the requirements of § 3, the Administrations must follow the provisions of Article..... of the Convention which deals with alterations to the Plan.

## ARTICLE 8

### International Technical Expert.

- I. Functions pertaining to the application of the Convention and the Plan.
  1. In accordance with Art. 4 of the Convention The expert shall ~~supervise~~ the application of the Convention and the Plan and shall be consulted on all technical questions deriving from the entry into force of this Plan.
  2. He shall make periodic measurements of and observations on the technical characteristics of the broadcasting stations of the European Area. Such measurements shall include measurements of frequencies, measurements of depth of modulation and also of field strength, especially during the investigation of interferences to the normal operation of broadcasting stations. The results of the measurements shall be published by the expert and shall be communicated to the Administrations.
  3. Upon request of one or more broadcasting organisations the expert shall make special measurements and observations. Upon request of the organisations concerned he shall express his opinion on the technical means of avoiding any defects in the quality of transmissions.
  4. The Administrations shall call upon the expert's cooperation in the international monitoring of broadcasting transmissions. The expert shall fill the rôle of specialised monitoring organisation provided for in the Radio Regulations (Doc. Atlantic City Art. 14 No. 390 and Appendix C).
- II. Functions pertaining to modifications in the Plan.
  1. The expert may be called upon to give an opinion, in case of disagreement between the Administrations concerned and, if so decided by them, in conformity with Article .... of the Convention § 3.
  2. The expert shall be consulted prior to any modification concerning a synchronised network, and to the entry into operation of any synchronised network on a frequency provided for a single station in the Plan, and, in general, before any use, other than that specified in the Plan, is made of a given frequency.

III. Functions pertaining to the preparation of new agreements between the Administrations.

1. The expert shall collect and prepare documentation for use in the work preliminary to the drafting of new agreements or Conventions between Administrations or Governments.

To this end :

a) the expert shall collect general documentation of an objective nature (geographical, demographical, radio-phonetic, legal data, etc).

b) the expert shall collect the available technical data and shall draw up reports on any technical questions to be taken into consideration in the drafting of new agreements or of a new Plan. The technical questions shall, more especially, be those concerning wave propagation, standards of protection, permissible powers, frequency tolerances, intensity of industrial and atmospheric interference, the spectrum of frequencies of an emission and the percentage modulation corresponding to these frequencies, efficiency of anti-fading and directional aerials (especially in the secondary zone), the efficiency of synchronised networks, evaluation of the interference caused by several transmissions operating on the same frequency, etc.

2. He shall organise, in agreement with the Administrations, series of tests and measurements leading to the collection of technical data relating to the technical questions specified in the foregoing paragraph, and shall also estimate the practical results of the application of the frequency Plan. The broadcasting organisations shall facilitate, in every possible way, the preparation and the execution of such series of measurements.
3. Should the Administrations so decide, the expert may, subject to the conditions stipulated by them, participate in the work preparatory to the drafting of new agreements and may be entrusted with the preparation of one or more preliminary draft plans.

## CHAPTER II

### Table of Frequency Distribution.

- § 1. The Table below indicates the distribution of frequencies among the broadcasting stations of the European Area.
- § 2. The Table of the Plan provides for the allocation of frequencies to both the contracting countries of the European Area and countries which have not signed the European Broadcasting Convention.
- § 3. This Table indicates, by the alphabetical order of the countries to which they belong, stations which use the same frequency, and stations belonging to the same country in the alphabetical order of their official designations.
- § 4. The stations for which the Plan provides for the installation of a directional aerial are notified thereof in the "Notes" affixed to the Table.



September 7, 1948

Submitted in: Russian

C O M M I T T E E 4

(Technical Committee)

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Agenda of 10th Plenary Assembly, 7th September 1948.

1. Approval of Minutes  
7th Meeting RD No 311  
8th Meeting RD No 327.  
9th Meeting RD No 345.
2. Approval of the report of the Working Group on the frequency separation between adjacent channels, RD No 310.
3. Approval of the report on common national waves and the use of broadcasting stations for transmission of facsimiles.
4. Approval of the report of the Group dealing with the date of the entry into force of the Plan.
5. Approval of the final report of Committee 4 RD No 346.
6. Miscellaneous.

Makarof

Chairman of Committee 4.

(D.29)



7 September, 1948

Submitted in: Russian

R E P O R T  
of  
the Working Group of Committee 4  
on a possible date for the entry  
into force of the Plan.

The Working Group held 2 meetings in which participated:

Monsieur Likhouchine, Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R.,  
" Kokonin, Delegate of the U.S.S.R.,  
" Fryer, Delegate of the United Kingdom,  
" Mercier, Delegate of France,  
" Esping, Delegate of Sweden,  
" Kito, Delegate of Albania P.R.,  
" Hansen, Delegate of Belgium.

After perusal of Documents Nos. 299 and 315, concerning an approximate date for the entry into force of the Copenhagen Plan, and an exchange of views on the technical possibilities of the implementation of the Plan, the Group has unanimously agreed upon the following:

1. The Plan should enter into force in the shortest possible time.
2. The greatest difficulties encountered in fixing the date in question were due to problems concerning the construction of directional aerials and the organisation of synchronized networks.
3. It was desirable that the Plan should come into force in summer, for if this were to take place in winter, unforeseen interference which might possibly result, would constitute a particularly grave problem, the elimination of interference encountering considerable difficulties in winter.
4. As regards the practical execution of the reconstruction of aerials and other elements of broadcasting stations, the Group considered that 12 to 14 months at least, from the date of the acceptance of the Plan, were indispensable. The Group thought that all Administrations ought to make the greatest efforts to conclude the necessary work in the aforementioned interval.
5. The Group also called the attention of Committees 3 and 5 to the necessity of taking into account the economical factors in the different countries, in determining the definite date for the entry into force of the Plan.

(RD Doc.351 - E)

The Delegates of the United Kingdom declared in the Group, that he would accept the opinion of the majority with regard to the date of the entry into force of the Plan, but he considered that an interval of 18 months should be looked upon as the very shortest acceptable.

The Delegate of Sweden declared that, in view of the time required for the construction of directional aerals, he thought that an interval of 18 months was the shortest which could be considered.

The Chairman of the Group  
Likhouchine

Committee 4

Protection of Adjacent Channels

It is exceedingly difficult and undoubtedly not very scientific to insist upon the exact definition of the "critical" value of the protection ratio, above which the quality would be acceptable and below which the quality becomes unacceptable.

As a matter of fact, this value depends on a great number of parameters, each of which is really capable of receiving such values, with which the ratio of the "critical" protection oscillates on its accord to a sufficient extent.

Cautious statements based upon scientific data on this subject might perhaps be presented as follows:

- 1) For a separation of 9 kc/s, the values of protection equal or superior to 5 undoubtedly guarantee a satisfactory service.
- 2) If the protection ratio is gradually reduced from 5 to 1.5, the quality of the service deteriorates progressively. It is therefore necessary to endeavour to obtain the most favourable protection ratio, and it is expedient to avoid, if possible, values inferior to 2.5.
3. For the separation of 10 kc/s, the above protection ratios have to be divided by 2.5.

(D.16)

Draft text submitted by the Special  
Working Group of Committee 3

ARTICLE .....

International expert organisation.

Par.1 An international expert organisation may be called upon

- a) to facilitate the entry into force of the plan and
- b) to ensure the supervision of its effective implementation.

Such organisation may also be called upon to collaborate with governments and administrations in the preparation and execution of any technical agreements relating to broadcasting.

Par.2 Such organisation shall have at its disposal, throughout the duration of its mandate, the staff and the technical resources necessary to the fulfilment of the tasks defined in Article ..... of the Preamble of the Plan.

Par.3 Such organisation shall alone bear any current expenses arising from the normal exercise of its mandate. Extraordinary expenses arising from the revision of the Plan pursuant to Article .... of the Convention, shall be a charge on all the participants in the revision and shall be included in the general expenses of the Conference for revising the Plan.

Par.4 The international organisation referred to above shall be named by a communication addressed to the Governments of the countries of the European broadcasting zone by the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union as soon as he has confirmed that approval of this nomination has been accorded by at least (.....) of the 33 governments invited to the European Broadcasting Conference assembled at Copenhagen in 1948.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE  
COPENHAGEN, 1948

RD Document No. 354-E  
3 September, 1948

MARITIME REGIONAL  
RADIO CONFERENCE  
COPENHAGEN, 1948

MAR Document No. 173-E  
3 September, 1948

Submitted in: English

Final Publication of the RD and MAR Conferences.

Proposal from the Chair.

1. The Agreements and the Plans shall be published as usual in the form of a brochure similar to the pink brochures of Lucerne and of Montreux. This will apply to both MAR and RD Acts.

2. The Minutes, Reports, proposals, observations, etc. of the previous Conferences were published as Conference Documents in the form of volumes of 350 pages.

Judging by the number of Documents hitherto issued, the documentation of the present Conferences will be much more voluminous.

It should be decided whether the accustomed procedure is to be followed and all this documentation published in extenso, or whether this procedure is to be abandoned.

The Documents of the preceding Conferences were issued in one language only and the total number of copies applied only to the one language. This is the reason that the Montreux Documents for example could be sold at 25 Swiss francs per copy.

At present there are three working languages and the number of copies printed in each language is much lower than if there were only one language. Consequently, if this documentation were to be published in conformity with the custom the price of one copy would be, on the basis of an estimate made free of all obligation, about 125 or 375 Swiss francs according to the language, for RD Documents and 35 or 90 Swiss francs for MAR Documents.

In view of such considerable expenses, the publication in question, seems hardly justified.

After having given the question mature consideration, the Chairman proposed the following:

The Danish Administration shall take care of the stencils and reserves of documents during six months. During this period, participants in the Conference may request missing documents from this Administration.

Moreover, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the Chairman shall draw up a complete numerical list of the documents and issue it in the form of a brochure. This list will be followed by an index of documents classified according as they emanate from Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups.

(D.16)

This brochure might also contain:

1. A list of participants in the Conference
2. A list of Delegations
3. A list in as much as it is possible to supply every particular of the composition of Committees, stating names of Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs, as well as the countries participating, at least where Committees are concerned.

A table, relating to the sharing of expenses, drawn up in accordance with the decisions taken on this subject by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, might be added to the aforementioned list.

It is my belief that this proposal should satisfy everyone and avoid considerable expenditure.

(Tr.5, 7/D.16)

European  
Broadcasting Conference  
Copenhagen, 1948

RD Doc. No. 355-E  
September 8, 1948

Submitted in: French

AGENDA

of the Meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

Thursday, September 9, 2.30 p.m.

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1. First reading of the texts of Series, No. 3-RD  
(completion of first reading)
  2. Publication of the Final Documents (RD 354/MAR 178)
  3. Miscellaneous.
- 

(TR 42/R. 4/D 32)





**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 356**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 357 – Annex to Document No. 356

C O M M I T T E E 6

(Drafting Committee)

Report of the 3rd Meeting

Thursday, 8 September 1948

The Meeting was opened at 3.30 p.m. by Mr. Metzler (Swiss Confederation).

The Chairman expressed his regret that there was no Delegate of the U.S.S.R. present at the Meeting. The changes to be made in the Russian texts would be noted by Mr. Volkonsky. Mr. Makarov had kindly given his approval of this proceeding.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Report of its second meeting, Document RD 320. There being no observations, the Report was approved.

The Committee then reviewed Documents RD 349 and RD 353, containing respectively the texts of the draft Preamble to the Plan and the Article of the Convention on the International Export Organization.

On the basis of Documents still to be published, the Committee also reshaped the following texts:

- Article of the Convention on the entry into force of the Convention;
- Resolution on the notification of the Frequency Allocation Plan, as a whole, by the Chairman of the Conference.
- Opinion on the routing of communications addressed by the Secretary General of the Union to the various Administrations.

As to the Preamble, it was proposed that the word "wave" be replaced throughout by the word "frequency" in conformity with the definitions contained in the Radio Regulations as well as in the Preamble itself.

The five texts revised by the Drafting Committee appear in Document RD 357, Blue Series No. 3.

The Meeting rose at 7.30 p.m.

Armand Wolf,  
Secretary.

Dr. E. Metzler,  
Chairman

(Tr.5/R.5/St.45)

European  
Broadcasting Conference  
København 1948

RD Document No 357-E  
September 8, 1948

Annex to RD Doc. 356-E

T E X T S

adopted by  
the Drafting Committee (Committee 6)  
(Meeting of September 8, 1948)  
and submitted  
to the Plenary Assembly  
for first reading

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CONVENTION

International Expert Organisation  
Entry into Force of the Convention

Preamble to the Plan

Resolution

Opinion

Series No 3 - RD

(P. 15-30)

## Article....

International expert organisation.

1. An international expert organisation may be called upon:
  - a) to facilitate the entry into force of the Plan and
  - b) to supervise its effective and regular implementation.

Such organisation may also be called upon to collaborate with governments and administrations in the preparation and execution of any technical agreements relating to broadcasting.

2. Such organisation shall have at its disposal, throughout the duration of its mandate, the staff and the technical resources necessary to the fulfilment of the tasks defined in Article ... of the Preamble of the Plan.

3. Such organisation shall alone bear any current expenses arising from the normal exercise of its mandate. Extraordinary expenses arising from the revision of the Plan, pursuant to Article ... of the Convention, shall be a charge on all the participants in the revision and shall be included in the general expenses of the Conference for revising the Plan.

4. The international organisation referred to above shall be named by a communication addressed to the Governments of the countries of the European broadcasting zone by the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union as soon as he has confirmed that approval of this nomination has been accorded by at least 28 of the 33 governments invited to the European Broadcasting Conference assembled at Copenhagen in 1948.

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## Article....

Entry into Force of the Convention.

This Convention shall enter into force on .....

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the above-named Governments have signed this Convention in each of the English, French and Russian languages, in a single copy, in which in case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic, and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of Denmark and one copy of which shall be forwarded to each signatory Government and to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union.

Done at Copenhagen, ...September 1948.

(Doc. RD 349)

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## C O P E N H A G E N P L A N

for the distribution of frequencies between the broadcasting stations  
of the European Broadcasting Area.

## CHAPTER I

PREAMBLE

## General Provisions.

## Article 1

Definitions.

In the present Plan:

- (1) the word "Convention" denotes the European Broadcasting Convention of Copenhagen (1948);
- (2) the word "Plan" denotes the Copenhagen Plan (1948);
- (3) the words "European Area" denote the European Broadcasting Area defined in Article ... of the Convention;
- (4) the word "power" denotes the non modulated power measured at the aerial;
- (5) the words "exclusive frequency" denote a frequency allocated for the use of one country of the European Broadcasting Area and indicated in the Plan;
- (6) the words "shared frequency" denote a frequency allocated to two or more countries for simultaneous use by stations indicated in the Plan;
- (7) the words "international common frequency" denote a frequency used simultaneously by stations belonging to different countries in the European Broadcasting Area, and fulfilling conditions stipulated in §3 of Article 2 a) & b). International common frequencies shall be called "International Common Frequency Type I" and "International Common Frequency Type II";
- (8) the words "synchronised stations" denote two or more stations transmitting the same programme on frequencies differing from each other by a maximum of 0.2 c/s;
- (9) the words "directional aerials" denote aerials of special construction, which are used in order to strengthen the radiated

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power in given directions and to diminish the radiation in other directions;

(10) the word "expert" denotes the international expert organisation provided for in Article ... of the Convention.

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## Article 2

Power

1. The powers of stations as indicated in the Plan denote the maximum powers of broadcasting stations in the European Area established for the duration of the Plan.
2. The powers of stations are determined according to technical standards and with the object of providing for a national broadcasting service of good quality, subject to the following conditions:
  - a) the power of broadcasting stations working in the band 155-285 kc/s, shall not exceed 200 kW except in some special cases stipulated in the Plan;
  - b) the power of broadcasting stations operating in the band 525-1605 kc/s shall not exceed 150 kW;
  - c) the power of stations working on international common frequencies must not exceed:
    - 2 kW for stations working on the international common frequencies type I mentioned in the Plan;
    - 0.25 kW for stations working on the international common frequencies type II and not mentioned in the Plan;
  - d) the total power of all the stations forming a synchronised network indicated as such in the Plan shall not exceed 1.5 times the maximum power of a single station. However the power of each station of this synchronised network shall not exceed the maximum power of a single station working on the same frequency.
- 3.(1) The power of stations mentioned in the Plan can be altered only by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned, and on condition that experience supported by measurements shows that this alteration is useful and necessary.
  - (2) Modifications shall be limited, in the case of a decrease, to the value which makes it possible to avoid interference, or, in the case of an increase, to the values specified in § 2 of this Article.



## Article 3

Tolerance of Frequencies.

1. The tolerance of frequencies for broadcasting stations which are working on exclusive or shared frequencies are determined by the following values:
  - a) Until the 1st January, 1952, existing stations and stations brought into service before the 1st January 1950 shall have a stability of  $\pm 20$  c/s; after the 1st January 1952 this stability must be of  $\pm 10$  c/s;
  - b) Stations which are brought into service after the 1st January 1950, shall be adjusted to a stability of  $\pm 10$  c/s.
2. Stations working on international common frequencies Types I and II shall, after the entry into force of the Plan, have a stability of  $\pm 20$  c/s.
3. The Administrations must take all the necessary measures required in order that the above-mentioned stabilities be respected and must endeavour to attain in practice the highest stability possible.

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Article 4

Utilisation of Frequencies.

Frequencies indicated in the Plan shall be used by broadcasting stations only for sound transmission.

## Article 5

Directional Aerials.

1. The Plan explicitly mentions the broadcasting stations which must use directional aerials. No modification regarding the utilisation of such aerials may be introduced without consultation with the expert and without the consent of the Administrations concerned.

2. (1) The directional aerials used by the stations shall, in the secondary zone and for the protected direction, allow of a decrease of approximately 10 db of the broadcasted power in relation to that of the non directional aerial broadcasting the same total power, unless otherwise specified in the Plan.

(2) The Administration responsible shall ensure that the polar diagram of the aerial corresponds to the conditions given above by taking measurements of field intensity on the frequency indicated in the Plan at a distance of several wave lengths from the aerial.

3. The utilisation of directional aerials by stations other than those foreseen as such by the Plan may be admitted by preliminary consent of the Administrations concerned, on condition that paragraph 1 and 2 of this article be observed and that no interference be caused in relation to neighbouring stations or other services.

Article 6

Interference between Stations.

1. All broadcasting stations of the countries of the European zone shall work in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, any interference in relation to the broadcasting stations of other countries or of other services using neighbouring frequencies.
2. If the use of a frequency, allocated by the Plan to a broadcasting station, causes an interference, which had not been foreseen at the time of signing of this Convention, the Administrations concerned shall, by mutual agreement, take the necessary steps to eliminate such interference.
3. In accordance with paragraphs... of Article ... of the Convention and with paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 of the Document Annexed to the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City:
  - a) The mobile maritime services, operating in the band 150-160 kc/s, shall not cause harmful interference to the reception of broadcasting stations working in the same band within the limits of the national territory served by these stations;
  - b) Broadcasting stations operating in derogation in the bands 325-365 kc/s and 395-405 kc/s shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the aeronautical maritime and aeronautical navigational services;
  - c) Broadcasting stations operating in derogation in the bands 415-485 kc/s and 515-525 kc/s shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the mobile maritime services;
  - d) In case of harmful interference being caused in the band 1560-1605 kc/s between stations of the fixed services in the U.S.S.R. and broadcasting stations of neighbouring countries, the parties concerned shall, by mutual agreement, take steps to eliminate harmful interference.
4. (1) Administrations shall take all necessary steps in order to remedy, as quickly as possible, interference which is brought to their notice.

(2) As regards broadcasting stations using frequencies in the band allocated to other services, the administrations shall observe the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Document Annexed to the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City.

## Article 7

Synchronised Networks.

1. For all stations of a synchronised network, the name and the power of the station are indicated in the Plan, with the exception of stations whose individual power does not exceed 2 kW provided that their total power, considered separately from that of other stations of the same network, shall not exceed 5 kW.
2. The maximum total power for the ensemble of broadcasting stations which form a synchronised network is defined in paragraph 2, d) of Article 2 above.
3. Each Administration which possesses, in accordance with the Plan, a frequency for a network of synchronised stations, shall observe the following rules in case of any modification of the network (increase of the number of stations, change of site, modification of the technical characteristics, etc.):
  - a) The total and individual powers of stations of a synchronised network shall not exceed the values given in paragraph 2, d) of Article 2 above.
  - b) The frequency allocated to the network concerned shall not exceed the limits given in Article 3 above.
  - c) The siting of stations of power lower than or equal to 20 kW may be modified after consultation with the expert and after notification to the Administrations concerned, provided that the siting shall not, in consequence be brought more than 10 % nearer to foreign stations working on the same frequency or on an adjacent frequency.
  - d) In the case of any modification which does not satisfy all the requirements of paragraph 3, the Administrations shall observe the provisions of Article ... of the Convention.

## Article 8

## International Expert Organisation

I. Functions relating to the implementation  
of the Convention and the Plan.

1. To permit the expert, responsible under Art. ... of the Convention,

- a) to facilitate the implementation of the Plan
- b) to supervise its effective and regular functioning

he shall be consulted in connection with the implementation of the Plan.

2. He shall make periodic measurements of and observations on the basic technical characteristics of the broadcasting stations of the European Area. Such measurements shall relate, in particular, to the frequency and rate of modulation of transmitters; the observations shall relate, in particular, to interference to stations, and shall be accompanied by the necessary field measurements. The results shall be published by the expert and shall be communicated to the Administrations.

3. The expert shall make special measurements and observations, which may be requested of him by one or more Administrations or broadcasting organisations. He may, upon request, express his opinion on the technical means of avoiding any defects in the quality of transmissions.

4. The Administrations shall have recourse to the expert's cooperation in the international monitoring of broadcasting transmissions (see Art. ... para, 1 (3), of the Convention). The expert shall fill the role of specialised monitoring organisation provided for in paragraph 5 of Art. 14 and in Annex C of the Radio Regulations.

II. Functions relating to modifications of the Plan.

1. In cases of disagreement between the Administrations concerned and, if so decided by them, the expert may be called upon to give an opinion on the technical questions, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Art. ...

2. The expert shall be consulted prior to any modification affecting a synchronised network, and to the entry into operation

of any synchronised network on a frequency provided for in the Plan for a single station, and, in general, before any use, other than that specified in the Plan, is made of a given frequency.

III. Functions relating to the preparation of new agreements between the Administrations.

1. The expert shall collect and prepare documentation for use in the work preliminary to the drafting of new agreements or Conventions between Administrations or Governments.

To this end:

- a) he shall collect general documentation of an objective character (geographical, demographical, radiophonic, legal data, etc.);
  - b) he shall collect the available technical data and shall draw up reports on any technical questions to be taken into consideration in the drafting of new agreements or the revision of the Plan. The technical questions shall, more especially, be those concerning wave propagation, standards of protection, permissible powers, frequency tolerances, intensity of industrial and atmospheric interference, the spectrum of frequencies of an emission and the percentage modulation corresponding to these frequencies, efficiency of antifading and directional aeriels (especially in the secondary zone), the efficiency of synchronised networks, evaluation of the interference caused by several transmissions operating on the same frequency, etc.
2. He shall organise, in agreement with the Administrations, series of tests and measurements leading to the collection of technical data relating to the technical questions specified in the foregoing paragraph, and shall also estimate the practical results of the application of the frequency Plan: The broadcasting organisations shall facilitate, in every possible way, the preparation and the execution of such series of measurements.
3. Should the Administrations so decide, the expert may, subject to the conditions stipulated by them, participate in the work preparatory to the drafting of new agreements and may be entrusted with the preparation of one or more preliminary draft plans.



## CHAPTER II

Table of Frequency Distribution.

1. The Table below indicates the distribution of frequencies among the broadcasting stations of the European Area.
2. The Table of the Plan provides for the allocation of frequencies both to the contracting countries of the European Area and to the countries non-signatories of the Convention.
3. This Table indicates, by the alphabetical order of the countries to which they belong, stations which use the same frequency, and stations belonging to the same country in the alphabetical order of their official designations.
4. The stations at which the Plan provides for the installation of directional aerials are indicated in the Notes in the Table.

-29-

Resolution.

The European Broadcasting Conference decides that the Frequency Allocation Plan, as a whole, shall be notified as soon as possible by the Chairman of the Conference to the Provisional Frequency Board and communicated under the same conditions to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union.

The notifications shall be supplemented as soon as possible by individual notifications from Administrations if the Provisional Frequency Board requests them.

The frequency allocated by the Plan shall bear as a date of notification in the International Frequency List the date of the signature of the present Convention, except in the case of stations operating in the mixed bands or in derogation, for which the date of notification shall be the date of approval of the International Frequency List.

-30-

Opinion.

The Conference desires the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union to consider and carry out all measures calculated to facilitate the routing of the communications addressed to the different Administrations and to enable him to be himself assured and to guarantee that the said communications reach their destination.

COMMITTEE 5

(FREQUENCY ALLOCATION)

Report of 9th Meeting

2 SEPTEMBER 1948

The meeting opened at 2010 hours. The CHAIRMAN stated that the agenda for the meeting was document RD No. 325.

1. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

The Minutes of meetings Nos. 4 and 5 were confirmed.

2. STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN stated that RD Document No. 322 was the first variant of the frequency plan submitted by the Planning Group. This was the combined work of the Planning Group and represented a compromise solution of the problems facing the Planning Committee, and was being put forward for discussion. He said that it was not a complete plan, but that Mr. HAYES would later explain the position more fully. He wished to emphasise that the variant was not the same as that which any of the individual members of the Planning Group would have elaborated, but was the result of exchanges of ideas.

There had been so little time for complete analysis that it was evident that certain requirements might not be fully met. This, however, was inevitable since the full requirements of all countries could not be fitted into the framework of the present plan. It had, for instance, been necessary to use good shares in place of exclusive channels, but where this had been done it would be observed that such shares had high protection ratios.

Comments of delegations would, of course, be taken into account, but it must be said that further exclusive waves could only be obtained by a further reduction of the protection ratios of the shared channels.

3. INTRODUCTION OF VARIANT NO. 1 OF FREQUENCY PLAN BY MR. HAYES

Mr. HAYES, Chairman of the Planning Group, said that owing to the time limit imposed by the Committee, the plan was incomplete in certain respects. The long wave band was not included, and except for HAMAR, no account had so far been taken of the derogations. Other stations that were intended to be included had also, so far, been left out. In fact, the plan bore all the marks of the hurry in which it had been made.

The medium wave band consisted of 120 channels with a 9 kc/s separation; of these 47 were exclusive, 71 shared and 2 were International Common Waves. On the shared channels there were 164 allocations, an allocation being that to a country - there might be one or more stations per allocation.

The sharing factor was approximately 2.3 allocations per channel. The total allocations numbered 211. He thought the greatest merit of the plan was that it had been submitted by the whole Group as a single plan for discussion.

#### 4. OBSERVATIONS OF DELEGATES ON FREQUENCY PLAN

The delegate of ITALY read the document RD No. 330 on behalf of the nine signatories, and then made the following statement on behalf of the Italian delegation.

(See Appendix 1 - Italian statement)

The delegate of SWITZERLAND was anxious to know whether the document No. RD. 322 was approved by the whole Group or by a majority. He considered the variant to be so technically unsound that if the Committee decided to continue work on this basis, he would be obliged to ask the Swiss Government to recall its delegation.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the document had been put forward by the Working Group as a whole, as a basis for discussion.

The delegate of GREECE stated that he considered that the Greek delegation's demands had not been taken into consideration in spite of the directives issued by the Conference. He considered the plan inequitable and unacceptable.

The CHAIRMAN requested that delegates objecting to the plan should state in what way it did not satisfy their requirements.

The delegate of GREECE assured the CHAIRMAN that his delegation would submit a statement giving all the details in which the plan was considered unsatisfactory.

The delegate of IRELAND said -

(See Appendix 2 - Irish statement)

The delegate of PORTUGAL was not prepared to make detailed remarks on the plan. He stated however, that Portugal had been allotted a share with Czechoslovakia, while preferable shares could have been arranged on frequencies allotted to stations in Northern Europe. Also, it was impossible for Portugal to operate 2 kW transmitters on channels shared by unnamed stations in countries such as Spain and Gibraltar.

The delegate of SWITZERLAND said that he would submit detailed figures in a document. He thought that many conclusions could be drawn by a study of the list of exclusive waves. Switzerland had made many sacrifices. She had lost the frequency of 442 kc/s in derogation, and had not persisted in the claim for a long wave for Beromunster, which traditionally was a long wave station. He considered that the document issued was nothing short of deplorable.

The delegate for EGYPT and SYRIA said -

(See Appendix 3 - EGYPTIAN statement)

The delegate of NORWAY stated -

(See Appendix 4 - NORWEGIAN statement)

The delegate of ICELAND said

(See Appendix 5 - ICELAND's statement)

The delegate of DENMARK expressed on behalf of the Danish delegation appreciation of the work done by the Planning Group, but said that he was dissatisfied with document RD No. 322 in its present form. In all of their demands, frequencies higher than those requested had been allotted, a shared frequency had been given to Kalundborg instead of an exclusive, and two International Common Waves had been allocated instead of three. They had been prepared to make concessions, as all countries must if a 9 kc/s plan was to be produced; an 8 kc/s separation would have probably produced a better plan. They were not prepared to make all the concessions demanded by the present plan. He emphasised the need of a low frequency for Kalundborg to cover Copenhagen. Unless this were allocated it could only be replaced by two or more. The allocation of 1042 kc/s rendered it necessary to rearrange the whole Broadcasting System, but it was still impossible to see how this could be done, especially as a request for a frequency below 1300 kc/s for Copenhagen had been answered by the allocation of 1474 kc/s. Never had such a large city been allotted a frequency as high as 1474 kc/s. This was quite unacceptable. A quick study of the plan suggested that its possibilities had not been used to the full; 898 kc/s had been allotted only to a 15 kW and a 20 kW station, and could, he thought, have been allotted to Copenhagen. The plan had caused a great deal of dissatisfaction.

The delegate of AUSTRIA said he could give many details, but he confined himself to a general statement. His opinion was that the present plan would lead to a large expenditure in Austria that could not be contemplated. The sharing of Vienna I with Jerusalem he failed to understand, as surely Jerusalem could have shared with a station much more remote than Vienna. The only exclusive frequency allocated to Austria was 1411 kc/s for a synchronised group, and was between two 100 kW transmitters, and very poorly protected. No consideration had been given to the mountainous conditions in Austria.

The delegate of SWEDEN could not give any definite opinion of the plan until more was known of the derogations. The requirements put in by Sweden were below the needs for the coverage of the country with a single programme, and so he could not even discuss reductions. One of the required frequencies for a synchronised network was missing. When the plan was completed he would submit his remarks in written form.

The CHAIRMAN said that it appeared that there had been no support for the plan.

The delegate of POLAND said that although the plan did not suit Polish requirements, his delegation found it basically acceptable. Poland had only been allotted nine waves compared with twelve in the Lucerne plan; this they had anticipated since it was obvious that all countries had to make sacrifices in order to enable a plan to be made at all. The Polish Broadcasting System was one that had suffered greatly from the war, and the giving up of a frequency at the request of the Working Group had been a great sacrifice, as it meant that a transmitter rebuilt with great difficulty could not now be used. This they considered necessary, however, as it was important that there should be a plan. He considered that the Working Group had completed a great task. He failed to understand the reactions of those other countries who had so definitely refused even to discuss the plan. Such a spirit would not promote the interests of further progressive work in the Conference.

Every attempt should be made to avoid causing dissention. The first variant was for discussion, and all delegations should submit their comments in writing so that the plan could be changed to suit, as far as possible, all the delegates.

The delegate of BELGIUM said -

(See Appendix 6 - BELGIAN statement)

The CHAIRMAN stated that the criticisms had been very severe and that they indicated that the expansion in European Broadcasting had overrun the bands allocated. Each delegation should submit for examination by the Planning Group a statement of their criticisms, so that the situation could be fully examined to see whether these criticisms could be satisfied within the bands available. If not, it would be necessary to have a full discussion on what the next steps would be. This discussion would probably be in a Plenary Session of the Conference since any decision would be outside the competence of the Committee.

The delegate of ROUMANIA stated -

(See Appendix 7 - ROUMANIAN statement)

The delegate of FINLAND said that although he had asked for two exclusive frequencies, all those allotted to Finland were shared. He thought that the Planning Group had done its best, and he felt that it was necessary for all countries to reduce their demands since he felt that the making of a plan in a year's time would be even more difficult still, since there would be in existence then a greater number of transmitters with a higher power. Therefore he thought that the present variant should be discussed and that it was necessary to produce a plan in this Conference.

The CHAIRMAN again suggested that a brief statement should be submitted by each delegation by midday the next day, 3 September. Speed of work was essential; he had hoped that a full analysis of the plan would already have been made by each country. The Committee would then review the position, he hoped in a realistic manner. If it proved impossible to satisfy all demands within the framework of the Planning facilities, it would be necessary to report to the President of the Conference, so that the next steps to be taken could be discussed in a Plenary Session.

Mr. HOLMBLAD said that, as Chairman of the Conference, he was prepared to follow any agreed decisions of the Committee. He agreed with the Chairman's suggestions and as Danish delegate he fully appreciated the difficulties of the situation. The Danish delegation would certainly make a fair and constructive statement by noon the next day. He felt that all Delegates should be prepared to do the same. He queried whether the Planning Group could give a statement on the situation at the Plenary Meeting arranged for Saturday, 4 September.

The CHAIRMAN thought that time would be short, but if the Plenary Session could be postponed until the afternoon, it might be possible.

Mr. HOLMBLAD said that other matters could be discussed at the Plenary meeting in the morning, and the planning difficulties could be left until the afternoon.

(RD Doc. No. 358 - E)

The delegate of SWITZERLAND said he assumed that the remarks would be submitted as 'letters' and not as 'documents'.

This was agreed to by the Chairman.

Mr. HOLMBLAD also agreed and suggested that the letters could be published later as a full document if it was so desired.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. questioned the time of issue of document RD.NO.330, and when the Chairman had had knowledge of it.

The CHAIRMAN said that the document was only published late in the afternoon on 2 September, and that he had not seen it.

The delegate of U.S.S.R. asked Mr. HOLMBLAD when he had first known of the document, and whether he had done everything to bring it to the notice of the Chairman of Committee 5. He considered it an important document.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. HOLMBLAD had informed him of its issue. It was certain that a number of delegates may not have seen the document. There was further discussion on document RD No. 330 and the delegate of EGYPT said that RD 330 was published after full consideration and discussion among the signatories. They had already seen members of the Planning Group and had failed to get any satisfaction in the plan. Full consideration of their points of view should have been given before the variant and not afterwards, since there was a shortage of time to give full consideration to their demands. That was the reason why the document had been submitted.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Planning Group should still have the opportunity of considering specific complaints and of stating whether the claims could be met. If brief, and, if possible, constructive, statements were submitted, these could be studied in Committee, possibly with the delegations present and perhaps solutions could be found. He proposed that they could carry on along these lines.

The delegate of U.S.S.R. said that he too could have made statements on the variant showing that neither the demands nor the factual requirements of his country had been met. He agreed that the plan had deficiencies and, for instance, in both the cases of Italy and Egypt there were difficulties, and the plan did not meet their requirements. There were other deficiencies too, but what really surprised him was that in the first session in which the plan was discussed, so many countries made statements undermining the progress of the work in such an organised manner. He complained in particular of the statement of the Danish delegate, who had for part of the time at least, been a member of the Planning Group. He thought that Mr. HOLMBLAD should have replaced Mr. PEDERSEN in the group during the latter's illness. He was surprised that there had been a suggestion of an 8 kc/s separation, which would be detrimental to European broadcasting and was unacceptable.

While agreeing to discuss the matter at a Plenary Session, he did not consider that even the serious criticisms of the plan so far should be deemed sufficient to cause the plan to be considered as 'buried'. He did not agree that there was insufficient time to improve the plan, and he considered that statements should be sent in as soon as possible to enable the Group to continue their work in improving the draft. Delegations could have the opportunity of talking to the group in the process. The Soviet delegation proposed that the plan should be accepted as a basis for discussion, and refused to admit of any proposal that attempted to rule out the possibility of producing a plan.



(RD Document No. 358 - E)

Mr. HOLMBLAD said that because he was Chairman of the Conference he considered it wrong to take part in the work of the Planning Group. He felt that the Danish Delegation had been quite within its rights in criticising the plan. Denmark was not a signatory of RD Document No. 330, and was prepared to accept the plan as a basis for discussion.

The delegate of ALBANIA stated -

(See Appendix 8 - ALBANIAN statement)

The delegate of IRELAND asked whether the Conference could continue after 10 September. No country would be more satisfied than Ireland if an agreed plan was evolved.

Mr. HOLMBLAD said there were two aspects. One was whether it was possible to continue at Marienlyst. The Danish Government would do its best, but, for instance, the simultaneous translation system would have to go back to the United Nations. Rooms for meetings could be retained, but those for the delegates could not. It would therefore appear better if the Conference did end on 10 September.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the meeting should adjourn, and that comments from the delegates should be given in by midday the next day (3 September). This was agreed.

The meeting adjourned at 2215 hours.

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Rapporteurs

W. J. Chalk

E. Gross

Chairman

H. Faulkner

6 September 1948.

APPENDIX I

Declaration of the Italian Delegation

The Italian Delegation fully realises that the frequency band reserved for medium wave broadcasting is very narrow. Moreover, in a spirit of solidarity and international cooperation, the Italian Delegation had strived to keep its requests within very modest limits, but these limits constituted the strict minimum, below which it was impossible to guarantee a broadcasting service of reasonable efficacy.

It is in such a spirit that the Italian Delegation declares that its Administration had limited its requests to exactly the same number of frequencies allocated by the Lucerne Plan, i.e. five exclusive and seven shared. It had not insisted upon the sixth exclusive frequency allocated by the Montreux Plan. It will be of interest to note that the Vander Pol-Hayes Variant allocated five exclusive frequencies and five shared frequencies to Italy. The Italian Delegation regrets to note that the draft Plan distributed this morning (RD 322) has taken into account neither the existing situation recognised by two European international conferences nor the legitimate requirements of Italian broadcasting. The draft in question reduces from five to one the number of exclusive frequencies provided for Italy and this one frequency (1321 kc/s) is, moreover, one of the most unfavourable of the band. All the other frequencies allocated to Italy are uniformly higher than the corresponding frequencies of Lucerne and Montreux; in addition, one of them (1573) falls outside of the band which can be received by all the Italian receivers.

The flagrant injustice that the draft Plan inflicts upon Italian broadcasting becomes even more marked when it is considered that no frequency has been allocated to the Bolzano station, serving a bilingual region, nor to the San remo, Messina and Pescara stations, which have been in service for several years.

Mere preliminary examination of the draft Plan causes the situation that the Plan would create for Italian broadcasting, to appear even more trying the inequitable, unjustified and unacceptable. It will be noticed that several European countries with almost the same characteristics as Italy (surface area, population, cultural standards broadcasting expansion, etc.) have had the good fortune to be allocated a greater number of frequencies, (especially exclusive frequencies) and of a much better quality.

For these reasons the Italian Delegation regrets that it is obliged to state in the most categorical manner that the draft Plan is unacceptable, even as a basis of discussion.

(Tr42/R5/D34)

APPENDIX 2

The proposals of the Copenhagen Variant No. 1, so far as Athlone I, the principal Irish station, is concerned, are quite unacceptable to Ireland as a satisfactory service in Ireland cannot be given with the sharing proposed in the Plan.

The Athlone station is in the centre of the country and our largest centre of population is 100 km distant, and there are long stretches of the Irish seacoast on which some of the larger towns of Ireland are situated still further away from the station.

Ireland has maintained at lucerne, at Montreux, at the Brussels Committee of Eight, and here in Copenhagen that a substantially exclusive wave is essential for its needs, and cannot agree to any proposal which does not ensure satisfactory reception in Ireland of its principal programme.

APPENDIX 3

The Egyptian and Syrian Delegations would like to record with regret the manner in which some of the members of the planning group have insisted on the ideas which were adopted in preparing the Brussels "Hayes Plan" although this plan was refused by our countries and the reasons were stated clearly at that time.

I do not think the authors of the existing plan can satisfy us with any reasons for giving some countries with very small area, and small number of population, exclusive frequencies while countries relying on secondary service to serve their big areas and big scattered population are not given any exclusive frequency.

The idea that our countries lie on the periphery of the European area, must be equally applied to countries who have already been assigned 5 and more exclusive frequencies while they also lie on the periphery.

For these reasons we consider that this Plan, which does not follow any directives, cannot be taken even as a basis.

I.Saleh

APPENDIX 4

Norway

2.9.48

Mr. Chairman.

I have not had time to study this Plan in detail but it is quite clear, that the frequencies allocated to my country do not by far cover the area with which we have calculated.

A very large proportion of the population in my country will have to make use of the secondary zone from our broadcasting stations.

Moreover we have based our requirements upon the possibility of making use of an extensive network of small stations in places where the field strength from our main stations does not give reasonable good reception. In order to furnish these small stations with programmes we will have to utilize radio relaying based on receiving stations in this secondary zone.

We have got no exclusive wave and the proposed sharing for, for instance, Vigra and Stavanger each of 100 kW. does not give us this opportunity.

The sharing for the Norwegian relays are also very unfavorable for us.

I regret to say that we cannot accept this Plan in its present form.

Submitted in:English.

APPENDIX 5

Statement by the Delegate of Iceland.  
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The delegation of Iceland had studied the medium wave draft plan, Variant No.1, with great interest, but was very shocked to see the solution proposed by the planning group for the Icelandic stations of Eidar and Akureyri. This variant proposes that Eidar with 1 kW should share the frequency of 655 kc/s with 3 stations in Italy, 250 kW and one station in the U.S.S.R., 100 kW.

The station of Eidar is serving several villages in a very mountainous country up to distances above 100 km using at present field-strengths considerably below 100 microvolts/meter. The Italian stations would have a median skywave fieldstrength in Iceland of approximately the same value as the Icelandic station and the protection ratio would therefore be about 0 db, instead of 30-40 db as is necessary for a good service. I feel sure that no delegate here present would accept such conditions or 0 db protection for the broadcasting service in his country. It seems to be very unreasonable and is in no relation to the protection proposed for other stations, even for a second program in other countries.

This proposal for Eidar is very surprising as it seems to have been rather easy to reach an acceptable solution, taking into account the time difference of 3-4 hours between Iceland and several stations in south-east Europe, as has been suggested earlier by the Icelandic delegation, when the proposals of the Committee of Eight Countries were discussed.

As an example for a solution, I will take the case of Eidar sharing the frequency 547 kc/s with Simferopol. The distance is approximately 3600 km from Simferopol to the south-east coast of Iceland. The time difference is 3 or 4 hours. The reflection point is at rather high latitude. These facts taken together will give acceptable protection for the service area of Eidar. On the other hand the skywave fieldstrength of Eidar would be far below the atmospheric noise level in the service area of Simferopol, so that for all practical purposes the frequency of Simferopol could be considered as exclusive, although not in the strict theoretical sense. I could add that no trace of Eidar can be heard at night here in Denmark, and Simferopol is at the double distance. In my opinion the danger of interference from American stations is to western Europe much greater than that of Eidar to eastern Europe.

During the Bruxelles meeting Iceland asked for the power requirement of Eidar to be amended to 5 kW. This was taken into account by the Committee of Eight Countries, but in the present variant the power has been reduced to 1 kW. The Icelandic delegation can hardly see that any of its earlier observations have been taken into account by the planning group, and the case of Iceland has not been treated as a special case as indicated it should be in the report of Committee 4, Document 255.

As regards the sharing of the other Icelandic medium wave station Akureyri, 1 kW, with Roma, 150 kW, on 808 kc/s, this is not satisfactory, as the protection ratio will be too low, as the Icelandic delegation has stated earlier to the Committee of Eight Countries. This difficulty could also be solved without impairing the service of any other country, f.ex. by sharing with Kiev 763 kc/s, or Bucuresti 817 kc/s or Sofia I 844 kc/s, where a time difference of 3 hours at least would make a rather low protection ratio tolerable.

(RD Doc.No.358 - E)

APPENDIX 5 (continued)

Referring to the explanations given, the Icelandic delegation cannot accept the present variant unless amended as indicated here in the case of the stations in Iceland.

APPENDIX 6

Submitted in: French

Committee 5

Meeting of 2 September 1948

Statement by Mr. Cortail.

The Belgian Delegation will submit by writing its detailed criticisms on the First Variant of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan contained in Document 322.

It wishes to express its dissatisfaction with regard to the following points:

- 1) one of the exclusive frequencies requested has been replaced by a shared frequency
- 2) the protection of the 1105 kc/s frequency shared with Viborg and Stara Zagora is definitely inadequate
- 3) the frequency requested for the Flemish regional programme was given above 1500 kc/s, with an unfavourable sharing and in the close vicinity of a Common International Wave
- 4) Belgium had requested that there should be a minimum of 4 Common International Waves. Only two have been supplied the use of one of which alone is accorded to Belgium.

The Belgian Delegation hopes that the Plan Committee will be able to take these criticisms into account when the 2nd Variant of the Plan is established.

(St.45)



APPENDIX 7

STATEMENT BY DELEGATE OF ROUMANIA

I have read document No. 330 and have listened with interest to the statements of the delegates. I must admit that these statements constitute to me a very unpleasant surprise. I do not consider them as constructive - on the contrary, certain countries have made statements which are I think, intentionally destructive and are deliberate attempts to torpedo the plan.

A few days ago the situation was described as 'hopeless', but we find it was possible to elaborate a plan, and Mr. Hayes has stated it was made by agreement amongst the whole Group. I do not know whether the atmosphere prevailing a few days ago when the situation was so described is not similar to that prevailing tonight. I find myself obliged to admit that certain minimum and well-grounded requirements of Roumania were not taken into consideration by this draft plan, but we feel that it constitutes an acceptable plan for discussion and it should be taken into consideration as such.

It should not be forgotten that the Committee of Eight worked for months in Brussels and after months of work the result reached was only disagreement. Two different plans were submitted, and our Conference was unable to utilise these plans, and had to re-start the work. I consider that we should all be grateful to the Working Group which has, as we all know, worked so hard on making the draft plan. It is not perfect, we know, but constitutes a basis for discussion.

Everyone has a right to submit criticisms with a view to improvement of the plan.

I wish to communicate to you briefly a few remarks on this draft plan. We have stated the true position of our country and the orographic and demographic conditions prevailing; also the situation regarding conductivity, which is very poor. You can consult conductivity maps which have been made as a result of measures which took months and which show conductivity figures of  $0,3-0,5 \times 10^{-14}$ .

These being the conditions, we have requested the lowest possible frequencies for our stations in order to be able to cover the territory of our country. We have asked for two exclusive frequencies on medium waves: one for Bucuresti and the other for Timisoara.

From brief examination of the first Variant of the Plan it appears that the frequency of Timisoara is not exclusive although it has to serve the most industrialized region of the country. Moreover, in the Plan, this frequency is prescribed for a power of only 20 kW; Bucuresti, on the other hand, has been allocated too high a frequency.

The Cluj station, which has to serve Transylvania, has been placed in the highest part of the frequency band with a power of only 20 kW. We have been deprived of the frequency of Constantza and in return we have received only a common international wave.

APPENDIX 7 (continued)

We have made calculations concerning protection against shared and adjacent channels, and we have found protection ratios much lower than the lowest acceptable protection ratios prescribed by the Technical Committee.

However, it would take much too long to state all the difficulties which we have found. I have mentioned only a few reasons why we consider the allocations for our country will have to be revised, but I wish to state again that I consider that this plan can and should be considered as an acceptable basis for discussion, and we should not forget that today is 2 September and that between now and 10 September we have to finish our work.

APPENDIX 8

Statement of the Delegation of Albania

Although the first Variant of the Plan satisfies neither the minimum requirements of Albania nor the rightful claims of other countries, the Albania Delegation considers that this Variant, at which the Plan Group has worked day and night, might be accepted as a basis of discussion. The Albanian Delegation believes that the Plan Group can and must improve the first Variant, taking into account the observations and constructive proposals to be made by the various Delegations, in order to achieve a Plan acceptable to everyone.

The Delegation of Albania considers the recent nine country statement as an attempt to sabotage the Conference and to prevent the drawing up of a Plan satisfactory to all. The promoters of this attempt, hiding behind their statement, draw their motives from international politics and perhaps from the fact that the interests of certain European countries are not directed toward the establishment of a Plan. Maybe that, certain countries possessing a highly developed and very powerful broadcasting system, do not consider it advantageous for European broadcasting to arise out of its present chaotic situation, so dangerous for most of the countries of Europe and more especially for the small ones, nor do they want to contribute to the birth of a new Plan satisfactory to everyone. But such wishes and such interests are in opposition to those of other countries and chiefly of small countries possessing a less developed broadcasting system.

Which are the countries at present suffering from the chaos which prevails in the use of frequencies? They are obviously the small countries. The Albanian Delegation is surprised and grieved to see among the signatures to Document 330 those of the representatives of small countries like Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and Ireland. This destructive statement is contrary to the very interests of these countries -- interests which consist in establishing a new Plan to eliminate the serious interference which affects broadcasting in their territories.

Admittedly, several countries are not satisfied with the first Variant --- and Albania among them --- but we have the right to make observations and constructive proposals on the basis of which the Plan Group will be able to render the Variant acceptable to all.

The Delegations have not the right, however, to express themselves in a manner as aggressive as that of the nine countries in their statement, for the Variant, they find fault with, even though it may not be perfect, is the product of long and difficult labour accomplished during many days and many nights by the Members of the Plan Group. It is the duty of the Delegates to encourage the Group by their observations and constructive proposals with a view to improving the Variant.

A few days ago Mr. Metzler, Delegate of Switzerland, submitted a proposal (similar to that of Document 330) to the effect that the Conference should be adjourned and the preparation of the Plan entrusted to a small Committee. This occurred at a time when the Variant was not yet ready. There are therefore behind Document 330 reasons more profound than are apparent in the statement that the Variant is unacceptable to the nine signatory countries.

APPENDIX 8 (continued)

These nine countries propose that we should create a new "Committee of Eight", we are only too familiar with the results of the last one. Personally, as Delegate of a small country, representative of its Government and of a people which has incurred a great expense to send him to Copenhagen, the Delegate of Albania cannot accept so destructive a proposal, directed against conciliation, against international cooperation and against the interests of European broadcasting. He calls upon the Delegates of small countries who have signed this statement to reconsider the proposal which is contrary to the interests of the countries and the peoples they represent. He condemns the statement, for he considers it possible to draw up a satisfactory Plan on the basis of the first Variant. In conclusion, the Delegate of Albania asks the Committee to condemn and to reject Document RD 330, and proposes to prolong the Conference, if necessary, a few days beyond September 10 so as to settle upon a Plan.

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(Tr. 42/R-/D32)

COMMITTEE 5

(Frequency Allocation)

Report of the Tenth Meeting

4 September 1948

The Chairman announced that the Agenda was as in Document RD 337.

1. As the Minutes of the sixth meeting had not been fully distributed, this item would be dealt with at a later meeting.
2. DEROGATIONS IN THE MARITIME MOBILE BANDS 415-485 kc/s & 515-525 kc/s

The Chairman said that it was well known that the Planning Group had been busy endeavouring to draw up a plan, and finding it difficult to fit in all the broadcasting stations required therein. He had received instructions from the Chairman of the Conference who had passed to him the following letter from the Chairman of Committee 4 (MAR).

To the Chairman  
of the Maritime Radio Conference  
København, 1948.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by Committee 4 of the Maritime Conference to call your attention to the serious delay that has occurred in the Broadcasting Conference in dealing with the question of derogations in the maritime band. It is impossible to complete the Maritime Plan in the absence of definite information on the derogations which the Broadcasting Conference may still feel compelled to demand.

In the very early days of the Conferences I called attention in Committee 1 to the importance of dealing quickly with the question of derogations. The Steering Committee gave instructions to Committee 5 of the Broadcasting Conference that this question should be given priority. However, I now understand that, in drawing up Variant 1 for the allocation of frequencies to broadcasting stations, Committee 5 did not consider the question of derogations. My Committee cannot admit that this action is in accordance with the directive given to that Committee.

Last week a special meeting of Committee 5 was convened at which delegates to the Maritime Conference were present. At that meeting it was decided that two of the five stations in derogation (as mentioned in par. 138 of "Atlantic City") should no longer operate in that way and that the Planning Group of Committee 5 of the Broadcasting Conference should see if suitable shares within the broadcasting bands could be found for the

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remaining three stations in derogation in the maritime bands. It was-as I understand it-agreed that Committee 5 should report back but no communication has yet been made.

I am asked to draw your attention to the fact that if the Maritime Conference does not know what broadcasting stations, if any, must be accommodated in the maritime band, there is danger that the Maritime Plan may be drawn up in such a way that there is harmful interference from broadcasting stations in derogation.

If such interference did occur as the result of the Maritime Plan being drawn up without full information on the broadcasting stations in derogation, the latter would be open to objection under the Atlantic City Regulations and their continued operation placed in jeopardy.

I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly

J. Kuyper  
Chairman of Committee 4 MAR.

He then enumerated the stations concerned:

- (i) OSTERUND (Sweden) power 10 kW
- (ii) ULU (Finland) power 10 kW
- (iii) HAMAR (Norway) power 1 kW

and said that the Planning Group No 2 had given consideration to the possibility of placing these stations in the broadcasting bands, bearing in mind the fact that because of their higher frequency in the broadcasting band and since they would be using shared channels, the power of these stations would need to be increased considerably.

They had come to the conclusion unanimously that in view of the intense difficulty with which they were at present faced in placing broadcasting stations within the bands, it was not possible to find room for additional stations. They recommended therefore, that these stations should remain in derogation in the bands, that their power should be strictly limited to that shown above, and that each should be provided with an efficient directional aerial giving a reduction of field of at least 10 db in directions to be indicated by the Maritime Interests. He asked for agreement to this and as there were no objections, the recommendations of the Planning Group were agreed.

The Delegate of the U.S.R.R. made the following declaration: "We know the difficulties encountered in the allocation of frequencies for the coast stations in the bands 415-490 kc/s and 505-525 kc/s."

Similarly we understand the difficulties of allocations in the broadcast bands. It is on this account that the Soviet delegation wishes to draw attention to the fact that stations in derogation must work strictly to established standards.

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On 1 September standards were accepted by the Joint Committee including representatives of the Maritime and Broadcasting Conferences unanimously, except for the delegate of Sweden, who was not able either to accept or reject them.

It has been laid down that the signals of coast stations must have a protection of 20 db against the field of broadcast stations, and that the field to be protected is 25 microvolts per meter. It is necessary to carry out concrete calculations on these problems which must be examined both by the Maritime Conference and by the Broadcasting Conference."

The Chairman said that these declarations would be recorded in the Minutes of the meeting.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. added that the Soviet delegation had requested two frequencies for Murmansk and Leningrad in the band 150 - 160 kc/s; and two for Marianmar and Arkhangelsk in the band 255 - 285 kc/s. Since no decision had been reached by the Broadcasting Conference as to who should use these bands and what was to be decided for the derogations in accordance with Atlantic City Regulations, the Soviet delegation was greatly concerned that no frequencies had yet been decided for these four stations.

The Chairman reminded the Soviet delegate that his delegation had a representative working on the Planning Group, and he suggested that the matter could be brought to her notice. However, the remarks would be brought to the notice of the Planning Group through the minutes of the present meeting. As no other points were raised the meeting adjourned at 18.00 hours.

Rapporteurs:

W. J. Chalk

E. Gross

Chairman:

H. Faulkner



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 360**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 409 – Corrections to Document No. 360



MINUTES

of the Plenary Assembly

5th Meeting

4 September 1948.

1. The Meeting was opened at 9 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.E.Holmblad.  
  
The Agenda was adopted without discussion (Doc. 317)  
  
Item 1 - Approval of the Minutes of the previous Plenary Assemblies.
2. The following documents were submitted for approval:  
  
Minutes of the 2nd Meeting: 117, 118, 119  
" " " 3rd " : 167, 182, 183  
" " " 4th " : 210  
  
Corrections, amendments or additions: 178, 219, 262, 271, 277  
  
At the request of the Delegate of Poland, Doc. 331 was added to the list.
3. All the documents submitted to the Assembly were adopted subject to corrections to be made at the request of the Delegates of Albania (P.R.), Vatican City, France and U.S.S.R. These corrections are given in Doc. RD 361.
4. A controversy arose between the Chairman and the Delegate of Bulgaria on the examination of Doc. 219 which contained a statement of the Bulgarian Delegation with regard to the vote taken on July 27 1948 (Doc. 182, point 242). The Delegate of Bulgaria, being at the C.C.I.R. at Stockholm, had been unable to attend the Meeting of 27 July. In order to acquaint the Delegates with his position, he had drafted, on his return, Doc. 219, which he requested to be inserted in the Minutes of the Meeting. The Chairman could not grant this request as, under the Rules of Procedure, only statements or proposals made or submitted at a meeting could be inserted in the Minutes. The Bulgarian statement, consequently, was a document of the Conference, but it was to be kept apart from the Minutes, so that, on reading it, it might be understood that the author thereof was not present at the Plenary Assembly.
5. Continuation of Point I and Point II - Approval of the Reports of Joint MAR/RD Committee entrusted with the study of the question of the distribution of Expenses.  
(Doc. 205 and 244) and discussion of its conclusions (Doc. 249)  
Exemption of certain organisations from participation in the expenses.

(RD Doc. No. 360-E)

6. Mr. Metzler, Chairman of the Joint Committee requested the two following corrections to be made: (Doc. 244, page 7: Correction to the statement made by the Albanian Delegate (Mr. Kito), concerning only the French text; page 9, in Mr. Studer's statement, read "In any case, U.N.E.S.C.O. was exempted" .... instead of "In any case, I.C.A.O. was exempted" ... The Meeting then commenced examination of the 6 paragraphs of Document RD 249.
7. No. 1. The Assembly approved without discussion the apportionment of  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total expenditure incurred by the Meetings of Copenhagen, respectively to the Broadcasting Conference and to the Maritime Conference, subject to the concurrence of the latter.
8. No. 2. During the examination of the expenses incurred by the Committee of Eight, the Observer of the United States stated that his Government refused to contribute to those expenses. The Observers of the United States had, in fact, not been admitted to participate in the work at Brussels, on the grounds that their credentials had been given them by the American Military Government in Germany. Some members of the Brussels Committee had likewise refused to hear the United States Delegation on the occasion of the 2nd Session. The latter had then sent to the Chairman of the Committee of Eight a letter, which had duly been read in Committee but had never been inserted in any Minutes. Lastly, no Document of Brussels had ever been forwarded officially to the United States. For the reasons stated above, the United States Observer, supported by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, repeated that his country should not contribute to the expenses of the Committee of Eight.
9. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made no definite objection to the exemption of the United States from contribution to the expenses of Brussels. He wished, however, to stress the following points:
  - a) The requests for frequencies addressed to Brussels were to have been submitted by European countries, in accordance with the provisions of Atlantic City: those concerning Germany should have been transmitted, in the absence of a central Government, by the Allied Control Commission.
  - b) Likewise, and again in accordance with the provisions of Atlantic City, the representatives of European countries alone were to have been heard at Brussels. It had not, therefore, been possible to admit the American representatives during the 2nd Session, and even less so during the 1st Session at which the Committee had decided to postpone the hearings until a later date;
  - c) The refusal to admit the American Delegation had not been an act on the part of a few Members of the Committee, but of the Committee as a whole. It was not any less true that the United States had received the complete Brussels documentation.
10. In summary, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the Assembly adopt the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that the Government of the United States refuses to contribute to the expenses of the Committee of Eight Countries, the Plenary Assembly hereby decides to distribute these expenses among all the other Members of the European Broadcasting Conference."

(St. 45)

11. In the absence of further comments, the Chairman concluded that the question would be regulated as had just been suggested.
12. No. 3 - § 3 was adopted by the Assembly following a statement by the United States Observer in which he said that his Government was at present studying the question of contribution to the expenses of the two Conferences. This fact made it impossible for him to make a decisive statement on the question. These remarks were inserted in the Minutes.
13. No. 4 - A discussion opened on the question of principle as to whether or not the Conference had the right to decide to exempt from contribution to the expenses those Organisations which had applied for exemption. Various Delegations, including that of the U.S.S.R., held the opinion that such Organisations should be exempted. On the other hand, the United Kingdom Delegation preferred prior submission of each individual case to the I.T.U. Administrative Council which was at present sitting in Geneva.
14. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) referred the Assembly to the Directives for the C.E.R. (§ 11, g), which dealt with the question. It was then decided that the Conference could, on its own authority, decide on the exemption of an international Organisation. § 4 was therefore adopted.
15. No. 5 - The I.F.R.B. and U.N.E.S.C.O. were exempted from contribution to the expenses without any particular observations.
16. A lengthy discussion then took place on the case of the I.C.A.O. This Organisation had asked the I.T.U. to examine, in a general way, the question of its participation in the expenses of the Conferences of the Union. The Administrative Council presently sitting at Geneva was seized of this question.
17. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that there was nothing to be gained by awaiting the decision of the Administrative Council since, according to information which he had just received from the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the I.C.A.O. still included among its members representatives of Franco Spain. This Organisation had therefore failed in its duties and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. regretted that the Conference had been misled when it had been stated at the Plenary Assembly that Spain did not participate in the I.C.A.O. He therefore could not countenance the exemption of the I.C.A.O. from the expenses of the Conference.
18. The Observer of the I.C.A.O. thought that the statement of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was based on a misunderstanding. In the name of his Organisation he could give a formal assurance that Spain was not a Member thereof. She had, in fact, been formally excluded from Membership in the I.C.A.O. Moreover, it was impossible to deny that the I.C.A.O. was a specialised agency of the United Nations; it sent its documents to all countries irrespective of whether they were or were not Members, with one single exception; viz. Spain. Spain, therefore, was not a Member of the I.C.A.O. either officially or unofficially. The I.C.A.O. Observer requested that his statement appear in the Minutes and repeated that there was probably a misunderstanding at the basis of the statement of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

19. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. intimated that the source of his information was the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which was meeting at present in Geneva. Nevertheless he was satisfied with the official declaration of the representative of the I.C.A.O., and was willing to accept that the latter Organisation be exempted from participation in the expenses of the Conferences. However, he reserved the right to review his position if his original information were confirmed.
20. In the absence of other observations, it was decided that the I.C.A.O. be exempted from the expenses of the Conferences.
21. At this juncture the Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that it was for the U.N. itself to say which were the specialised agencies. Unilateral criticisms could not be addressed to the latter.

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X

X

22. The Chairman then proceeded to the question of exemption of the O.I.R. and the U.I.R.
23. The Delegate of Belgium, pointing to the very great services rendered to the Committee of Eight and to the Copenhagen Conference by the O.I.R., whose seat was in Belgium, asked that this Organisation be exempted from participation in the expenses of the Conferences.
24. The Chairman pointed out that lengthy discussions had already taken place on the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. and that the question at issue was solely that of the exemption of the two Organisations; he asked Delegates to be as brief as possible.
25. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that the two Organisations be dealt with separately. The case of the O.I.R. was extremely simple: this Organisation had taken a very important part in the Conference and had furnished considerable documentation. He did not think that anyone would object to its exemption except, perhaps, the British Delegation, which alone had been disposed against it at the Joint Committee.
26. The Chairman gave the reasons why the cases of the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. should be considered simultaneously as follows:
- 1) this procedure would gain time;
  - 2) certain Delegates, at the time when the admission of these two Organisations was being discussed, had intimated that their position in regard to one was dependent on the solution adopted for the other. He considered that a similar situation was imminent.
27. The Delegate of Switzerland was of the same opinion as the Chairman. He also wished the two cases to be considered simultaneously, and he was, in fact, in favour of the exemption of both Organisations since, in his opinion, the U.I.R. held an incontestable place of merit in the development of European broadcasting.

28. On the contrary, other Delegates preferred that the two questions be dealt with separately; viz.:
29. The Delegate of France wished to support the request for exemption of the O.I.R. and to abstain, as a matter of courtesy, from any pronouncement on the request of the U.I.R.;
30. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) recalled that the admission of the O.I.R. had met with no objection, but that that of the U.I.R. had given rise to many protests;
31. The Delegate of Poland (R) emphasized the considerable expenditures which the participation of the O.I.R. had occasioned this Organisation. If, therefore, the O.I.R. were not exempted, it would in fact be paying twice;
32. finally, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled his initial statement, insisting on the non-objective compilation of the Agenda, and regretted that the Chairman had refused to give him the floor when he had asked for it on a point of order.
33. The Chairman said that he had not perceived that a point of order had been raised and that he had given the floor to speakers in the order in which they were entered on his list.
34. The Delegates of Ireland and of Egypt requested that the cases of the two Organisations concerned be discussed simultaneously.
35. The Observer of the U.I.R. gave the reasons for which he believed the case of the U.I.R. was inextricably bound up with that of the O.I.R., and the grounds for the request for exemption presented in Doc. 256. Among other arguments, he pointed out that the U.I.R. had not participated either in the Committee of Eight or in the Copenhagen Maritime Conference.
36. The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. considered that the discussions were not being conducted in a satisfactory manner: the decision to discuss the questions of the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. simultaneously, far from gaining time for the Assembly, would entail a considerable loss. He considered that it was not the first time that the Conference had proceeded by hastening slowly and he regretted that this reflected a systematic attitude on the part of the Chairman. He requested that his statement appear in the Minutes so that the reader wishing to study the results of the Conference, and the responsibility attaching to each participant, might obtain some information therein. In his opinion the separation of the questions of the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. was merely a matter of common sense. Many Delegations held this opinion and the Chairman did not have the right to put questions in any way he pleased. He (the Chairman) represented, in fact, all of the Delegations and not merely some of them. When one of them wished to raise a point of order, as the Soviet Delegation had done, the Chairman should consult the Assembly in order to find out whether other Delegations supported such a point of view.

(RD Doc. No. 360-E)

37. The Chairman was unable to understand the violent attack which the Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. had just made, particularly in view of the fact that he intended to consult the Assembly by means of a vote. He therefore proposed closing the discussion and taking a vote on the question whether the cases of the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. were to be examined together or separately. In the event of the latter procedure being adopted, a vote would then have to be taken on the request for exemption of the O.I.R., and subsequently on that of the U.I.R.
38. The Delegate of Greece wished to associate himself with the Swiss Delegate adding that he saw no reason why there should be any separation in the discussion on these two Organisations for which, in his opinion, the same decision should be taken.
39. A lengthy discussion ensued on the question of whether or not the Assembly could alter the Agenda it had previously adopted without discussion.
40. The Delegate of France observed that, on the Agenda, the two questions were in fact separate. He was joined in his observation by the Delegates of Albania (P.R.) and Bulgaria (P.R.), who considered illegal a vote permitting an alteration in the adopted Agenda.
41. The Chairman thought that perhaps he was in error, but that in any case the question under discussion had not been raised by him alone. To his knowledge there was no rule prohibiting the simultaneous treatment of two closely related questions.
- No-one could suspect him of partiality; he would act according to the opinion of the majority.
42. The Delegate of Ireland asked that if the two cases were treated separately, the U.I.R. be dealt with first, whereupon the Chairman repeated his proposal for a vote, since the suggestion of the Delegate of Ireland seemed to him to give rise to objections.
43. The Delegates of Albania (P.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.) and the Ukraine (S.S.R.) said that they wished the adopted Agenda to be strictly followed: this Agenda had been followed when the cases of the I.F.R.B., U.N.E.S.C.O. and the I.C.A.O. had been discussed; the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. were not in any way comparable, since the first of them had considerable achievements to its credit, and since the second had never excluded Franco Spain.
44. In a spirit of conciliation the Delegate of Portugal, seconded by the Delegate of Ireland, proposed that the two Organisations be exempted.
45. The Chairman thought that this would be the simplest solution if no other agreement was possible. However, he did not consider that the Agenda, which according to the Delegate of the Ukraine had been very carefully studied, should be inviolate merely because it had given rise to no observations at the beginning of the Meeting.
46. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. repeated that the rational procedure would have been to adhere to the Agenda. The Soviet Delegation refused to participate in a simultaneous examination of the two cases; consequently it would not approve Document 249 at present before the Assembly.

47. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia again drew the Assembly's attention to the loss of time caused by straying from the Agenda.
48. The Delegate of Switzerland then observed that the Agenda had been deviated from in another respect: the Assembly was, in fact, still seized of Item I and the exemption of the O.I.R. and the U.I.R. only appeared in Item II. In order to accelerate the proceedings, he would support the Portuguese proposal.
49. The Delegate of the Vatican City spoke along the same lines. In his opinion, the exemption of the O.I.R. was a question of justice; the same applied for the U.I.R., which was owner of the monitoring centre.
50. The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) asked the Observer of the U.I.R. to confirm this latter statement, and he (the Observer), in reply, asked the Assembly to refer to Document 256: The ownership of the Brussels monitoring centre had never been contested by the O.I.R.
51. The Delegate of Bulgaria doubted, however, this assertion, but the Chairman considered that there were no grounds for contesting it. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the Brussels centre was owned by the countries of the European Area and not by any Organisation whatsoever.
52. The Delegate of Ireland reiterated his formal proposal, supported by the Delegate of Switzerland, that the case of the U.I.R. be the first to be examined.
53. The Chairman stated that a vote would then be taken and, on a point of order, gave the floor to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The latter pointed out that he had been the first to make a proposal, and that consequently it was illegal to vote on the Irish proposal first. The Chairman, as the representative of Denmark, should be completely impartial.
54. The Chairman explained that he was endeavouring to be as impartial as possible. Since the Irish proposal amounted to an amendment to the Russian proposal it should be discussed first. Thus, in order to ascertain the opinion of the Assembly, the Chairman put to the vote the question: was the case of the U.I.R. to be studied before that of the O.I.R.?
55. This proposal was rejected by 17 votes to 10 with 5 abstentions.
56. The following Delegations voted against the proposal:  
Albania (P.R.), Belgium, Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.), Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Monaco, Rep. of Poland, Morocco and Tunisia, F.P.R. of Yugoslavia, Ukraine (S.S.R.), Roumanian P.R., Syria, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.
57. The following Delegations voted for the proposal:  
Austria, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland.

58. The following Delegations abstained:

Vatican City, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Turkey.

59. The case of the O.I.R. was, therefore, to be examined by the Assembly first of all, the case of the U.I.R. to follow.

60. The Delegate of Sweden stated that, when a Member of the Committee of Eight, he had never used the Documents of the O.I.R.

61. Upon the statement by the Delegate of Switzerland to the effect that he would abstain, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed surprise since, at a Meeting of the Joint Group, the Delegate of Switzerland had intimated that he would adopt a favourable attitude towards the O.I.R.

Mr. Metzler then pointed out, that at the beginning of the debate, he had supported Mr. Corteil's proposal for the exemption of the O.I.R. but with the reservation that this support was conditional on the stand the Assembly would take with regard to the U.I.R.

62. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) recalled that the attitude of the Swiss Delegation had not been the same in the Joint Group; he considered this change of attitude unjustified.

63. The Delegate of the United Kingdom was of the opinion that both Organisations should receive the same treatment. Following the conciliatory attitude of the Delegate of France the British Delegation would abstain from voting on the U.I.R., but, if the O.I.R. was exempted, the British Delegation would vote for the exemption of the U.I.R.

64. The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) was surprised that the Swedish Delegation had not found it necessary to use the O.I.R. Documents at Brussels. In any event, the Working Group of Committee 4, in which the Swedish Delegation had taken part, had used these Documents extensively.

65. The vote on exemption of the O.I.R. gave the following results:

66. For the exemption of the O.I.R. : 20 Delegations :

Albania (P.R.), Belgium, S.S.R. of Bielorussia, Bulgaria (P.R.)  
Vatican City, Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy,  
Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland (R), Morocco and Tunisia,  
Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), S.S.R. of the Ukraine, Roumanian P.R.,  
Syria, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

67. Against the exemption of the O.I.R. : None.

68. Abstentions : 10 Delegations :

Austria, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

69. The O.I.R. Observer thanked the Plenary Assembly of the Conference for having exempted his Organisation from the payment of expenses, with no dissenting voice.



70. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was gratified at the result of the ballot. He reiterated his opposition to the exemption of the U.I.R., an organisation which had long collaborated with Germany, which still included representatives of Franco Spain, and whose participation in the Conference had been ineffective.

71. Before the new vote, the Delegate of Turkey stated that, if the U.I.R. were not exempted from the Conference's expenses, he would not recognise the decision just taken on the subject of the O.I.R.

72. The vote which was then taken gave the following results:

73. For the Exemption of the U.I.R: 13 Delegations:

Austria, Vatican City, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

74. Against the exemption of the U.I.R: 11 Delegations:

Albania (P.R), S.S.R. of Bielorussia, Bulgaria (P.R.), Finland, Hungary, Poland (R.), Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), S.S.R. of the Ukraine, Roumanian P.R, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

75. Abstentions: 8 Delegations:

Belgium, Egypt, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Morocco and Tunisia, Syria.

76. The U.I.R. Observer thanked the Assembly for the decision it had just taken.

77. No. 5 d) - The question before the Assembly was that of the distribution of expenses arising from the use of the three working languages.

78. The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the Plenary Assembly had adopted three working languages but had taken no decision concerning distribution of expenses. The Conference had been convened in accordance with the terms of Article 41 of the Atlantic City Convention; the procedure laid down in Article 15 of the said Convention should therefore be followed, and in particular the provisions of § 5 of Article 15X, according to which "Each Member..... shall share the expenses attributable to the use of the authorised languages.....".

79. The Delegate of Ireland also considered that the Conference was bound by the Atlantic City Convention.

80. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked if there was any objection to considering the expenses attributable to the use of the three languages as general expenses, apart from the British reservations. The Chairman replied that he could not give an answer at once but that the Rules of Procedure would certainly furnish a solution.

81. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, requesting that his statement should appear in the Minutes, said that in questions of a financial nature, concerning which provisions had been made in texts signed by all the Members of the I.T.U., it was a matter of obligations having no connection with the Rules of Procedure.

82. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.), together with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., recalled that, in the Joint Group, the British Delegation had agreed that the three languages should be treated on an equal footing, on condition that this did not establish a precedent.

83. The attitude of the United Kingdom Delegate seemed to the U.S.S.R. Delegate to be dictated by political considerations.

84. The Meeting rose at 12.25 p.m.

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85. At 2.10 p.m. the Assembly resumed discussion on the distribution of expenses attributable to the use of the three working languages.

86. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., who had been a member of the Joint Committee, recalled that it had proposed a uniform distribution of these expenses. The British Delegation had not objected, but had merely requested the insertion in the Report of a statement to the effect that the measure should not constitute a precedent.

87. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he was firmly of the opinion that any decision contradictory to Article 15 of the International Telecommunications Convention (§4 and §5) was a violation of the Atlantic City stipulations. He was not, however, formally opposed to a uniform distribution of the expenses.

88. After a discussion between the Delegates of Albania (P.R.), the United Kingdom and Switzerland, the Secretary-in-Chief put the problem as follows:

89. At its present session, the Administrative Council was to draw up the rules for the distribution of expenses attributable to the use of languages, but had not yet been able to do so. The present Conference, on the other hand, had decided that the three languages should be used on an equal footing. In taking this decision, it had not provided for the distribution of expenses, but their pooling was by far the most practical solution, and the one he recommended.

90. The Delegate of the Netherlands supported this opinion; the Delegate of Italy pointed out that the Atlantic City Convention was not yet in force.

91. The Chairman summed up the general opinion of the Assembly, and the Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed to support it on condition that the U.S.S.R. Delegate agreed, for his part, that the proposed procedure should not create a precedent.

92. No further objection being raised, No. 5 d) of Document 249 was adopted.

93. No. 6 of Document 249, particularly in regard to the date of 1 September 1948, was adopted.

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94. Item 3 of the Agenda: First Reading of Blue Texts: Series 1 RD (RD Doc. 295)

The Articles submitted were read by the Secretary-in-Chief. The relevant modifications which the Drafting Committee had decided to make in the text which was before the Delegates were intimated by Dr. Metzler, Chairman of the said Committee.

95. Page 1 - List of Countries.

All adjectives to be capitalised, the French text included.

96. Page 1 - Preamble.

In the second last line, remove the comma following "annexé", in the French text. In the last line of the French text, replace "relatif à" with "qui concernent" (observation of the Delegate of France).

97. Page 2 - Execution of the Convention and of the Plan.

In Committee 3, the Delegate of the Vatican City had requested that the reservation "except under the conditions provided for in Article....." should be applied to the whole of § 2. The Drafting Committee had considered this to be a question of substance and had requested the Organisation Committee to decide on it.

98. After reflection, the Chairman of Committee 3 showed that, if the reservation was extended to cover the whole paragraph, this would mean that it would be possible, in certain cases, to assign to a station a frequency not contained in the incomplete list of frequencies included in the Plan.

99. After statements of the Delegates of Italy, who recalled the Lucerne and Montreux texts, and of Czechoslovakia, who showed that there would, in fact, be no Plan if the principle of a fixed separation between channels were not preserved intact, it was decided that the reservation "except under the conditions provided for in Article....." would only apply to the last sentence. It was therefore understood that the frequencies of the channels contained in the Plan could, on no pretext, be modified.

100. The Delegate of Egypt then raised a question which concerned countries such as his own or the U.S.S.R, whose territories were not entirely within the European Broadcasting Area. It might arise that such countries would wish to serve a part of the territory included in the said Area by means of a station outside the Area. He proposed an amendment to take this possibility into account: but since this was not accepted, he declared himself satisfied by the assurance that the Copenhagen decisions would, in no case, apply to territories outside the European Broadcasting Area.

101. Page 3 - Definitions.

Adopted at first reading without observation.

102. Page 4 - Revision of the Convention and of the Plan.

It was decided to add a comma after "motivée", and to replace "de common accord" by "d'un common accord", in the French text.

103. Page 5 - Abregation of the Convention and of the Plan.

In the English text, § 2, first line, read: "In the event of a contracting Government....."

104. Pages 6 and 7 - Modification. of the Plan.

a) In the French text an account of the precise sense of the words "notifié" and "notification", these words to be replaced by "communiqué" and "communication",

b) The asterisk on Page 6 and the corresponding foot-note to be deleted;

c) In § 1, a), of the French text, read: "2 et 3" in place of "2, 3";

d) In § 1, a) replace "la fréquence en cause" by "la fréquence proposée"; In § 1, b) replace "la fréquence en question" by "la fréquence proposée"; In § 2, b), last paragraph of French text, replace "la mesure projetée" by "la mesure proposée"

105. The Observer of the I.F.R.B. expressed the feat that the last phrase of §2, b), if considered independently of the following Article "Notification of Frequencies", might be invoked as authority for carrying into effect a modification, when the agreement of the Administrations concerned had been obtained. The phrase read: "After the expiry of the same period, the proposal may be adopted if no objection has been raised or if all Administrations concerned have agreed." The Article on the notification of frequencies, however, referred to Article 11, Section II, of the Radio Regulations, according to which notifications were to be made sufficiently in advance to enable the Members of the I.T.U, not parties to a regional agreement, to make known their objections, and to enable the I.F.R.B. to take all steps required before the entry into force of the proposed modification. In the case of a regional agreement, it was clearly understood that the I.F.R.B. was not to take into consideration interference between the signatories of such agreement. However, the possibility remained of misinterpretation by officials who had not participated in the present Conference, and who would have to draw up other agreements modelled on the lines of the present Convention. He proposed, therefore, to qualify §2, b) by developing it in such a way that it would be clear that a proposed modification might only come into force if the clauses of Article ii, Section II, of the Radio Regulations were duly observed.

106. The amendment proposed by the I.F.R.B. Observer would make no fundamental change in the text of the Convention. The difficulty which it stressed was, perhaps, small, but it existed nevertheless. The majority of the broadcasting stations outside the European Area in the South or in the South-East (for example in Persia) were at present operating on other frequencies and could not therefore interfere with the reception of medium waves.

107. The Delegate of Italy believed that the proposed amendment was superfluous. It had already been proposed in the Working Group, which had not thought fit to adopt it, as its adoption would involve an extra obligation for the signatories of the Convention. The Convention provided that, if an Administration wished to make a modification in the Plan, it should inform all the contracting Governments, who should transmit their observations within six weeks; at the same time this agreement was to be brought to the notice of the I.F.R.B. in accordance with No. 332 of the Radio Regulations. It was therefore unnecessary to add a new reference to the said Regulations.

108. The Delegate of France concurred. He believed, moreover, that the amendment would be dangerous as it would involve giving a protection favouring non-contracting Governments, at the expense of contracting Governments. It amounted to saying, in a negative sense what the Convention said further on in the text, in a positive sense.

109. The Chairman summed up the discussion by saying that, if the amendment were indispensable, its form, at least, should be modified.

110. As no Delegation supported the proposed amendment, the I.F.R.B. Observer withdrew it, after ascertaining that the Assembly had acknowledged its pertinence, but had not considered it indispensable.

111. The I.C.A.O. Observer believed that the wording of § 1,b) involved a danger for services other than broadcasting services, in that it allowed of the introduction of broadcasting stations in derogation. Reference Nos. 88 and 247 of the Radio Regulations showed that a radio station might be placed in derogation in a band on condition that it did not cause interference in that band, but broadcasting stations did not enjoy this privilege, unless "previous arrangements among the countries of the European Area" had been concluded.

The I.C.A.O. Observer feared that § 1,b) might be considered to constitute the said "previous arrangements" and this would entail a grave danger, especially for the aeronautical services. He proposed therefore the addition to the text of the following foot-note:

"It is understood that sub-paragraph b) of § 1, may not be interpreted as constituting a previous arrangement, in the sense of No. 247 of the Radio Regulations."

112. In the opinion of the Delegates of France and the U.S.S.R., this proposal should have been submitted in writing to either Committee 3 or Committee 6. The Delegate of France considered it unnecessary to stipulate in writing that certain action would not be taken, when it was quite evident that such action was not even contemplated.

113. The I.C.A.O. Observer regretted that he had not been able to submit his observations to Committee 3, as the possibility of this untoward interpretation had not at first appeared to him. He asked whether the recording in the Minutes of the French Delegate's verbal assurance would be satisfactory official guarantee that there was no risk of this misinterpretation being made in the future.

114. The Chairman affirmed that the Minutes would record that the French Delegate's statement had given rise to no objections in the Assembly. The proposal of the I.C.A.O. Observer, receiving no support, was rejected.

115. Page 8 - Notification of frequencies.

A discussion followed on § 1 of this Article, which concerned the date of notification of a frequency to be inserted in the International Frequency List. The I.F.R.B. Observer raised the question of the suitability of the text for stations operating in derogation or in a shared band. The question was still under examination in Committee 3 and he considered that it might ultimately be dealt with in a resolution of the Conference.

116. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of Group 3 B, which had been entrusted with the drafting of § 1, considered that the question should be postponed until a second reading, as the number of stations in question was not yet known (see Doc. RD 79). If the number was small, it would not be necessary to include special provisions.

117. The Chairman of Committee 3 recalled that his Committee was to hold only one more meeting, and it had not been foreseen that this matter would be considered. The Chairman believed that Committee 3 should formulate a resolution thereon at its next meeting, for submission to the Plenary Assembly.

118. Page 9 - General Technical Provisions.

On the proposal of the Delegate of Norway, supported by the Delegate of Ireland, it was decided to stipulate that the spurious frequencies cited in § 1,2) should be understood to mean harmonics. This addition did not, however, seem necessary to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

119. Following a proposal of the Delegate of France, it was decided that the second last line of § 1, 1) should read: "..... for the category to which the frequency used belongs."

120. The first reading of the Blue proofs of Series 1 RD being completed, the Chairman proposed that the first reading of Series 2 RD be reserved for a meeting to be held on September 7.

The Meeting rose at 4.10 p.m.

V. Meyer,  
H. Voutaz,  
J. Revoy,

Rapporteurs.

Seen: W.F. Studer,  
Secretary in Chief.

N.E. Holmblad,  
Chairman.

C O R R E C T I O N S

to be made to Minutes

RD 117, 118, 119, 167, 182, 183, and 210

adopted by the Plenary Assembly

of 4 September 1948

Document RD 117

No.5 (U.S.S.R.); 1st line to read:

"Franco Spain".

No.35 (U.S.S.R.); 10th line, delete:

"in 1946";

10th line to read:

"... the withdrawal from this Organisation of France,..."

No.69 (U.S.S.R.); replace the existing text by the following:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. noted that, according to the case, i.e. according to whether or not the vote satisfied part of the Assembly, the Chairman arbitrarily applied various methods of voting. The annulment of the vote which had just been taken was decided by the Chairman without the result of the vote having been announced. This amounted to a juridical infraction of the Rules of Procedure.

"He protested against such a manner of conducting the Meeting.

"No Delegation had requested a new vote by roll call, and there was no reason for doubting the regularity of the vote which had just been taken. The Soviet Delegation was drawing the Assembly's attention to the fact that the Chairman was proceeding to a second vote simply because the result of the first vote had proved unsatisfactory for some countries. He protested against a repetition of the vote."

No.83 (U.S.S.R.); The first sentence to read:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that the result of the second vote was due to pressure exerted on certain Delegates."

No.101(U.S.S.R.); in the 1st and 2nd lines delete:

"..., according to the vote, ..."

No.120(U.S.S.R.); add the following sentence to the end of the paragraph:

"She had participated in the work of the preceding Conference and was, from the point of view of her organisation as a State, on a legal basis identical with that of the S.S.R.'s of Bielorussia and of the Ukraine."

No.158 (U.S.S.R.); the 6th line, instead of reading:

"The Constitution of the U.S.S.R...." to read:

"The Article of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R...."

No.160 (U.S.S.R.); insert the following in the first line:

"... to refuse, because of a lack of good will on the part of certain Delegates, prompted by political reasons,..."

Document RD 118

No.17 (U.S.S.R.); replace the last two sentences of the paragraph by the following text:

"The speech of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia had contained several noteworthy errors."

"He had represented the situation in such a way as to underline the presence at the Conference of four races, i.e. Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Slav, and Scandinavian; he had expressed the opinion that to invite five Soviet Republics would be to augment the rôle of the Slav countries in the Conference. On this subject there were at least two remarks to be made:"

No.18 (U.S.S.R.); replace the paragraph by the following:

"(1) These five Republics did not have a Slav population."

No.19 (U.S.S.R.); replace the 1st sentence by:

"(2) In the opinion of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia the policies of various countries were conditioned by their nationalities or by the race to which their populations belonged."

"It was obvious that this point of view could not be accepted. Not only historical, but also contemporary facts showed very clearly that the policies of different States were conditioned by their political and social structures."

In the next to last line, replace

"and on" by "and corresponded to".

No.24 (U.S.S.R.); insert the following sentence in the 2nd line, after the sentence ending "... not acceptable.":

"It constituted a discrimination against an important group of countries, and threw discredit on ....."

No.25 (U.S.S.R.); at the end of the paragraph add:

"The responsibility thereof devolved upon the French Delegation and other Delegations which, also under the pretense of conciliatory action, were pursuing a policy which disturbed true international cooperation and severely prejudiced the drawing up of a realistic frequency Plan."

No.43 (Vatican City); revise the sentences in lines 9-11 to read:

"It refrained from political discussions, but legal arguments concerned it."



Document RD 119

No.23 (U.S.S.R.); the first two sentences to read as follows:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that certain Delegates' speeches reflected troublesome political tendencies. Only the day before the Delegate of Egypt ..."

Replace the last three sentences by:

"The Soviet Delegation was indignant at the conduct of the Egyptian Delegate; it proposed to condemn such conduct and to forward to the U.N. and to the State of Israël the Report containing the condemnation."

No.88 (Vatican City); delete this paragraph.

Document RD 167

No.18 (U.S.S.R.); revise the last sentence to read:

"Any endeavour to allocate a large number of frequencies to Germany was contrary to the vital interests of the peoples of Europe."

No.64 (Albania); replace

"(as against one for Albania)" by

"(of which 3 were for the American zone alone)".

Document RD 182

No.106 (U.S.S.R.)

7th line: Replace "neutral" by "objective"

10th line: read "dictated by the interests of the U.S.S.R."

No.107 (U.S.S.R.)

1st line: delete the words "neutral and"

No.163 (U.S.S.R.)

Lines 4 and 5: read "frequency in the medium-wave band"

lines 7 and 8: read "that its use, shared with the United States for the needs of the latter's occupation troops, ..."

No.177 (U.S.S.R.)

16th line: delete "which could be agreed on by all"

No.245 (U.S.S.R.)

Read: "Abstentions: 3 Delegations:  
Vatican City, Egypt, Syria.

Did not take part in the vote: 10 Delegations:  
Albania (P.R.), Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Finland,  
Hungary, Poland (Republic of), Roumanian People's  
Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine (S.S.R.), U.S.S.R.,  
Yugoslavia (F.P.R.).

Document RD 183

No.26 (U.S.S.R.)

The last sentence should read:

"The delay in issuing the list was due to the fact that the Soviet Delegation wished to wait until the Plan Group had given its data, so as to be able to make it as complete and accurate as possible."

No.27 and 28 (Vatican City)

Replace these paragraphs by the following:

27.The Delegate of the Vatican City said that everything which had already been noted unanimously concerning the fact that the Plan was not to be voted on but was to be agreed upon, was expressed in the Preamble to RD No.19/2, which related to the Plan in its final form.

28.If it were now requested that specific questions relating to the Plan and to the Convention should also obtain unanimity, a new proposal would have to be made, and this would not be in order.

If it were to be understood that a question of this nature, (as for instance that of the specific allocation of a frequency), which had been already settled by a majority vote at the time of the drafting of the Plan, would at the end have to be revised and approved unanimously, this would be paradoxical, for in this way any minority could in the end annul the decision of any majority. This paradox would no longer exist if unanimity were required at the preparatory as well as at the final stage, but in this case it was hardly likely that the Plan would be achieved.

Document RD 210

No.26 (Vatican City) From the end of the 1st sentence, replace the remainder of the paragraph by:

".... If that meant that the subject was sufficiently clear to the Assembly, he considered that a point of order should be raised. The Assembly should immediately be asked if it were or were not of the opinion that the 2/3 majority should be required for the settlement of certain important questions. A negative reply would eliminate all useless discussion. If, on the other hand, the reply were positive, the French proposal (Doc.27) should then be considered, since it would facilitate decision in the 2/3 majority procedure."

No.37 (Vatican City) Replace the text, beginning with "It seemed to him, however, ...." by:

"However such unanimity might no longer exist since two opposing arguments had been formulated concerning proposals on the Convention and the Plan. He, personally, considered the absolute majority rule more simple and appropriate. He would, nevertheless, yield to the opinion of the majority."

(RD Doc. 361-E)

No. 42 (Vatican City) Replace this paragraph by:

"In reply to the second question, he observed that the matter in hand was not a question of the private opinion of one Delegation. It concerned the general fact that unanimity had never been achieved on the question of applying the 2/3 rule to questions relating to the Plan and the Convention, and he had always been predisposed against it. He had, nevertheless, examined the proposals of those in favour of the 2/3 rule, but had remained convinced that the absolute majority was preferable."

No. 66 (Vatican City)

Lines 3 and 4 delete the words "could, and should," and substitute "had to".

No. 84.(France)

Delete text after first 2 lines and replace by:

"For the Assembly to accept the Russian proposal, it would be necessary to take a simple majority vote. If the French proposal were adopted, it would only amount to settling the question by a simple majority vote in the event of a conflict of opinions."

No. 85 (France) Replace the last sentence by:

"And how would the question be settled?"

No.109 (Albania (P.R.))

Replace:

"on condition that it ended with the words 'unanimity or quasi-unanimity'"

by:

"and asked whether this Document would not be acceptable to all if the words 'or quasi-unanimity' were added to the end of the passage."

(Tr.15/R.4/D-35)

(D-35)

MINUTES OF THE PLenary ASSEMBLY

6th Meeting 7 September 1948

1. The Meeting was opened at 8.10 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Holmblad. The business was the first reading of the blue proofs, RD Series No. 2, Document 321.
2. Before proceeding to the Agenda, the Chairman described the general situation of the Conference. The programme scheduled for the preceding week had not been strictly followed. A 24 hour delay in the preparation of the Plan and the Convention was to be foreseen. In any event, he was confident that during the day of the 10th and the morning of the 11th September, all the fundamental questions could be finished. Delegates who had planned to leave on these dates would not therefore, have to alter their plans. The Delegation of Denmark and the Secretariat could undertake to complete the necessary work after the end of the Conference. Nevertheless, Delegates who wished to remain until the middle of the following week could, of course, do so; it was necessary to point out, however, that the simultaneous interpretation system would no longer function after September 10. In short, the Chairman believed that the closing date might be fixed for September 11. The Plan had indeed reached such a stage that it would soon be impossible to improve it further. In conclusion, he hoped that everyone could sign it on its publication.

3. The Assembly then passed to the study of the blue texts, Series 2 RD.

Page 10 - General Technical Provisions, § 2, 2.

Adopted without discussion.

4. Page 11 - Conference Expenses.

The attention of the Plenary Assembly was drawn to Document 217, Report of Working Group 3-C of Committee 3. The Report had been adopted unanimously by Group 3C and by Committee 3. On the proposal of the Delegates of the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia; it was decided that this Document should be annexed to the Minutes. Discussion was then opened on the pairs of Variants on pages 12, 13 and 14 of the blue texts.

5. The Chairman requested Mr. Meyer to explain why there were two Variants.

Mr. Meyer, Chairman of Committee 3, explained that the Committee had wished to leave the final decision to the Plenary Assembly.

6. The Variants I followed the procedure of the previous Convention of Lucerne and Montreux. Diplomatic acts were kept in the archives of the inviting Government, which sent copies of them to the contracting Governments and to the Secretary General of the I.T.U. Similarly, it was through the inviting Government that ratifications and accessions were made.

Variants II embodied the increasingly current practice of considering the specialised agencies of the U.N. (of which the I.T.U. was one), as quasi-Governmental bodies which received the instruments of ratification and accession directly and themselves communicated them to the contracting Governments. This innovation was in conformity with the spirit of Atlantic City.

7. The two procedures had advantages and disadvantages which Committee 3 had judged to be of approximately the same weight, as opinion was about equally divided. The reason for the decision, at Atlantic City, to give the present Conference the option of deviating from tradition was to be sought in the case of Spain; a country with whose Government United Nations could not deal. If Variant II were adopted, the Swiss Government would act as intermediary between the contracting Governments and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

8. The Chairman said that the two Variants seemed to him to be equivalent. Denmark was ready to assume the responsibility, if the Assembly asked it of her. The General Secretariat of the Union, on the other hand, had given a similar assurance for the eventuality of the Assembly's choosing Variant II.

9. The Delegate of Switzerland intimated that, in the latter case, his Government was ready to act as intermediary.

10. The Delegate of the United Kingdom outlined the reasons for his support of the procedure of Variant II. This was the procedure currently followed by the British Government on concluding an agreement in which a specialised agency of the United Nations was involved. It would, for example, be the procedure followed for the Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, London, April 1948. As the Secretary General of the Union had already said that he would accept the responsibility in question, it was unnecessary to consult the Administrative Council.

11. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.), on the other hand, considered that there was no argument in favour of Variants II. The case of Spain was an isolated one and it was quite evident that the peoples were marching towards liberty and away from Fascism, the return of which was surely not to be feared. On the other hand, out of courtesy towards Denmark, the Albanian Delegate declared himself to be in support of Variant I. The Chairman expressed his appreciation of this sentiment.

12. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had no fundamental objection to Variant II, but Variant I was, in his opinion, more in conformity with traditional and <sup>present</sup> international practice. The arguments of the British Delegation did not convince him, for no country was obliged to be a Member of a specialised agency of the United Nations. Nothing, therefore, could oblige a country to address instruments of ratification to a certain agency. The U.S.S.R. was a Member of the I.T.U. and respected the rights of this Organisation, but out of courtesy towards Denmark he was in favour of addressing the instruments of ratification to the Government of Denmark.

(D.16)

13. The Delegate of France wished to break the silence which, as Chairman of Committee 3, he had felt obliged to maintain. He considered that, in spite of appearances, Variant I was to be recommended for practical reasons, as the number of intermediate steps for the forwarding of diplomatic documents would be reduced by one. Moreover, the case of Fascist Spain gave no grounds for alarm, for it was extremely unlikely that an analogous situation would arise again. Besides, the question at issue was not of such importance that it should be a cause of dissension in the Assembly. He therefore asked the Delegate of the United Kingdom not to be too intransigent, pointing out that it was the Governments with the most advanced policies who were giving evidence, in the Assembly, of the greatest conservatism!

14. The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not insist, after these remarks, on his point of view, which was his own rather than his Government's.

15. The Delegate of Switzerland, out of courtesy to Denmark, favoured Variant I.

16. As no objections were raised, the Chairman announced that Variants I were adopted and, in the name of his Government, he thanked the Assembly for the choice made.

17. Page 12 - Ratification of the Convention.

Adopted without discussion.

18. Page 13 - Accession to the Convention.

On the request of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Meyer, Chairman of Committee 3, explained that this was the only Article which had given rise to a vote in Committee 3, in spite of the considerable time vainly spent in seeking a compromise. The result of the vote, obtained against a substantial minority, had been to restrict the possibility of accession to the 33 countries invited to Copenhagen. Certain Members, including France, had wished to extend to other countries the possibility of accession to the Convention. The possibility of unconditional accession was, however, to be avoided, since this would mean that all countries would have the same rights as the contracting countries, a state of affairs which the Conference was surely unwilling to permit. A compromise solution, worked out by a small working group, had failed at the last moment over a question of form. There was perhaps still time to reach a compromise. In any event, unconditional accession seemed impossible, and accession through the intermediary of a Member of the Union posed certain problems which the Committee had been unable to solve.

19. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to state the point of view of the not inconsiderable minority of which he was a member. The Conventions of Montreux and Lucerne had been open to all. No reference had been made to Membership of the Union. If an attempt was to be made to gain the support of all the countries of the European Area, the possibility of accession should not be restricted to Members of the Union. It was in the interest of all the countries and of the Conference that the circle of contracting countries be widened to the greatest possible degree.

(D.16)

Besides, this was the spirit of the Additional Protocol to the Acts of Atlantic City, in which it was stated that the Conference would have the option of inviting new Members. The Union was at present, already closed to certain countries: debarment from accession to the Convention and to the Plan should not be added to this restriction.

20. The Delegate of the United Kingdom fully appreciated the justice of the preceding remark, but he considered that a new debate on the question would be unproductive. Almost all the Members of the Plenary Assembly were also Members of Committee 3 and were familiar with all the arguments, as set out in the Reports of the Committee. Nothing new, therefore, would emerge from a debate in the Plenary Assembly.

21. To this the Chairman replied that the Plenary Assembly was not bound by the decision of Committee 3, nor was it necessarily obliged to take a consonant decision. He asked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. whether he wished simply to state the point of view of the minority or to reopen the question.

22. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the whole Conference was foregathered in the Assembly, and that each of its Members had the power to express his point of view in complete liberty. He hoped that the Plenary Assembly would not limit itself to confirming mechanically the decisions of Committee 3, but that it would modify those decisions constructively and justly.

23. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) said that the Convention was to be adopted unanimously or quasi-unanimously. He asked all the Members to give an earnest of their constructive intentions and requested the British Delegation not to present an ultimatum to the Conference.

24. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia also favoured accession on a scale as comprehensive as possible and in no case restricted to Members of the I.T.U. Such accession was in the interest of European broadcasting; after all, one might "close the door to countries, but not to radio waves." It was therefore feasible to adopt texts similar to those of Lucerne and Montreux and to deal with the case of Spain in an Additional Protocol.

25. The Chairman thought that all the arguments supporting each of the two points of view (to retain or to delete the words "and Members of the International Telecommunication Union") had been exhausted in Committee 3 and it was time to take a decision. It was fully understood that the Plan and the Convention as a whole were not to be subject to a vote, but on any particular question the Assembly could declare itself by an immediate vote.

26. In order to avoid too hasty a vote, and with a view to conciliation, the Delegate of Albania (P.R.) proposed that there be added to the Article under examination a clause to the effect that countries not Members of the I.T.U. should conduct their relations with the I.T.U. through the intermediary of the Government of Denmark. Such a stipulation would virtually eliminate the chief difficulty raised in Committee 3 by France and the United Kingdom, i.e., that since the I.T.U. was a closed Union, a non-Member country could not communicate directly with it.

(D.16)

27. The Chairman appreciated the Albanian Delegate's effort for conciliation, but he would have preferred to have the amendment submitted in writing.

28. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia considered that the Conference, which was of a technical nature, was wasting its time on the discussion of political matters. A compromise text existed, the text prepared by the small Working Group. He proposed that an Article be added to the effect that countries not Members of the I.T.U. could accede to the Convention if such accession was accepted by 2/3 of the Members of the European Broadcasting Area. This same proposal had been made in the Working Group by the Delegate of Portugal. The Soviet Delegation should find in it a gesture favourable to its point of view.

29. The Delegate of the Roumanian P.R. asked whether it was in fact the case, as it seemed to be, that the United Kingdom Delegation stood alone in its opinion. There had been divergencies of opinion in Committee 3, there seemed to be none in the present Assembly. It would not, therefore, be expedient to proceed to a vote. Nevertheless, in order to ascertain the Assembly's opinion, the Chairman asked the Delegates to decide by show of hands whether the text before them should be retained.

30. The result of this was a very clear majority in favour of retaining the text.

31. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was unable to accept the decision, as it was in reality a vote. He considered that the question should have been laid aside until the second reading, at which time a satisfactory compromise might, perhaps, have been found.

32. The Delegate of France recalled that in Committee 3 he had made every possible effort to reach an acceptable compromise, but that the opposing parties had both been very intransigent. No compromising could be successful unless a little more understanding was displayed on the part of each party. Notwithstanding the advanced date, he was not averse to seeking a new compromise, on the condition that those chiefly interested should each yield some ground.

33. The Chairman asked for suggestions for members of a small group to seek the compromise. In reply, Mr. Meyer said that the Group which had studied the question had not included the two principal opponents. The Group had drawn up a text which these two Delegations had found unacceptable. It was therefore necessary that, if a group were created, it be composed of the Members of the former Group with the addition of the two contending parties, on the condition that they entered into the matter in a spirit of good will.

34. The Delegate of the United Kingdom felt bound to say that the instructions he had received from his Government did not permit of any alteration, however small, in his position. He thanked the Delegates of Albania and Morocco and Tunisia for their efforts to seek a solution, but for various reasons he was unable to accept any of their suggestions. Lack of time prevented him from entering into detail as fully as he would have liked.

(D.16)



(RD Doc.362-E)

35. The Chairman thought that the question could be discussed directly between Delegates until the second reading of the Convention, at which time it would be raised again in the Assembly.

36. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) reported that he would submit in writing the proposal he had recently made.

37. The Delegate of France observed that the text which had obtained the greatest support had been that of the last Working Group. It was therefore this text which should be used as a starting point for the new discussion.

38. Nevertheless, the Delegate of Albania (P.R.) wished to adhere to his proposal, since he felt that all the others were only a camouflaged version of the British attitude.

39. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that he would refrain from presenting his amendment. He considered that the most efficacious solution would be for Mr. Pennetta to make personal contact with the Delegates for the United Kingdom and of the U.S.S.R. with a view to reaching the desired compromise, if this was compatible with the instructions received by the British Delegation and if the Soviet Delegation did not base its decision on political considerations.

40. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. protested against the latter statement. The arguments which he had previously adduced were of a historical and juridical nature, and in no way political. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia had therefore taken the wrong turning.

41. After this discussion, it was decided that Delegates should have an exchange of views by personal conversations.

42. Page 14 - Denunciation of the Convention

This text was adopted, with the addition to § 1 of the words "and to the Secretary-General of the Union".

43. The Chairman then observed that the only item required to complete the Convention was the Article relating to the Expert.

44. The Assembly decided that Committee 3 would meet on the following day, September 8, at 11 a.m. to examine the Articles relating to the Expert and to the date of entry into force of the Convention, as well as two resolutions, one of a technical, and the other of an administrative character.

45. The Chairman wished, before the end of the Assembly to propose that, at the end of the conference, a booklet be printed containing the text of the Convention and of the Plan. This booklet would be of about the same thickness as the corresponding booklets containing the Plan and Convention of Montreux and of Lucerne. A volume containing all the documents of the Conference would undoubtedly be quite highly priced (estimated by the Secretariat at from 150 to 350 Swiss francs, according to language). The publication might be limited to the following: a numerical list of Documents, an index showing in which Documents any particular subject was dealt with, a list of participants and a list of Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups with their Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Members. The stencils would be kept at Copenhagen for about six months, so that Delegates who required certain documents might, during this period, order copies of them from the Danish Administration.

The Meeting rose at 10.10 p.m.

V. Meyer  
H. Voutaz  
J. Revoy

Seen  
W.F. Studer  
Secretary-in-Chief

Seen  
N.E. Holmblad  
Chairman

Secretaries

Tr/4/D/30

ANNEX

Report of Working Group C to  
Committee 3 (Organisation)

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Working Group 3C has agreed unanimously to submit to you the following text for the Article dealing with Expenses of Conferences to be inserted in the new Convention.

Article....

Expenses of Conferences

1. The expenses of European Broadcasting Conferences shall be a charge on participating Governments and international organisations admitted to the Conferences.
2. The final apportionment and payment of the expenses of these Conferences shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention, 1947.

In submitting this text, the Working Group wishes to specify that:

1. the words "participating Governments" in paragraph 1 are to be interpreted as including Governments represented by Observers.
2. The reference to Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention in paragraph 2, without specification of paragraphs of this Convention, means that there should be applied all the provisions of Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention which may concern European Broadcasting Conferences, in particular paragraph 7 relating to methods of payment of expenses, and possibly paragraph 3(2) relating to private operating agencies.

In addition, the Working Group recommends that the words "or any revision thereof which may be substituted therefor" be added at the end of paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned Article, if they are not included in the Article containing the definition of "International Telecommunication Convention"

G.R. Parsons,  
Chairman.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES

arising from the RD and MAR Conferences  
and the Committee of Eight Countries, Brussels.  
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1.

On the basis of the decisions taken by the European Broadcasting Conference in its Plenary Assembly, on 4 September 1948, and by

the Maritime Regional Radio Conference in its Plenary Assembly on 9 September 1948,

the distribution of the expenses of the above mentioned Conferences shall be made in the following manner:

1) the expenses attributable to the European Broadcasting Conference (C.E.R.) shall be 3/4 (three-quarters), and

the expenses attributable to the Maritime Regional Radio Conference (C.MAR) 1/4 (one-quarter) of the total expenses arising from the meetings at Copenhagen, account being taken of Resolution No. 20 of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U concerning detachment of members of the permanent staff of the Union to regional conferences:

2) The expenses arising from the Committee of Eight Countries, at Brussels, shall be audited and settled separately, following the decision to exempt the United States of America from any contribution to the expenses of the Committee of Eight Countries:

3) the distribution of the expenses shall be effected in conformity with the table contained in Annex 1 for the C.E.R. and for the Committee of Eight Countries, taking into account, in the case of the Committee of Eight Countries, the exemption of the United States of America (see 1, 2): in Annex II for the C. MAR.

4) the RD and MAR Conferences have adopted the principle of contributions by the participants in general, i.e. countries (including Observer countries) and organisations, with the exception of the following organisations, which are exempted:

- a) I.F.R.B., I.T.U. organisations: <sup>2</sup>
- b) U.N.E.S.C.O.)
- c) I.C.A.O. ) specialised agencies of United Nations.
- d) O.I.R.
- e) U.I.R.

Since the Conferences have adopted French, English and Russian as working languages, on an equal footing, it has been decided that the expenses arising from the use of the various languages shall be pooled and distributed without regard to language.

The reservation has, however, been made that this proceeding shall not constitute a precedent,

5) the classes of contribution shall be those which result from the situation as of 1 September 1948:

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Notes:

1. The RD Conference has decided to exempt the United States of America from contributing to the expenses of the Committee of Eight Countries. In addition, when the distribution of the expenses of the Conference was being discussed, the United States Observer stated that this question was still under consideration by his Government.

2. The U.N. did not participate in the Meetings.

(Tr. 40/R. 4/D.16)

Contribution to the expenses of  
the European Broadcasting  
Conference and the Committee of  
Eight Countries.

Classification based on I.T.U.

Notification 558 of 1 Sept. 1948.

	<u>Class</u>	<u>Units.</u>
People's Republic of Albania	8	1
Austria	8	1
Belgium	5	10
Soviet Socialist Republic of Bielorussia	6	5
People's Republic of Bulgaria	7	3
State of the Vatican City	8	1
Denmark	5	10
Egypt	5	10
Finland	6	5
France	1	30
Greece	6	5
Hungary	8	1
Ireland	6	5
Iceland	8	1
Italy	2	25
Luxembourg	7	3
Monaco	8	1
Norway	5	10
Netherlands	5	10
Republic of Poland	3	20
Portugal	4	15
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia	(7)	3
	(7)	3
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	6	5
Roumanian People's Republic	6	5
Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine	4	15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2	25
Sweden	5	10
Swiss Confederation	7	3
Syria	7	3
Czechoslovakia	5	10
Turkey	5	10
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2	25

	<u>Class</u>	<u>Units</u>
<u>Observers.</u>		
a) <u>Countries.</u>		
San Marino	8	1
United States of America (does not contribute for Committee of Eight)	1	30 <sup>+</sup> )
b) <u>Organisations.</u>		
I. International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)	-	-
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.)	-	-
International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.)	-	-
II. International Chamber of Shipping	8	1
International Maritime Radio Commission (C.I.R.M.)	5	10
International Broadcasting Organisation (O.I.R.)	-	-
International Broadcasting Union (U.I.R.)	-	-
Total		<u><u>338<sup>+</sup>)</u></u>

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+ ) See Note I under I. 3 above.

(Tr.42/R.4/D.16)

Contribution to the expenses of the  
Maritime Regional Radio Conference.

Classification based on  
I.T.U. Notification 558  
of 1 September 1948.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Units</u>
People's Republic of Albania	8	1
Belgium	5	10
Soviet Socialist Republic of Bielorussia	6	5
People's Republic of Bulgaria	7	3
Denmark	5	10
Egypt	5	10
Finland	6	5
France	1	30
Greece	6	5
Hungary	8	1
Ireland	6	5
Iceland	8	1
Italy	2	25
Monaco	8	1
Norway	5	10
Netherlands	5	10
Republic of Poland	3	20
Portugal	4	15
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia	(7 (7	3 3
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	6	5
Roumanian People's Republic	6	5
Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine	4	15
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2	25
Sweden	5	10
Swiss Confederation	5	10
Czechoslovakia	5	10
Turkey	5	10
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2	25

(D.16)

(RD 363-E)  
(MAR 2C -E)

	<u>Class</u>	<u>Units</u>
<u>Observers.</u>		
a. <u>Countries</u>		
United States of America	1	30 <sup>+</sup> )
B. <u>Organisations</u>		
I. International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)	-	-
International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.)	-	-
II. International Chamber of Shipping	8	1
International Maritime Radio Shipping (C.I.R.M)	5	10
	<hr/>	
	Total	329 <sup>+</sup> )
		<hr/>

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+) See Note 1) under 1 3 ) above.

(Tr.42/R.4/D.16)



European Broadcasting  
Conference  
KØBENHAVN, 1948

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RD Document no.364-E

September 8, 1948

Submitted in : English

C O R R E C T I O N

The Document issued on September 8 by error as .  
"RD Document no.175-E" concerns the Maritime Conference.

The heading of this Document is to be changed to :

Maritime  
Regional Radio Conference  
KØBENHAVN, 1948

MAR Document no.175-E  
September 7, 1948  
Submitted in : Russian

European  
Broadcasting Conference  
København, 1948

Maritime  
Regional Radio Conference  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 365-E  
September 9, 1948

MAR Document No. 187-E  
September 9, 1948

Submitted in: English

UNITED KINGDOM

Frequency requirements in the bands  
150-160 kc/s and 255-285 kc/s

Band 150-160 kc/s

Name of station	Frequency required in kc/s	Power in kW	Type of emission	Bandwidth in c/s	Type of service	Hours of operation
Plymouth	152	1.50	A1	1000	C.O.	C
Portsmouth	155	1.0	A1	1000	C.O.	C

Band 255-285 kc/s

Plymouth	260	1.0	A1	1000	C.O.	C
Rosyth	260	1.0	A1	1000	C.O.	C
Plymouth	270	1.0	A1	1000	C.O.	C

W. Faulkner

9 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

SUB-COMMITTEE 4 A

Report of the 9th Meeting

8 September 1948

1. The Report of the 8th Meeting (Doc.344) was adopted.
2. Document 310, (Report of the Working Group for the study of separation between adjacent channels was approved after the Chairman of the Working Group had pointed out the following error:

In the table of distances, the field to be protected, which had been taken as a basis for calculation, should be 2.5 mV/m and not 2 mV/m.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom intimated that he would give the Rapporteur some textual changes to be made in the English version alone.

3. Document 306, (use of frequencies, allocated in the Plan, for transmission of facsimiles) gave rise to a short discussion. On the suggestion of the Delegate of the Roumanian People's Republic, the following amendment was made in Document 306:

Page 2, Item B., in the second last line, read:

"... interference which may be caused ....."

instead of:

".... interference which would inevitably be caused...."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegates of France, and of Italy, wished to insist, nevertheless, on the fact that certain facsimile systems might cause less interference than normal broadcasting transmissions.

4. Document 227 (Utilisation of the secondary zone) was discussed.

The Delegate of France proposed that this question be not examined, since it was no longer of moment for the Conference; in this he was supported by the Delegates of Portugal and the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) wished to associate himself with this proposal, pointing out that the question had already been partly dealt with in Document 153 (Minimum field values requiring protection).

5. The Delegate of France, Mr. Mercier, said that his work under the genial Chairmanship of Mr. Sponzilli had been most pleasant, and he congratulated the latter on the friendly atmosphere which had reigned in the Sub-Committee and in the Working Group.

The Chairman thanked the Sub-Committee and the interpreters and closed the Meeting.

C. Mercier,  
Rapporteur.

L. Sponzilli,  
Chairman.

C O M M I T T E E 3

19th Meeting

8 September 1948

The Chairman opened the Meeting at 11.15 a.m. He said that it had been possible to approve only the Minutes of the first thirteen Meetings up to that time. The only Document for consideration that day was therefore Document No. 316, Report of the 17th Meeting, which had been published in the three languages.

The Committee approved this Document, subject to two corrections of detail, which concerned the French text only.

It was agreed that, in view of the fact that this was to be the last meeting of the Committee, the Chairman should make arrangements with the Secretariat of the Conference, so that the five Minutes still pending might be submitted to the Committee for approval.

x

x x

The Agenda called for discussion of the draft Article concerning the expert Organisation. The Chairman announced that the Group entrusted with drawing up this draft had held several Meetings and that the results of their work were contained in Document No. 353. (The French text contained one mistake in § 4, which he corrected). Unanimous agreement had not been easily reached between the Delegates of Denmark, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., and France; their final conclusions, however, seemed to augur well for the attainment of the European broadcasting union so indispensable for the future. This unanimity, though not constituting final agreement, was, nevertheless, undeniably a material contribution towards it.

The Chairman submitted the text of Document 353 to the Committee paragraph by paragraph.

The first two paragraphs were adopted without observation.

A long discussion ensued concerning paragraph 3.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought the text did not provide for all the eventualities which might arise in the choice of the expert. It would be appropriate if it concerned only organisations such as the O.I.R. or the U.I.R., but, in its present form, it did not allow of the possibility of having recourse to a regional section of an organisation of a universal character. It seemed essential, therefore, that the text should commence with the words: "In principle, this organisation.....".

The Chairman observed that the French Delegation believed that this amendment was not indispensable, that there was no need for the Conference to intervene in matters which concerned solely the expert himself and his organisation, and that all eventualities were provided for.

The United Kingdom amendment was put to the vote, the result being 11 votes for the amendment, and 11 votes against. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure the amendment was, therefore, rejected.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom reserved the right to revert to the amendment in Plenary Meeting. Paragraph 3 was finally adopted.

During the discussion of paragraph 4, the Delegate of Greece underlined the importance of the statutes of the expert being known when Governments were asked to give their approval to his designation.

The Chairman agreed that this was a very important question. The French Delegation itself could only support the text definitively if another document, resulting from a quasi-unanimous decision, stipulated the basic principles of the proposed organisation as well as the necessary procedure for the agreement to be reached. Conversations were at present being carried on in that spirit, and their results would be brought to the notice of all participating countries in a manner yet to be decided.

The Representative of the I.F.R.B. made the following statement: "The International Frequency Registration Board is finally responsible for frequency allocations and for taking steps to avoid interference; it realises, however, that there are practical advantages to be obtained from the creation of the international expert organisation. Concerning the relations between the I.F.R.B. and the parties to the Convention, the I.F.R.B. considers the Organisation as an intermediary supervising body. Inasmuch as it is recognised that no recommendation made by this Organisation shall be carried into effect, until the I.F.R.B. has been consulted and has given its approval of the final decision, as provided for in Article 11 of the Radio Regulations, the I.F.R.B. has no objection to the creation of such an organisation and even welcomes its creation".

(Tr.40/R.4)

The Chairman confirmed that the expert had not the power of decision. He said that the number of countries which must approve the nomination of the expert remained to be determined. The Committee might indicate its preference for either 27 or 28. 13 Delegations voted by show of hands, for the figure 27, 14 Delegations for 28.

The figure of 28 was adopted, after the United Kingdom Delegate had reserved the right to revert to the subject in plenary Meeting, according to such instructions as he might receive from his Government.

The Committee approved the last paragraph without further remarks.

The Chairman reported that another Document pertaining to the expert was being prepared. The conversations thereon were continuing unofficially and he might, soon be in a position to consult all the Members of the Committee in conjunction with the representatives of broadcasting organisations.

(RD Doc. No. 367-E)

It was agreed that the text of Document 353 be sent immediately to the Drafting Committee; it would not be given a second reading in Committee.

The Chairman gave explanations, requested by the Delegate of Italy, concerning the unofficial conversation referred to above, viz.: it was clear that Governments and not only broadcasting organisations were to be associated with any conclusions that might be reached.

He (the Chairman) pointed out the decisions which remained to be taken.

As regarded the Article on the date of entry into force, Mr. Busak said that this date was to be fixed in plenary meeting. He favoured the wording used in Article 15, Montreux, subject to deletion of the references to abrogation and to replacement of the preceding Convention. The Committee with this reservation authorised Committee 6 to draft the Article, omitting the date.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, Mr. Faulkner, as Chairman of Committee 5, called attention to a difficulty of a practical nature resulting from the impossibility, before application of the new frequency list, of placing in the European broadcasting frequency bands stations whose frequencies were at present used by other services.

Mr. Busak said that this difficulty had already been foreseen; he had proposed (Document 299, page 2, paragraph No. 7) a solution to it. Committee 5 was to give its final pronouncement on the subject.

(Tr.42/R.4/St.45)

The Chairman approved that point of view. The missing data should be supplied in plenary meeting by Committee 5.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the Montreux text: "This Convention shall enter into force"....etc. should be completed by explicit reference to ratification.

A long debate took place on the subject. The Delegates of United Kingdom and of Italy held that from a legal point of view it was not possible to concede that any Convention whatsoever should formally specify a date of implementation which was not conditional on preliminary ratification. The Convention could only take effect as between countries which had ratified it.

The Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and France thought that the addition was not necessary for practical and even legal reasons. It could not be countenanced that the Plan should enter into force only by successive stages dependent on parliamentary approval or diplomatic formalities. Only the determination of broadcasting Administrations to implement the Plan would give positive results.

It was however recognized that in Law, the Convention to be signed could only be formally binding on countries which had ratified it. This declaration is inserted in the Minutes at the request of the Italian Delegation.

(St.45)

(RD Doc. No. 367-E)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom also asked for this basic observation to be inserted in the Minutes of the plenary meeting, and it was agreed that this request should be met.

x

x x

A discussion then opened on the resolution dealt with in Document 245, regarding the notification of the Plan as a whole. After a statement by Mr. Busak, the Committee decided to send to the Drafting Committee (6), the following text:

"Resolution

The European Broadcasting Conference resolves that the Frequency Allocation Plan as a whole shall be notified by the Chairman of the Conference to the Provisional Frequency Board as soon as possible for incorporation in the International Frequency List, and that it will be communicated in the same way to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union.

These notifications shall be supplemented as soon as possible by individual notifications from Administrations, if the Provisional Frequency Board so requests.

The frequencies allocated by the Plan shall bear as date of notification in the International Frequency List, the date of signature of this Convention, except in the case of stations operating on shared bands or in derogation, for which, the date of notification shall be the date of approval of the International Frequency List."

Upon the request of the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Egypt, who wished to make reservations on the last sentence of this text, which they could not pronounce upon on account of the present state of their information, it was agreed that this text could, in the last resort, be revised at the final plenary meeting.

Mr. Busak and the Delegate of the United Kingdom wished to associate themselves with this reservation.

x

x x

The Chairman pointed out that in the course of the work of the Committee a proposal had been considered whereby the General Secretariat would ensure a better routing of communications sent to Administrations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom observed that the initiative for this proposal had been wrongly attributed to the United Kingdom Delegation, and that, as far as it was concerned, it was entirely satisfied with the diligence displayed by the General Secretariat in its relations with Administrations.

The Chairman considered, however, that since the Committee had requested this, it should, following the normal procedure, propose an Opinion. The plenary meeting would make the final pronouncement on the timeliness of such Opinion.

(St.45)

(RD Doc. No. 367-E)

The following text would be put before the Drafting Committee:

"The Conference desires the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to consider and carry out all measures calculated to ensure that communications addressed to the different Administrations reach them as quickly as possible and to enable him to be himself assured that the said communications reach their destination."

x

x x

The Chairman observed that the Committee had carried out its programme and completed its work. However, the Delegate of Albania (P.R.) and the Delegate of Belgium asked to speak.

The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) intimated that he had observations to make on the Minutes of the 14th and 15th Meetings.

The Chairman recorded the statement and repeated the intimations made at the beginning of the Meeting.

Mr. Corteil wished to convey his recognition of the able manner in which the Chairman had carried out his task, not only during the long meetings he had conducted with assurance, but also, in the course of the numerous discussions which he had led sparing neither time nor trouble. He extended these compliments to the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, the Rapporteurs, the Chairmen and Members of the Working Groups.

Applause.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Corteil and the Committee and in his turn paid tribute to those who had so effectively participated in the work of the Committee; both Mr. Ehrlich, Delegate of Czechoslovakia, the Vice-Chairman, who had so ably assisted him, and the Chairmen of the various Working Groups who had been so frequently called upon.-- Messrs. Pennotta, Busak, Freese-Pennottather and Parsons - as well as the different Rapporteurs.

He also invited the Committee to show its appreciation of the services rendered by the interpreters whose task had been especially long, difficult and fruitful.

Sustained applause.

The Chairman declared the work of Committee 3 at an end and closed the Meeting at 1.45 p.m.

J. Leproux

Rapporteur.

J. Meyer,

Chairman

(Fr.F/R.4/St.45)



EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 368 - E  
September 9, 1948

Submitted in: English

Committee No. 5

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Agenda for meeting for Thursday  
the 9th Sept. at 10 p.m.

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- 1) 3rd and final variant of the Copenhagen Plan.
- 2) Date of entry into force of the Copenhagen Plan.

Doc. RD 299, 315 and 351.

H. Faulkner.

(St.45)



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 369**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 375 – Corrections to Document No. 369

European Broadcasting  
Conference  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 369-E

9 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

Variant No. 3  
of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan

This Document is published  
in French only.

Conférence européenne  
de radiodiffusion  
Copenhavn, 1948

RD Document n° 369 - F

9 septembre 1948

Original: français

Variante n° 3  
du Plan de fréquences de Copenhague

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Publié en français seulement
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n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
-	520	Hamar	Norvège	1	
1	529	Beromünster	Suisse	150	
2	539	Budapest I	Hongrie	135	
3	548	Simferopol	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
		Ouchta	R.S.S. Finno-Carélie	20	
4	557	Helsinki	Finlande	100	Ant.Dir.
		Monte Ceneri	Suisse	50	
		Cairo II	Egypte	20	
5	566	Athlone I	Irlande	100	
		(Palermo		10	
		(Catania	Italie	5	
6	575	Riga	R.S.S. de Lettonie	100	
7	584	Wien I	Autriche	100	
8	593	Sundsvall	Suède	150	Ant.Dir.
		Sofia II	R.P. de Bulgarie	60	Ant.Dir.
9	602	Lyon	France	150	
10	611	Rabat I	Maroc	120	
		Sarajevo	R.P.F. de Yougoslavie	60	
		Petrozavodsk	R.S.S. Finno-Carélie	100	
		Akureyri	Islande	1	
11	620	Bruxelles I	Belgique	150	
		Malatya	Turquie	50	
12	629	Tunis II	Tunisie	120	Ant.Dir.
		Vigra	Norvège	100	

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
13	638	Praha II	Tchécoslovaquie	120	
14	647	Droitwich II (ou Daventry) Kharkov	Royaume-Uni R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150 100	
15	656	(Torino I (Firenze (Napoli Mourmansk Bolzano	Italie R.S.F.S.R. Italie	225 100 20	
16	665	Vilnus	R.S.S. de Lithuanie	100	
17	674	Marseille I Rostov/Don	France R.S.F.S.R.	100 100	
18	683	Beograd I	R.P.F. de Yougoslavie	150	
19	692	Moorside Edge Nicosia	Royaume-Uni Chypre	150 20	
20	701	Banska-Bystrica Rabat II Bodö	Tchécoslovaquie Maroc Norvège	100 120 10	
21	710	Limoges Stalino	France R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150 150	
22	719	Lisboa Nat. Damas I	Portugal Syrie	100 50	
23	728	Athinai	Grèce	70	
24	737	Poznan Sevilla Jérusalem I Eidar	Rép. de Pologne Espagne Palestine Islande	50 50 20 5	

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
25	746	Hilversum I	Pays-Bas	120	
26	755	Norte Nat. Timisoara <sup>x)</sup> Kuopio	Portugal R.P.Roumaine Finlande	50 50 20	<sup>x)</sup> s'il n'est pas fait usage d'une antenne directive, la puissance ne doit pas dépasser 20 kW
27	764	Sottens	Suisse	150	
28	773	Stockholm Cairo I	Suède Egypte	150 50	Ant.Dir.
29	782	Kiev II	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	100	
30	791	Rennes Thessaloniki	France Grèce	150 50	
31	800	Leningrad II	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
32	809	(Westerglen (Burghead (Redmoss Skoplje	Royaume-Uni R.F.P.de Yougoslavie	225 135	
33	818	Gliwice	Rep. de Pologne	100	
34	827	Sofia I	R.P.de Bulgarie	100	
35	836	Nancy Beyrouth I	France Liban	150 20	
36	845	Roma I	Italie	150	
37	854	Bucaresti	R.P.Roumaine	150	
38	863	Paris I	France	150	
39	872	Moskwa III	R.S.F.S.R.	150	

No de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW.	Observations
40	881	{ Washford } { Wrexham } { Penmon } Cetinje	Royaume-Uni  RPF de Yougoslavie	225  20	
41	890	{ Kristiansand } { Bergen Norge I } { Trøndelag } Alger II	Norvège  Algérie	60  100	Ant.Dir.
42	899	Milano	Italie	150	
43	908	London (Brookmans-Park)	Royaume-Uni	150	
44	917	Ljubljana	RPF de Yougoslavie	135	
45	926	Bruxelles II	Belgique	150	
46	935	Ivov	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	100	
47	944	Toulouse I Voronej	France R.S.F.S.R.	100 20	
48	953	Brno	Tchécoslovaquie	100	
49	962	Tunis I Turku	Tunisie Finlande	120 100	Ant.Dir. Ant.Dir.
50	971	Allemagne (Zone brit.) Izmir (Kalinin (Smolensk	Allemagne  Turquie R.S.F.S.R.	70  50 20 20	
51	980	Göteborg Alger I	Suède Algérie	150 100	Ant.Dir. Ant.Dir.



N° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
52	989	Allemagne (Zone U.S.A.)	Allemagne	70	
		Beyrouth II	Liban	20	
		Lisboa Reg.	Portugal	15	
		Rovaniemi	Finlande	10	
53	998	Kichineff	R.S.S. de Moldavie	100	
54	1007	Hilversum II	Pays-Bas	120	
		Aleppo II (Sarakeb)	Syrie	20	
55	1016	Istanbul	Turquie	150	
56	1025	Graz-Dobl	Autriche	100	
		Jérusalem II	Palestine	20	
57	1034	Tallinn	R.S.S. d'Estonie	100	
		Radio-Club portugais	Portugal	55	
		Rés.synchr. italien (Sud)	Italie	5	
58	1043	Allemagne (Zone URSS)	Allemagne	70	
		(Rés.synchr. Maroc I	Maroc	60	
		Kalamata	Grèce	5	
59	1052	Start Point	Royaume-Uni	150	Ant. Dir.
		Tripoli	Libye	50	Ant. Dir.
		Jassi	R.P. Roumaine	10	
		Focsani	R.P. Roumaine	5	
60	1061	Denmark (Reg. Est)	Danemark	60	
		Krasnodar	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
		Cagliari	Italie	10	
61	1070	Paris II	France	100	
		Dnepropetrovsk	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	100	

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
62	1079	Wroclaw	Rép. de Pologne	50	
63	1088	(Droitwich III (Norwich	Royaume-Uni	225	
		(Skodra (Korca	R.P. d'Albanie	20	
64	1097	Bratislava	Tchécoslovaquie	100	
65	1106	Mogilev	R.S.S. de Biélorussie	100	
66	1115	(Bologna (Bari	Italie	100	
		Relais norvégien	Norvège	5	
67	1124	Viborg	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
		Bruxelles IIII	Belgique	20	
		Varna	R.P. de Bulgarie	20	
68	1133	Zagreb	R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	135	
69	1142	Kaliningrad	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
		(Oran I		40	
		(Constantine I	Algérie	20	
70	1151	(Lisnagarvey (Londonderry (Stagshaw	Royaume-Uni	225	
		Kluj	R.P. Roumaine	20	
		Baia Mara	R.P. Roumaine	5	
		Oradea	R.P. Roumaine	5	
71	1160	Strasbourg I	France	150	
72	1169	Odessa	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150	
73	1178	Hörby	Suède	100	

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
74	1187	Allemagne (Zone française)	Allemagne	70	
		(Rés.synchr. Maroc II)	Maroc	60	
		Rés.synchr. Egypte	Egypte	10	
75	1196	Budapest II	Hongrie	135	
76	1205	Rés.synchr. britannique	Royaume-Uni	225	
		Kursk	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
		Kerkyra	Grèce	10	
77	1214	Bordeaux	France	100	
		Iublin	Rép. de Pologne	10	
		Haifa	Palestine	5	
78	1223	Falun	Suède	100	
		Barcelona	Espagne	20	
		Stara Zagora	R.P. de Bulgarie	20	
79	1232	Prague III et relais	Tchécoslovaquie	110	
80	1241	Toulouse II	France	100	
		Nice II	France	100	
		Vaasa	Finlande	50	
81	1250	Athlone II	Irlande	50	
		Rés.synchr.	Hongrie	10	
		Zalaegerszeg	Hongrie	20	( Ant.Dir. ( vers l'est
82	1259	Szczecin	Rép. de Pologne	100	
83	1268	Beograd II	R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	135	
84	1277	Lille	France	150	

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
85	1286	Kosice	Tchécoslovaquie	100	
		Radio Catolica	Portugal	20	
86	1295	Ottringham	Royaume-Uni	150	
87	1304	Gdansk	Rép. de Pologne	50	
		(Oran II	Algérie	40	
		(Constantine II		20	
88	1313	Stavanger	Norvège	100	
89	1322	Ouchgorod	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	100	
90	1331	Genoa, Roma, Venezia, Pescara, Messina	Italie	225	
91	1340	Crowborough (ou Stagshaw)	Royaume-Uni	150	
		Relais hongrois	Hongrie	20	
		Alexandrie	Egypte	5	

No. de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
92	1349	Marseille II (Kuldiga (Madona	France R.S.S. de Lettonie	150 20 20	
93	1358	Torun Caltanissetta Relais Portugais (Porto) Thorshavn	Rép. de Pologne Italie Portugal Féroé	24 20 5 5	
94	1367	Tirana I	R.P. d'Albanie	100	
95	1376	Strasbourg II	France	150	
96	1385	Kaunas Madrid I	R.S.S. de Lithuanie Espagne	150 100	
97	1394	(Innsbruck I (Graz II (Linz (Dornbirn Frederikstad Relais Portugais Rhodos	Autriche   Norvège Portugal Grèce	50  10 5 2	
98	1403	Cracovie Warszawa II Zaragoza	Rép. de Pologne " " Espagne	50 10 50	
99	1412	Sarrebruck Tchernigov  Relais Suédois (Nord) Sfax II	Sarre R.S.S. de l'Ukraine Suède Tunisie	20 5 10 5	

No.de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
100	1421	Danemark (Rég.Ouest) København Madrid II Girokastro	Danemark " Espagne R.P.D'Albanie	70 10 50 5	
101	1430	Rés.synchr. français Tiraspol	France R.S.S. de Moldavie	70 20	
102	1439	(Wien II (Salzburg (Klagenfurt	Autriche	20 5 8	
103	1448	(Clevedon (Bartley Craiova	Royaume-Uni R.P.Roumaine	150 20	
104	1457	Monte Carlo	Monaco	100	
105	1466	Moravska- Ostrava et Rés.syn- chron. La Corona	Tchécoslovaquie  Espagne	65  20	
106	1475	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100	
107	1484	Rés.synchr. Yougoslavie I (Maribov, Rijeka, Split Nis, Banja, Luka, Bitolj Pristina	R.F.P.de Yougoslavie	160	

No de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
108	1493	Rés. synch. français	France	70	
		(Gomel (Baranovichi	R.S.S. de Biélorussie	20 20	
109	1502	Cité du Vatican	Cité du Vatican	100	
		Madère	Portugal	2	
110	1511	Bruxelles IV	Belgique	10	
		La Canée (Crête)	Grèce	5	
111	1520	Rés. Synch. italiens	Italie	73	
		Relais suédois (Nord)	Suède	5	
		Hilversum III	Pays-Bas	5	
112	1529	Allemagne	Allemagne	70	
		(Zone franç.)			
		Vinnitza	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	5	
		Relais Suédois (Sud)	Suède	20	
113	1538	Rés. synch. britannique	Royaume-Uni	150	
114	1547	Nice I	France	150	
		Turi	R.S.S. d'Estonie	20	
		Allemagne (Zone améric.)	Allemagne	70	
		Troupes d'occupation			
115	1556	Relais suédois (Sud)	Suède	20	
		Relais portu- gais	Portugal	5	
		Relais suisse	Suisse	5	

No de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
116	1565	Allemagne (Zone U.R.S.S.)	Allemagne	70	
		Sfax I	Tunisie	5	
		Relais espagnol (ouest)	Espagne	5	
		Relais norvégien	Norvège	2	
117	1574	Onde commune internationale type I	R.P. d'Albanie Autriche Belgique Chypre Danemark Espagne Finlande. France Grèce Royaume-Uni Hongrie Irlande Malte Norvège Rép. de Pologne Portugal R.P. Roumaine Rép. de Saint-Marin Syrie Tchécoslovaquie Trieste Tripolitaine Tunisie R.S.S. de l'Ukraine R.F.P. de Yougoslavie		
118	1583	Allemagne (Zone britann.)	Allemagne	70	
		Relais portugais	Portugal	5	
		Relais norvégien	Norvège	2	



No de bande	Fréq. <u>kc/s</u>	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
119	1592	Onde commune internationale Type I	Andorre Autriche Belgique R.P.de Bulgarie Cyrénaïque Danemark Espagne Gibraltar Grèce Finlande France Irlande Italie Maddère Maroc(Tanger) Norvège Pays-Bas Rép.de Pologne Royaume-Uni Portugal Syrie Suisse Tchécoslovaquie Trieste Yougoslavie		
120	1601	Allemagne (Zone améri- caine) Relais Espagnol (Est)	Allemagne  Espagne	70  5	

Autre solution envisagée pour la bande 1466-1601 kc/s  
utilisant une séparation de 8 kc/s

No. de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW.	Observations
105	1466	Onde commune internationale type I.	R.P.d'Albanie Autriche Belgique Chypre Danemark Espagne Finlande France Grèce Royaume-Uni Hongrie Irlande Malte Norvège Rép.de Pologne Portugal R.P.roumaine R.P.de Saint-Marin Syrie Tchécoslovaquie Trieste Tripolitaine Tunisie R.S.S.de l'Ukraine R.F.P.de Yougoslavie		

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No.de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW.	Observations
106	1475	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	100	
107	1484	Rés.Synchr. Yougoslavie I. (Maribov, Rijeka, Split, Nis, Banja, Luka Bitolj, Pristina)	R.P.F.de Yougo- slavie	160	
108	1493	Rés.synchr. français (Gomel (Baranovich)	France R.S.S.de Biélo- russie	100 20 20	
109	1502	Moravska- Ostrava et Rés.Synchr. La Coruna	Tchécoslovaquie Espagne	65 20	
110	1511	Cité du Vatican Madère	Cité du Vatican Portugal	100 2	
111	1520	Bruxelles IV La Canée (Crète)	Belgique Grèce	10 5	
112	1529	Rés.Synchr. italien Relais suédois (Nord) Hilversum III	Italie Suède Pays-Bas	73 5 5	
113	1537	Allemagne (Zone française) Vinnitza Relais suédois (Sud)	Allemagne R.S.S.de l'Ukraine Suède	70 5 20	
114	1545	Rés.synchr. britannique	Royaume-Uni	112.5	

No de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
115	1553	Nice I	France	75	
		Turi	R.S.S. d'Estonie	20	
		Allemagne	Allemagne	70	
		(Zone U.S.A.) Troupes d'occupation	.		
116	1561	Onde commune internationale Type I	Andorre Autriche Belgique R.P. de Bulgarie Cyrénaïque Danemark Espagne Gibraltar Grèce Finlande France Irlande Italie Madère Maroc (Tanger) Norvège Pays-Bas Rép. de Pologne Portugal Syrie Suisse Tchécoslovaquie Trieste Yougoslavie		
117	1569	Allemagne (Zone U.R.S.S.)	Allemagne	70	
		Relais norvégien	Norvège	5	
		Sfax I		5	
		Relais espagnol	Espagne	5	
118	1577	Relais suédois (Sud)	Suède	20	
		Relais portugais	Portugal	5	
		Relais suisse	Suisse	5	

No de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
119	1585	Allemagne (Zone britann.)	Allemagne	70	
		Relais norvégien	Norvège	2	
		Relais espagnol	Espagne	5	
120	1593	Onde commune internationale Type II			
121	1601	Allemagne (Zone U.S.A.)	Allemagne	70	
		Relais portugais	Portugal	5	

11 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

MINUTES

of the Plenary Assembly

6th Meeting - 9 September 1948

1. The Meeting opened at 2.30 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Holmblad.
2. The Delegate of Poland (R.) reminded the meeting that September 9 was the anniversary of the liberation of the Bulgarian people to whom, on behalf of the Polish Government, he conveyed his good wishes on that auspicious occasion. (Applause)
3. The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) thanked the Delegate of Poland and briefly recorded the story of the liberation of the Bulgarian people from the Fascist yoke. He recalled the part played by the present Prime Minister, Georges Dimitrov (Applause), the servitude of Bulgaria under the Cobourg dynasty, the organisation of the national front, against German Nazism, and lastly the assistance of the Red Army thanks to whom Bulgaria now walked in the paths of progress and peace through democracy and socialism.
4. The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Poland for having expressed the good wishes of all the Delegates for the future of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and for the Bulgarian People.
5. The Agenda of the Meeting (Doc. 355) was then approved without observation.
6. Item 1: First reading of the blue texts, Series No. 3 RD.

The texts of Series 3 RD had been distributed one hour before the meeting, thanks the devotion of the Secretariat and its collaborators who had worked throughout the night and to whom the Chairman wished to express his thanks.

The Secretary-in-Chief then read the text page by page.

7. Page 15 - International Expert Organisation

Paragraph 3 of the Article gave rise to some objections on the part of the British Delegation, supported by the Delegations of Norway, Italy and Greece. These Delegations were in favour of the deletion of the paragraph.

8. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the wording of the paragraph might give a restricted definition of the character of the organisation called upon to act as an expert such as to render the choice of the said expert very difficult.

9. On the other hand, the Delegate of France, supported by those of the U.S.S.R. and Belgium, declared that the paragraph should be maintained. If it contained no reference to the manner in which the expert was to be remunerated, and did not even state that he was to be remunerated, conflicts were bound to ensue. If, for example, the Additional Protocol had not prescribed the manner in which the expenses of the Committee of Eight Countries were to be paid, the Belgian Government would certainly not have advanced the necessary funds without knowing how they were to be repaid. The Convention could, therefore, not omit to specify who was to pay the expenses of any revision of the Plan which the expert might have to undertake.
10. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said he would prefer to have the paragraph entirely deleted. However, he might be satisfied with the deletion of the first sentence, or, if the Assembly did not accept that second proposal, with the addition of the words "in principle" at the beginning of the Article.
11. The deletion of the whole paragraph, as well as of the first sentence alone, was rejected in two votes by show of hands. A third vote by show of hands, to decide whether the words "in principle" were to be added, having shown no decisive majority, a vote by roll call was taken with the following results:
12. For the addition of the words "In principle": 16 Delegations: Austria, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey.
13. Against the addition: 15 Delegations: People's Republic of Albania, Belgium, S.S.R. of Bielorussia, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Finland, France, Hungary, Monaco, Republic of Poland, Morocco and Tunisia, Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Roumania People's Republic, S.S.R. of the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.
14. Abstention: 1 Delegation: Vatican City.
15. Consequently, the Article "International Expert Organisation" was adopted with the words "In principle" at the beginning of paragraph 3.
16. Page 16 - Entry into Force of the Convention
- The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested that the first paragraph be worded as follows: "This Convention shall enter into force on ..... between the Governments of countries whose instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited before that date."
17. The Delegates of Egypt and the Netherlands seconded this proposal.
18. The Delegate of Italy pointed out that the same formula occurred in Article 49 of the Atlantic City Convention.

19. The Delegate of France, Chairman of Committee 3, observed that the reason why the Committee had not submitted that formula to the Plenary Assembly, was that numerous Delegations had objected. The British and Italian Delegations had previously raised the question in Committee, but had said that they would be satisfied if their proposal were recorded in the Minutes. They were therefore bringing up a new matter. The antecedents of the Copenhagen Convention were the Lucerne and Montreux Conventions and not that of Atlantic City. The Italian Delegation's argument was not, therefore, very sound. Moreover, ratification being stipulated at the beginning of the Convention, the proposed formula was redundant. It would in no way affect the substance of the question, and stressing it would merely encourage those who had not ratified the Convention because they were not completely satisfied to persist in their attitude. It would put an obstacle in the way of the technical application of the Plan, for it would be a serious mistake to implement it in several geographical areas in succession as it was ratified. The practical application of the Plan followed from ratifications. Here was an instance of law being subordinated to circumstances.
20. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that his proposal recorded in Document 124 should be given precedence as it was dated July 20. On the other hand, that proposal went further than the Preamble to the Convention as it specified towards whom ratification involved legal obligation. He hoped all Governments would ratify the Convention at the same time, so that the implementation of the Plan might be effected instantaneously and not in one geographical area after the other.
21. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought, with the Delegate of France, that the proposed addition was superfluous. The ether being indivisible, the Plan should be implemented "en bloc", unlike the Atlantic City Convention which, dealing, as it did, with questions of procedure, tariffs etc., could, feasibly, be adopted by the various countries successively.
22. The Delegate of the United Kingdom reiterated that, in his opinion, the addition would give rise to no difficulty at the time of implementation of the Plan. He requested the Chairman to consult the Assembly by a show of hands.
23. 13 Delegations were shown to be in favour of the British proposal and 16 against it. The Article "Entry into Force of the Convention" was, therefore, adopted without change.
24. The Delegate of the United Kingdom then requested that the above discussion appear in the Minutes.
25. Pages 17 and 18 - Preamble to the Plan  
Article 1 - Definitions  
The following modifications of drafting were adopted:
  - 6) instead of "pour" read "par"
  - 8) instead of "à utiliser les fréquences" read "à utiliser des fréquences".
26. French text:



27. English text:

- 4) read "unmodulated"
- 5) read "only one country"
- 7) delete "broadcasting"

28. Russian text:

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made observations which the Chairman requested him to submit to the Drafting Committee.

29. Page 19 - Article 2 - Power

On an intimation from the Delegate of the United Kingdom it was agreed that paragraph 2 c) should read: "... international common frequencies Type I; such stations are mentioned in the Plan;" and "... international common frequencies Type II; such stations are not mentioned in the Plan."

30. Page 20 - Article 3 - Frequency Tolerances

After an exchange of views between the Delegates of the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and the O.I.R. it was decided that the word "stability" should everywhere be replaced by the word "tolerance" except in the last line of the Article.

31. The Delegate of Switzerland observed that the corresponding Article of the Montreux Plan was much more precise than the text before the Assembly and that it would be advantageous to retain the wording of the former.

32. The Chairman, nevertheless, deemed it preferable to keep to the amendments proposed by the Delegation of the United Kingdom.

33. Page 21 - Article 4 - Use of Frequencies

Adopted without discussion.

34. Page 22 - Article 5 - Directional Aerials

After an exchange of views between the Delegates of the Netherlands, Switzerland, Egypt, Sweden and S.S.R. of Bielorussia, it was decided to maintain the figure of 10 db appearing in paragraph 2 (1).

35. Pages 23 and 24 - Article 6 - Interference between Stations

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that in the English text of paragraph 3 b) the word "maritime" should read "mobile".

36. Observing that it was not possible to obtain a guarantee that a broadcasting station in derogation would be able to continue its service up to the time of the next meeting of a European Broadcasting Conference, the Delegate of Sweden made the following declaration and requested that it be inserted in the Minutes:

"If Sweden receives frequencies in derogation, it will under no circumstances accept the Frequency Allocation Plan unless the present Conference provides satisfactory guarantees that these stations in derogation will be able to continue to operate in the conditions determined by the Plan and accepted by Sweden, until the convening of the next European Broadcasting Conference."

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37. The Chairman regretted that he had no competency to enter into any formal engagement on behalf of the Conference. He could do nothing beyond having that declaration inserted in the Minutes.
38. The Delegate of Sweden expressed his regret that the question had not been settled some days before the end of the Conference. He thought consideration of the question fell within the competency of Committee 5.
39. Page 25 - Article 7 - Synchronised Networks.
- Note taken of the fact that § 3 d) would become paragraph 4, the Article at issue was adopted.
- In the last line of § 1 of the Russian text, "2 kW" should read "5 kW".
40. Page 26 - Article 8 - International Expert Organisation.
- After a long discussion, in which the Delegates of the S.S.R. of Bielorussia, France, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and the U.S.S.R. participated, the Assembly took the following decisions:
- a) The title of Article 8 would be: "Functions of the Expert." There was no real necessity to repeat the expression "International Expert Organisation" since the word "Expert" appeared among the definitions in the Preamble.
  - b) In the English text, the expert should be referred to throughout as "it" instead of "he".
  - c) In § 1, Section I, the words "He shall be consulted in connection with the implementation of the Plan." should be replaced by "gives its opinion on all technical questions....".
  - d) Section III, § 1 b) in the first line, it was decided to replace "élabore" by "établit" (French text).
  - e) Section III § 2, in the second line the word "technical" was to be deleted before the word "data".
  - f) In the same paragraph of the English text, in the last line but one word "possible" to be replaced by "reasonable".
41. During the above discussion, the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and of the S.S.R. of Bielorussia pointed out a number of errors of translation peculiar to the Russian text. The Assembly decided that the Drafting Committee should investigate these.
42. Page 28 - Chapter II - Table of Frequency Distribution.
- The text was adopted as it stood, except that in § 3 "ils" should read "elles" (French text).
43. Page 29 - Resolution.
- The present text met with the approval of the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Switzerland, and France, in particular. The Delegate of France observed that the Resolution would be finally adopted only at the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

(RD 370 - E)

44. The following two amendments of detail were decided upon:  
In the 2nd paragraph, replace "if the Provisional Frequency Board requests them" by "when the Provisional Frequency Board requests them".  
  
3rd paragraph, replace "frequency" by "frequencies".
45. Page 30 - Opinion  
  
The text submitted was adopted without change.  
  
After the reading, Series 3 RD of the Blue proofs was adopted as a whole, and the texts were referred to the Drafting Committee with the amendments made during the Meeting.
46. Item 2 of the Agenda: Publication of the Final Documents Doc. RD 354).  
  
The Chairman made observations on Doc. 354 which contained the proposals from the Chair on the publication of the Documents of the Conference.
47. The publication of the entire text of all the documents would be an extremely onerous task, and he proposed the following solution:  
  
Small booklets, similar to those issued after the Lucerne and Montreux Conferences, would be published in the three languages. They would include the text of the Convention, the Preamble to the Plan and the Plan. A list of Documents in numerical order would be added with an index showing in which document a certain question had been dealt with, a list of participants, and a list of Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups with their Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, Rapporteurs and Members.
48. Furthermore, the Danish Administration would keep the stencils of all the documents of the Conference for a period of about six months, so that Delegations wishing to acquire any document, or a certain number of complete collections, might do so by applying to the Danish Administration. These proposals had been submitted that morning to the Plenary Assembly of the Maritime Conference and had met with its approval.
49. The Chairman enquired whether the present Plenary Assembly was of the same opinion.
50. The Delegate of Egypt then asked whether the Minutes of Plenary Assemblies and the final decisions of the various Committees could not be published.
51. The Chairman thought that the expenses incurred would be too high and that the Table of Contents envisaged would be adequate for finding the desired texts, which could be taken from the collections for consultation.
52. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. would prefer the solution of publishing all the documents of the Conference in one volume. The expenses incurred by such publication would, in his opinion, be relatively slight by comparison with the whole of the general expenses of the Conference.

(RD 370 - E)

53. The Chairman informed the meeting that according to the Secretariat's estimate, the expenses would be in the vicinity of 125,000 Swiss francs; the Delegate of France thought the project was inadmissible from a financial point of view. The facility of consulting a bound volume would not justify such expenditure unless only those requesting the complete publication bore the expenses.
54. The Chairman asked what Delegations desired to have the documents bound in one volume. 3 Delegations only pronounced themselves of that inclination. The proposal was not, therefore, adopted.
55. As a result of the discussion, it was decided to include, in the booklet to be produced, all the Resolutions and Opinions of the Conference. These were at present limited to the Resolution and the Opinion appearing on pages 29 and 30 of the RD Blue Series 3.

The Meeting rose at 5.25 p.m.

V. Meyer,

Seen:

Seen:

H. Voutaz,

W. F. Studer,

N. E. Holmblad,

J. Revoy.

Secretary in Chief.

Chairman.

Secretaries.

(Tr.5/R.40/D.30)



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 371**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 372 – Annex to Document No. 371

Committee 6  
(Drafting Committee)

Report of the 4th Meeting

Thursday, 9 September 1948

The Meeting was opened at 5.55 p.m. by the Chairman, Dr. Metzler (Swiss Confederation).

The Chairman said that the Report of the 3rd Meeting was not yet published, as this Meeting had only been held the day before. The Plenary Meeting which had just come to an end had given a first reading to the texts contained in RD Document 357. These texts had undergone preliminary editorial revision at the Drafting Committee's 3rd Meeting.

The Committee passed on to a second reading of the texts contained in RD Document 357, as they had been amended by the Plenary Assembly. The Articles revised and definitively numbered by the Committee are contained in RD Document No. 372 (Pink Series), which is to be submitted for a second reading to the Plenary Assembly.

The Meeting rose at 9.30 p.m.

Armand Wolf,  
Secretary.

Dr. E. Metzler,  
Chairman.

(Tr.15/R.4/D.19)

**European  
Broadcasting Conference**  
*Copenhagen 1948*

*RD Document No 372 - E*  
September 10, 1948

*Annex to RD Doc. 371 - E*

## **TEXTS**

adopted by  
the Drafting Committee (Committee 6)  
(Meeting of September 9)  
and submitted  
to the Plenary Assembly  
for second reading

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### **CONVENTION**

(P. 1-8)

### **PREAMBLE TO THE PLAN**

(P. 9-16)

### **RESOLUTION — OPINION**

(P. ■)

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## EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONVENTION

*concluded between the Governments of  
the following countries:*

People's Republic of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Soviet Socialist Republic of Bielorussia, People's Republic of Bulgaria, State of the Vatican City, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Republic of Poland, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Roumanian People's Republic, Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Syria, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

### PREAMBLE

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above named countries, being assembled at Copenhagen by virtue of the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference signed at Atlantic City on the 2nd October, 1947, by the Delegates of the countries of the European Broadcasting Area, have, by mutual consent and subject to ratification, adopted the provisions contained in the following Convention and the Plan annexed thereto, concerning broadcasting in the European Area.

## ARTICLE 1

**Execution of the Convention and of the Plan.**

1. The contracting Governments declare that they adopt, and will implement, the provisions of this Convention and of the Plan annexed thereto.

2. (1) The Governments undertake not to use for their broadcasting stations, in the bands provided for in the Plan, any frequencies other than those mentioned in the Plan.

(2) The Governments undertake, furthermore, neither to instal nor to put into operation, in the bands provided for in the Plan, any broadcasting stations other than those mentioned in the Plan, except under the conditions provided for in Article 8.

## ARTICLE 2

**Definitions.**

In this Convention

(1) the words «International Telecommunication Convention» denote the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Atlantic City in 1947, or any revision thereof which may be substituted therefor after the entry into force of such revision;

(2) the words «Radio Regulations» denote the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Atlantic City in 1947 or any revision thereof which may be substituted therefor after the entry into force of such revision;

(3) the word «Plan» denotes the Copenhagen Plan annexed to this Convention or any revision thereof which may be substituted therefor, after the entry into force of such revision;

(4) the word «Administration» denotes a governmental administration of a contracting Government;

(5) the words «Secretary General of the Union» denote the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union;

(6) the expression «European Broadcasting Area» shall mean the area bounded: on the *South* by parallel 30° North; on the *West* by a line extending from the North Pole along meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North, thence by great circle arc to the point of intersection of meridian 50° West and

parallel 40° North, and thence by a line leading to the point of intersection of meridian 40° West and parallel 30° North; on the *East* by meridian 40° East of Greenwich, so as to include the Western part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) and the territories bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and Saudi Arabia which are included in this sector.

#### ARTICLE 3

##### **Ratification of the Convention.**

1. This Convention shall be ratified.
2. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, in the archives of the Government of Denmark, which shall notify other signatory Governments and each acceding Government and the Secretary General of the Union of each ratification.
3. Ratification of the Convention shall include approval of the Plan.

#### ARTICLE 4

##### **Accession to the Convention.**

1. The Government of a country of the European Broadcasting Area which is a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, and not a signatory of this Convention, may accede to it at any time. Such accession shall be notified to the Government of Denmark, shall extend to the Plan and shall be without reservations.
2. The instruments of accession shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of Denmark. The latter shall inform each signatory and each acceding Government and the Secretary General of the Union.
3. The accession shall take effect on the day of deposit unless the act of accession contains any stipulation to the contrary.

#### ARTICLE 5

##### **Denunciation of the Convention.**

1. Any Government which has ratified or acceded to this Convention and the Plan annexed thereto shall have the right at any time to denounce them by a communication sent to the Government of Den-

mark, which shall inform the other contracting Governments and the Secretary General of the Union thereof.

2. Such a denunciation shall take effect after the expiry of one year from the date of receipt of the communication thereof by the Government of Denmark.

#### ARTICLE 6

##### **Abrogation of the Convention and of the Plan.**

1. This Convention and Plan shall be abrogated between all the contracting Governments as from the entry into force of a new Convention. The Plan shall be abrogated as from the entry into force of a new Plan.

2. In the event of a contracting Government not approving a new Plan, the Convention shall be abrogated in relation to such Government as from the entry into force of the new Plan.

#### ARTICLE 7

##### **Revision of the Convention and of the Plan.**

1. The revision of the Convention and of the Plan shall be undertaken by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries of the European Broadcasting Area. The Conference shall be convened as soon as possible, and within eighteen months at the latest after the close of the Radio Administrative Conference, unless otherwise decided by the meeting of the Delegates of the countries of the European Broadcasting Area, which shall be held during the Radio Administrative Conference, to establish all directives for the European Conference.

2. In addition, the revision of the Convention and of the Plan may be undertaken by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, when a request, accompanied by reasoned proposals, is made by ten Governments, after prior mutual agreement, to the Secretary General of the Union.

#### ARTICLE 8

##### **Modification of the Plan.**

1. Any Administration wishing to alter the characteristics (such as frequency, power, aerial directivity, geographical position, etc.) laid

down in the Plan for one of its stations, or to operate a new station, or to use one of its frequencies for a network of synchronised stations shall:

- a) When the frequency proposed is in one of the bands exclusively reserved for broadcasting by the Radio Regulations and appearing in the Plan, observe the provisions of the Plan, or the procedure laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article;
- b) When the frequency is outside the bands referred to in subparagraph a) observe the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

2. (1) Such Administration shall inform the other Administrations which it considers to be directly concerned. If agreement is reached, the Secretary General of the Union shall be informed and shall inform all other Administrations. The Secretary General shall ensure, by all means at his disposal, that notifications are received by all Administrations.

(2) Any Administration which considers that such agreement may affect its own services unfavourably, shall notify its observations, through the Secretary General of the Union, within a period of six weeks from the date of receipt of the communication from the Secretary General of the Union. Until the expiry of this period the modification shall not be adopted.

Any Administration, which does not reply before the expiry of this period, shall be considered to have given its assent.

After the expiry of the same period, the proposal may be adopted if no objection has been raised or if all Administrations concerned have agreed.

3. Where agreement is not reached under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the Administrations in disagreement may refer the dispute to an expert or experts acceptable to all parties to the disagreement, or may adopt any other method of settlement mutually agreed upon. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Administration party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in Annex 3 to the International Telecommunication Convention.

## ARTICLE 9

**Notification of Frequencies.**

1. Frequencies allocated by the Plan shall bear, as the date of notification in the International Frequency List, the date of signature of this Convention.

2. Any change in the frequencies allocated by the Plan, made in conformity with the provisions of Article 8, shall be notified as soon as possible in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, Section II, of the Radio Regulations.

## ARTICLE 10

**General Technical Provisions.**

1. Administrations shall take the necessary steps:

- (a) to ensure, with due regard to the latest technical progress, that their broadcasting stations keep to the nominal frequency allocated to them, according to the standards permitted for the category to which the frequency used belongs;
- (b) to avoid, in transmissions from broadcasting stations, any over-modulation or spurious frequencies liable to cause harmful interference to other stations;
- (c) to make international control of broadcast transmissions as efficacious as possible;
- (d) to remedy as rapidly as possible breaches which may be brought to their notice.

2. (1) When the use of a frequency by a broadcasting station causes harmful interference which had not been foreseen at the time of signing the Plan, the Administrations concerned shall endeavour to reach agreements with a view to eliminating such harmful interference, taking into account the provisions of the Plan.

-(2) In the case of harmful interference caused by a broadcasting station placed in a band other than those reserved by the Radio Regulations either exclusively for broadcasting or for sharing with other services, the services to which this band is allocated by the said Regulations shall take precedence over the broadcasting service.

## ARTICLE 11

**International expert organisation.**

1. An international expert organisation may be called upon:
  - a) to facilitate the entry into force of the Plan and
  - b) to supervise its effective and regular implementation.

Such organisation may also be called upon to collaborate with governments and administrations in the preparation and execution of any technical agreements relating to broadcasting.

2. Such organisation shall have at its disposal, throughout the duration of its mandate, the staff and the technical resources necessary to the fulfilment of the tasks defined in Article 8 of the Preamble of the Plan.

3. In principle such organisation shall alone bear any current expenses arising from the normal exercise of its mandate. Extraordinary expenses arising from the revision of the Plan, pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention, shall be a charge on all the participants in the revision and shall be included in the general expenses of the Conference for revising the Plan.

4. The international organisation referred to above shall be named in a communication addressed to the Governments of the countries of the European Broadcasting Area by the Secretary General of the Union as soon as he has confirmed that approval of this nomination has been accorded by at least 28 of the 33 governments invited to the European Broadcasting Conference assembled at Copenhagen in 1948.

## ARTICLE 12

**Conference Expenses.**

1. The expenses of European Broadcasting Conferences shall be a charge on participating Governments and international organisations admitted to the Conferences.

2. The final apportionment and payment of the expenses of these Conferences shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention.

ARTICLE 13

**Entry into Force of the Convention.**

This Convention shall enter into force on .....

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the above-named Governments have signed this Convention in each of the English, French and Russian languages, in a single copy, in which in case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic, and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of Denmark and one copy of which shall be forwarded to each signatory Government and to the Secretary General of the Union.

Done at Copenhagen, ...September 1948.



## COPENHAGEN PLAN

*for the distribution of frequencies between the broadcasting  
stations of the European Broadcasting Area.*

### PREAMBLE

#### CHAPTER I

#### General Provisions.

##### ARTICLE 1

##### Definitions.

In the present Plan:

(1) the word «Convention» denotes the European Broadcasting Convention of Copenhagen (1948);

(2) the word «Plan» denotes the Copenhagen Plan (1948);

(3) the words «European Area» denote the European Broadcasting Area defined in Article 2 of the Convention;

(4) the word «power» denotes the unmodulated power measured at the aerial;

(5) the words «exclusive frequency» denote a frequency allocated for the use of only one country of the European Broadcasting Area and indicated in the Plan;

(6) the words «shared frequency» denote a frequency allocated to two or more countries for simultaneous use by stations indicated in the Plan;

(7) the words «international common frequency» denote a frequency used simultaneously by stations belonging to different countries in the European Area, and fulfilling conditions stipulated in paragraph 2. c) of Article 2. International common frequencies shall be called «International Common Frequency Type I» and «International Common Frequency Type II»;

(8) the words «synchronised stations» denote two or more stations transmitting the same programme on frequencies differing from each other by a maximum of 0.2 c/s;

(9) the words «directional aerials» denote aerials of special construction, which are used in order to strengthen the radiated power in given directions and simultaneously to reduce radiation in other directions;

(10) the word «expert» denotes the international expert organisation provided for in Article 11 of the Convention.

## ARTICLE 2

### Power

1. The powers of stations as indicated in the Plan denote the maximum powers of broadcasting stations in the European Area during the period of application of the Plan.

2. The powers of stations are determined taking account of technical standards such as to provide for a national broadcasting service of good quality, subject to the following conditions:

- a) the power of broadcasting stations operating in the band 155—285 kc/s, shall not exceed 200 kW except in certain special cases specified in the Plan;
- b) the power of broadcasting stations operating in the band 525—1605 kc/s shall not exceed 150 kW;
- c) the power of stations operating on international common frequencies must not exceed:
  - 2 kW for stations working on the international common frequencies Type I; such stations are mentioned in the Plan;
  - 0.25 kW for stations working on the international common frequencies Type II; such stations are not mentioned in the Plan;
- d) the total power of all the stations forming a synchronised network indicated as such in the Plan shall not exceed 1.5 times the maximum power of a single station. However the power of any one station of such synchronised network shall not exceed the maximum power of a single station working on the same frequency.

3. (1) The power of stations mentioned in the Plan can be altered only by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned,

and on condition that experience supported by measurements shows that this alteration is useful and necessary.

(2) Modifications shall be limited, in the case of a decrease, to the value which makes it possible to avoid interference, or, in the case of an increase, to the values specified in § 2 of this Article.

### ARTICLE 3

#### Frequency Tolerances.

1. The frequency tolerances for broadcasting stations which use exclusive or shared frequencies are as follows:

a) For existing stations and stations brought into service before the 1st January 1950:

Before 1st January 1952 .....  $\pm 20$  c/s;

After 1st January 1952 .....  $\pm 10$  c/s;

b) For stations brought into service after 1st January

1950 .....  $\pm 10$  c/s.

2. Stations operating on international common frequencies Types I and II shall, after the entry into force of the Plan, comply with a frequency tolerance of  $\pm 20$  c/s.

3. The Administrations must take all the necessary measures required to ensure that the above mentioned tolerances are rigorously respected; they must endeavour to attain in practice the highest practicable stability.

### ARTICLE 4

#### Use of Frequencies.

Frequencies indicated in the Plan shall be used by broadcasting stations only for sound transmission.

### ARTICLE 5

#### Directional Aerials.

1. The Plan specifically mentions the broadcasting stations which must use directional aerials. No modification regarding the use of such aerials may be introduced without consulting the expert and without the consent of the Administrations concerned.

2. (1) The directional aerals used by the stations shall give a reduction of the radiated power, in the secondary zone and for the protected direction, of approximately 10 db relative to that from a non-directional aerial radiating the same total power, unless otherwise specified in the Plan.

(2) The Administration responsible shall ensure that the polar diagram of the aerial corresponds to the conditions given above by taking measurements of field strength on the frequency indicated in the Plan at a distance of several wave lengths from the aerial.

3. The use of directional aerals by stations other than those for which such use is specifically mentioned in the Plan may be admitted by preliminary consent of the Administrations concerned, on condition that the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article be observed and that no interference be caused in relation to neighbouring stations or to the stations of other services.

#### ARTICLE 6

##### **Interference between Stations.**

1. All broadcasting stations of the countries of the European zone shall operate in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, causing any interference to the broadcasting stations of other countries or to other services using neighbouring frequencies.

2. If the use of a frequency, allocated by the Plan to a broadcasting station, causes an interference, which was unforeseen at the time of signing of this Convention, the Administrations concerned shall, by mutual agreement, take the necessary steps to eliminate such interference.

3. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 10 of the Convention and with paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 of the Document Annexed to the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City:

- a) The mobile maritime services, operating in the band 150—160 kc/s, shall not cause harmful interference to the reception of broadcasting stations working in the same band within the limits of the national territory served by those stations;
- b) Broadcasting stations operating in derogation in the bands 325

—365 kc/s and 395—405 kc/s shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical navigational services;

c) Broadcasting stations operating in derogation in the bands 415—485 kc/s and 515—525 kc/s shall not cause harmful interference to stations of the mobile maritime services;

d) In case of harmful interference being caused in the band 1560—1605 kc/s between stations of the fixed services in the U.S.S.R. and broadcasting stations of neighbouring countries, the parties concerned shall, by mutual agreement, take steps to eliminate harmful interference.

4. (1) Administrations shall take all necessary steps in order to eliminate, as quickly as possible, interference which is brought to their notice.

(2) As regards broadcasting stations using frequencies in the band allocated to other services, the Administrations shall observe the provisions of paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Document Annexed to the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City (1947).

#### ARTICLE 7

##### **Synchronised Networks.**

1. For all stations of a synchronised network, the name and the power of the station shall be indicated in the Plan, with the exception of stations whose individual powers do not exceed 2 kW provided that their total power, considered separately from that of other stations of the same network, shall not exceed 5 kW.

2. The maximum total power for the whole of the broadcasting stations forming a synchronised network is defined in paragraph 2, d) of Article 2 above.

3. Each Administration to which a frequency is allocated, in accordance with the Plan, for a network of synchronised stations, shall observe the following rules as regards any modification of the network (increase of the number of stations, change of site, modification of the technical characteristics, etc.):

a) The total and individual powers of the stations of a synchronised

network shall not exceed the values given in paragraph 2, d) of Article 2 above.

- b) The frequency allocated to the network concerned shall be maintained within the limits given in Article 3 above.
- c) The positions of stations of power lower than or equal to 20 kW may be modified after consultation with the expert and after notifying the Administrations concerned, provided that they are not, in consequence, brought more than 10 % nearer to stations of other countries working on the same frequency or on an adjacent frequency.

4. In the case of any modification which does not satisfy all the requirements of paragraph 3, the Administrations shall observe the provisions of Article 8 of the Convention.

#### ARTICLE 8

##### **Functions of the Expert.**

##### *1. Functions relating to the implementation of the Convention and the Plan.*

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention, the expert gives its opinion on all technical questions which have a bearing on the application of the Plan, with a view to facilitating its implementation and supervising its regular and effective functioning.

2. The expert shall make periodic measurements of and observations on the basic technical characteristics of the broadcasting stations of the European Area. Such measurements shall relate, in particular, to the frequency and depth of modulation of transmitters; the observations shall relate, in particular, to interference to stations, and shall be accompanied by the necessary measurements of field strengths. The results shall be published by the expert and shall be communicated to the Administrations.

3. The expert shall make special measurements and observations, which may be requested of it by one or more Administrations or broadcasting organisations. It may, upon request, express its opinion on the technical means of avoiding any defects in the quality of transmissions.

4. The Administrations shall have recourse to the expert's cooperation in the international monitoring of broadcasting transmissions (see Art. 10 paragraph 1. (3) of the Convention). The expert shall fill the role of specialised monitoring organisation provided for in paragraph 5 of Art. 14 and in Annex C of the Radio Regulations.

## *II. Functions relating to modifications of the Plan.*

1. In cases of disagreement between the Administrations concerned and, if so decided by them, the expert may be called upon to give an opinion on the technical questions, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Art. 8 of the Convention.

2. The expert shall be consulted prior to any modification affecting a synchronised network, and to the entry into operation of any synchronised network on a frequency assigned in the Plan to a single station, and, in general, before any use, other than that specified in the Plan, is made of a given frequency.

## *III. Functions relating to the preparation of new agreements between the Administrations.*

1. The expert shall collect and prepare documentation for use in the work preliminary to the drafting of new agreements or Conventions between Administrations or Governments.

To this end:

- a) it shall collect general documentation of an objective character (geographical, demographical, radiophonic, legal data, etc.);
- b) it shall collect the available technical data and shall draw up reports on any technical questions to be taken into consideration in the drafting of new agreements or the revision of the Plan. The technical questions shall, more especially, be those concerning wave propagation, standards of protection, permissible powers, frequency tolerances, intensity of industrial and atmospheric interference, the spectrum of frequencies of an emission and the percentage modulation corresponding to these frequencies, efficiency of antifading and directional aerials (especially in the secondary zone), the efficiency of synchronised networks, evaluation of the interference caused by several transmissions operating on the same frequency, etc.

2. it shall organise, in agreement with the Administrations, series of tests and measurements leading to the collection of data relating to the technical questions specified in the foregoing paragraph, and shall also estimate the practical results of the application of the frequency Plan. The broadcasting organisations shall facilitate, so far as possible, the preparation and the execution of such series of measurements.

3. Should the Administrations so decide, the expert may, subject to the conditions stipulated by them, participate in the work preparatory to the drafting of new agreements and may be entrusted with the preparation of one or more preliminary draft plans.

## CHAPTER II

### **Table showing Distribution of Frequencies.**

1. The Table below shows the distribution of frequencies among the broadcasting stations of the European Area.

2. The Table provides for the assignment of frequencies both to the contracting countries of the European Area and to the countries non-signatories of the Convention.

3. Stations using the same frequency are shown in the Table in the alphabetical order of the countries to which they belong, and stations of the same country are shown in the alphabetical order of their official designations.

4. The stations for which the installation of directional aerals is specified in the Plan are indicated in the Notes associated with the Table.



■

**Resolution.**

The European Broadcasting Conference decides that the Frequency Allocation Plan, as a whole, shall be notified as soon as possible by the Chairman of the Conference to the Provisional Frequency Board and communicated under the same conditions to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union.

The notifications shall be supplemented as soon as possible by individual notifications from Administrations when the Provisional Frequency Board requests them.

The frequencies assigned by the Plan shall bear as a date of notification in the International Frequency List the date of the signature of the present Convention, except in the case of stations operating in the shared bands or in derogation, for which the date of notification shall be the date of approval of the International Frequency List.

**Opinion.**

The Conference desires the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union to take all steps likely to facilitate the forwarding of the communications addressed to the different Administrations and to guarantee their arrival at their destination.

September 10, 1948

Submitted in: English

Committee 5

Date of Entry into force of the Plan.

As requested in the meeting of Committee 5 on 9th September,  
I would propose the adoption of the following

Resolution

The European Broadcasting Conference,  
considering

1. that after due consideration of measures required for the technical implementation of the Copenhagen Plan has decided to fix the date of 15th March 1950 for the date of entry into force of the Plan and the Convention;
2. that the present chaotic conditions in the field of broadcasting would create a grave situation in Europe if the implementation of Plan in whole or in part had to wait till the New International Frequency List comes into force.
3. that the Atlantic City frequency table allocated to European broadcasting the following long and medium wave bands:

150-160 kc/s	(a) maritime mobile
	(b) broadcasting
160-255 kc/s	broadcasting
255-285 kc/s	(a) maritime mobile
	(b) broadcasting
	(c) aeronautical radionavigation
535-1600 kc/s	broadcasting

whereas the Cairo frequency table allocated in this respect

150-160 kc/s	to mobile
160-240 kc/s	broadcasting
240-255 kc/s	(a) services not open to public correspondance
	(b) broadcasting
255-265 kc/s	(a) aeronautical
	(b) broadcasting
265-285 kc/s	aeronautical
515-550 kc/s	services not open to public correspon- dance
550-1500 kc/s	(a) broadcasting
	(b) 1364 kc/s wave A1,A2 for mobile services exclusively
1500-1560 kc/s	broadcasting
1560-1600 kc/s	mobile (except aeronautical)

4. that the decision to put the Copenhagen Plan in force prior to the effective date of the New International Frequency list renders it necessary to make special arrangements for those bands which were not open for broadcasting under the Cairo Radio-regulations, but in which broadcasting is entitled to operate under the Atlantic City Regulations.
5. Requests the Provisional Frequency Board to give their urgent consideration to the measures which may be taken by the Countries concerned in order to make the operation of the Copenhagen Plan possible as of 15th March 1950 throughout the Atlantic City bands referred to under 3 above and to take such action as will assist the Governments concerned to conclude the necessary special arrangements.

J.D.M. van der Toorn

European Broadcasting  
Conference  
København, 1948  
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RD Document No. 374-E

10 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

Copenhagen Frequency Plan

Long Wave Band

This document is published in  
French only.

Conférence européenne  
de radiodiffusion  
København, 1948

RD Document n° 374 - F  
10 septembre 1948  
Original: français

Plan de fréquences de Copenhague

Bande des ondes longues

Publié en français seulement

Variante n° 1 (Oslo sur 272 kc/s)

No de bande	Fréq. en kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
1	155	Brasov	R.P. Roumaine	200	
2	164	Allouis	France	450	
3	173	Moskwa I	R.S.F.S.R.	500	
4	182	Ankara	Turquie	120	
		Reykjavik	Islande	100	
5	191	Motala	Suède	200	
6	200	Droitwich I	Royaume-Uni	300	
7	209	Lätti	Finlande	200	
8	218	Warszawa I	Rép. de Pologne	200	
9	227	Moskwa II	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
10	236	Praha I	Tchécoslovaquie	300	
11	245	Leningrad I	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
12	254	Kalundborg	Danemark	60	
13	263	Kiev I	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150	
14	272	Oslo	Norvège	150	
15	281	Minsk	R.S.S. de Lettonie	100	

Variante n° 2 (Lahti sur 272 kc/s)

N° de bande	Fréquence en kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
1	155	Brasov	R.P.Roumaine	200	
2	164	Allouis	France	450	
3	173	Moskwa I	R.S.F.S.R.	500	
4	182	Ankara Reykjavik	Turquie Islande	120 100	
5	191	Motala	Suède	200	
6	200	Droitwich I	Royaume-Uni	300	
7	209	Praha I	Tchécoslovaquie	300	
8	218	Leningrad	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
9	227	Warszawa I	Rép. de Pologne	200	
10	236	Oslo	Norvège	150	
11	245	Kiev I	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150	
12	254	Kalundborg	Danemark	60	
13	263	Moskwa II	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
14	272	Lahti	Finlande	200	
15	281	Minsk	RSS de Biélorussie	100	

Variante n° 3 (Praha ou Brasov sur 272 kc/s)

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance kn kW	Observations
1	155	Brasov or Praha I	R.P. Roumaine or Tchécoslovaquie	200 300	
2	164	Allouis	France	450	
3	173	Moskwa I	R.S.F.S.R.	500	
4	182	Ankara Reykjavik	Turquie Islande	120 100	
5	191	Motala	Suède	200	
6	200	Droitwich I	Royaume-Uni	300	
7	209	Lahti	Finlande	200	
8	218	Warszawa I	Rép. de Pologne	200	
9	227	Moskwa II	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
10	236	Kalundborg	Danemark	60	
11	245	Leningrad I	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
12	254	Oslo	Norvège	150	
13	263	Kiev I	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150	
14	272	Praha I or Brasov	Tchécoslovaquie or R.P. Roumaine	300 200	
15	281	Minsk	R.S.S. de Biélorussie	100	

voir la note à la page suivante.

see note on the following page.



Nota

If Praha I is placed on Band N° 1 155 kc/s, the allocations to Band N°s 2, 3 and 4 will be as follows:

Si Praha I est placé sur la bande n° 1 155 kc/s, les allocations dans les bandes n°s 2, 3 et 4 seront les suivantes:

Если Прага I будет включена в полосу №1 118 кгц, то присвоения в полосах 2,3 и 4 будут следующими.

n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
2	164	Ankara	Turquie	120	
		Reykjavik	Islande	100	
3	173	Moskwa I	R.S.F.S.R.	500	
4	182	Allouis	France	450	

Amendment No.1 to Variant No.3 of the Copenhagen  
Frequency Plan (RD No.369-F).

Band No.

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| 54  | Delete "Aleppo II"<br>Insert "Aleppo I"   |
| 63  | Alter power of "Skodra" from 20 to 10 kW (Col.5)<br>Insert in Col.5 against "Korea" a power of 10 kW. |
| 110 | Alter power of "Bruxelles IV" from 10 to 20 kW  |
| 117 | Insert "Italie" in Col.4  |
| 119 | Delete "Italie" in Col.4  |

Annex

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 105 | Insert "Italie" in Col.4                                   |
| 116 | Delete "Italie" in Col.4<br>Insert "Royaume Uni" in Col.4. |

COMMITTEE 5

Time Table

<u>Date</u>	
11th September	} Revision and check of Variant No. 3 Plan for presentation of Final Plan to Committee 5 by the Planning Group.
12th September	
13th September	9 a.m. - Distribution of final Plan
	2.30 p.m. Reading of Plan in Committee 5 for presentation for 2nd reading and approval in Plenary Meeting.

H. Faulkner

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA

For meeting to be held at 2.30 p.m. on the 13th  
September, 1948.

1. Confirmation of the following Minutes of Meetings:

- Meeting No. 6-RD Document 328-Amended by RD Document 341
- " No. 7-RD Document 329-Amended by RD Document 338
- " No. 8-RD Document 340
- " No. 9-RD Document 358
- " No. 10-RD Document 359

2. Date of entry into force of the Plan. Proposed  
Conference Document Resolution. Document RD 373.

3. Derogations (Conference Resolution). Document RD 334

4. Reading of the Copenhagen Plan.

H. Faulkner.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document N° 378-E  
12 September, 1948

This document, which was submitted by I.C.A.O., was  
cancelled by the author at the time of distribution.

(9-9-9)



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 379**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 383 – Corrections to Document No. 379

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

PINK PAGES  
RD Document No. 379 - E  
September 12, 1948

Submitted in: French

## C o p e n h a g e n   P l a n

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for the distribution of frequencies between  
the broadcasting stations of the European Area.

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- 2 -

(RD 379-E)

Long waves150 to 285 kc/s band xx)

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations
1	155	Brasov	Roumanian P.R.	150	1)
		Tromsö	Norway	10	
2	164	Allouis	France	450	
3	173	Moskwa I	R.S.F.S.R.	500	
4	182	Ankara	Turkey	120	
		Reykjavik	Iceland	100	
		Lulca	Sweden	10	
5	191	Motala	Sweden	200	
6	200	Droitwich I (or Ottringham)	United Kingdom	400	
7	209	Warszawa I	Rep. of Poland	200	
8	218	Lahti	Finland	150	
9	227	Kiev I	S.S.R. of the Ukraine	150	
10	236	Kalundborg	Denmark	100	
11	245	Minsk	S.S.R. of Latvia	100	
12	254	Oslo	Norway	100	
13	263	Moskwa II	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
14	272	Tchécoslovaquie (Centre)	Czechoslovakia	200	
15	281	Leningrad I	R.S.F.S.R.	100	

1) The operation of the Norwegian station of Tromsö on the 155 kc/s frequency is authorised in conformity with the Protocol annexed to the European Broadcasting Convention which relates to the agreement between the Roumanian People's Republic and Norway.

xx) The coast stations of the U.S.S.R. Maritime Service shall use the following frequencies:

<u>Frequencies</u>		<u>Power</u>
152 kc	Leningrad Radio (Coast Station)	1 kW
158 kc	Mourmansk Radio (Coast Station)	1.5
267 kc	Naryan Mar Radio (Coast Station)	0.25
284 kc	Archanghelsk Radio (Coast Station)	0.025

(St.45)



Medium Waves

525 to 1605 kc/s Band

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW.	Observations
-	344	Östersund	Sweden	10	1)
-	353	Oulu	Finland	10	2)
-	520	Hamar	Norway	1	
1	529	Beromünster	Switzerland	150	
2	539	Budapest	Hungary	135	
3	548	Simferopol	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
		Ouchta	S.S.R. of Finno-Carelia	20	
4	557	Helsinki	Finland	100	3)
		Monte Ceneri	Switzerland	50	
		Cairo II	Egypt	20	
5	566	Athlone I	Ireland	100	
		(Palermo)	Italy	10	
		(Catania)		5	
6	575	Riga	S.S.R. of Latvia	100	
7	584	Wien I	Austria	120	
8	593	Sundsvall	Sweden	150	4)
		Sofia II	P.R. of Bulgaria	60	5)
9	602	Lyon	France	150	
10	611	Rabat I	Morocco	120	
		Sarajevo	F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	60	
		Petrozavodsk	S.S.R. of Finno-Carelia	100	
		Eidar	Iceland	5	
11	620	Bruxelles I	Belgium	150	
		Malatya	Turkey	50	

1) Directional aerial protection south-west

2) Directional aerial protection south-west

3) Directional aerial protection Monte Ceneri

4) Directional aerial. Apparent power in direction Sofia II/20 kW

5) Directional aerial. Apparent power in direction Sundsvall/10 kW

(D.19)

- 4 -  
- (RD 379 E) -

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations
12	629	Tunis II Vigra	Tunisia Norway	120 100	1)
13	638	Praha I	Czechoslovakia	150	
14	647	Kharkov (Droitwich II (or Daventry) (Westerglen (Burghead (Stagshaw	S.S.R. of the Ukraine  United Kingdom	100 120 15 15 15	2)
15	656	(Torino (Firenze (Napoli Mourmansk	Italy   R.S.F.S.R.	65 80 80 150	
16	665	Vilnus	S.S.R. of Lithuania	100	
17	674	Marseille Rostov/Don Bodö	France R.S.F.S.R. Norway	100 100 10	
18	683	Beograd I	F.P.R. of Yugo- slavia	150	
19	692	Moorside Edge Nicosia	United Kingdom Cyprus	150 10	
20	701	(Banska-Bystrica (Synchron. Group Rabat II Finnmark	Czechoslovakia  Morocco Norway	100 5 120 10	
21	710	Limoges Stalino	France S.S.R. of the Ukraine	150 150	

1) Directional aerial, protection Vigra.

2) If the synchronised stations of Westerglen, Burghead and Stagshaw are not put into operation, the power of Droitwich II (or Daventry) may be increased to 150 kW.

(D.19)

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations
22	719	Lisboa National Damas I	Portugal Syria	120 50	
23	728	Athinai	Greece	100	
24	737	Gliwice Sevilla Jerusalem I Akureyri	Rep. of Poland Spain Palestine Iceland	50 50 20 1	
25	746	Hilversum I	Netherlands	120	
26	755	Norte National Timisoara Kuopio	Portugal Roumanian P.R. Finland	50 50 20	1)
27	764	Sottens	Switzerland	150	
28	773	Stockholm Cairo I	Sweden Egypt	150 50	2)
29	782	Kiev II	S.S.R. of the Ukraine	100	
30	791	Rennes Thessaloniki	France Greece	150 50	
31	800	Leningrad	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
32	809	{Westerglen {Burghead {Redmoss {Dundee Skoplje	United Kingdom   F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	100 100 20 5 135	
33	818	Poznan	Rep. of Poland	100	
34	827	Sofia I	P.R. of Bulgaria	100	
35	836	Nancy Beyrouth	France Lebanon	150 20	
36	845	Roma	Italy	150	

1) Unless a directional aerial protecting Norte National is used, the power shall not exceed 20 kW.

2) The apparent power of the station of Stockholm in the direction of Cairo shall not exceed 20 kW.

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(RD 379-B)

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations
37	854	Bucuresti	Roumanian P.R.	150	
38	863	Paris I	France	150	
39	872	Moskwa III	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
40	881	(Washford (Penmon (Wrexham (Aberystwyth Cetinje	United Kingdom   F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	150 20 5 5 20	1)
41	890	Alger I (Bergen Norge (Kristiansand (Trøndelag Dniepropetrovsk	Algeria  Norway  S.S.R. of the Ukraine	100 20 20 20 20	2)
42	899	Milano	Italy	150	
43	908	London (Brookmans Park)	United Kingdom	150	
44	917	Ljubljana	F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	135	
45	926	Bruxelles II	Belgium	150	
46	935	Ivov	S.S.R. of the Ukraine	100	
47	944	Toulouse Voronej	France R.S.F.S.R.	100 20	
48	953	Morava	Czechoslovakia	150	
49	962	Tunis I Turku	Tunisia Finland	120 100	3) 4)
50	971	Germany (British zone) Izmir (Kalinin (Smolensk	Germany  Turkey R.S.F.S.R.	70  50 20 20	
51	980	Göteborg Alger II	Sweden Algeria	150 100	5) 6)

1) Directional aerial, protection Cetinje.

2) Directional aerial.

3) Directional aerial, protection Turku.

4) Directional aerial, protection Tunis.

5) Directional aerial, protection Alger.

6) Directional aerial, protection Göteborg.

(St.45)

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations
52	989	Germany (U.S. Zone)	Germany	70	
		Beyrouth II	Lebanon	20	
		Rovaniemi	Finland	10	
53	998	Kichinev	S.S.R. of Moldavia	100	
54	1007	Hilversum II	Netherlands	120	
		Aleppo I	Syria	20	
55	1016	Istanbul	Turkey	150	
56	1025	Graz-Dobl	Austria	100	
		Jerusalem II	Palestine	20	
57	1034	Tallinn	S.S.R. of Estonia	100	
		Radio-Club portugais	Portugal	40	
		Italian synchr. group	Italy	5	
58	1043	Germany (USSR Zone)	Germany	70	
		(Oujda I		20	
		(Marrakech I	Morocco	20	
		(Agadir I		20	
59	1052	Kalamata	Greece	5	
		Start Point	United Kingdom	150	1)
		Hartland Point		10	
		Tripoli	Libya	50	2)
		(Jassi		10	
		(Focsani	Roumanian P.R.	5	
60	1061	Denmark (East)	Denmark	60	
		Lisboa Regional	Portugal	15	
		Cagliari	Italy	10	
61	1070	Paris II	France	100	
		Krasnodar	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
62	1079	Wroclaw	Rep. of Poland	50	
63	1088	(Droitwich III	United Kingdom	150	
		(Norwich		20	
		(Skodra		10	
		(Korca	P.R. of Albania	10	

1) Directional aerial, protection Tripoli.

2) Directional aerial, protection Start Point.



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(RD 379-E)

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations
64	1097	Bratislava and Synchr. Group	Czechoslovakia	150 5	
65	1106	Moghilev	S.S.R. of Bielorussia	100	
66	1115	(Bologna (Bari Norwegian Synchr. Group	Italy Norway	50 50 5	
67	1124	Viborg Bruxelles III Varna	R.S.F.S.R. Belgium P.R. of Bulgaria	20 20 10	
68	1133	Zagreb	F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	135	
69	1142	Kaliningrad (Oran I (Constantine I	R.S.F.S.R. Algeria	20 40 20	
70	1151	(Lisnagarvey (Londonderry (Stagshaw (Carlisle (Kluj (Baia Maru (Oradea	United Kingdom Roumanian P.R.	100 5 100 5 20 5 5	
71	1160	Strasbourg I	France	150	
72	1169	Odessa	S.S.R. of the Ukraine	150	
73	1178	Hörby	Sweden	100	
74	1187	Germany (French Zone) (Oujda II (Marrakech II (Agadir II (... (Lower Egypt) (... (Lower Egypt)	Germany Morocco Egypt	70 20 20 20 5 5	
75	1196	Budapest II	Hungary	135	

(St.45)

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(RD 379-E)

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations
76	1205	(Brookmans Park	United Kingdom	60	
		(Moorside Edge		58	
		(Westerglen		50	
		(Burghead		20	
		(Lisnagarvey		10	
		(Stagshaw		10	
		(Ayr		5	
		(Dundee		5	
		(Redmoss		2	
		(Redruth		2	
		(Plymouth		2	
		(Londonderry		1	
		(British troops in Germany ...		...	
		Kursk	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
77	1214	Lublin	Rep.of Poland	10	
		Haifa	Palestine	5	
78	1223	Falun	Sweden	100	
		Barcelona	Spain	50	
		Stara Zagora	P.R.of Bulgaria	20	
79	1232	(Praha II	Czechoslovakia	100	
		(Budejovice		5	
		(Czechoslovak Synchron. Group		50	
80	1241	(Quimper	France	20	
		(Clermont-Ferrand		20	
		(Le Havre		20	
		(Bayonne		20	
		(Nice		20	
		(Grenoble		20	
		(Montbéliard		20	
		(Corse		10	
		Vaasa	Finland	50	
		Tiraspol	S.S.R. of Moldavia	20	
81	1250	Athlone II	Ireland	50	1)
		(Zalaegerszeg	Hungary	20	
		(Nyíregyháza		10	
82	1259	Szczecin	Rep.of Poland	100	

1) Directional aerial, protection Athlone.

(St.45)

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW.	Observations
83	1268	Beograd II	F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	135	
84	1277	Lille	France	150	
85	1286	Kosice Radio Catolica	Czechoslovakia Portugal	100 20	
86	1295	Ottringham	United Kingdom	150	
87	1304	Gdansk (Oran II Constantine II	Rep. of Poland Algeria	50 40 20	
88	1313	Stavanger	Norway	100	
89	1322	Ouchgorod	S.S.R. of the Ukraine	100	
90	1331	(Genova Roma Venezia Pescara Messina	Italy	50 50 25 25 25	
91	1340	Crowborough (or Stagshaw) (Budapest Magyarovar Miskolc Pecs Alexandria	United Kingdom  Hungary Egypt	150  5 5 5 5 5	
92	1349	(Lille Toulouse Marseille Nantes Corse Kuldiga Madona	France  S.S.R. of Latvia	20 50 50 10 10 20 20	
93	1358	Tirana I	P.R. of Albania	100	
94	1367	Torun Caltanissetta Porto Thorshavn	Rep. of Poland Italy Portugal Faroes	24 25 5 5	
95	1376	Strasbourg II	France	150	
96	1385	Kaunas Madrid	S.S.R. of Lithuania Spain	150 100	



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- (RD 379-E)-

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power kW	Observations
97	1394	(Innsbruck I	Austria	5	
		(Graz II		15	
		(Linz		5	
		(Dornbirn		5	
		Rhodos	Greece	5	
98	1403	Swedish Synchr. Group (South)	Sweden	20	
		(Paris	France	20	
		(Quimper		20	
		(Montpellier		10	
		(Nice		20	
99	1412	(Bayonne		20	
		(French troops in Germany		...	
		Baranovice	S.S.R. of Bielorussia	20	
		Komotini	Greece	5	
		(Banja Luka	F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	20	
100	1421	(Bitolj		20	
		(Maribor		20	
		(Pristina		20	
		(Rijeka		20	
		(Split		60	
101	1430	Sarrebruck	Saar	20	
		Sfax I	Tunisia	5	
		Tchernigov	S.S.R. of the Ukraine	5	
102	1439	(Denmark (West)	Denmark	70	
		(Köbenhavn		10	
		Madrid II	Spain	50	
		Gyrocastro	P.R. of Albania		
102	1439	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	150	

(D.19)

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(RD 379-E)

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations
103	1448	Città del Vaticano	Vatican City	100	
		Madeira	Portugal	1	
		Swedish Synchr. Group (North)	Sweden	20	
104	1457	(Clevedon (Bartley	United Kingdom	60 60	
		Craiova	Roumanian P.R.	20	
105	1466	Monte-Carlo	Monaco	120	
		Norwegian Synchr. Group	Norway	2	
106	1475	(Wien II	Austria	30	
		(Salzburg		20	
		(Klagenfurt		20	
107	1484	International common wave	P.R. of Albania Austria Belgium Cyprus Denmark Spain Finland France Gibraltar Greece United Kingdom Hungary Ireland Italy S.S.R. of Lithuania Malta Morocco Norway Rep. of Poland Portugal Roumanian P.R. Rep. of S. Marino Syria Czechoslovakia Trieste Tripoli Tunisia S.S.R. of the Ukraine F.P.R. of Yugoslavia R.S.F.S.R.		
108	1493	French Synchr. Group	France	60	
		Gomel	S.S.R. of Bielorussia	20	

- 13 -

(RD 379-E)

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations.
109	1502	(Krakow	Rep. of Poland	50	
		(Warszawa		10	
		Zaragoza	Spain	50	
110	1511	Bruxelles IV	Belgium	20	
		Chania	Greece	5	
111	1520	(Ostrava	Czechoslovakia	30	
		(Plzen		30	
		(Jihlava		5	
		Coruna	Spain	20	
112	1529	(Torino II	Italy	20	
		(Milano II		10	
		(Venezia II		5	
		(Genova II		5	
		(Firenze II		3	
		(Napoli II		5	
		(Ancona		25	
		Swedish Synchr. Group (North)	Sweden	20	
113	1537	Portuguèse Synchr. Group	Portugal	5	
		Germany (French Zone).	Germany	70	
		Spanish Synchr. Group	Spain	5	

(St.45)

1) The methods of use of the frequency 1553 kc/s by the station of Nice, on the one hand, and by the station of the Army of Occupation of the United States of America in Germany, on the other hand, shall be the subject of a special agreement between the Governments concerned.

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW	Observations
118	1577	Fredrikstad	Norway	10	
		Italian Synchr. Group (Bolzano Region)	Italy	10	
119	1585	Germany (British Zone)	Germany	70	
		Spanish Synchr. Group	Spain	5	
120	1593	International Common Wave	Andorra Austria Belgium P.R. of Bulgaria Cyrenaica Denmark Spain Greece Finland France Ireland S.S.R. of Latvia Madeira Morocco (Tangier) Norway Netherlands 1) Rep. of Poland United Kingdom Portugal Syria Switzerland Czechoslovakia Trieste F.P.R. of Yugoslavia		
121	1601	Germany (U.S.A. Zone)	Germany	70	
		Portuguese Synchr. Group	Portugal	5	
		Norwegian Synchr. Group	Norway	2	

1) Hilversum III (or synchronised group) is authorised to use a power of 5 kW.

COMMITTEE 5.

Proposal to be made from the Chair.

In order to meet the needs of Switzerland in respect of its very low power transmitters in the valleys, it is proposed that the following foot-note should be added to the Plan:-

It is recognised that for the very low power transmitters serving the valleys of Switzerland use may be made of suitably chosen frequencies operating on a basis of non-interference with other services.

H. Faulkner

12 September, 1948

Submitted in: English

UNITED KINGDOM

Proposal for Committee 5

It was decided in the Plenary Assembly of the 27th July, 1948, Document RD 182, that "The requirements of the forces of occupation are to be met by the use of frequencies allocated to the occupying countries for their own National Services."

The United Kingdom accordingly proposes to make use of one of the frequencies allocated to it, by means of synchronisation of the transmitters in Germany and the United Kingdom.

(1) It was proposed in Document RD 208 that a power additional to that required for the Home Service should be permitted for this synchronised network during the period of occupation; and it may also be required to apply this to the two other Powers concerned, and it is therefore proposed that asterisks should be placed against the relative frequencies and the following footnote added:-

It is recognised that occupying powers in Germany may use these national frequencies on a synchronised basis, for the purpose of broadcasting to their troops in Germany and that the normal power limits for such synchronised networks may be exceeded provided that the global power is not greater than twice the maximum power allowable for a single station in the band.

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(2) It is also proposed that an international common wave be allocated to the British Zone of Germany.

H. FAULKNER

St:30

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

RD Document No 382 - E

13 September, 1948

MARITIME  
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

MAR Document No 206 - E

13 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

PROGRAMME SUGGESTED

by the

CHAIRMAN

RD Conference

Monday  
13/9.                      2.30 p.m. Committee 5  
                             5.30 p.m. Short Plenary Assembly  
   Consideration of Article 4 of the  
   Convention. Communication concerning  
   Reservations and Statements.  
                             6 p.m. approx. Committee 5 (continued)

Tuesday  
14/9                      8 a.m. Reservations Committee  
                             2.30 p.m. Plenary Assembly  
   2nd reading of the Plan  
   "

Signature and  
Closing ceremony.

MAR Conference

Tuesday  
14/9.                      9.30 a.m. Plenary Assembly  
   2nd reading of the Convention  
   1st reading of the Preamble.

(Tr.5/R.7/D.30)



European  
Broadcasting Conference  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 383 - E  
September 13, 1948

Submitted in: English

COPENHAGEN PLAN

Correction to RD Document No. 379 - E

Page 3 of RD Document No. 379 - E should be replaced by the following:

Medium Waves

525 to 1605 kc/s Band

Band No.	Freq. kc/s	Station	Country	Power in kW.	Observations
-	420	Östersund	Sweden	10	1)
-	433	Oulu	Finland	10	2)
-	520	Hamar	Norway	1	3)
1	529	Beromünster	Switzerland	150	
2	539	Budapest	Hungary	135	
3	548	Simferopol	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
		Ouchta	S.S.R. of Finno-Carelia	20	
4	557	Helsinki	Finland	100	4)
		Monte Ceneri	Switzerland	50	
		Cairo II	Egypt	20	
5	566	Athlone I	Ireland	100	
		(Palermo)	Italy	10	
		(Catania)		5	
6	575	Riga	S.S.R. of Latvia	100	
7	584	Wien I	Austria	120	
8	593	Sundsvall	Sweden	150	5)
		Sofia II	P.R. of Bulgaria	60	6)
9	602	Lyon	France	150	
10	611	Labat I	Morocco	120	
		Sarajevo	F.P.R. of Yugoslavia	60	
		Petrozavodsk	S.S.R. of Finno-Carelia	100	
		Eidar	Iceland	5	
11	620	Bruxelles I	Belgium	150	
		Malatya	Turkey	50	

- 1) Directional aerial protection south-west
- 2) Directional aerial protection south-west
- 3) Directional aerial protection south
- 4) Directional aerial protection Monte Ceneri
- 5) Directional aerial. Apparent power in direction Sofia II/20 kW
- 6) Directional aerial. Apparent power in direction Sundsvall/10 kW

13 September, 1948

Submitted in: English

C O M M I T T E E 5  
(FREQUENCY ALLOCATION)

Eleventh Meeting

6 September 1948

The meeting opened at 21.15 hours.

1. The Chairman stated that, as promised, RD Document No. 347 had been produced for discussion. This was Variant No. 2 of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan. The Planning Group had not yet been able to take into full account all the complaints made by the different countries after the last meeting. Thus, the Plan could not be considered complete, but many improvements had been introduced, and gave an indication as to how far the Group had progressed. It would also help the Group in the next stage of their work.

He called on Mr. Hayes to make a statement on Variant No. 2.

Mr. Hayes expressed regret that the Plan had only been completed at 17.00 hours and he congratulated the Secretariat on circulating the Plan in so short a time. The remarks of delegates on Variant No. 1 had, so far as possible, been taken into account. It would be readily seen that all the claims had not been satisfied. There had been no degree of priority in dealing with the claims; it just happened that some could be satisfied while others could not. Mr. Hayes then commented in some detail on the Plan, pointing out channels where improvements had been made and others where weaknesses and errors were evident, and where improvements would be introduced when the Plan was revised.

The total number of exclusive channels was now 50, a few more than in Variant No. 1.

The Delegate of Egypt and Syria queried channels 25 and 40, saying that he had made statements on these allocations previously, and Mr. Hayes had made no comment on them.

Mr. Hayes replied that no change had been possible on these channels.

The Observer of the U.S.A. commented on channel 114. Mr. Hayes had said that the sharing of this channel by the American Forces Network and Nice was unsatisfactory, and then had said that by arrangement with the French, A.F.N. could use the channel until receivers were available for this frequency in the Nice area. The Observer of the U.S.A. wished to know what would happen after that.

On this subject comments were made by the delegate of France on the suggested arrangements, and by the Observer of the U.S.A., who considered the comments somewhat hazy. Later in the meeting he requested that a written footnote on the subject should appear in Variant No. 3.

The Delegate of Egypt, reverting to the statement on channels 25 and 40, wanted to know why nothing could be done.

Mr. Hayes said that in the time available the shares could not be replaced by others with a sufficiently good protection ratio. In reply to a further question he said that all allocations could still be deemed to be under consideration.

The Delegate of Ireland said that he awaited the publication of Variant No. 3 with anxious hope.

The Delegate of Portugal expressed concern at a number of the shares on channels allotted to Portuguese stations. He thought that protection would be inadequate and that difficulties would arise.

Mr. Hayes stated that where suggestions submitted by countries had not been followed, it was due to lack of agreement on them in the Planning Group.

The Delegate of Portugal said he failed to understand why some of his previous suggested sharings had not been accepted, as they would cause no interference to the stations sharing.

The Chairman thought that detailed replies could not be made in Committee, as the Planning Group files were not available. He suggested that the Group might see the Delegate of Portugal next morning for personal discussions.

The Delegate of Portugal expressed surprise that reasons could not be given. He continued to give examples of bad sharing and also of bad protection from adjacent channels. He quoted from practical knowledge of the field strengths in Portugal of the stations concerned. He requested information from the Delegate of Sweden on the present power and aerial of Stockholm.

The Delegate of Sweden said that Stockholm at present had no directional aerial. Sundsvaal had a present power of 10 kW, but a new transmitter with a directional aerial was under construction. The aerial would have a minimum radiation south east and would be equivalent to about 10/20 kW in that direction. He indicated that the power of the Stockholm transmitter was at present 55 kW.

The Delegate of Portugal continued his complaints by quoting the fact that Toulouse, which was on 970 kc/s and adjacent to Lisbon Regional gave a very strong field and so was one of the most listened to stations in Portugal. He would submit more detailed observations to the Planning Group.

The Delegate of Turkey said that his remarks submitted on Variant No. 1 had not been considered. He made statements on the changes in the Turkish allocations and considered that Variant No. 2 was far worse than Variant No. 1. He also emphasised a request for an exclusive channel for Istanbul and said that the Plan in its present form could not be accepted.

The Delegate of Sweden said that his comments on Variant No. 1 had only resulted in one change of minor importance, and he wished to make the same statement as that of the Irish Delegate.

The Delegate of Italy regretted that even Variant No. 2 was still unacceptable. His comments to the Planning Group had not resulted in a satisfactory Plan for Italy who could not accept the allocation for Bolzano, nor the frequency 1572 for a synchronised group covering eight of the largest cities in Italy, nor the allocation of the 1501 Common Wave instead of 1357.

The Delegate of Norway said that he had asked for exclusive frequencies for Stavanger and Vigra. For Vigra it was important, as this station served the scattered fishing fleets; but Vigra still had a shared channel and an exclusive frequency was essential. He would discuss this and other details with the Planning Group.

The Delegate of Switzerland as a result of a rapid survey of Variant No. 2 said that the power of Monte Cineri was too low at 20 kW and the increase in the frequency of Sottens would reduce its service radius. His remarks on the subject of International Common Waves had not been taken into account, and he stressed again that swiss broadcasting services had to work on very low field strengths. The concession for Sottens was the limit to which he could go. If more were demanded he could not accept the Plan. He suggested that wherever the protection from adjacent channels was in excess of the standards acceptable to the Conference, spacing of 8 kc/s should be used. This would enable the Plan to give more satisfaction without reducing the standards of protection.

The Delegate of Portugal did not agree to this.

The Delegate of Egypt stated that he considered Variant No. 2 worse than Variant No. 1 as far as Egypt and Syria were concerned, in spite of his remarks to the Planning Group. He suggested that his problems should be dealt with in full Committee, since he felt that due consideration had not been given to them by the Group.

The Delegate of Austria agreed that the allocation of 538 kc/s exclusive to Austria was an improvement. This, however, was the only one. Gratz, now sharing with Palestine, was worse off than before. The frequency 1375 kc/s for Innsbruck and Dornbirm was much too high and reduced the reception area to 16% of its present one, which could not be considered satisfactory. Vienna II on 1411 was too close to Strasbourg on 1420. Austria could not accept Variant No. 2. He also thought that the Plan could not really be discussed without the long wave Plan being available.

The Delegate of Switzerland reverted to the question of an 8 kc/s spacing, and a discussion ensued in which the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. opposed the idea and felt that the Swiss Delegate should not raise it at this juncture. The Swiss Delegate said that he was not suggesting an 8 kc/s spacing for the Plan, but only the use of this spacing where protection ratios of adjacent channels were in excess of those minima laid down by Committee 4.

The Delegate of Iceland said that he wished to reserve the right to make comments on Variant No. 2 to the Planning Group.

The Delegate of Roumania regretted to note that in Variant No. 2 the Planning Group had failed to take into consideration the remarks of the Roumanian Delegation. He had requested in vain a slight change in the three frequencies allotted, so as to enable the difficult country to be reasonably covered. Some sharing was now worse, and Bucharest had two close neighbours instead of one. Thus the only changes were for the worse, and his Delegation was in no position to accept Variant No. 2, and he had to insist on consideration being given to his previous statements.

The Delegate of Italy again insisted on his previous demands which he could not abandon. Balzano was in a mountainous and bi-lingual area, and must radiate a programme in the German language. He gave a list of the names and populations of the eight large cities covered by the synchronised network to which Variant No.2 had given the unsatisfactory frequency of 1573.

The Delegate of Belgium declared: "Several observations made by the Belgian Delegation have not been taken into consideration in the Second Variant of the Plan. These are very briefly the following:

(1) Channel 65 - 1105 kc/s frequency.

"The Belgian Delegation has accepted the sharing with Viborg. But the sharing with Stara Zagora, whose power is 20 kW, gives a protection which is not sufficient to ensure a service even of inferior quality in the Walloon part of the country."

(2) Channel 110 - 1510 kc/s frequency

"This frequency, left to the Flemish Regional transmitter, is too high; moreover, the power requested is 20 kW as for the French Regional transmitter on 1105 kc/s (and with 10 kW).

(3) Common International Waves.

"Belgium is now introduced into the 2 common international waves but the waves are hardly serviceable for our country because:

as regards

(a) 1501 kc/s, the neighbouring channel is occupied by a Belgian transmitter (Brussels IV 1510 kc/s)

(b) as regards 1357 kc/s, the neighbouring channel 1366 kc/s, is occupied by the transmitter of Luxembourg with a power of 100 kW.

"The Common International Waves are of vital importance to Belgium where the deficiencies of regional means of services are made good by local transmissions.

"The Belgian Delegation will submit detailed observations in writing.

The Delegate of Denmark said that in his opinion the 2nd variant was an improvement on the 1st. That was only generally speaking. The only change however, for Denmark was that Thorshavn in the Faroes had a frequency more than 400 kc/s higher; all the other frequencies remained, the same as did his opinion. The Copenhagen frequency was unacceptable and they hoped, that the Copenhagen Plan would not be the first to give unsatisfactory listening conditions in Copenhagen.

The Chairman summed up by saying the reception of Variant 2 was slightly better than that accorded to variant 1. Still much dissatisfaction remained however, and they could still further carry on with the task of improving on variant 2 if it was considered possible to do so, and he requested the individual members of the Planning Group to express their views in this matter.

Mr. Hayes said that in his personal opinion he thought that given enough time more of the requirements could be fitted in. The degree of success depended on the amount of time available. Certainly the length of time necessary could be reduced if we had less requests or more available channels.

Mme. Zjelernova considered that the Plan could be improved, but all requests could not be satisfied and so all countries must make certain sacrifices to achieve a plan. Under such conditions a plan could be made in the few days available.

M. Daumard thought it was difficult to say what could be done to improve the Plan. He had at first thought it impossible to improve the 1st variant, but since the 2nd variant was an improvement, he thought that it was possible to improve on this again by the next meeting.

M. Popovic said that in the last day or so certain possibilities of improvement had appeared but no time had been available to make the changes. These possibilities still remained and a 3rd Variant should give satisfaction to some countries whose requests had not been so far met owing to lack of time.

The Chairman said that the Planning Group considered that the Plan could be still further improved and that more requests of countries could be satisfied. He said that speaking for the U.K. Delegation, he would prefer to see a further reduction in channel spacing rather than that the Plan should fail. But as there appeared strong opposition to this course, he hoped that it would be possible to produce a satisfactory 9 kc/s Plan; he hoped that the Delegations would assist by not persisting in pressing their full demands.

Mr. Holmblad asked when the Long Wave Plan could be expected.

Mr. Hayes assured the Committee that it would be produced with the 3rd Variant, if not before.

Mr. Holmblad suggested an extra Plenary session to read the full text of the Convention the following evening.

There were no objections and this was agreed. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. also arranged that members of Sub-Committee 5 A should meet at 09.00 hours next morning prior to the Committee 5 Meeting.

The Delegate of Portugal again commented on his requirements and asked for a time and place to be decided so that he could meet the Planning Group to discuss reasons why his requests had not been met.

Mr. Hayes said that he would contact the Delegate of Portugal direct and arrange to see him.

The Delegates of Italy, Roumania, Austria, and Turkey asked to be heard by the Planning Group.

The Chairman pointed out that the Planning Group was extremely busy but he thought the group could see the Delegates who had requested a hearing.

The Meeting adjourned at 23.30 hours.

Rapporteurs:

W.J.Chalk  
E.Gross

Chairman:

H.Faulkner

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING  
CONFERENCE  
KØBENHAVN, 1948

RD Document No. 385-E  
13 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

DRAFT MODIFICATION OF THE PLAN (RD 379)

proposed by the Delegations of Italy and the Vatican City.

Band No.	Frequ. kc/s.	Station	Country	Power in kW.	Observations
102	1439	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	150	unchanged
103	1448	Synchr. Group	Italy	93	
		Synchr. Group (North)	Sweden	20	
		Coruna	Spain	20	
104	1457	(Clevedon	United Kingdom	60	
		(Bartley		60	
		Craiova	Roumanian P.R.	20	unchanged
			.....		
			.....		
			.....		
108	1493	Synchr. Group	France	60	
		Gomel	Bielorussia S.S.R.	20	
		Synchr. Group (North)	Sweden	20	
109	1502	(Krakow	Rep. of Poland	50	unchanged
		(Warszawa		10	
		Zaragoza	Spain	50	
110	1511	Vatican City	Vatican City	120	
		Madeira	Portugal.	1	
111	1520	Brussels II	Belgium	20	
		Chania	Greece	5	
112	1529	(Ostrava		30	
		(Plzen	Czechoslovakia	30	
		(Jihlava		5	
		Synchr. Group	Spain	5	
113	1537	Germany	Germany	70	
		(French Zone)			
		Synchr. Group	Spain	5	unchanged.

(Tr.42/R.1/D.16)



EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 386 - E  
September 13, 1948

Submitted in: French

COMMITTEE 6

(Drafting Committee)

5th Meeting

Sunday 12 September 1948

The Meeting was opened at 7.45 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Dr. Metzler (Switzerland).

There were no observations on the Reports of the 3rd and 4th Meetings (Docs. RD 356 and 371) and they were approved by the Committee.

The Committee then reviewed the texts contained in Document RD 372 (Pink Series), which had been drawn up at its 4th Meeting, and which the Plenary Assembly had approved on second reading.

These texts were revised in accordance with the decisions taken by the Plenary Assembly.

At this juncture, the Chairman expressed his satisfaction that the arduous work accomplished by the Committee at its preceding Meeting had had such a favourable result.

The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 8.45 p.m. and thanked the Members of the Committee for their cooperation.

A. Wolf,  
Secretary.

Dr. E. Metzler,  
Chairman.

(Tr.42/R.4/St.45)

European  
Broadcasting Conference  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 387-E  
September 13, 1948

Maritime  
Regional Radio Conference  
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 208-E  
September 13, 1948

Submitted in: English

Conference,  
Marienlyst  
Helsingør,  
12th September 1948.

The Chairman,  
European Broadcasting Conference and  
Maritime Regional Radio Conference,  
(København, 1948).

Dear Sir,

Notification of Frequency Assignments.

With reference to the second paragraph of the Resolution which passed its second reading at the Plenary Assembly of the Broadcasting Conference on 12th September, I wish to inform you that I have received advice that the Provisional Frequency Board will require individual notifications from Administrations, to supplement the information contained in the Plans.

A suitable form for the submission of such notifications by Administrations will be that of the Form of Notice contained in Appendix 1 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations (p. 217 et seq.), which is the form to be used in the future for notifications to the IFRB. If this form is used and is sent by Administrations both to the PFB and to the Secretary-General, then it will be possible to publish the International Frequency List and the List of Broadcasting Stations in accordance with Appendix 6 of the Radio Regulations (p. 234 et seq.) without the need for further supplementary notifications.

In order that the various tasks of the PFB may be properly scheduled, thereby expediting the preparation of the new List and the integration of regional agreements, it is desired that the forms be submitted to the PFB by 15 December 1948, a date which allows nearly three months after the closure of the Copenhagen Conferences.

It would be much appreciated if you could bring the above to the attention of both Conferences, as early submission of the information required will facilitate the work of the PFB, including any action which that Board may have to take in consequence of the decisions reached by the Conferences.

Yours faithfully,

N.H. Roberts.

IFRB Observer.

September 13, 1948

Submitted in: French.

C O M M I T T E E    2

6th Meeting

13 September 1948

The Meeting was opened at 9.30 a.m. by Mr. Corteil, Chairman of the Committee.

The Report of the 5th Meeting was adopted; the U.S.S.R. Delegate, however, who had not yet received the Russian translation of the Document, reserved his decision.

At this juncture the Delegate of France said he had to confirm that the credentials of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, which were issued by authority of the Sherif Government and the Beylik Government, unequivocally pledged Morocco and Tunisia.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom accepted the French Delegate's statement.

The Chairman invited the Committee to complete its work by examining the credentials of the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. Bielorussia (S.S.R.) and the Ukraine (S.S.R.). He intimated that the Chairman of the Conference had received three telegrams from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three Republics giving the names of the Delegates empowered to sign.

The Committee decided that the Delegates named might sign texts. However it was agreed that, in accordance with custom, the telegraphic notification should be confirmed by a simple written communication, which might be addressed to the Danish Government, after the signing, by the Governments or diplomatic representatives of the countries in question. According to the two telegrams received from the S.S.R. of Bielorussia, Mr. S.F. Vasiliev and Mr. Jurij Likhoushine were the Delegates empowered to sign for that country.

The Committee learned, by a verbal message from the Polish Legation in Denmark, that Mr. Stanislas Waskiewics was the Delegate who was to sign for Poland, as the two plenipotentiary Delegates empowered to sign were no longer present at the Conference. Full credentials for Mr. Waskiewics were on the way. The latter might therefore sign.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had found the credentials of all the Delegations participating in the Conference to be in order. The Chairman of the Conference would be duly notified thereof, and the list of Delegates empowered to sign (annex to Doc. RD 343) would be completed in accordance with decisions taken in Meeting (see annex to the present Document).

The Chairman thanked the Members of the Committee for their cooperation. He announced the termination of their work and adjourned the Meeting at 10.45 a.m.

Jean Leproux,  
Rapporteur.

René Corteil,  
Chairman.

(RD Doc. 388-E)

The list of plenipotentiary Delegates empowered to sign, contained in the Annex to Doc. RD 343, to be completed as follows:

Soviet Socialist Republic of Bielorussia	<u>S.F. Vasiliev, Jurij</u>
Republic of Poland	<u>Likoushine</u> <u>Stanislas Waskiewics.</u>
Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine	Boris <u>Shamsha</u>
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Oleg <u>Mararov,</u> <u>Michail Arbusov,</u> <u>Valentine Zjelezova,</u> <u>Michail Kokonin.</u> <u>Wladimir Kessenikh,</u> <u>Peter Goroshkin</u>

(D-35)

Final Report of the Chairman of Committee 2  
(Credentials) to the Chairman of the Conference.  
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Following an examination of all the credentials received by the Secretariat of the Conference, the Committee considers that the Delegates of the thirty-two countries represented at the Conference, and mentioned in the Annexes to RD Documents 343 and 388, are empowered to sign the Acts of the European Broadcasting Conference.

Lebanon alone, which is not represented at the Conference, did not submit credentials, nor did it empower another Delegation to act on its behalf.

This Report completes the Reports of the Committee's meetings, (RD Documents 37, 57, 149, 202, 343, 388). It also completes the Report of the Chairman of Committee 2, dated 6 August 1948, addressed to the Chairman of the Conference (RD Doc. No. 203).

R. Corteil,

Chairman of Committee 2.

(Tr.15/R.40/D.16)

EUROPEAN  
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 390 - E  
September 13, 1948

Submitted in: English

# TEXTS

submitted by Committee 5  
to the Plenary Meeting

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## 1°) RECOMMENDATION

The European Broadcasting Conference

considering the great difficulties encountered in finding frequency space for broadcasting stations within the bands for the maritime and aeronautical services

requests the next International Radiocommunication Conference dealing with the revision of the frequency table to examine the possibility of separating broadcasting from said services.

## 2°) RESOLUTION

The European Broadcasting Conference,

considering

1. that, after lengthly consideration of measures required for the technical implementation of the Copenhagen Plan, it has decided by majority vote to fix the date of 15th March 1950 for the date of entry into force of the Plan and the Convention;
2. that the present chaotic conditions in the field of broadcasting would create a grave situation in Europe if the implementation of the Copenhagen Plan in whole or in part had to wait till the New International Frequency List comes into force.
3. that the Atlantic City frequency table allocated to European broadcasting the following long and medium wave bands:

150-160	kc/s	(a) maritime mobile
		(b) broadcasting
160-255	kc/s	broadcasting
255-285	kc/s	(a) maritime mobile
		(b) broadcasting
		(c) aeronautical radionavigation
535-1605	kc/s	broadcasting

whereas the Cairo frequency table allocated in this respect

(St.45)

(RD Doc. No. 390-E)

150-160	kc/s	to mobile
160-240	kc/s	broadcasting
240-255	kc/s	(a) services not open to public correspondance
		(b) broadcasting
255-265	kc/s	(a) aeronautical
		(b) broadcasting
265-285	kc/s	aeronautical
515-550	kc/s	services not open to public correspon- dance
550-1500	kc/s	(a) broadcasting
		(b) 1364 kc/s wave A1,A2 for mobile services exclusively
1500-1560	kc/s	broadcasting
1560-1600	kc/s	mobile (except aeronautical)

4. that the decision to put the Copenhagen Plan in force prior to the effective date of the New International Frequency list renders it necessary to make special arrangements for those bands which were not open for broadcasting under the Cairo Radio-regulations, but in which broadcasting is entitled to operate under the Atlantic City Regulations.
5. Requests the Provisional Frequency Board to give their urgent consideration to the measures which may be taken by the Governments concerned in order to facilitate the operation of the Copenhagen Plan as of 15th March 1950 in accordance with the decision of the Conference throughout the Atlantic City bands referred to under 3 above and to take such action as will assist the Governments concerned to conclude the necessary special arrangements.

(St.45)

COMMITTEE 3

Corrections to Reports.

Nos. RD 297, 305, 314.

RD DOCUMENT 297

Page 1, 5th paragraph, 5th line: replace "six" by "ten"

Page 2, last paragraph, last two lines to read....."a qualifying phrase might be left, such as in a provisional capacity, with all the rights and obligations proceeding from the Convention, in the improbable event that the confirmation of accession is refused by the next Conference, the present position will be reverted to."

Page 6,

The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) requests that the following statement be inserted in the Report:

The Albanian Delegate emphasised that it would not be fair to vote on such an important Article, for if such a procedure were continued it would not be possible to adopt the Convention, in conformity with the Rules of Procedure, unanimously or quasi-unanimously. Each Delegation might receive its instructions but these instructions should not be inflexible, for if they were there would never be agreement. Each Delegation should state its position openly and sincerely. However, the British Delegation had not given the true reasons for which it had brought up the question during the discussion. The British Delegate had said that he wished to respect the United Nations' decisions, but his attitude was contradictory to the spirit and the purpose of this great body, and tended more to separate nations than to unite them. The British Delegation and certain other Delegations wished to discount certain sovereign European countries. They refused to recognise the existence of such sovereign countries, but in spite of their wishes, these countries did, in reality, exist. This reality could not be changed by political artifices.

Page 9.

The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) wishes the insertion in the Report of the following statement in reply to the explanation given by the British Delegate.

1) the fact that certain countries maintain relations with Franco Spain is basically contradictory to the decisions taken by the United Nations regarding the isolation of Spain from the outside world, with a view to the downfall of the Franco Regime.

That certain countries had had relations with Franco Spain did not justify the admission of Franco Spain to international organisations, since such admission would be in contradiction with United Nations' decisions. No more was it possible to admit such organisations to the present Conference since it was an international Conference and not a conference of countries maintaining relations with Spain.

(D.16)



2) With respect to the State of Israel, which, in the words of the British Delegate, "did not exist", he wished to state that it did, in fact, exist, and that it was recognised by several countries among which were the U.S.S.R. and the United States. He did not think that the British Delegate could say that the countries which had recognised the State of Israel had done so in conflict with the United Nations.

3) In connection with the five Soviet Republics, which were not I.T.U. Members, he did not believe that the British Delegate could throw doubt upon the quality of their status, with that of the Ukraine and Bielorussia, which were represented at the present Conference. He could understand the reasons for which the admission of the five Republics in question had been rejected by the United Nations, since their case was comparable to that of his own country, whose request for admission had also been rejected. However, this fact and the fact that these five Republics had empowered the U.S.S.R. Embassies to act on their behalf in foreign affairs, did not constitute an argument against the possibility of their accession when, at the present Conference, countries which were non-Members of the United Nations were represented, and which did not maintain diplomatic relations with several countries present.

RD Document 305.

Page 6,

The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) requests the insertion of the following statement in the Report:

The Albanian Delegate considered that the text of the second Working Group was in substance the same as the original British proposal. Moreover, this text was more precise in its discrimination against certain European countries whose sovereignty was incontestable. According to this text, even the Republic of San Marino, cited as an exception by the Italian Delegate, as well as the State of Israel, would have to apply to the I.T.U. as colonies. The U.S.S.R. Embassies abroad represented the five Soviet Republics in question because these Republics had entrusted them to act in their interests. Each country, including Albania, had the right to entrust its affairs, in a country in which it had no diplomatic relations, to any Embassy it wished. This did not signify that such countries were not sovereign. He insisted on this point, as the representative of a small country whose people had unremittingly fought against Fascism, because now the Governments of certain countries were denying them their just place in the brotherhood of nations. He was surprised to note the tendency, manifested by certain Delegations to reject sovereign countries which had fought strenuously to liberate Europe from Fascism, while admitting to the Conference organisations which had Fascist Spain as a member. (This text replaces the summarised statement of the Albanian Delegate).

(D.16)

(RD 391-E)

In the third line, Page 10, 9th paragraph, replace comma after "United Kingdom" with a full stop, and read "Its opposition,....."

RD DOCUMENT 314.

Page 2, second last paragraph, to read:

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia stated that the Plan must be perfect and without reservations. Its realistic attitude should, however, be adopted, and it must be assumed that reservations would be made. He recalled that at Atlantic City..... (the remainder without change).

(Tr.15/R.4/D.16)

European Broadcasting  
Conference  
København, 1948

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RD Document No. 392-E

14 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

Text for 2nd Reading

Copenhagen Plan for the  
distribution of frequencies between  
the broadcasting stations of the  
European Area.

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This document is published in French only.

Conférence européenne  
de radiodiffusion  
København, 1948

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RD Document No. 392-F  
14 septembre 1948

Original: français

Texte pour 2e lecture

P l a n d e C o p e n h a g u e

de répartition des fréquences entre les stations  
de radiodiffusion  
de la région européenne

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- 2 -  
- (RD 392-F) -

Ondes longues  
Bande de 150 à 285 kc/s \*\*)

no du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
1	155	Brasov Tromsö	R.P. Roumaine Norvège	150 10	1)
2	164	Allouis	France	450	
3	173	Moskva I	R.S.F.S.R.	500	
4	182	Reykjavik Iulea Ankara	Islande Suède Turquie	100 10 120	
5	191	Motala	Suède	200	
6	200	Droitwich I (ou Ottringham)	Royaume-Uni	400	
7	209	Warszawa I	Rép. de Pologne	200	
8	218	Lahti	Finlande	150	
9	227	Kiev I	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150	
10	236	Kalundborg	Danemark	150	
11	245	Minsk	R.S.S. de Bielorussie	100	
12	254	Oslo	Norvège	200	
13	263	Moskwa II	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
14	272	Ceskostovensko	Tchécoslovaquie	200	
15	281	Leningrad I	R.S.F.S.R.	100	

1) Le fonctionnement du poste norvégien de Tromsö sur la fréquence de 155 ko/s est autorisé conformément au Protocole annexé à la Convention européenne de radiodiffusion qui concerne l'accord établi entre la République Populaire Roumaine et la Norvège.

\*\*\*) Les stations côtières du service maritime de l'U.R.S.S. emploieront les fréquences suivantes:

Fréquence	152 kc/s,	station côtière	Leningrad Radio,	Puissance	1 kW
"	158 kc/s,	"	" Mourmansk Radio,	"	1,5 kW
"	267 kc/s,	"	" Naryan-Mar Radio,	"	0,25 kW
"	284 kc/s,	"	" Arkhangelsk Radio,	"	0,025 kW

Les stations côtières du service maritime du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord emploieront les fréquences suivantes:

Fréquence	152 kc/s,	station côtière	Plymouth Radio,	Puissance	1,5 kW
"	155 kc/s,	"	" Portsmouth Radio,	"	1,5 kW
"	260 kc/s,	"	" { Plymouth Radio,	"	1 kW
"	270 kc/s,	"	" { Rosyth Radio,	"	1 kW
			" Plymouth Radio,	"	1 kW

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- (RD 392-F) -

Dérégations

Bandes de 415 à 490 kc/s et 510 à 525 kc/s

No du canal	Fréq- kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
-	420	Östersund	Suède	10	1)
-	433	Oulu	Finlande	10	2)
-	520	Hamar	Norvège	1	3)

Ondes moyennes

Bande de 525 à 1605 kc/s

No du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
1	529	Beromünster	Suisse	150	
2	539	Budapest I	Hongrie	135	
3	548	Ouchta Simferopol	R.S.S. Finno-Carélie R.S.F.S.R.	20 100	
4	557	Cairo II Helsinki Monte Ceneri	Egypte Finlande Suisse	20 100 50	4)
5	566	Athlone I (Catania (Palermo	Irlande Italie	100 5 10	
6	575	Riga	R.S.S. de Lettonie	100	
7	584	Wien I	Autriche	120	
8	593	Sofia II Sundsvall	R.P. de Bulgarie Suède	60 150	6) 5)
9	602	Lyon	France	150	
10	611	Petrozavodsk Eidar Rabat I Sarajevo	R.S.S. Finno-Carélie Islande Maroc R.P.F. de Yougoslavie	100 5 120 60	
11	620	Bruxelles I Malatya	Belgique Turquie	150 50	

- 1) Antenne directive protection sud-ouest.
- 2) Antenne directive protection sud-ouest.
- 3) Antenne directive protection sud.
- 4) Antenne directive protection Monte Ceneri.
- 5) Antenne directive. Puissance apparente en direction de Sofia II - 20 kW.
- 6) Antenne directive. Puissance apparente en direction de Sundsvall - 10 kW.

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(RD 392-F)

N° du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
12	629	Tunis II Vigra	Tunisie Norvège	120 100	1)
13	638	Praha I	Tchécoslovaquie	150	
14	647	Burghead (Droitwich II (ou Daventry) (Stagshaw (Westerglen Kharkov	Royaume-Uni R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	15 120 15 15 100	2)
15	656	(Bolzano (Firenze I (Napoli I (Torino I Mourmansk	Italie R.S.F.S.R.	20 80 80 45 150	de nuit
16	665	Vilnius	R.S.S. de Lithuanie	100	
17	674	Marseille Bodö Rostov/Lon	France Norvège R.S.F.S.R.	100 10 100	
18	683	Beograd I	R.P.F. de Yougoslavie	150	
19	692	Moorside Edge Nicosia	Royaume-Uni Chypre	150 10	
20	701	Rabat II Finnmark (Danska-Bystrica (et réseau (synchronisé	Maroc Norvège Tchécoslovaquie	120 20 100 5	
21	710	Limoges Stalino	France R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150 150	

1) Antenne directive, protection Vigra.

2) Si les stations synchronisées de Westerglen, Burghead et Stagshaw ne sont pas mises en service, la puissance de Droitwich II (ou Daventry) pourra être portée à 150 kW.

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(RD 392-F)

n° du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
22	719	Lisboa National Damas I	Portugal Syrie	120 50	
23	728	Athinai	Grèce	100	
24	737	Sevilla Akureyri Jerusalem I Gliwice	Espagne Islande Palestine Rép. de Pologne	50 1 20 50	
25	746	Hilversum I	Pays-Bas	120	
26	755	Kuopio Norte National Timisoara	Finlande Portugal R.P. Roumaine	20 50 50	1)
27	764	Sottens	Suisse	150	
28	773	Cairo I Stockholm	Egypte Suède	50 150	2)
29	782	Kiev II	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	100	
30	791	Rennes Thessaloniki	France Grèce	150 50	
31	800	Leningrad II	R.S.F.S.R.	100	
32	809	(Burghead (Dundee (Redmoss (Westerglen Skoplje	Royaume-Uni R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	100 5 20 100 135	
33	818	Poznan	Rép. de Pologne	100	
34	827	Sofia I	R.P. de Bulgarie	100	
35	836	Nancy Beyrouth I	France Liban	150 20	
36	845	Roma I	Italie	150	

- 1) S'il n'est pas fait usage d'une antenne directive protégeant Norte National, la puissance ne doit pas dépasser 20 kW.
- 2) La puissance apparente de la station de Stockholm dans la direction de Cairo ne doit pas dépasser 20 kW.



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n° de bande	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
37	854	Bucuresti	R.P. Roumaine	150	
38	863	Paris I	France	150	
39	872	Moskva III	R.S.F.S.R.	150	
40	881	Aberystwyth		5	1)
		Penmon		20	
		Washford	Royaume-Uni	150	
		Wrexham		5	
		Cetinje	R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	20	
41	890	Alger I	Algérie	100	2)
		(Bergen Norge		20	
		(Kristiansand	Norvège	20	
		(Trøndelag		20	
		Dniepropetrovsk	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	20	
42	899	Milano I	Italie	150	
43	908	London (Brookmans Park)	Royaume-Uni	150	
44	917	Ljubljana	R.P.F. de Yougoslavie	135	
45	926	Bruxelles II	Belgique	150	
46	935	Ivov	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	100	
47	944	Toulouse	France	100	
		Voronej	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
48	953	Morava	Tchécoslovaquie	150	
49	962	Turku	Finlande	100	3)
		Tunis I	Tunisio	120	4)
50	971	Allemagne (zone britannique)	Allemagne	70	
		Izmir	Turquie	50	
		(Kalinin		20	
		(Smolensk	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
51	980	Alger II	Algérie	100	5)
		Göteborg	Suède	150	6)

- 1) Antenne directive, la puissance apparente dans la direction de  
2) Antenne directive, protection Norvège (Cetinje ne doit pas dé-  
3) Antenne directive, protection Turku. (passer 150 kW.  
4) Antenne directive, protection Tunis.  
5) Antenne directive, protection Alger.  
6) Antenne directive, protection Göteborg.

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n° du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
52	989	Allemagne (zone U.S.A.)	Allemagne	70	
		Rovaniemi	Finlande	10	
		Beyrouth II	Liban.	20	
53	998	Kichinev	R.S.S. de Moldavie	100	
54	1007	Hilversum II	Pays-Bas	120	
		Aleppo I	Syrie	20	
55	1016	Istanbul	Turquie	150	
56	1025	Graz-Dobl	Autriche	100	
		Jerusalem II	Palestine	20	
57	1034	Tallinn	R.S.S. d'Estonie	100	
		Torino II	Italie	10	
		Radio-Club portugais	Portugal	40	
58	1043	Allemagne	Allemagne	70	
		Kalamata	Grèce	5	
		(Agadir I		20	
		(Marrakech I		20	
		(Oujda I	Maroc	20	
59	1052	Tripoli	Libye	50	1)
		(Jassi		10	
		(Focsani	R.P. Roumaine	5	
		Hartland Point		10	
		Start Point	Royaume-Uni	150	2)
60	1061	Danemark (Est)	Danemark	60	
		Cagliari	Italie	10	
		Lisboa Regional	Portugal	15	
61	1070	Paris II	France	100	
		Krasnodar	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
62	1079	Wroclaw	Rép. de Pologne	50	
63	1088	(Korca		10	
		(Skodra	R.P. d'Albanie	10	
		(Droitwich III		150	
		(Norwich	Royaume-Uni	20	

1) Antenne directive, protection Tripoli

2) Antenne directive, protection Start Point.

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n° du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
64	1097	Bratislava et Réseau syn- chronisé	Tchécoslovaquie	150	
65	1106	Moghilev	R.S.S. de Biélorussie	100	
66	1115	( Bari I		50	
		(Bologna I	Italie	50	
		(S. Remo		5	
		Rèseau synchronisé norvégien	Norvège	5	
67	1124	Bruxelles III	Belgique	20	
		Varna	R.P. de Bulgarie	10	
		Viborg	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
68	1133	Zagreb	R.F.P. de Yougoslavie	135	
69	1142	(Constantine I		20	
		Oran I	Algérie	40	
		Kaliningrad	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
70	1151	(Baia Mare		5	
		(Cluj	R.P. Roumaine	20	
		(Oradea		5	
		(Carlisle		5	
		(Lisnagarvey		100	
		(Londonderry	Royaume-Uni	5	
		(Stagshaw		100	
71	1160	Strasbourg I	France	150	
72	1169	Odessa	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	150	
73	1178	Hörby	Suède	100	
74	1187	Budapest II	Hongrie	135	
75	1196	Allemagne (zone française)	Allemagne	70	
		(.....(Basse Egypte)		5	
		(.....(Basse Egypte)	Egypte	5	
		(Agadir II		20	
		(Marrakech II	Maroc	20	
		(Oujda II		20	

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-(RD 392-F)-

n° du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
76	1205	Bordeaux	France	100	
		Haifa	Palestine	5	
		Lublin	Rép. de Pologne	10	
77	1214	Açores	Açores	2	
		Kerkyra	Grèce	15	
		(Ayr		5	
		(Brookmans Park		60	
		(Burghead		20	
		(Dundee		5	
		(Lisnagarvey		10	
		(Londonerry	Royaume-Uni	1	
		(Moorside Edge		58	
		(Plymouth		2	
		(Redmoss		2	
		(Redruth		2	
		(Stagshaw		10	
		(Westerglen		50	
		(Troupes britanniques en Allemagne....		...	
		Kursk	R.S.F.S.R.	20	
78	1223	Stara Zagora	R.P. de Bulgarie	20	
		Barcelona	Espagne	20	
		Falun	Suède	100	
79	1232	(Budejovice	Tchécoslovaquie	5	
		(Cechy-Západ		25	
		(Morava-Vychod		25	
		(Praha II		100	
80	1241	Vaasa	Finlande	50	
		(Bayonne		20	
		(Clermont-Ferrand		20	
		(Corse		10	
		(Grenoble	France	20	
		(Le Havre		20	
		(Montbéliard		20	
		(Nice		20	
		(Quimper		20	
		Tiraspol	R.S.S. de Moldavie	20	
81	1250	(Nyiregyhaza	Hongrie	10	1)
		(Zalaegerzeg ou Szombathely		20	
		Athlone II	Irlande	50	
82	1259	Szczecin	Rép. de Pologne	100	

1.) Antenne directive, protection Athlone

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 -(RD 392-F)-

n° du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
83	1268	Beograd II	R.F.P. de Yougo-slavie	135	
84	1277	Lille	France	150	
85	1286	Radio Catolica	Portugal	20	
		Korsice	Tchécoslovaquie	100	
86	1295	Ottringham	Royaume-Uni	150	
87	1304	(Constantine II	Algérie	20	
		(Oran II		40	
		Gdansk	Rép. de Pologne	50	
88	1313	Stavanger	Norvège	100	
89	1322	Ouchgorod	R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	100	
90	1331	(Genova I		50	
		(Messina		25	
		(Pescara	Italie	25	
		(Roma II		50	
		(Venezia I		25	
91	1340	Alexandria	Egypte	5	
		(Budapest		5	
		(Magyarovar	Hongrie	5	
		(Miskolc		5	
		(Pecs		5	
		(Crowborough ou Stagshaw)	Royaume-Uni	150	
92	1349	(Corse		10	
		(Marseille	France	50	
		(Nantes		10	
		(Toulouse		50	
		(Kuldiga	R.S.S. de Lettonie	20	
		(Madona		20	
93	1358	Tirana I	R.P. d'Albanie	100	
94	1367	Torun	Rép. de Pologne	24	
		Caltanissetta	Italie	25	
		Polto	Portugal	5	
		Thorshavn	Féroé	5	
95	1376	Strasbourg II	France	150	
96	1385	Kaunas	R.S.S. de Lithuanie	150	
		Madrid	Espagne	100	

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 -(RD 392-F)-

n° du chanal	Fréq. ke/s.	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
97	1394	(Dornbirn (Graz (Innsbruck (Linz Rhodos Réseau syn- chronisé sué- dois (Sud)	Autriche    Grèce  Suède	5 15 5 5 5 20	
98	1403	Baranovice  Komotini (Lille (Paris (Quimper (Montpellier (Nice (Bayonne (Troupes fran- çaises en Allemagne	R.S.S. de Biélo- russie  Grèce   France	20 5 20 10 20 10 20 20 ....	
99	1412	(Banja Luka (Bitolj (Maribor (Pristina (Rijeka (Split	R.F.P. de Yougo- slavie	20 20 20 20 20 60	
100	1421	Sarrebruck Sfax I Tchernigov	Sarre Tunisie R.S.S. de l'Ukraine	20 5 5	
101	1430	Gyrocastro (Danemark (Ouest) Köbenhavn Madrid II	R.P. d'Albanie Danemark Espagne	5 70 10 50	
102	1439	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	150	



No du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
103	1448	(Ancona (Firenze II (Genova II (Milano II (Napoli II (Venezia II  Réseau synchro- nisé portugais  Réseau synchron. suédois (Nord)	Italie      Portugal  Suède	25 3 5 50 5 5  5  20	
104	1457	Craiova (Clevedon (Bartley	R.P. Roumaine Royaume-Uni	20 60 60	
105	1466	Monte-Carlo  Réseau synchron. norvégien	Monaco Norvège	120 2	
106	1475	(Wien II (Salzburg (Klagenfurt	Autriche	30 20 20	
107	1484	Fréquence commune internationale Types I et II	R.P. d'Albanie Autriche Belgique Chypre Cité du Vatican Danemark Espagne Finlande France Gibraltar Grèce Royaume-Uni Hongrie Irlande Italie R.S.S. de Lithuanie Malte Maroc Norvège Rép. de Pologne Portugal R.P. Roumaine Rép. de S. Marin Syrie Tchécoslovaquie Trieste Tripolitaine Tunisie R.S.S. de l'Ukraine R.P.F. de Yougoslavie R.S.F.S.R.		1)
108	1493	Gomel  Réseau synchro- n. français	R.S.S. de Biélorussie France	20 60	

1) La Cité du Vatican est autorisée à utiliser cette onde avec une puissance de 5 kW jusqu'à ce que les récepteurs permettant de capter la fréquence de 1529 kc/s soient répandus parmi les auditeurs.

No du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
109	1502	Zaragoza (Krakow (Warszawa II	Espagne Rép. de Pologne	50 50 10	
110	1511	Bruxelles IV Chania	Belgique Grèce	20 5	
111	1520	(Jihlava (Ostrava (Plzen Coruna	Tchécoslovaquie  Espagne	5 30 30 20	
112	1529	Cité du Vatican Madeira Réseau synchron. suédois (Nord)	Cité du Vatican Portugal Suède	100 1 20	
113	1538	Allemagne (zone française) Réseau synchron. espagnol	Allemagne Espagne	70 5	



1) Les modalités d'utilisation de la fréquence 1553 ke/s par la station de Nice, d'une part, et par la station de l'Armée d'occupation des Etats'unis d'Amérique en Allemagne, d'autre part, feront l'objet d'un accord particulier entre les Gouvernements intéressés.

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- (RD 392 - F) -

n° du canal	Fréq. kc/s	Station	Pays	Puissance en kW	Observations
118	1578	Réseau synchronisé italien (Région de Bolzano)	Italie	10	
		Fredrikstad	Norvège	10	
119	1586	Allemagne (zone britannique)	Allemagne	70	
		Réseau synchronisé espagnol	Espagne	5	
120	1594	Fréquence commune internationale type I et II	Andorre Autriche Belgique R.P. de Bulgarie Cyrénaïque Danemark Espagne Grèce Finlande France Irlande R.S.S. de Lettonie Madère Maroc (Tanger) Norvège Pays-Bas 1) Rep. de Pologne Royaume-Uni Portugal Syrie Suisse Tchécoslovaquie Trieste R.F.P. de Yougoslavie		
121	1602	Allemagne (zone USA)	Allemagne	70	
		Réseau synchronisé norvégien	Norvège	2	
		Réseau synchronisé portugais		5	

1) Hilversum III (ou réseau synchronisé) est autorisé à employer une puissance de 5 kW.

Note: Il est convenu exceptionnellement que des émetteurs de faible puissance (maximum 150 W) desservant certaines vallées de la Suisse et de l'Autriche pourront utiliser des fréquences appropriées, à la condition que la protection que le Plan procure aux autres stations de radiodiffusion soit maintenue.

European  
Broadcasting Conference  
København, 1948

RD Document No. 393 - E  
September 14, 1948  
Submitted in: French

AGENDA

of the 8th Meeting of the Plenary Assembly,  
Tuesday, September 14, at 2.30 p.m.

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1. Approval of the Minutes:  
of the 5th Meeting, RD Doc. No. 360  
of the 7th Meeting, RD Doc. No. 370 +)  
(the Report of the 6th Meeting, RD Doc. No. 362, has not yet  
been published).
2. Recommendation, Resolution, RD Doc. No. 390.
3. Second reading of the Plan (RD Doc. No. 392).
4. Report of the Reservations Committee.
5. Statement to the Press.
6. Miscellaneous.
7. Signature.
8. Closure of the European Broadcasting Conference.

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+ ) Correction to RD Doc. 370  
in the 3rd line, read 7th Meeting in place of 6th Meeting.

The Delegation of Belgium wishes to make the following statement:

The Belgian Delegation has not been satisfied in its request that 4 international common waves be included in the Plan;

The Copenhagen Plan includes only 2 international common waves, of which only one will, in practice, be usable at the date of entry into force of the Plan.

In view of the fact that, in these conditions, it will not be possible for Belgium to compensate for the inadequacy of its regional services, Belgium reserves the right to have recourse, if possible in agreement with other countries, to the use of low powered stations to meet its regional requirements.

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(Tr 40/ D32)

T U R K E Y

Mr. Chairman,

Document 379, which was distributed this morning, contains none of the modifications which the Turkish Delegation has repeatedly requested in the discussions of the Plan Group. We must express our dissatisfaction at the fact that our country's modest requests have not been taken into consideration. What were our requests? They are contained in our note of 10 September 1948, sent to the Plan Committee.

This note was worded as follows: The Delegation of Turkey makes the following remarks concerning Variant No.3 of the Plan (Doc.No.369, 9 September 1948) :

1. The 1016 kc/s frequency (295 m), proposed for Istanbul, is too high, as we cannot serve the very extensive and mountainous territory of our country with a frequency lower than 800 kc/s.

We reiterate, emphatically, that in order to satisfy Turkey's minimum requirements it is necessary :

- a) to change the 1016 kc/s frequency to one below 800 kc/s.
- b) To avoid compelling my country to decrease the aerial mast, which has already been constructed and installed by 60 m.

We believe that it would not be just to destroy one of most modern aeriels in Europe simply because the Plan Committee cannot find an adequate frequency. Such a frequency would allow not only of more satisfactory radiation, of which my country has a very great need, but would allow of the present aerial being retained without modification. Modification of the aerial would involve heavy expenditure by Turkey, which the Plan Committee could obviate by changing the frequencies in question.

2. The 971 kc/s frequency, for Izmir, is too high, and in addition is to be shared with a German station (British Zone) having a power of 70 kW. The protection between these two stations is entirely insufficient, that is to say the ratio between the two fields is at most 10/1 or 20 db.

I therefore ask the Planning Committee to tell me whether it considers this protection value - i.e. 10/1 - to be sufficient to ensure a satisfactory service?

The fact is that the Plan Committee, in preparing a plan which was to satisfy all European countries, including the small ones, has used no other technical bases than two pieces of string - a long one for the protection of large countries and a small one for the inadequate protection of small countries.

The request submitted to the Plan Committee mentioned a frequency lower than 750 kc/s which was necessary in view of the mountainous character of the country, the altitude of some of the mountains exceeding 4000 meters.

In the band of long waves, however, the station of Ankara is allocated a frequency of 182 kc/s to be shared with the stations of Reykjavik and Lulea.

We cannot accept sharing with Lulea as this would result in serious interference in the West of our country.

We fully appreciate the efforts of the Plan Committee to meet our requirements in frequencies, but as we have already pointed out and explained in detail, we are not satisfied and we request an improvement of our situation as it is envisaged in Document 369 or 379.

We therefore insist, Mr. Chairman, upon this Plan being made acceptable. It is absolutely necessary that the frequencies of Istanbul and Izmir should be shifted and placed upon frequencies of about 800 kc/s. The protection for the stations of Izmir and Moclatya being at least 30/1.

I therefore request you, Mr. Chairman, kindly to insert our declaration in extenso in the Minutes of this Meeting. I moreover declare that I shall make the same reservation at the coming Plenary Assembly if this Committee does not accept our proposal regarding the amendment we demand for the stations of Istanbul and Izmir. For the fourth time, I repeat that the Delegation of Turkey regrets being unable to accept the third Variant of the Plan (Doc.379) in its present form.

RESERVATION

made by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

The number of frequencies allocated to the U.S.S.R. does not meet the Soviet Union's requirements with regard to home broadcasting.

To some of the most important radiostations of the U.S.S.R., such as Rostoff, Simferopol and Murmansk, and also to the stations of the capitals of the Estonian and the Carelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republics - shared frequencies have been allocated instead of the exclusive ones which had been asked for.

To the radiostations of three capitals of Union-Republics, viz. Vilins, Kishineff and Tallin, higher frequencies of the medium-waves spectrum have been allocated than was the case in the Plan of Lucerne. To the radiostation Kannes, which in the Lucerne Plan had been given a long wave, an extremely high frequency has been allotted. To the radiostations Smolensk and Kalinin the same one frequency has been attributed, so that they are deprived of the possibility of simultaneous functioning. The stations Madona and Kuldiga are in a similar position.

Moreover, the Soviet Delegation considers that Articles 4, 7 and 13 of the Convention unjustly deprive European countries, which had not been invited to the Conference, in particular the S.S.R.'s of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finno-Carelia and Moldavia, of the right of accession to the Convention.

Notwithstanding the above-stated remarks the U.S.S.R. is prepared, with a view to contributing to the success of the Conference and in the general interest to sign the Plan and to proceed to its implementation on condition that all countries will strictly observe its provisions and will adjust the work of their radiostations to the waves which have been allocated to them according to the present Plan. In the contrary case, the U.S.S.R. reserves itself the right to take the necessary technical measures in order to eliminate interference in the work of its stations.

MAKAROFF

STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION  
CONCERNING THE FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY

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The French Delegation, which is not legally authorised to represent the part of Germany under French occupation, considers that the allocations provided for Germany constitute a reasonable solution in respect to the number and sharing of frequencies. On the other hand the position, in the highest part of the spectrum, of the second frequency assigned to the French Zone is such that it will render difficult the carrying out of the minimum service required.

The French Delegation considers it desirable that an agreement be reached so that the Convention and the Plan may be legally applied in Germany by all the occupying powers.

On the occasion of such agreement, or in default of same, the French Government will seek, within the framework of the Convention, and taking into account the situation of the various occupying powers, measures to be taken in order to ensure the best possible broadcasting service in the French Occupation Zone.

J. Meyer.

(St.45)



Submitted in: French

replaces and cancels:

RD 352-E

COMMITTEE 4

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Protection of Adjacent Channels

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It is extremely difficult and undoubtedly not very scientific to aspire to indicate an exact critical value of the protection ratio above which the quality would be acceptable and below which the quality becomes unacceptable. In fact, this value depends on a great number of parameters each one of which is capable, in practice, of assuming values such that the "critical" protection ratio may itself vary in fairly large proportions.

The only prudent and scientifically reasonable affirmations that might be submitted on this subject appear to be the following:

1. For a separation of 9 kc/s. protection values of 5 or more ensure a service of assuredly satisfactory quality.
2. When the protection ratio varies from 5 to 1.5, the quality of service decreases progressively. An effort will therefore be made to obtain the most favourable protection ratios, and it is recommended that values lower than 2.5 should be avoided to the greatest extent possible.
3. For a separation of 10 kc/s, the above protection ratios must be divided by 2.5.

15TH MEETING  
REPORT ON THE 15TH MEETING OF

COMMITTEE 5  
(FREQUENCY ALLOCATION)

HELD ON 7 SEPTEMBER 1948

The meeting opened at 2245 hours.

1. The CHAIRMAN introduced RD Document No. 349 that had been issued that day by Sub-Committee 5A. It contained the draft preamble to the Plan, and he would read it Article by Article.
2. He read Article I.

ARTICLE I

The delegate of FRANCE agreed with the subject matter of the Article, but wished to make some comments on the French text. He thought that the corrections might be left to the Drafting Committee.

The CHAIRMAN thought the same would apply to the English text.

Dr. METZLER, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, agreed that the corrections came within the competence of the Drafting Committee, but as time was so short he preferred that all modifications should be made during the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that this would be done as far as possible.

The delegate of FRANCE expressed doubt as to whether he had yet covered all necessary corrections. After some comments on the text it was agreed that M. MERCIER would prepare the French text by next morning and pass it to the Drafting Committee.

The delegate of the U.K. was asked by the CHAIRMAN to do the same for the English text.

3. He read Article II

ARTICLE II

The CHAIRMAN thought the text had been taken from the Montreux documents and that it would be advisable to take the Montreux version when the text was revised.

The delegate of BIELO-RUSSIA mentioned that in the Russian text the words 'working on the same frequency' were missing. It was finally agreed to retain the sentence, but to change it to 'working in the same frequency band'.

4. The CHAIRMAN read Article III

ARTICLE III

The delegate of FRANCE said that in the Working Group there had been a suggestion that the tolerance for International Common Waves Type II should be less strict than that laid down, but nothing could be done as the tolerance was fixed by Atlantic City Regulations.

The delegate of BIELO-RUSSIA stated that a suggestion to make the tolerance less strict had received no support in the Working Group of Committee 4.

The CHAIRMAN was informed by the FRENCH delegate that he did not wish to insist on his comment.

5. The CHAIRMAN read Article 4.

#### ARTICLE IV

The delegate of the U.K. queried the omission of the mention of facsimile transmissions which appeared in the Montreux documents. He thought that some countries were considering the introduction of such transmissions, and there was no need for interference to Broadcast services if such transmissions were correctly regulated.

The delegate of the UKRAINE said that it had been considered by the Working Group and they had decided to omit reference to it, as conditions of interference had not been fully examined. No delegations appeared to be interested in facsimile transmission, so the discussion ended.

6. The CHAIRMAN read Article 5.

#### ARTICLE V

As regards para 1, the delegate of SWITZERLAND thought that the word 'only' should be replaced by 'preferably', but the delegate of the UKRAINE considered that as the expert would be responsible for the control of the implementation of the Plan, no modifications in the Plan could be permitted without correct notification procedure. He considered that the word 'only' should be retained.

As regards para 2 - there was a discussion on its retention. The delegates of SWEDEN and SWITZERLAND supported the omission of this para, as they considered that it was inadvisable to lay down general conditions for directional aeriads when reasons for their use might vary in every case. The conditions in each case should be defined in the Plan itself. The delegates of BIELO-RUSSIA, U.S.S.R. and the Observer from O.I.R. however, felt that the paragraph represented the considered decisions of the Technical Committee, which had been used by the Planning Group in the making of the Plan and should therefore be retained.

Finally the CHAIRMAN suggested that the addition of a phrase 'unless otherwise indicated in the Plan' would probably satisfy all parties. This was agreed. The delegate of EGYPT and SYRIA, however, said that the Variants of the Plan had been considered by his Delegation on the basis of the general conditions in this paragraph, and he reserved the right to raise the question again.

7. The CHAIRMAN read Article 6.

#### ARTICLE VI

The delegate of the U.K. suggested amendments of the wording of para 3 (b) and (c). Each should read "..... stations operating in derogation in ..... must not cause harmful interference to ....."

The delegate of SWEDEN disliked the term 'harmful' as being too vague.

The delegate of U.S.S.R. thought the term 'non-admissible' could be used since standards of admissible interference had been decided upon by the Joint Group.

The delegate of SWEDEN said that the standard decided at the Marine Conference was that a strength of 25 mv/m should have a protection of 20 dbs which would mean that the power allowed to a Broadcast Station in Sweden would be about 1 watt. He considered that under these circumstances it would not be possible to have any broadcast stations working in derogation.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Broadcasting Conference had the responsibility of admitting stations in derogation in the Maritime and Aeronautical bands. He thought the text should be retained.

The delegate of SWEDEN said that he would let the matter rest then, but might wish to refer to it later.

8. The CHAIRMAN read Article VII.

#### ARTICLE VII

The delegate of FRANCE said that in the Montreux Plan there was a provision for allowing a synchronised network to work on a frequency already used by a single station. He thought it might be opportune to introduce a provision similar to Montreux, Article 6, para 3.

The Observer for O.I.R. said the matter was discussed by the Working Group, and by Committee 4 as well as at Sub-Committee 5A, and it was agreed that as the power of a synchronised group could exceed the power of a single station, it was not possible to allow an automatic switching of a frequency allocation for a single station to a synchronised network. Para 4 covered this contingency, especially if considered in conjunction with Article 8.

The delegate of BIELO-RUSSIA agreed with this.

The delegate of FRANCE did not pursue the matter.

The delegate of BIELO-RUSSIA called attention to the need of amending the end of para 2 to read "..... operating in the same frequency band".

9. The CHAIRMAN read Article VIII

#### ARTICLE VIII

The delegate of FRANCE thought that a statement should be included to cover the introduction of the new Plan.

The delegate of the U.K. said that the sentence "The expert shall supervise the application ....." was intended to cover this.

10. The CHAIRMAN read Chapter II.

#### CHAPTER II

There were no comments.

11. The meeting adjourned at 0040 hours.

Rapporteur

W. J. Chalk

E. Gross

Chairman

H. Faulkner

REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING  
OF COMMITTEE 5  
(FREQUENCY ALLOCATION)

HELD ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1948

The meeting opened at 22,30 hours.

1. The CHAIRMAN introduced the Agenda; R.D. Document No. 368. He said that as the plan was not yet ready, the second item on the Agenda would be discussed first.

2. DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE COPENHAGEN PLAN.

(Documents RD 299, 315 and 351 refer)

The CHAIRMAN said that it was necessary to decide on the date to be inserted in the Convention as the date of the implementation of the new plan.

The delegate of the U.K. referred to the Marine bands, and explained the difficulties of the transfer of services into new bands until the whole rearrangement of the spectrum took place. Certain changes in the marine bands would not be possible until after the conference at Oslo, and its results could not be implemented before 1 March 1950.

The CHAIRMAN said that it appeared that the most favourable date of implementation of the plan would be the date of the entry into force of the International Frequency List.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the question of the date had been discussed in Committees 3 and 4. He pointed out that the Lucerne Plan was implemented after six months, and that now after many years without a plan the conditions in the ether were chaotic. It was necessary to bring order out of the chaos as quickly as possible. To wait for perhaps two years or more would be quite inadmissible. Considering the technical and economic aspects, a delay of one year had been proposed. The Soviet delegation would approve of a delay of perhaps 14 months as a maximum.

The delegate of the U.K. considered that the change-over should take place with the minimum dislocation of broadcasting services. The dislocation would be inevitable for about 3 months after the change, and therefore the best season for such a change over was in the month of May. This gave the least listening in the following months, reasonable weather and daylight for structural changes, and reasonable periods of darkness for monitoring services. May 1949 was too soon, and so May 1950 would be the best choice, without taking into consideration repercussions on other services.

(RD Doc. 400 - E)

The delegate of ROUMANIA thought September to be an appropriate month and proposed September 1949.

The delegate of U.K. said the following months of October and November would see the maximum dislocation which would therefore coincide with the maximum listening period of the year.

The delegate of YUGOSLAVIA thought the threatened interference following the change-over would be less important than the interference resulting from the present lack of a plan. The plan must be brought into force as soon as possible, and he supported the Soviet proposal of a maximum delay of 14 months.

The CHAIRMAN said that the two dates so far proposed were  
September 1949 and May 1950.

The delegate of FRANCE suggested the most appropriate date would be 1 March 1950.

The delegate of ITALY offered a commercial argument, saying that the Italian Administration had had to place orders for control units for a synchronised network, which the manufacturers could not supply until September 1950. Therefore he supported a minimum delay of 18 months.

The delegate of the NETHERLANDS supported 15 March 1950, although the listening conditions in his country were almost unbearable.

The delegate of ALBANIA said that five out of the Working Group agreed the 12 to 14 months as a sufficient delay, only two reservations -- and those not very decided -- had been made.

The delegate of NORWAY supported the U.K. proposal.

The delegate of the UKRAINE disagreed with the suggestion to wait for the International Frequency List, and thought that the plan should be implemented by 1949.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. again stated the case for an early implementation and stressed the fact that Germany was now using 32 transmitters. He thought many of the arguments brought forward for a long delay unnecessary, and felt that the latest date should be 1 January 1950.

The delegate of SWEDEN quoted the fact that in Sweden a mast could only be supplied after two to three years, and other items of equipment after eighteen months or longer.

The CHAIRMAN said that agreement appeared to have been reached on 1950, some time between January and May.

The delegate of FINLAND supported 1 January 1950.

The CHAIRMAN thought that 15 March 1950 was a fair compromise. He mentioned again the problem of the "standing" of broadcasting stations in new bands.

The delegates of ALBANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA and POLAND all supported 1 January 1950.

(RD Doc. 400 -E)

The Observer from I.F.R.B. stated his view of the position of services being displaced by broadcasting stations before the International Frequency List came into force, and although he did not wish to oppose any suggestion of a date for implementing the plan, he felt that it would be contrary to Atlantic City Regulations if other services were deprived of their rights under present conditions.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. complained of the I.F.R.B. attitude. He considered that the Observer for I.F.R.B. had been creating obstructions throughout the Conference.

The delegate of SWEDEN said it was impossible to carry out outside work in Sweden during the period immediately preceding the 1 st January.

The CHAIRMAN asked the representative of I.F.R.B. whether he could help by advancing the date of the parts of the frequency list containing those services displaced by the new broadcasting bands.

The Observer from I.F.R.B. said that he personally wished he could help, but he felt it to be impossible without another conference before the date suggested for implementing the plan. He suggested a communication on the subject to the Administrative Council sitting in Geneva.

The delegate of the NETHERLANDS suggested drafting a resolution asking I.F.B. to take what action they could to assist the early implementation of the plan.

The CHAIRMAN agreed and asked Mr. VAN der TOORN to draft the necessary resolution. This was agreed and then the Committee voted by show of hands on which of the two dates - 1 January 1950 or 15 March 1950. It was decided by 15 votes to 11 to implement the plan on 15 March 1950.

The meeting adjourned for 30 minutes to discuss the Third Variant of the plan at 0015 hours.

The meeting reassembled at 0045 hours.

3. The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. HAYES to introduce the Third Variant of the plan.

Mr. HAYES apologised for the lateness of the Variant and the lack of the Long Wave Plan. Shortage of time was the explanation in both cases. He enumerated a number of items in which changes had been made, following the comments on Variant 2. He described the annex to the plan which was an alternative to the section 1466 kc/s to 1600 kc/s on an 8 kc spacing. This allowed the extra Common Wave channel and to counter balance to some extent the lower protection against adjacent channel interference, the maximum power in this part of the spectrum was suggested at one half that allowed in the rest of the Medium Wave band.

The delegate of EGYPT queried the change of Aleppo II to a channel shared with Hilversum II much higher in frequency, without consultation.

(RD Doc. 400 - E)

The delegate of TURKEY reserved the right to make his comments in writing, and stated that the Variant was unsatisfactory. He needed a frequency below 800 kc/s for Istanbul.

The delegate of EGYPT made the following statement -

"Referring to what Mr. HAYES has just said, I would like to record the unfair and non-technical way in which the planning group is handling the matters of this plan. I would like to add the following :

The Egyptian and Syrian delegations, after seeing the third Variant, would like to declare that in spite of our objections to Variants No. 1 and No. 2, the situation in the third Variant became worse and unacceptable.

The technical reasons for which we did not accept these Variants were given in detail in a document which was handed to the Chairman of Committee V, and we now request that this document be issued as an annex to the minutes of this meeting.

The Egyptian and Syrian Delegations have declared since the first Variant their idea in Document No. 330, and for the reasons given in it, still maintain the same opinion and insists on it."

The delegate of LUXEMBOURG reserved the right to make comments when the Long Wave Plan was issued.

The delegate of ITALY also could not accept Variant 3 for reasons already expressed in Variant 2.

The delegate of POLAND reserved his final opinion, but considered the Variant acceptable.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that no major changes in the plan could be made. He felt that there was still some dissatisfaction, but it must be understood that the planning Group could do very little more to improve the plan within the limits of the available band of frequencies.

The delegate of NORWAY said that there appeared no improvement in the Variant, but he could express no definite views until the Long Wave Plan had been issued.

The delegate of the VATICAN CITY expressed his view of the allocation of a frequency for Vatican City in the 1500 - 1600 kc/s band. He suggested a simple change with the U.K. allocation on 1448 kc/s, and moving the intervening allocations down one channel.



(RD Doc. 400 - E)

The Delegate of Belgium said :

"Mr. Chairman,

For the moment I will confine myself to two observations:

1st Observation. Band No. 67. 1124 kc/s frequency.

Viborg U.S.S.R.	20 kW
Bruxelles II	20 kW.
Varna	20 kW.

Belgium had requested this frequency at about 1000 kc/s. However, the Belgian Delegation has accepted the 1105 kc/s frequency sharing with Viborg. However, the Belgian Delegation has declared the unsuitability of the sharing with Stara Zagora. At the moment Stara Zagora is replaced by Varna and the frequency has passed to 1124 kc/s. The conditions are almost the same unsuitable. Even with the assistance of local stations it is no longer possible to give the service; it is no longer possible to give any service at all, Mr. Chairman. The station is, in fact, installed at Marche in the Ardennes. The range, with a protection of 30 db, is about 30 km. With this range the important regions of Liège, Verviers, Charleroi, Namur, Arlon are not served. Almost all the centres which should be reached by the transmitter are not reached. The transmitter cannot be moved; it is in the centre of the area to be served.

We cannot accept such a solution.

The economic aspect of the problem remains, Mr. Chairman. The Marche station has been installed on a plateau of the Ardennes, a building has been constructed, a pylon erected, and many kilometres of cables for modulation and for electric energy have been carried over difficult ground. It is impossible - it is, moreover, contrary to the stipulations of Atlantic City - that the Copenhagen Plan should render all this unserviceable.

Mr. Chairman, the Belgian Delegation has - and you have the proof of it - made appreciable sacrifices if account is taken of its original requests. It cannot, however, accept this sacrifice, which is too great for Belgium. The Belgian Delegation would urge the Plan Group - whose function it is, and in whom we place our trust, - to revise this allocation.

2nd Observation.

The Belgian Delegation recalls the fact that the power requested for Bruxelles IV, channel 110, is 20 kW and not 10 kW."

The Delegate of Iceland pointed out that on 737 ko/s Poznan gave a field of 100 mV/m in Iceland, and Eidar had to serve on a radius of about 80 kms and its field strength was about 200 mV/m. This protection was unsatisfactory. He proposed a sharing on channel 3, and could not understand that there could be any difficulty about this.

The Delegate of Sweden pointed out that Lulea and Oestersund were not included in the Variant. In addition, there was no improvement in Variant 3. He could not accept the Variant and would submit detailed remarks. He wished his statement to the Planning Group to be published in the Minutes.

(RD Doc. 400 - E)

The Delegate of Austria stated that he considered that from Austria's point of view this Variant was even worse than the previous one. He could not accept it, and wished his statement to the Planning Group to be included in the Minutes of the meeting.

The Delegate of Roumania thought that the previous speakers had not dealt realistically with the problems. Everyone would wish for more and better frequencies, but as it was necessary to have a practical plan, the present Variant was nearly the best obtainable under present conditions. He was prepared to accept, but would offer a few remarks in writing concerning Roumania's own allocations.

The Observer of the U.S.A. said that while it was advisable to have a plan to improve broadcasting conditions, if a plan did not achieve this why have it? He still wanted enlightenment on the American Forces Broadcasting's share with Nice. All that had happened was an increase in the stated power of Nice. This Variant was less acceptable than the last.

The Delegate of Bulgaria commented on the Belgian objections to the Brussels/Varna share. He was prepared to accept even though it might not be perfect. He would accept the Variant as tolerable.

The Delegate of Denmark, although unhappy about the plan; would accept it as long as the Long Wave plan was satisfactory.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. commented on the German allocations and stated that as a compromise it was decided to allocate the eight frequencies in the plan for the German population. He stated that he was surprised that the Observer from the U.S.A. had shown dissatisfaction at the proper and right arrangement for the American Forces Broadcasting.

The Observer from the U.S.A. thought that the Soviet Delegate was a very easily surprised person. The allocation was obviously unworkable and there were no stated conditions of use.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the American Forces could use a short wave channel. It was a fact that the "Voice of America" was audible in European countries and there was no reason why the Forces should not receive their broadcasts in this way.

The Delegate of Portugal stated that he would submit his remarks next day.

The Chairman raised the matter again of the 8 kc annex.

To a question from the delegate of the Vatican City, Mr. Hayes said that he understood that the U.K. Delegation did not agree to the change earlier suggested by the Vatican City delegate.

The Delegate of Vatican City then complained that it was unfair to sacrifice an only programme for the sake of other countries' second or even third programmes.

The Chairman asked for any support for the 8 kc/s annex.

(D.29)

(RD Doc. 400 - E)

There was no support, but later the delegates of Tunis and Morocco and Finland thought that it should not be so entirely dropped, but should be discussed again the next day.

The meeting adjourned at 0230 hours.

13 September 1948

Reporters :

W. J. Chalk,

E. Gross.

Chairman :

H. Faulkner.

29 September, 1948

Submitted in: French

L I S T

of Documents Nos 301 to 411  
of the  
European Broadcasting Conference

Document No.

301	-	List of Documents RD 201 - 300
302	Chairman of the Conference	Communication from Mr. Corteil (Committee of Eight, Expenses)
303	Sub-Committee 4A	Annex to Doc. RD 296
304	Committee 4/MAR	Letter from the Chairman of Committee 4/MAR to the Chairman of Committee 5A/RD
305	Committee 3	Report 15th Meeting, 27 August
306	Sub-Committee 4A	Report of Working Group 5
307	Committees 1	Report of 9th Meeting, 27 August
308	Committee 3	Proposal for modification of the Convention
309	Committee 4	Report of Working Group on role of Expert
310	Committee 4 (Gr.2)	Report of Group 2
311	Committee 4	Report 7th Meeting, 13 and 18 August.
312	Committee 6	Texts (Ratification-Accession-Denunciation)
313	Sub-Committee 4A	Supplement to Doc. 204
314	Committee 3	Report 16th Meeting
315	Committee 3B	Report of Group 3 B
316	Committee 3	Report 17th Meeting, 30 August
317	-	Agenda of Plenary Assembly, 4 September
318	Committee 4	Agenda of 9th Meeting, 2 September
319	Joint Sub-Committee 5A - 3B	Questions referred by Committee 3
320	Committee 6	Report 2nd Meeting, 1st September
321	Committee 6	Annex to 320 - Blue texts-Series 2 RD
322	Plan Group	Variant No. 1
323	Plan Group	Amendments to RD 322
324	Sub-Committee 4A	Correction to RD 261
325	Committee 5	Agenda for September 2
326	Greece	Correction to Doc. RD 27
327	Committee 4	Report 8th Meeting, 25 August
328	Committee 5	Report 6th Meeting, 24 August
329	Committee 5	Report 7th Meeting, 27 August
330	Austria, Egypt, etc.	Observations on the Plan
331	-	Amendments to Minutes of Plenary Assemblies
332	ICAO	Statement
333	Plan Group	Correction to Doc. 322 E-F
334	Committee 5	Derogations in aeronautical bands
335	Plan Group	Correction No. 3 to Doc. RD 322
336	Committee 4	Correction to Doc. RD 311



337	Committee 5	Agenda of Meeting of September 4
338	Committee 5	Corrections to Doc. 329
339	Committee 3	Report 18th Meeting, 1 September
340	Committee 5	Report 8th Meeting, 4 September
341	Committee 5	Corrections to Doc. RD 328
342	Joint Group RD/MAR	Protections, Derogations
343	Committee 2	Report 5th Meeting
344	Sub-Committee 4A	Report 8th Meeting
345	Committee 4	Report 9th Meeting, 2 September
346	Committee 4	Final Report of Committee 4, 6 September
347	Plan Group	Second Variant of Plan (French only)
348	Committee 1	Report 10th Meeting, 3 September
349	Sub-Committee 5A	Draft Preamble to the Plan
350	Committee 4	Agenda for September 8
351	Committee 4	Report of Working Group on date of implementation
352	Committee 4	Protection adjacent channels
353	Committee 3	Draft Articles submitted by Working Group
354	-	Final Documents
355	-	Agenda of Plenary Assembly, 9 September
356	Committee 6	Report of Meeting, 8 September
357	Committee 6	Annex to Doc. 356 - Blue texts-Series 3
358	Committee 5	Report 9th Meeting, 2 September
359	Committee 5	Report 10th Meeting, 4 September
360	-	Minutes of Plenary Assembly, 4 September
361	-	Corrections to Minutes 117, 118, 119, 167, 182, 183, and 210 adopted by the Plenary Assembly
362	-	Minutes of 6th Plenary Assembly, 7 September
363	-	Apportionment of Expenses for RD/MAR Conference and Committee of Eight, Brussels
364	-	Correction to Doc. 175
365	United Kingdom	Request for Frequencies
366	Sub-Committee 4A	Report 9th Meeting, 8 September
367	Committee 3	Report 19th Meeting, 8 September
368	Committee 5	Agenda for September 9
369	Plan Group	Third Variant of Plan (French only)
370	-	Minutes of 7th Plenary Meeting, 9 September
371	Committee 6	Report 4th Meeting
372	Committee 6	Annex to Doc. 371 - pink text
373	Committee 5	Date of Entry into Force of Plan
374	Plan Group	Long Waves
375	Plan Group	Correction No. 1 to Plan RD 369
376	Committee 5	Time-table of 11, 12 and 13 September
377	Committee 5	Agenda of Meeting of 13 September
378	ICAO	Protests against the allocation of 272 kc/s to Praha
379	Plan Group	Final Plan
380	Committee 5	Proposal from the Chair
381	United Kingdom	Proposal submitted to Committee 5
382	-	Programme suggested by the Chair for 13 and 14 September
383	Plan Group	Correction No. 1 to the Plan RD 379
384	Committee 5	Report 11th Meeting 6 September
385	Italy-Vatican	Draft Amendments to the Plan
386	Committee 6	Report 5th Meeting of 12 September
387	IPRB	Letter to the Chairman-notifications
388	Committee 2	Report 6th Meeting

389	Committee 2	Final Report
390	Committee 5	Recommendation and Resolution for Plenary Assembly
391	Committee 3	Amendments to Doc. 297, 305 and 314
392	Plan Group	Plan for 2nd Reading
393	-	Agenda of 8th Plenary Assembly 14 September
394	Belgium	Statement
395	Turkey	Statement
396	USSR	Statement
397	France	Statement on the French Zone of Germany
398	Committee 4	Protection adjacent channels
399	Committee 5	Report 12th Meeting, 7 September
400	Committee 5	Report 13th Meeting, 9 September
401	-	List of Documents RD 301-411
402	-	Minutes of 8th Plenary Assembly of 11, 12 and 13 September
403	-	Minutes of 9th Plenary Assembly of 14 September
404	Committee 4	Recommendation proposed by French Delegation
405	Committee 4	Report of 10th and last Meeting of 8 September
406	Committee 5	Report of 14th Meeting of 10 September
407	Committee 5	Report of 15th Meeting of 13 September
408	-	Press Release
409	-	Correction to RD Document 360
410	-	Telegram from UNESCO and reply
411	-	Closing Meeting of 15 September

Minutes of the Plenary Assembly

8th Meeting

11th, 12th and 13th September, 1948

1. The Meeting opened on September 11 at 2.15 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Holmblad.

Since that morning, the simultaneous interpretation system had been replaced by microphones and loud-speakers for consecutive interpretation.

2. The Chairman requested Members to speak slowly and to divide their statements into short sections lasting for two to four minutes. He then made the following statement:

"The final Plan will probably not satisfy all requests, but since it has not yet appeared, Delegations cannot as yet give their opinions on it. However, some may perhaps wish to make statements on Variant No.3 (Docs. RD 369 and 374). In view of the shortage of time, I should like to see these statements submitted in writing to the Secretariat by 10 a.m. on Sunday 12 September. They will be translated and issued in the order of their arrival. Any statements which have not arrived within the appointed time will stand very little chance of being taken into consideration."

3. The Delegate of France asked who would examine these statements. He recalled that Committee 3 had decided to classify the final reservations into 2 categories: viz. 1. those which were of a fundamental nature i.e. which might, as far as their author was concerned, diminish the scope of the Convention. In the Lucerne and Montreux Documents, reservations of this nature appeared before the signatures: 2. those which merely amounted to a request for a specific interpretation on the part of their author, and which might appear as an annex.

4. It was then decided that the examination of reservations should be undertaken by a small group, with Mr. Pedersen as Chairman, and composed of Messrs. Corteil, Meyer, Makarov, Faulkner and Metzler, the Chairmen of Committees 2,3,4,5 and 6.

On the proposal of the United Kingdom Delegate, Mr. Pernetta was also co-opted to take part in this group, the first meeting of which was fixed for September 12 at 8.30 p.m.

5. It was understood that commentaries or reservations by Delegations would have only a provisional character until the final Plan was known. It was estimated that the Plan would appear on the evening of Sunday, September 12, would be distributed in the three languages on the morning of Monday, the 13th, and discussed in Committee 5 on Monday 13th at 2 p.m.

6. The Delegate of Sveden then said that, inasmuch as the question of derogations had not been settled by the two Conferences, it was not possible for him to present observations, but that he would do so as soon as this matter had been decided.

7. In the opinion of the Delegate of France, reservations should be submitted at the last plenary meeting. He raised the question whether, in order that the question of derogations be elucidated at that time, the closing meetings of the two Conferences should be made to coincide, or whether the end of the Maritime Conference, of which little had been heard, should be awaited.

8. The Maritime Conference, in the view of the Chairman, did not have to take any decision on the question of broadcasting stations in derogation; it made recommendations to the Broadcasting Conference, but it was the latter which had to take the decisions, having regard to the interests of the two services in question. It was recognised that only the Broadcasting Conference decided the technical and operating characteristics of stations in derogation.

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9. The Delegate of France enquired about the approval of Committee Reports which were not yet distributed in the three languages, and the Chairman, in reply pointed out that, under the terms of the Rules of Procedure (Rule 20), the last Report of each Committee was to be approved directly by the Chairman of the Committee. If it happened that several Reports were late and could not be submitted at the last meeting of a Committee, the powers conferred on the Chairmen by the Rules of Procedure should be widened in the appropriate manner.

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10. The Assembly then proceeded to the Agenda: Second Reading of the Convention and of the Preamble to the Plan (pink proofs RD 372).

#### List of countries

It was agreed that only countries which signed the Convention would appear on this list.

Adopted.

#### 11. Preamble to the Convention

The Russian text to read "the Delegates of the countries of the European Broadcasting Area ....."

Adopted.

#### 12. Article 1

French text: delete the two signs §.

English text: 2(1) add "in the European Broadcasting Area".

Russian text: 3 commas to be added.

Adopted.

#### Article 2 and 3.

Adopted.

X  
X X X  
X X X



13. Article 4. Accession to the Convention

A lengthy discussion took place on the possibility of accession by countries not Members of the Union, on a proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

14. The Delegates of France recalled the difficulties which had arisen in Committee 3 with regard to this question. At the last meeting at which it had been raised, the French Delegation had been asked for a compromise text. Whatever the fate of his proposal, Mr. Meyer wished to fulfil his duty and to submit the following text:

15. Article 4 bis

"A country, not a Member of the I.T.U., which wishes to intimate to the Secretary General of the I.T.U. its decision to apply the Convention and the Plan without reservation, shall do so through the intermediary of the I.T.U.

"Such intimation shall be circulated to all the contracting Governments by the Secretary General of the I.T.U.

"The procedure outlined in the first paragraph shall be followed in any subsequent relations between the Secretary General of the I.T.U. and the country in question non-Member of the I.T.U."

16. This text was, on account of some drafting details, unacceptable to the Delegate of the United Kingdom, who had understood that the 3rd paragraph envisaged the possibility of direct relations between the Secretary General of the Union and a non-Member country. He went on to the problem of colonies, pointing out that, at the time of signing, plenipotentiaries would have to intimate the countries for which their signature covered ratification (France for Algeria, the U.S.S.R. for the Soviet Republics, except those of the Ukraine and Bielorussia ..... etc.)

17. The Delegate of France wished to rectify a few errors on the part of the British Delegate. The Article 4 bis, which might be entitled "Application of the Convention by countries non-Members of the Union", did not have in mind accession, but a unilateral act involving obligations only for the non-Member country, which accepted them freely. Nothing should stand in the way of such an act, which consolidated the Plan and widened its scope. The British Delegate had not understood the third paragraph, since it was no more a question in the latter than in the first paragraph of direct relations between the non-Member country and the Union: "Intermediary" implied "indirect relations". If the word "relations" disturbed some Delegates, it could be changed. Finally, the question of colonies was out of place here. It was for France alone to determine the territories in whose name she would sign.

18. The parallel drawn between colonies and the Soviet Socialist Republics gave rise to a protest by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The British Colonies were one thing; the Soviet Socialist Republics were a family of countries progressing towards well-being and prosperity. All the British Delegate had to say was "I have instructions from my Government". This did not constitute any more cogent an argument than his previous historical or geographical considerations. The present discussion was demonstrating very clearly who were desirous of widening and who wished to limit the agreements which were being sought.

19. Finally, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to point out that he was, purely and simply, in favour of the deletion of the words "..... which is a Member of the International Telecommunication Union ....." (French: "..... et Membre de l'Union internationale des télécommunications .....").

20. This being the case, there was nothing to be gained, in the opinion of the Chairman, by pursuing the discussion of Article 4 bis.

21. The Delegate of France then stated that his proposal was bound up with the adoption of the present text of Article 4. If his Article 4 bis, which he had not withdrawn, were not discussed, he would modify his position as regards Article 4.

22. Since agreement did not appear to be in sight, the Assembly finally accepted a proposal by Mr. Pennetta whereby the latter would, in the interval between the Meetings, make contact with Messrs. Freese-Pennefather, Makarov and Meyer with a view to seeking a means of agreement. The Meeting was adjourned from 4.45 to 5.15 p.m.

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23. On the resumption of the Meeting the Secretary-in-Chief read Articles:

- 5. Denunciation of the Convention and
- 6. Abrogation of the Convention and of the Plan

which were adopted without discussion.

24. Article 7. Revision of the Convention and of the Plan

The Delegate of Denmark proposed that, in the second paragraph of this Article, it be specified that the ten governments making the request for revision to the Secretary General would have to be contracting Governments.

25. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was opposed to this proposal. He wished to retain the text in the form in which it was submitted, and went on to point out that, at previous Broadcasting Conferences, countries which had not been invited to the present Conference had participated, and vice versa, if only to mention Spain and Germany.

26. A vote by show of hands on the Danish proposal gave the following results:

For the addition of the word "contracting" : 13 Delegations.

For the retention of the original text: 14 Delegations.

The Chairman accordingly declared that the text would remain unchanged.

27. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought, however, that the text which the Organisation Committee had proposed had contained the word "contracting". The Delegate of Denmark also recalled that this question had been raised at the Drafting Committee, but, since the Minutes of this latter Committee had not been approved, it was not possible to know officially what was the precise decision it had taken.

28. A long discussion then ensued, rendered more laborious by the difficulties inherent in the consecutive interpretation system, on the question as to whether the Organisation Committee had or had not intended to include the word "contracting" in the text of the Article. It transpired from the Reports approved by the Organisation Committee that the latter had requested the Drafting Committee to examine this question; but although the Report of the Drafting Committee was not yet approved, it was to be noted that it had taken no decision on this point, since it had not considered itself competent to deal with a matter of such fundamental importance.

29. The Chairman proposed that the question be held in abeyance until more information was available, in view of the fact that the correction did not appear in any Report. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the only thing to be done was to leave the pink text unchanged. It was evident that each Delegation could express its opinion and make its reservations, but when the revision of Articles already adopted had been embarked on, there was no reason for halting on this path.

30. Nevertheless, the Delegate of the United Kingdom insisted on reconsideration of the question, on which, in view of its importance, he requested a roll-call vote. The omission of the word "contracting" meant that Germany, Spain, Israel, etc., might apply to the Secretary General with a request for revision.

31. The Chairman was prepared to proceed to a vote, but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was opposed to this, asserting that it was incorrect to revert to a question which had already been decided and on which there had not been time for opinions to change.

32. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) pointed out that the Rules of Procedure provided for the taking of a roll-call vote if the result of a previous consultation was doubtful. However, this was not the case, since the text under discussion had been adopted by Committee 3, then by the Plenary Assembly on first reading, and finally by the Plenary Assembly on second reading, at which it had just been accepted by a vote by show of hands. The British arguments were without foundation: Germany could not participate in a Conference before the signing of the Peace Treaty, and Spain was excluded by the U.N. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) also recalled that it had been generally understood in Committee 3 that any Government could request revision.

33. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said, in reply, that he had never had in mind the possibility of Germany or of Spain participating in an international conference, but of their making representations to the Secretary General of the Union, which was quite a different matter.

34. The Chairman, referring to the Rules of Procedure, pointed out that a roll-call vote could be taken if the result of a show of hands was indecisive, or if a Delegation requested it, which was the case here.

35. At this juncture, the Delegate of Switzerland, supported by the Delegate of Egypt, proposed that the right to request revision be not limited to contracting Governments only, but should be extended to all those who had participated in the Copenhagen Conference. This would be in accordance with Committee 3's decisions, and would obviate recourse to a vote. This was the view point of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia and also of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, who proposed the text "..... ten Governments invited to the Copenhagen Conference".

36. The Delegate of France, having referred to the Reports of Committee 3, of which he was the Chairman, summed up the situation as follows:

a) Committee 3 had always considered that a non-contracting Government could instigate the revision of the Convention through the intermediary of ten contracting Governments.

b) It had delegated to Committee 6 the decision on the inclusion or exclusion of the word "contracting". The latter Committee had not inserted it.

37. However, the Delegations of Switzerland and Egypt had brought to light a new basic element which seemed to have escaped attention until then: the word "contracting" excluded non-signatory participants. It would therefore be more correct to say: "..... ten Governments which have participated in the Copenhagen Conference."

38. The Chairman was prepared to take a vote on the British proposal for "..... ten Governments invited ...." or on the French proposal for "..... ten Governments which have participated.", but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. refused to admit that the Plenary Assembly should consider itself bound by Committee Reports which were far from having legal force. The Assembly had to take into account the Danish proposal only, and, having rejected it, should now pass to the following Article.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) concurred.

39. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia also considered that it would be in the interests of the Conference for the Assembly to proceed to the following Article. He wished to protest against the re-examination in the Plenary Assembly of questions of detail, a proceeding which resulted only in loss of time: if Delegates had agreed to make sacrifices and to prolong their stay, it was with the aim of improving the Plan and with no other. The correction which he had proposed was one of pure form. Its purpose was to clarify a directive from Committee 3 to Committee 6. In any case, he requested that the Minutes bring out clearly the fact that a non-contracting Government should be able to instigate revision through the intermediary of ten Governments which had participated in the Conference.

40. The Chairman, noting the lateness of the hour, accepted that the Assembly should, on resumption, proceed to discussion of Article 8, but only if the proposed amendments were withdrawn, for it was his duty to put them up for discussion. He adjourned the Meeting at 7.15 p.m.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

41. The evening Meeting of 11th September, which lasted from 9.30 p.m. to 12.50 a.m., was entirely devoted to the discussion embarked on in the afternoon. The difficulties of consecutive interpretation, added to the sometimes excessive length of some speeches, made the discussion extremely complex and hedged around with protracted misunderstandings.

42. The Delegate of France thought that the Assembly would agree that the pink texts could remain unchanged if the following interpretation - which would be confirmed by insertion in the Minutes - were given to it:

"Paragraph 2 of Article 7 is to be interpreted in the following manner:

- a) a country which is not invited and non-contracting may prompt the ten Governments mentioned in the text;
- b) these ten countries must appear on the list of the 33 countries invited to the Copenhagen Conference."

43. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, in view of this text, which clarified the situation perfectly and met it completely - and all the more so since it left unchanged the proposed wording - wished to withdraw his proposal that the wording be "..... ten Governments which have participated in the Copenhagen Conference."

44. The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered, however, that the question was of such importance that the text submitted could not be left in its present vague form, no matter what explanations were inserted in the Minutes.

There were therefore two proposals: that of France, which was supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., and that of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate of Portugal.

45. The Delegate of Italy, for his part, considered that the word "Governments", even if not qualified, could not refer, in a Convention, to any but "contracting Governments". If the Conference wished to widen the connotation of the word, it should say, in the body of the text of the Convention, "invited Governments".

46. The Chairman, in view of the large number of proposals submitted, declared that he would close the discussion and proceed to Article 8 if none of the proposals were submitted formally.

47. The Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate of Austria, then submitted the following text:

"..... ten of the 33 Governments invited to the European Broadcasting Conference of Copenhagen, (1948)."

48. This proposal did not meet with agreement on the part of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., who pointed to the constantly changing attitude of the British Delegation. After having supported the point of view that the promoters of revision should be contracting Governments, the British Delegation was accepting non-signatories. This position was contrary to that taken by the United Kingdom at the Danube Conference, where its Delegation had considered that only the signatories of an agreement could request revision thereof.

49. Finally, the Soviet Delegation considered that voting should be in the following order:

on the text as submitted,

on the French proposal,

on the British proposal, if in the meantime it was not again modified.

50. The Chairman pointed out that the first vote was not possible since, if its result were negative, there would be no longer an Article 7. Voting should therefore commence on the French proposal, the text of which he re-read.

51. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not recognise in this the wording previously submitted by Mr. Meyer, and asked from which Delegation this text emanated; he thought that it was a British proposal, since the United Kingdom Delegation did not seem to be opposing it.

52. Despite formal statements by the Delegate of France to the effect that his text had undergone no change, and renewed explanations of it in detail, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. declared that he was opposed to it, since he recognised a turn of phrase analogous to that of the British proposal: "..... these ten countries must appear among the 33 countries invited etc....."

53. The Chairman deplored this confusion: the Assembly reminded him of the Tower of Babel where diversity of language brought about confusion among men. He had the French proposal re-read slowly in each of the three languages.

Mr. Makarov, after having accepted this proposal on hearing it, declared, on reading it, that he rejected it.

The Chairman could only express astonishment at this sudden volte-face: at the beginning, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had been opposed to the addition of the word "contracting", and now he was requesting it.

54. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that he was opposed to the word "contracting" when it was a question of Governments wishing to actuate revision, but that, on the other hand, the ten Governments presenting the request should be contracting Governments. The drawing out of the discussion was attributable to the British Delegation. The Soviet Delegation, for its part, was requesting the retention of the submitted text.

55. With a view to clarification, the Delegate of France recalled that what he had proposed was not to be added to the text of the Convention itself, but should merely appear in the Minutes. The misunderstanding arose from the fact that, on to the original question asked by the Delegate of Denmark another one had been grafted, viz. that raised by the Delegate of Switzerland: could a Government non-signatory to the Convention figure among the "ten Governments"? Inasmuch as this fundamental question had not been settled, France would withdraw its previous proposal. The Delegate of Switzerland agreed that the question he had raised should be settled first of all.

56. The Chairman then proceeded to a vote by show of hands. He clearly explained the question put, but nevertheless the vote had to be recommenced three times on account of misunderstandings.

57. Before the vote, the Delegate of the S.S.R. of the Ukraine explained his point of view, which was that only signatories should be able to request revision. If this were not the case, it would suffice that ten dissatisfied parties group themselves together for revision to be requested at any time. It should only be possible for revision to be requested where all the facts were known, i.e. by Governments which had signed the Convention.

58. The result of the subsequent vote was the following:

For the Swiss proposal: 15 Delegations.

Against the Swiss proposal: 13 Delegations.

59. It was, accordingly, recognised that a non-signatory country might request revision on the same footing as a signatory country.

60. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia insisted again on the loss of time caused by discussion of questions of principle, when neither the time nor the place was appropriate. He requested that the meeting proceed to Article 8.

61. However, on a formal request by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, a roll-call vote was then taken on the addition of the word "invited" after the word "Governments". The proposed amendment was adopted by 14 votes to 11, with 4 abstentions and three absent.

62. For the British proposal:  
Austria, Belgium, Vatican City, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

63. Against the British proposal:  
Albania (P.R.), S.S.R. of Bielorussia, Bulgaria (P.R.), Finland, Hungary, Poland (R.), Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), S.S.R. of the Ukraine, Roumanian P.R., Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

64. Abstentions:  
Denmark, France, Iceland, Morocco and Tunisia.

65. Absent:  
Egypt, Monaco, Syria.

(D.16)

66. The Text of Article 7 was therefore to end as follows:  
"..... by ten of the Governments invited to the European  
Broadcasting Conference of Copenhagen (1948)".

The Meeting rose at 12.50 a.m. September 12.

67. The Meeting was resumed on September 12 at 2.20 p.m.

The Chairman requested speakers to curtail their speeches as far as possible, or at least to break them up into short sections lasting for a few minutes, since numerous translation difficulties had arisen at the previous day's Meeting as a result of over-long speeches.

The Secretary-in-Chief resumed the reading of the Articles of the Convention.

68. Article 8 - Modification of the Plan

The following corrections to be made in the English text:

2. (1) end of 2nd line, add: "..... between these Administrations..".
2. (2) replace "....notify..." by "....communicate...."
3. 6th line, replace "... a..." by "...the..."

Adopted.

69. Article 9 - Notification of Frequencies.

The Delegate of Egypt requested that there be noted in the Minutes his opinion that the date of notification should be that of the entry into force of the Convention.

Article adopted without modification.

70. Article 10 - General Technical Provisions.

On the proposal of the Delegate of Norway, it was decided that mention should be made of harmonics among spurious frequencies.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered this addition unnecessary, but did not insist on his point.

The Norwegian proposal was therefore adopted.

Article 11 - International Expert Organisation.

Adopted.

Article 12 - Conference Expenses.

71. Article 13 - Entry into Force of the Convention.

The date recommended by Committee 5 for entry into force of the Convention was 15th March, 1950.

(D.16)



72. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was not opposed to the final adoption of this date. However, he asked that it be noted in the Minutes that he was in favour of an earlier implementation (in any case at a date previous to 1 January 1950) and that several Delegations shared his point of view in this matter.

73. The Observer of the I.F.R.B. also proposed that the hour at which the Plan would enter into force be inserted, and suggested writing - "at 0300 hrs". The Observer of the O.I.R. pointed out that this (by G.M.T.) seemed too near to the times of morning transmissions in Eastern Europe. There should be written "at 0200 hrs, Greenwich Mean Time". It was decided that the first sentence of the Article should be worded as follows:

"This Convention and the Plan annexed thereto shall enter into force on the 15th March 1950 at 0200 (Greenwich Mean Time)".

The Assembly decided to retain the title "Entry into Force of the Convention" and not to add "and of the Plan".

74. The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested that a note be made in the Minutes to the effect that the Convention was binding on contracting Governments which had deposited their instruments of ratification or of accession.

75. Preamble to the Plan.

#### Chapter 1 - General Provisions.

Article 1: Adopted.

76. Article 2.

A discussion arose between the Delegates of Portugal, Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) and the S.S.R. of the Ukraine on the subject of stations utilising international common frequencies.

77. The Chairman summed up the discussion, observing that two distinct cases could arise: if an international common frequency was allocated to a country and its utilisation could not cause harmful interference, this country might be left to decide for itself for what stations this frequency should be used. If, on the contrary, there were risks of interference, the Plan should make specific mention of those stations which might use this frequency. It would therefore be expedient to use, instead of the phrase "... such stations are mentioned in the Plan:" the words "...such stations, or countries which may possess such stations, are mentioned in the Plan:".

78. Two changes in the text were requested:

In the French text, paragraph 2 d) read: "... ne peut dépasser une fois et demi la puissance maximum etc,....."

In the English text, paragraph 2 d) read: "...maximum admissible power....."

(D.16)

The Chairman explained to the Delegate of Albania (P.R.) that it was understood that, as the power of a single station might not exceed 150 kW., the total power of all the stations of a synchronised network could not exceed  $150 \times 1.5 = 225$  kW.

79. Article 3 - Frequency Tolerances.

Adopted.

Article 4 - Use of Frequencies.

The Delegate of Portugal having proposed the substitution of the word "broadcasting" for the word "sound", the Chairman pointed out that on page 3 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations no reference was made to "broadcasting transmissions" in the definition of a Broadcasting Service, but to transmissions of sounds, transmissions by television, facsimile or other means. In spite of the confusion that might exist with transmissions of Class A 2, the Delegate of Portugal did not insist on his proposal.

Articles 5 - 6 - 7 and 8

Adopted without discussion.

80. Chapter II - Table showing Distribution of Frequencies.

Following a proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. paragraph 1 of this Chapter, 2nd line, to read:

"..... the broadcasting stations of the countries of the European Area."

81. Resolution.

Mr. Busak, Chairman of Working Group 3 B, gave some explanations on the way in which this Group had drawn up the text submitted. It had been noted that the resolution relating to the drawing up of the new frequency list contained no provision covering the date of notification of frequencies for Plan prepared by Regional Conferences. The present Conference had, therefore, a certain freedom in the matter and might decide to treat all broadcasting stations on an equal footing, as advised by some. The Czechoslovak Delegation was of that persuasion, and believed, therefore, that the last paragraph of the resolution relating to stations in derogation in the shared bands should be deleted.

82. The I.F.R.B. Observer stated that the proposal had little direct interest to him, personally, as a member of the I.F.R.B., for two reasons:

a) the approval of the new International Frequency List included the approval of the dates of notification of the frequencies included in the Copenhagen Plans, and such approval would be the responsibility of the Special Administrative Conference to be held next year to approve the List, and not the responsibility of the I.F.R.B.;

b) should, however, any questions concerning the relative priority of different stations operating in the shared bands arise in the work of the I.F.R.B., following on the special Conference, the I.F.R.B. could take into account other factors in addition to the dates of notification and would not be able to attach over-riding importance to such dates, if, for instance, they arose from agreements concluded at different times and were therefore considered as being largely fortituous dates.

83. No one, within this Conference or without, could, he believed, challenge the application of a uniform date to all stations included in the Plan, with reference to their priority relative to one another. If, however, this date, when applied to stations allocated by the Plan in shared bands or in derogation, were to affect adversely the priority of stations not included in the Plan, then the date could be contested, for instance at the Special Administrative Conference.

84. He considered that at the present state it was not possible to fix a date which would be suitable from all points of view, as among other things, the details of the Plan were not known, and therefore, bearing in mind the points he had brought forward, he could not object to the dropping of this paragraph of the Resolution.

85. The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that, in order to safeguard the interests of services other than broadcasting in the shared bands, the third paragraph of the Resolution be maintained as it stood. The Chairman, on the other hand, considered that the third paragraph might be deleted, and Mr. Roberts' statement might be included in the Minutes.

86. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. also supported the deletion of the third paragraph. It would not be reasonable to make everything depend on the entry into force of the new Frequency List. Many countries were reconstructing their networks and the date of notification should not be too distant.

87. In the opinion of the Chairman, the end of the Resolution should be deleted, since it was not exactly in conformity with Article 9 of the Convention, which left no room for exceptions. Article 6 of the Preamble, which covered the question of interference, sufficed in any event.

88. The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that Article 9 had not met with unanimous agreement in Committee 3; if, in his opinion, it had been accepted, it was because the Resolution had been considered as amending it. He feared that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had confused implementation with notification.

If the dates of notification were to be fixed there and then, it would be thought that a priority was being sought for broadcasting stations in the shared bands, since it was for the Administrative Conference to decide in the case of the other stations.

89. A vote by show of hands, with the object of shortening the discussion, showed 11 votes against 11.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom then requested a roll-call vote. The answer "yes" would be given if the deletion of the last paragraph were desired, and "no" if it were desired to retain it.

(D.16)

90. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that a new vote would be irregular. Every time a vote was taken, and the British Delegation was defeated, it claimed that there had been a misunderstanding. The discussions were not being properly conducted.

91. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia regretted to see so many votes taken in Plenary Assembly and so much time lost; he therefore asked the Chairman to halt the discussions and to proceed to votes as quickly as possible. For his part, he would vote in favour of the retention of the texts without bias towards or against some Delegations. He recalled that, on second reading, only drafting questions should be discussed.

92. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) was opposed to the vote as being anti-democratic, for it seemed to him that, if the British proposal had won the field, a new vote would not have been taken.

93. The Chairman pointed out that there was no British proposal, but that there was a Czechoslovak proposal, and that if a vote was being taken anew it was because a formal request had been made. For his own part, he was in favour of retaining the original text, and this was the interpretation he had put on the recent vote.

94. The Chairman was confirmed in his opinion by the results of the following vote, viz:

15 votes for the retention of paragraph 3: Austria, Belgium, Vatican City, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

11 Votes against retention: Albania (P.R.), S.S.R. of Bielorussia, Bulgaria (P.R.), Finland, Hungary, Poland (R.), Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), S.S.R. of the Ukraine, Roumanian P.R., Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

6 abstentions: Egypt, Ireland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Syria.

95. Following the vote, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested the insertion in the Minutes of the statement of the Observer of the I.F.R.B.

96. Opinion.

In the French text, second last line, read "et" instead of "ou".

97. All the texts of Document RD 372 were thus adopted on second reading, with the exception of Article 4 of the Convention.

The Meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

- - - - -

The Assembly met on September 13th, at 6.15 p.m. to examine the final draft of Article 4: Accession to the Convention, which was the only one remaining to be settled.

The Group composed of Messrs. Pennetta, Faulkner, Makarov and Meyer had not succeeded in finding a solution satisfactory to all. The only course remaining, therefore, was to revert to the text proposed in the pink Document, and to come to a decision as to the deletion of the words "... which is a Member of the International Telecommunication Union....", which was a formal proposal by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

The proposal was rejected by 20 votes to 11, with 1 abstention.

Against the deletion:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey.

For the deletion:

Albania (P.R.), S.S.R. of Bielorussia, Bulgaria (P.R.), Finland, Hungary, Poland (R.), Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) Roumanian P.R., S.S.R. of the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.

Abstention: Vatican City.

Article 4 was therefore adopted in the form in which it appears in Document RD 372.

The text of the Convention in its entirety was adopted on 2nd reading.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to intimate in writing its observations regarding Article 4.

Mr. Pedersen, Chairman of the Group for the examination of Reservations, stated that this Group had held a meeting at which it had been decided that Reservations and Statements should be classified into two groups:

- a) those relating directly to the Convention and the Plan, to be contained in a Final Protocol, which would be signed:
- b) those which did not relate directly to the Convention or to the Plan, and which would be annexed after the signatures. If necessary, the latter would be divided into two parts: those formulated by signatory countries and those formulated by non-signatory countries. The Conference could publish these Statements but would not have to pronounce any decision on them. They were to be sent to the Secretariat before September 14 at 2. a.m., the Group under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pedersen to meet at 11 a.m. to examine them.

The Meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.

M. Meyer	Seen,	Seen,
H. Voutaz	W.F. Studer.	N.E. Holmblad
J. Revoy	Secretary-in-Chief.	Chairman.
Secretaries.		

(Tr.4,40/R4/D.16)



**European Broadcasting Conference (CER)  
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

**Document No. 403**

**Note:** The following documents were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 412 – Corrigendum to Document No. 403
- Document No. 413 – Corrections to Document No. 403

Minutes  
of the Plenary Assembly

9th and last Meeting  
14 September 1948.

1. The Meeting was opened at 3.20 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.E. Holmblad.

The Agenda (Doc. 393) was adopted.

2. Item 1 - Approval of the Minutes RD 360 and RD 370 (5th and 7th Meetings)

The French texts of these Documents gave rise to no observations and were approved. The English and Russian texts were not issued, and observations on these were to be submitted to the Secretariat. In accordance with the Rules of procedure, the Chairman himself would approve the Minutes of all the other Meetings.

3. Item 2 - Recommendation, Resolution (RD 390)  
Recommendation:

- a) In the Russian text, the word "...invite..." was mistranslated;
- b) In the English text, the last line to read: "...from the said services."

4. Resolution:

- a) The following corrections were requested by the Delegate of the United Kingdom:

page 2: in the Cairo table, read "265-290 kc/s" in place of "265-285 kc/s".

Add "380-395 kc/s, services not open to public correspondence"

- b) Correction requested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R  
page 2: 150-160 kc/s read: "...to mobile service.";

- c) Correction requested by the Delegate of France:  
paragraph 2, 2nd. line to read: "...would create a difficult situation.... "

- d) Correction requested by the Delegate of Yugoslavia(F.P.R):  
page 1, in place of: 535-1605 kc/s, read: 525-1605 kc/s.

5. Item 3 - Reading of the Plan (RD 392).

The first reading having been carried out at Committee 5, this was the second reading of the text.

6. The Assembly began by examining the medium wave band. Observations on drafting or typographical questions, or relating to the format, were made in addition to the actual reading. Only the most important observations are mentioned below.
7. Band 40  
The note 1) should apply to Washford and not to Aberystwyth.
8. Bands 49 and 51  
Notes 3 and 4 to be interchanged, and likewise notes 5 and 6.
9. Band 58  
For "Allemagne", read "Allemagne (zone de l'U.R.S.S.)".
10. Band 59  
Notes 1 and 2 to be interchanged.
11. Band 64  
The power of the Czechoslovak synchronised network to be 5 kW.
12. Band 67  
The Delegate of the P.R. of Bulgaria announced that he had just received notification that his Administration, in the interests of European solidarity, consented to lower the power of Varna to 5 kW.  
The Delegate of Belgium warmly thanked the Delegate of the P.R. Bulgaria, as well as the Bulgarian Government, for their decision, which would allow the Belgian station of Marche-en-Ardenne to continue its transmissions in a satisfactory manner. This step having been taken, Belgium would sign the Copenhagen Plan.  
These two statements were marked by applause.
13. Band 77
  - a) in place of "Açores Açores" read:  
"Atlantico Regional Açores - Portugal"
14. b) The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked that a note 1), which would refer to a note based on Document 381, should appear opposite "Troupes britanniques en Allemagne". This note would indicate that, in this special case, the maximum power of the synchronised network could be raised from 1.5 to 2 times the maximum power of a single station. He proposed that this be applicable to the French network (Band 98).  
  
The Delegate of France accepted this proposal and pointed out that the power to be indicated at Band opposite "Troupes francaises en Allemagne" was 25 kW. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that Russian Troops might have the benefit of this measure.
16. Band 81  
Note 1) should become note 2), and should apply to Zalaegerzeg.



17. The Meeting was adjourned from 5.15 to 5.45 p.m.

18. Band 107

After "R.P. d'Albanie" add: "Allemagne (zone britannique)".

The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested that the same insertion be made at Band 120, but did not insist on this proposal.

19. Band 114

Read "Vinnitza": "5 kW".

20. The discussion then bore upon the note appearing at the foot of page 15 of Doc. RD 392, and which related to the small transmitters of the valleys of Switzerland and of Austria. The Delegates of Switzerland and the U.S.S.R. did not agree on the wording of this note, which was satisfactory to the Delegate of Switzerland but not to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The former could not accept any diminution in the scope of this text and, in the event of this arising, would be obliged either to make a reservation in the Final Protocol, or to refuse to sign the Convention. The latter Delegate considered that neither the text submitted nor the intransigent attitude of the Swiss Delegation was acceptable. Dr. Metzler then announced that he was prepared to revert to the previous text adopted by Committee 5. It was agreed that Messrs. Makarov and Metzler should collaborate in drawing up a compromise text.

21. The Assembly then proposed to place, at the end of the Plan, after the note relating to the small transmitters of the Swiss and Austrian valleys, the note taken from Doc. RD 381, relating to the admissible power for the synchronised networks of which the stations of the occupation troops in Germany formed part.

22. A reference to this note would be made in the following Bands:

for the Russian troops: band 29  
for the British troops: band 77  
for the French troops: band 98

23. The proximity of the frequency of band 29 (782 kc/s) and of that of Rennes (791 kc/s) was disquieting to the Delegate of France, who wished to have some details regarding the power of the station serving the Soviet troops. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that this power would be of the same order as that of the French and British stations.

24. Mr. Hayes then intimated that, in agreement with those concerned, the following modifications had been made at the last moment:

Band 75:	<u>delete</u>	(Basse Egypte)	Egypte	
		(Basse Egypte)		
	<u>add</u>	Kerkyra	Grèce	15
Band 77:	<u>delete</u>	Kerkyra	Grèce	
Band 81:	<u>add</u>	(Basse Egypte)		5
		(Basse Egypte)	Egypte	5

25. He then explained that the long wave Plan had just undergone certain changes, making it more acceptable for the aeronautical services. These changes were as follows:

Bands 1 to 6:	unchanged
Band 7:	Kiev I
Band 8:	Oslo
Band 9:	Warszawa I
Band 10:	Leningrad I
Band 11:	Kalundborg
Band 12:	Lahti
Band 13:	Moskva II
Band 14:	Ceskoslovensko
Band 15:	Minsk

The principle advantage was the replacement of Oslo by Lahti on 254 kc/s, which was to the benefit of aeronautical services working on frequencies neighbouring to 254 kc/s. 227 kc/s was also satisfactory for Warszawa I.

26. After this statement, the Chairman announced that reservations would be read after dinner, as well as those statements which had been received after the expiry of the time limit.

He adjourned the Meeting at 7.20 p.m.

27. The Meeting resumed at 9.30 p.m.

28. The Chairman requested the Secretary in Chief to read the modifications to be effected in channels No. 7 and 15 and mentioned by Mr. Hayes before the recess.

29. As no objections were raised, the modifications were approved.

30. The ICAO Observer wished first of all to express his thanks for the latest effort in favour of the aeronautical services, although the practical result of this effort, made at the last minute, was a gain of one kc/s only for the said services. He, therefore made the following statement and requested that it be inserted in the Minutes.

31. "The I.C.A.O. which represents the aeronautical interests of 22 countries in the European Area, considers that the presence of three broadcasting stations and the side-band of a fourth station in the band of 255 to 285 kc/s will deprive the Aeronautical Radionavigation Services of the use of 80 % of this band.

32. Furthermore, the I.C.A.O. notes - a fact which came to light in Committee 5 only at the first reading of the Plan - the additional presence of 3 coast stations of 1 kW of the British Maritime Service which would, in the end, reduce the number of kilocycles available to these services, at night, to 6.

The I.C.A.O. takes note of the fact that the Copenhagen Conference has not deemed possible to take into account, in the preparation of the Plan, the statements made by the representatives of the Aeronautical Administrations, and by their Observer. Moreover, the I.C.A.O. deems the Plan to be in formal contradiction with numbers 89 and 121 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

33. The I.C.A.O. considers that this Plan does not leave the countries of western Europe the possibility of working the radio installation in such a manner as to fulfill the requirements of Aeronautical Navigation in the low frequency range, as recognized by the Conferences of Atlantic City.

34. Consequently, the I.C.A.O. feels that this Plan will constitute a very grave danger to the safety of life in the air in Europe, and that it is such as to compromise to a considerable extent the development of civil aviation in this region which will find itself at a great disadvantage by comparison with regions 2 and 3, which have at their disposal 85 exclusive kilocycles in the same part of the frequency spectrum."

35. The Delegate of Italy wished the following note to be added to Document 392, at the bottom of page 2:

36. "The coast stations of the Italian Maritime Services shall use the following frequencies:

Stations of Roma Radio, Cagliari Radio and Augusta Radio, 1 kW, on the frequency of 153.8 kc/s,  
Stations of Napoli Radio and Genova Radio, frequency of 157.9 kc/s - 1 kW."

37. There being no objection to the note proposed by the Delegate of Italy, it was approved.

38. The Delegate of France thanked the Delegate of Finland who had made it possible to improve the situation as regards aeronautical services. He requested the deletion of the 3rd paragraph of the French statement read that morning at the Committee on Reservations, this 3rd paragraph having become unnecessary owing to the modification made in the interim.

39. The first two paragraphs of this statement of the French Delegation which were to appear in the text of the statements, were as follows:

40. "The French Delegation states, in regard to the broadcasting stations operating on the shared band of 225-285 kc/s that, in the event that these stations produce harmful interference to the operation of the French Aeronautical Radionavigation Services operating in conformity with international regulations, the French Government reserves the right to have recourse to the appropriate stipulations of the Convention and Radio Regulations of Atlantic City, 1947, and to transmit to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union such requests as it may deem justified.

41. Considering that the greater part of the 255-285 kc/s band of the Copenhagen Plan will no longer be usable in France for aeronautical radionavigation, the French Delegation declares that the French Government reserves the right to study all appropriate measures with a view to remedying this situation, which would render ineffective the numerous radionavigation installations which it has undertaken pursuant to international engagements."

42. The third paragraph, the deletion of which the speaker was requesting, read as follows:

43. "The French Delegation declares that the French aeronautical services can give no assurance in respect to any interference they might cause to the reception of any broadcasting station situated in Western Europe and functioning on a frequency between 251 and 255 kc/s"

44. The Delegate of the United Kingdom corrected the note on the coast stations of the United Kingdom. The precise information appeared in Document 365. "1 kW" should be stated as the power for Portsmouth Radio, and "260 kc/s" and "1 kW" should be set down opposite Rosyth Radio.

45. The Chairman then called upon the Secretary in Chief to read the whole of the Long Wave Plan.

46. The Delegate of Turkey requested that Ankara should appear as the first station in Channel No. 4.

The Chairman reminded that the alphabetical order of countries was the determining factor.

47. The Delegate of Turkey then asked the order of the Roumanian P.R. and Norway in Channel I be reversed and those countries listed in alphabetical order.

48. Mr. Hayes explained that, in the case of the Roumanian P.R. the frequency was, in principle, allocated exclusively, but that it could also be used by other countries, by virtue of a special bilateral agreement.

49. The Chairman reverted to the question of the note on synchronised networks intended for occupation troops in Germany. He requested Mr. Faulkner to give an exact statement as to the changes to be made in the Plan with regard to that subject.

50. The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed the following changes:

- Channel 29, page 5, add "U .S.S.R. troops in Germany, power 70 kW."
- Channel 77, page 9, power 70 kW,

with a note at the foot of the page to the effect that the power indicated for the British troops in Germany was authorized in this exceptional case as a supplement to the normal maximum power for a synchronized network ( Channel 98, page 11, French troops in Germany, power 25 kW.

Note 1) at the foot of page 9 to become note 2).

[Tr.5/R7/D32)

51. The Chairman inquired whether there were any comments on the Plan.

52. The Delegate of Switzerland, referring to the footnote on page 15 as regards which the Soviet and the Swiss Delegates had had an interview, stated that a compromise solution had led to the following amendments:

2nd line, delete the brackets : (maximum 150 kW)  
(French text only)

3rd line, add the word "partagée" to fréquence".  
(French text only)

53. The Chairman stated that these amendments would be given due consideration.

54. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had two remarks to make: the first concerned the station of Lulea in channel No. 4. He recalled that this station had given rise to lively discussions and to an objection on the part of Iceland. He therefore suggested replacing Lulea in derogation in the band, provided both countries agreed. It appeared, however, that, on account of the alteration of time (Summer time), interference was unlikely to occur where Sweden and Iceland were concerned.

55. The Delegate of Iceland declared that his country would sign the Plan only if Lulea were removed from the shared band.

56. The Delegate of Sweden recalled that Committee 5 had made a statement with regard to the Ostersund derogation on the preceding day. He regretted to state that the objections to the Long wave Plan were mostly due to the dissatisfaction of Sweden with the Ostersund frequency. Sweden had, in fact, not received one frequency in the broadcasting band, although it was technically possible to allocate her one.

57. The U.S.S.R. Delegate asked the Delegate of Sweden whether he would agree to Lulea remaining in derogation.

58. The Delegate of Sweden recalled that, when the question of Lulea in derogation had been broached, the Soviet Delegation had strongly objected because it required a field protection of 1 microvolt per metre for mobile services. This was the reason why Sweden could not accept Lulea in derogation.

59. The Chairman wished, as all Delegates did, that the Plan should be signed by the largest possible number of countries. He felt, however, that it would be difficult to make such an amendment to the Plan, lest it should involve other modifications. He asked Mr. Hayes to express his opinion with regard to Mr. Makarov's proposal.

60. The U.S.S.R. Delegate was sorry to observe that the proposal he had made with a view to making the Plan acceptable for Iceland had not met with the Swedish Delegate's approval. He therefore withdrew his proposal.

61. The Chairman regretted to say that he had no solution for the problem either and he asked the U.S.S.R. Delegate to submit his second remark.

62. The U.S.S.R. Delegate reverted to the proposal made by the Delegate of Switzerland with regard to the footnote on page 15 of Document 392. He requested the words "et de l'Autriche" (French text) to be cancelled.

63. The Delegate of Austria said that Austria, like Switzerland, was a mountainous country in the centre of Europe, and its broadcasting service was operated under the same conditions as the Swiss broadcasting service. Austria had no intention of causing harmful interference but simply wished to provide a reasonably satisfactory broadcasting service and reserved the right to do so. But as the Austrian Delegate did not intend to sign the Plan, he would not insist on retaining the words which the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had asked to be deleted.

64. The Chairman understood that the Delegate of Austria wished, in principle, that his reservation be maintained in the note, but, as he could not sign the Plan, and he did not want to stand in the way of a general agreement, he made no objection to the request of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

65. The whole question of the Plan was thus settled and all comments dealt with the Chairman wished the Plan good luck.

66. After the second reading of the Plan the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that, in the opinion of a large number of Delegates, the power of the stations was generally higher than that required for a normal service. This increase in power might result in interference to all the European stations. To avoid this the Soviet Delegation made a general appeal to the effect that powers exceeding those actually required for covering the respective territories should not be used.

67. The Assembly took note of this statement which would be included in the Minutes.

68. Item 4 - Report by the Committee on Reservations.

69. Mr. Pedersen, Chairman of the Committee on Reservations, informed the Committee that he had examined the notes submitted by 27 countries and he had classified them as follows:

70. 1. Reservations to be included in a Final Protocol signed by all the Delegations signatory to the Convention and the Plan;

71. 2. Statements not subject to approval by the Conference and to be appended to the final document after the signature.

72. It was suggested to include the statements in the final document under the three following headings:

73. 1. Statements of countries signatory to the Convention and the Plan;

74. 2. Statements of non signatory participating countries;

75. 3. Statements of occupying countries in Germany.

76. The following countries made submitted notes which were considered as statements:

Austria, Belgium, S.S.R. of Bielorussia, P.R. of Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt and Syria, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, Norway, the Netherlands, Republic of Poland, Roumanian P.R., the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Turkey, S.S.R. of the Ukraine, P.F.R. of Yugoslavia.

77. A note of Switzerland was considered as a reservation.

78. The Delegate of Czechoslovakia had expressed the wish that his note should be considered as a reservation, but the Committee had not had time to take a decision on the matter.

79. In the opinion of the Committee, the note submitted by Portugal was a reservation, but as it was a very important one the Committee considered that it should be discussed at the Plenary Assembly.

80. The notes submitted by those three countries were contained in unnumbered documents which had been handed during the meeting.

81. The Statements received after the last meeting of the Committee had been published as documents No. 394, 395, 396 and 397. These Statements were to be examined before classification. The speaker then suggested classifying first of all the notes submitted by Belgium, Turkey, the U.S.S.R. and France which could be considered as Statements and examining the reservations afterwards.

82. The Chairman asked the Secretary-in-Chief to read the Statements contained in documents 394, 395, 396 and 397. Those texts were statements which would not be inserted in the signed texts.

83. The Delegate of Bielorussia had to make certain reservations following the amendments to the Plan. He inquired whether he should read them or submit them in writing.

84. The Chairman asked what the reservations referred to. If the reservation was to be included in the Minutes, it could be done.

85. The Delegate of Bielorrussia replied that his reservation concerned the long waves. As there were two stations, Minsk and Coskoslovensko, with a very short distance between them, the Delegation of Bielorussia .. without causing interference to other stations - reserved the right to take any steps required in order to reduce mutual interference.

86. The Chairman asked if it would be possible to add to the reservation that these steps would be taken within the frame work of the Convention.

87. The Delegate of Bielorussia agreed.

88. The Chairman thanked him and asked him to hand in his text to the Secretariat.

89. The Delegate of France read out the following statement which he asked to be inserted in the Minutes:

90(a) "In view of the present uncertainty regarding the future attitude of Spain towards the Copenhagen Plan, the French Delegation wishes to intimate that it reserves the right to take any appropriate steps, within the framework of the international arrangements in force, in the event of one or several Spanish stations not provided for in the Plan interfering with the operation of the French network".

90(b) Reading of Document 394 (Belgium)

91. The Chairman noted that there were no comments. On the other hand, as the statement was contained in an official and numbered document of the Conference, he asked the Secretary to state the number of the document in the Minutes. The document concerned was No. RD 394.

92. Reading of Document 395 containing a statement, which the Delegate of Turkey asked to be recorded in the Minutes.

93. This statement being the subject of an official Conference document (Doc. RD 395), the Chairman asked the Secretary to mention it in the Minutes.

94. Reading of document 396 (U.S.S.R)

95. The Chairman said that if there were no remarks, the text would be inserted as a statement in the final document of the Conference.

96. No comments were made after the reading of document 397 (France) which would be included in the statements.

97. The Delegate of Turkey then read the following reservation:

98. "The Plenipotentiaries of Turkey note in the first instance, that their requests have not been met.

99. The Turkish Government declare that their signature of the European Broadcasting Convention does not involve acceptance of the provisions of Article I of that Convention (Implementation of the Convention and of the Plan) and that the said Government reserves the right to take all the steps which may seem necessary to ensure a satisfactory quality of the broadcasting service provided by the stations of Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and Malatya, at the same time avoiding interference with the field of the other stations of the European Broadcasting Area such as it is protected in the Copenhagen Plan".

100. The Chairman said that it did not seem possible for him to accept that statement. Even as a reservation, that text appeared unacceptable since one could not sign the Convention and declare at the same time that an important article such as Article I would not be applied. The Chairman believed that the Assembly would agree with him on that point.

(D.16)



101. The Delegate of the United Kingdom reverted to document 396 and asked with regard to which he had a question to ask. In the English text, it was called a reservation by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. Was it a reservation or a statement? He wanted clarification on that point. Furthermore, the last paragraph stated that the U.S.S.R. agreed to sign the Plan and wanted all countries to apply it strictly, etc..... what did that mean? Did this refer to all countries indiscriminately or to signatory countries? In the latter case, he would like to add "contracting" with the agreement of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

102. The Chairman informed the British Delegate that when the document had been submitted, he had considered it as a statement which would not be signed by the Delegations and therefore would not commit the Conference.

103. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, when he had handed in the document, he had intended it to be a reservation. However, in view of the Rules of the Conference that document could be considered as a statement.

104. The Delegate of the United Kingdom enquired whether the Delegate of the U.S.S.R, in penning his remark in the last paragraph concerning all countries, had intended it to apply to contracting countries only and, in this case, whether he would not object to the addition of the word "contracting" to the text.

105. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that in document 396, the Soviet Delegation meant all countries and not contracting countries only.

106. The Chairman remarked that reservations only should be discussed and approved. Since this was a statement which did not commit the Conference it was not necessary to discuss it.

107. The Delegate of France fully supported the interpretation of the Chairman.

108. The Delegate of the United Kingdom reserved the right to make a counter-statement since he could in no wise agree with the statement of the U.S.S.R, even in the form of a unilateral declaration made at the Plenary Assembly. The counter-statement of the British Delegation would be similar to that made at Lucerne and to be found on page 29 of the Lucerne Convention.

109. The Chairman thanked the Delegate of the United Kingdom for his information.

(D.16)

110. The Chairman then passed on to the reservation of the Swiss Delegate, worded as follows:

"The Plenipotentiaries of the Swiss Confederation formally declare that their signature of the European Broadcasting Convention does not involve acceptance by the Swiss Government of the provisions of Article I of that Convention (Execution of the Convention and of the Plan), and that the said Government reserves the right to take all the steps which may seem necessary to ensure a service equivalent to that hitherto supplied by several small stations operating on the former Swiss Common Wave (exclusive 1375 kc/s wave), at the same time avoiding interference with the field of the other stations of the European Broadcasting Area it is protected in the Copenhagen Plan."

111. The Delegate of Switzerland said that his reservation following an agreement which had been reached for the smaller stations in his country, was no longer justified and he would withdraw it.

112. The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Switzerland for having withdrawn his reservation.

113. He then passed on to the Czechoslovak reservation worded as follows:

"The Czechoslovak Delegation, in signing the Copenhagen Plan, reserves for the Czechoslovak Administration the right to take necessary measures, within the framework of international agreements, to assure a broadcasting service of satisfactory quality for the population of that area served until now by the station Ostrava, in the event that, after the implementation of the Plan, it proves that the frequency 1520 kc/s allocated to the station Ostrava does not provide a satisfactory service on account of the difficult receiving conditions of this mountainous terrain. Such measures will not cause harmful interference to the broadcasting services of the countries of the European Broadcasting area".

114. The Chairman asked the Assembly whether this text could be accepted as a reservation to be included in the Final Protocol with the signature of all the contracting Governments.

115. The Delegate of Switzerland thought that the text submitted by Czechoslovakia should be classified among the statements. A reservation should bear on a certain provision of the Plan or of the Convention. But on examining the text, he could find no reference whatsoever to a chapter or to an Article of the Convention or the Plan.

116. The Chairman asked the Delegate of Czechoslovakia whether he agreed to the insertion of the words "within the framework of international agreements" after "the steps which may seem necessary". The Delegate of Czechoslovakia agreed and his text was therefore considered as a statement.

(D.16)

117. The Delegate of Poland referred to a statement he had handed on the previous day with regard to the stations of Krakow I and Warszawa II and the purport of which was similar to that of the Czechoslovak statement. He read his text which had the character of a reservation:

118. "The Polish Delegation reserves for the Administration of its country the right to ensure by appropriate means an adequate broadcasting service for the stations of Krakow I and Warszawa II synchronised on the frequency of 1502 kc/s (Channel 109) according to the Copenhagen Plan.

The measures resorted to shall not cause harmful interference to other broadcasting stations in the European Area."

119. The Chairman explained to the Delegate of Poland that, if his reservation contained the words "in conformity with the stipulations of international agreements" after the words "the measures resorted to", it would not be considered as a reservation, but as a statement like the Czechoslovak statement.

120. The Delegate of Poland expressed his willingness to add this amplification.

121. The Chairman then passed on to the statement of Portugal which had been circulated in the course of the Meeting as a numbered document and read as follows:

PORTUGAL

122. (1) The portuguese Delegation wishes to point out that its country's requests have always been based on the minimum requirements of Portuguese broadcasting in Europe and that, in a spirit of sacrifice and international collaboration, Portugal has, during this Conference, reduced its requests for exclusive waves to one only, and this has not even been allocated. However, Portugal in no way relinquishes her claim to the exclusive frequency which was allocated to her in the Montreux Plan in exchange for the long wave which she had by the Lucerne Plan, for the "Lisboa National" transmitter.

Portugal formally reserves the right to revert to its request for an exclusive wave at a future Conference.

123 (2) The Portuguese Delegation keenly regrets the hastiness with which the revision of the successive variants of the Copenhagen Plan, submitted too tardily to the Conference, was embarked on; it also regrets that several of its well-founded observations were not taken into account and it has doubts concerning the protection of the frequencies allocated to Portugal, this protection being considered insufficient both in the case of some sharings, and above all in regard to adjacent channels.

124 (3) The Portuguese Delegation notes, moreover, that the frequencies allocated to the most important Portuguese transmitters are in too close proximity to other frequencies used at present by Spain, and that it is impossible to foresee either what will be the attitude of this country to a frequency allocation plan on which it has not expressed its opinion, or to what extent it will be willing or able to modify its frequencies.

125(4) For the reasons given in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the Portuguese Delegation declares that the Government of Portugal formally reserves the right to take all measures which may prove necessary to ensure a satisfactory quality in its national broadcasting service, while endeavouring to avoid interference with the national broadcasting services of other countries.

126. The Delegate of Portugal, referring to what he had said in Committee 5 on the previous day, wished to draw the attention of the Plenary Assembly to paragraph 4 which needed clarifying: "When we say: 'The Government of Portugal formally reserves the right to take all measures which may prove necessary', he said, it means that the Portuguese Government will change frequencies if this proves necessary. I consider it my duty to make this point clear to the Assembly."

127. The Delegate of the Ukraine did not find the wording of paragraph 4 quite clear, no particulars being given as to the reasons alluded to. If they referred to paragraph 3, the document might be considered as a simple statement and not as a reservation. If, however, they referred to paragraph 3, paragraph 4 was not sufficiently explicit. It should state the technical conditions, i.e. the cases of interference with Spain, etc. The statement could then be considered as a reservation.

128. The Delegate of Portugal stated that the words "For these reasons", at the beginning of paragraph 4, referred to paragraphs 2 and 3 and that paragraph 4 was the conclusion of the reasons stated in paragraphs 2 and 3.

129. The Chairman felt he had a right to express an opinion. He found it difficult to accept the reservation in its present form on account of the words: ".....to take all measures.....". He considered that this reservation should be amplified as the two former ones had been and that the words "Within the framework of the international agreements signed by Portugal" should be added. This would completely alter its nature. It appeared to him difficult to accept reservations of so general a character.

130. The Delegate of Portugal admitted that paragraph 4 needed improving and he read the text of this paragraph with the amendments which he had made.

131. 4. "For the reasons stated in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Portuguese Delegation declares that the Government of Portugal formally reserves the right to take all measures which may prove necessary to ensure a satisfactory quality in its national broadcasting services, while endeavouring to avoid interference with the national broadcasting services of other countries. The Government of Portugal undertakes not to give, in any case, to the stations sharing and/or placed on neighbouring channels, protections lower than the minimum stipulated by the Copenhagen Plan according to the place and powers of the stations as indicated in the Plan."

132. The Chairman expressed the hope that this reservation could now be approved by the Assembly. As no objections were raised, the text was approved.

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133. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked the Delegate <sup>of</sup> Luxembourg what he had decided with regard to the Convention and the Plan, as it was rumoured that the Plan Group had received a statement from Luxembourg to the effect that this country would refuse to sign. There was, however, no statement of this kind among the documents received in the course of the evening.

134. The Delegate of Luxembourg replied that he was not in a position to sign the Plan and the Convention that evening because acceptance of the Plan would entail for Luxembourg the construction of a new medium wave transmitter. The time required for the construction of such a transmitter would extend far beyond the date agreed upon by the Assembly for the implementation of the Plan. Furthermore, Luxembourg had asked for a daytime sharing of a long wave until the difficulties were smoothed out. As this request had not been granted, Luxembourg would be unable to sign the Convention and the Plan, although it might adhere at a later date.

135. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. deplored the Luxembourg Delegate's inability to sign and said he would submit a statement with a view to safeguarding the interests of the U.S.S.R.

136. The Secretary in Chief read three statements submitted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

137. Statement of the U.S.S.R. Delegation concerning Germany.

"The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wishes to specify that the implementation of the Copenhagen Plan in Germany must be undertaken by the Allied Control Commission in Germany until the central German Government is constituted. The U.S.S.R. Delegation declares that the U.S.S.R. will apply the Plan of Copenhagen as regards Germany provided the Plan is applied by the other countries occupying Germany.

Should the above-stated conditions not be fulfilled, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserves the right to reconsider the question of frequency allocation for the requirements of the occupation troops in Germany."

(D.19)

138. Statement of the U.S.S.R. concerning Spain.

"The U.S.S.R. Delegation declares that, if Spain does not comply with the stipulations of the Copenhagen Plan and uses frequencies allocated by the said Plan to U.S.S.R. broadcasting stations, the U.S.S.R. will be obliged to reserve the right to place its stations on frequencies enabling them to ensure normal service conditions for the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

139. Statement of the U.S.S.R. concerning Luxembourg.

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R., considering the refusal of Luxembourg to sign the Plan of Copenhagen, deems it necessary to make the following reservation:

Should Luxembourg use frequencies allocated to the U.S.S.R. by the Copenhagen Plan, the U.S.S.R., in its desire to meet the requirements of its peoples and in conformity with the generally recognised international procedure, reserves the right to place its stations on frequencies enabling them to ensure a normal broadcasting service."

140. The Chairman stated that he found it difficult, at the end of the session, to adopt a definite position with regard to the texts submitted: He, therefore, asked the Delegates to express their views on the matter.

141. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. regretted having had to submit these brief statements at the end of the Session, but the Delegates were acquainted with the reasons which had caused the delay.

142. As regards Luxembourg, the refusal of this country's Delegation to sign was of particular concern to the U.S.S.R. as one of the waves used by Luxembourg was to be used by the U.S.S.R. as well. This was the reason which had motivated the delay of the statements.

143. The Delegate of Italy joined in the discussion and stated that, as he had participated in the work of the Committee on Reservations and had examined statements and reservations until 11 o'clock the same morning, he wanted to repeat before the Meeting the statements he had made at the Committee on Reservations.

Starting with the statements, he pointed out that it was understood that any Delegation could submit to the Plenary Assembly statements which would be inserted in the Minutes. It was likewise understood, however, that the statements in question committed neither the other Delegations nor the countries represented by the Delegations. It remained undisputed that the Delegation which had made a statement had not acquired the right to deviate from the stipulations either of the Convention or of the Plan because the stipulations of the Convention and of the Plan alone were valid in the relations between contracting countries, between the countries signatory to the Convention and to the Plan. This was so obvious that it hardly seemed necessary to insert anything to this effect in the Minutes, but as it might give rise to doubts or ambiguity in the discussion which was taking place, he (the Italian Delegate) had deemed it advisable to make the present statement.

144. The statements formulated did not commit the other contracting countries and if the Delegations requested their statements to be inserted in the Minutes, they were not to deviate from the stipulations of the Convention and of the Plan, but had to act in strict conformity with the regulations contained in the Convention and in the Plan and freely accepted. The Convention did, in fact, contain provisions concerning the amendment of the Plan. Whenever a contracting party desired to modify this Plan with respect to frequencies, powers, etc..., its duty was to acquaint the Administrations with its wishes whereupon the procedure to be adopted in similar cases would take its course.

145. Reservations were a different case. Reservations affected the provisions of the Convention and of the Plan and, in order to be valid and to commit the other parties, they had to be adopted by all contracting parties or by the countries signatory to the Convention and to the Plan.

This was the legal point of view.

146. The practical point of view, alluded to by the U.S.S.R. Delegate when making his statements concerning Germany, Spain and Luxembourg, was then approached.

147. Luxembourg was not prepared to sign the Convention and the Plan, so that, should Luxembourg wish to use another frequency than the one which it had been allocated by the Plan, it might cause harmful interference or prejudice to a contracting country. In order to avoid this, it would have to comply with the provisions of the Convention.

148. The same applied to Spain. The case of Germany was different from the legal point of view. The case of Spain was similar to that of Luxembourg because Spain had participated in the Convention. It was slightly different for Germany, as this country was not at the Conference and would not sign the Copenhagen Convention. Consequently, it was a third party with respect to the contracting countries. If the Copenhagen Convention were not respected by the **responsible** authorities in the German territories, the same provision and the same principle would apply, that is, the contracting countries prejudiced by the occupying authorities would have to request the said authorities to comply with the provisions of the Convention and of the Plan.

149. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was surprised that a whole series of statements similar to his own with regard to Luxembourg should not have given rise to such lengthy discussions as the latter. It was, he thought, due to a misunderstanding, and he wished to specify that the Soviet Delegation, in signing the Copenhagen Convention and Pact, undertook to assume in any case, all its responsibilities towards the other contracting parties. This, he said, was a statement and not a reservation. Reverting to the three questions which interested him, he went on to say that the statement concerning Luxembourg was, on the whole, similar to the statements made by other Delegations. The statement concerning Germany was the same as that made by the United Kingdom. This had already been pointed out in the Committee on Reservations. Where Spain was concerned, the same applied. In order not to lengthen the discussion, however, he (the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.) would be willing to consider the cases of these different countries separately. The work could therefore be resumed and the reservations and statements sorted out.

150. The Chairman was of opinion that the question could be settled there and then. A statement could obviously not confer upon anyone the right to change frequencies or to take measures contrary to the Convention signed by all contracting countries. He proposed passing on to the next Item.

151. The Delegate of the United Kingdom submitted to the Assembly the counter-statement of which he had given notice at the time of the discussion of the statements of the U.S.S.R. Delegation contained in RD Document 396 (No. 108 of the present Minutes). The tenor of that counter-statement was as follows:

152. "The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considers that the statements of the U.S.S.R. which were contained in Doc. RD 396, do not appear to be in conformity with the obligations entailed by Articles 1 and 8 of the Copenhagen Convention. These provisions must be observed, or at least, the agreement of all the Governments concerned should be obtained before a frequency can be used in a different manner than that provided for in the Copenhagen Plan by a broadcasting station of a contracting Government in the European Broadcasting Area."

153. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not wish to lay stress on Document 396 which was already accepted. However, as was the case with the statements he had made regarding Luxembourg and Spain, he added that the text of Document 396 was not in contradiction either with the Convention or with the Plan. As for Germany, he would maintain his offer and he repeated that, if the Delegation of the United Kingdom withdrew its statement on Germany, the Soviet Government would do the same, this statement being in all respects identical with that formulated by the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

154. He wished to curtail the discussion and he repeated that, if the Delegate of the United Kingdom withdrew his statement, he would do the same, failing which, he would be obliged to request that his statement be included in the Minutes.

155. The Chairman then proposed that the discussion be closed and inquired whether the Assembly was agreed on the insertion in the Minutes of the statement of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. (Doc. RD 396).



156. The Delegate of France asserted that the discussion could not be closed before it had been ascertained whether one country withdrew its statement or another wished it to be maintained. He pointed out that the time was 1.20 a.m. and that the Convention and the Plan should have been signed before that time. He desired calm to be restored and wished to recall a very simple fact i.e. that the statements submitted were made by Delegations. When a provision committing one country in relation to the others, or vice versa was made, a clear and precise reservation was formulated and it was accepted or not accepted. If it was accepted, it was included in the Final Protocol. They were now dealing with statements made, and not with statements adopted or adoptable. The Governments were therefore quite at liberty to make them. The British Delegation had made that morning a statement which had given rise to some feeling. The statement had been recorded but not approved.

157. Later, the French Delegation had made, with regard to Germany, a statement which had had no repercussions. Then came the Soviet statement repercussions of which he considered excessive. He concluded by reading a statement made at Lucerne in 1933, by the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain among others. That statement, which appeared on page 37 of the Lucerne Convention, had given rise to no objection, as all the countries intended to implement the Convention and the Plan they had signed.

158. Hereunder the statement made at Lucerne in 1933:

"In the event of the above radio services being disturbed, as a result of steps taken by virtue of any one of the above statements, this country reserves the right to take all the necessary steps to ensure the smooth working of its services whatever their nature".

159 Whereupon, the speaker requested that all the statements made be registered, and that the Assembly proceed with the Agenda and close the meeting.

160 The Assembly having raised no objection, the Chairman stated that he would have all the statements recorded including that of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. on Germany, as the Delegate of the United Kingdom had not consented to withdraw his declaration with regard to Germany. He requested the Secretary to mention in the Minutes the number of the Document containing the U.S.S.R. Delegate's statement which had been issued as an official document of the Conference. The number of the Document was 396.

161. Press Release.

The Chairman reminded the Assembly that according to the Rules of Procedure, the text of the press release at the end of the Conference should be approved by the Plenary Assembly. The draft of that release had been distributed to all the Delegates.

162. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the wording "....to satisfy the needs of all the countries of the European Area...." would be more appropriate.

163. The Chairman said that the proposed wording would be carried into the text, and there being no other observation, he considered the draft press release approved by the Assembly. He invited the Delegates to gather in the next room where the closing meeting would take place almost immediately, and the Meeting rose at 1.30 a.m.

V. Meyer  
H. Voutaz,  
J. Revoy,  
Secretaries.

Seen:  
W.F. Studer  
Secretary in Chief

Seen:  
N.E. Holmblad,  
Chairman.

(Tr.5/R.7/D-35)

COMMITTEE 4

Recommendation proposed by the French Delegation  
to the European Broadcasting Conference and  
adapted by Committee 4 (10th Meeting).  
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The constant development of broadcasting in all the countries of the European Area leads to the observation that the frequency bands allocated to broadcasting in the whole range of the medium and long waves, even if it should subsequently prove necessary to widen these bands, are not adequate to meet the majority of the needs of the European broadcasting services.

In consequence, the European Conference recommends the countries of the European Area to endeavour to facilitate research for satisfactory solutions in the bands concerned, having recourse, in the greatest degree permitted by economic and technical conditions, to the possibilities offered by new technical means (frequency modulation or pulse modulation), and thus to develop, in so far as possible, the use of frequencies higher than 40 mc/s for a considerable part of the broadcasting service to be carried out.

R E P O R T

of the 10th and last Meeting of  
Committee 4 (Technical Committee)

Wednesday, 8 September, 1948 at 3.30 p.m.

The Meeting was opened at 3.30 p.m. by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Makarov, who read the Agenda of the Meeting as set forth in Doc. RD 350. This Agenda was approved without amendments.

The Report of the 7th Meeting (Doc. RD 311) was approved with the two following corrections made by Mr. Fryer :

page 5, paragraph 5, beginning by the words : "The Delegate of the United Kingdom explained ....." In the third sentence of this paragraph, the words "He had proposed ...." should be replaced by "he stated ....."

page 5, paragraph 6, add "of Document RD 185"... to the words "Annex II".

Mr. Junod of the Swiss Delegation stated that Mr. Metzler prevented by his duties as Chairman of the Drafting Committee from submitting his observations verbally on the reports under discussion at the present Meeting, would send them in writing to the Chairman of the Committee.

The Report of the 8th Meeting, Doc. RD 327, was approved subject to the following correction made by Mr. Fryer :

page 1, paragraph 7 to be replaced by the following:

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he entered the discussion rather hesitantly since, in view of the considerable interval which had elapsed since the meeting in question, it was difficult to remember exactly what had been said, but he thought that the text proposed by Mr. Corteil reflected the discussion more closely than that given in the Minutes. However, since the matter was not directly relevant to the work of the Committee he suggested that the record should be as concise as possible, using only the words "The Delegate of Belgium asked for the floor."

The Report of the 9th Meeting, Document RD 345 was adopted without modification.

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At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Sponzilli, Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A, presented Document RD 310 (separation between adjacent channels) in concise terms, and reminded the Meeting that Sub-Committee 4 A had adopted the Document during the morning's meeting.

Mr. Likhushine, Delegate of Bielorussia S.S.R. pointed out that some amendments, applying merely to the wording, had been made that morning to the said Document. They should, therefore, refer to the Report of that meeting of Sub-Committee 4 A, in which these modifications would appear.

Document RD 310 was adopted with these modifications.

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x

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The Committee proceeded to the examination of Document RD 306, (national common waves, facsimile).

Mr. Sponzilli, Chairman of Sub-Committee 4 A, informed the meeting that the aforesaid Sub-Committee had adopted that Document after making one slight amendment. In the last sentence the words "which would inevitably be caused" should be replaced by "which might be caused". Moreover, some Delegations, the Delegation of the United Kingdom among them, had expressed the opinion that in certain cases or in certain conditions, facsimile transmissions might not necessitate greater bandwidth than a sound transmission and, consequently, might not cause interference of a more harmful nature. These Delegations asked for their opinions to appear in the Reports.

With the above-mentioned observations, Document RD 306 was approved.

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The Chairman invited the Committee to pass to the examination of Document RD 351 on date of entry into force of the Plan.

Mr. Fryer, Delegate of the United Kingdom, observed that in its general lines, the Document accurately reflected the opinion of the Working Group, but that from the point of view of formal procedure, the Document had been neither discussed nor approved by the Working Group.

(Tr.5/R.4/D.19)

On the other hand, the statement of the United Kingdom Delegate as given at the top of page 2, should, in his opinion, be amended as it did not quite correspond with what he had said. What he had requested was that the Report of the Working Group should record both the opinion of the majority and that of his Delegation, which considered that an interval of 18 months should be looked upon as the very shortest acceptable.

(D.19)

The Chairman having requested him to express his views with regard to the substance of the question, Mr. Fryer gave the reasons which made him and the Delegate of Sweden think that an interval of 12 to 14 months was too short. It was, of course, desirable that the present chaotic situation should be remedied as speedily as possible, but it was equally necessary to take a realistic view of matters and to avoid having recourse to rash measures which might render the situation even more chaotic. The Plan comprised a large number of new allocations, directional aeri-als, and synchronised networks involving numerous transmitters. Its implementation involved technical problems which would take a long time to solve, in particular with regard to the supply of crystal and oscillators of good quality and to the construction of efficacious directional aeri-als. In this connection, Mr. Fryer remarked that many of the directional aeri-als in existence had been constructed with a view to obtaining a gain in certain directions and not for purposes of protection. These aeri-als would therefore have to be reexamined and possibly reconstructed.

For the above reasons, the United Kingdom Delegation was of opinion that an interval of 2 years would be reasonable. It would, however, be prepared to agree to an interval of 18 months as the shortest time which could be considered.

This interval would come to an end at the beginning of Summer 1950, a time of the year which the Working Group unanimously considered as more favourable than Winter. The United Kingdom Delegate concluded by stating that he was not opposed to Doc.251 being submitted to the Plenary Assembly or, possibly, to Committee 5, but that he made the two following reservations: The statement of the U.K. Delegate which it contained should be amended so as to correspond to what he had said at the beginning of his statement. Furthermore, the discussion as to the substance of the question could be taken up again under these new circumstances.

The Chairman pointed out that it would be more advisable to take up this discussion at a larger meeting, as, in view of the importance of the matter at issue, the decision should be made by all the participants in the Conference. He suggested sending Doc. 351 to Committee 3 or to the Chairman of the Conference.

The Delegates of Luxembourg and Austria agreed to this proceeding but reserved the right to express their views later as regards substance.

The Delegate of Italy also supported this procedure and declared furthermore that he was in entire agreement with the various observations submitted by the United Kingdom Delegate.

The Chairman concluded by saying that the procedure proposed would be followed out.

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The Chairman stated that Doc. RD 303 had been reprinted as Doc. 352 in order to include the amendments generally agreed upon. He asked the Committee to approve this new Document 352.

The document was approved after remarks made by Messrs Fryer and Mercier to the effect that the French and English texts are to be entirely redrafted. The texts had, in fact, been translated from the Russian which was itself a translation of the French original text, No. 303. The difficulties would be dealt with by the Rapporteurs, who offered to draft a new amended text of Doc. 352 F and 352 E.

The final report of Committee 4, Document RD 346 was then approved with the addition of Doc. 266 to the list of documents given on page 2.

Mr. Mercier, Delegate of France, referring to the terms of reference for Committee 4 (RD Document 48) proposed that the Committee adopt a recommendation on the use of metre waves. He read the text of a recommendation which was unanimously adopted. The text was published separately as a Document of Committee 4.

The Delegate of Egypt apologised for his absence at the time of approval of Document RD 311. He asked for an addition to be made to his Delegation's declaration in the 2nd paragraph of page 19. The following is the text of the addition:

"The Delegate of Egypt pointed out that arguments given by the Delegate of the United Kingdom were contrary to the conclusion he was now accepting, because the measurements taken on the Cairo Curve were almost all of them relative to distances less than 2000 kms.

He went on to say: "We do not agree....."

The Chairman declared that despite the great difficulties inherent in the questions under consideration, and in spite of difficult periods, Committee 4 had succeeded in contributing to a marked degree towards the preparation of the Plan.

He wished to thank all the Members and, in particular, Messrs. Likhushine and Sponzilli, Chairmen of the Sub-Committees, as well as Messrs Gross, Mercier, Shamshe, Ehrlich and Rissanen who had led Working Groups. He also thanked the O.I.R. Observer, Mr. Angles d'Auriac and Mr. Kolessov for their active cooperation. Lastly, he paid tribute to the ability and diligence of the interpreters.

The Chairman declared the work of the Committee terminated and the Meeting rose at 4.45 p.m. amid the warm applause by which the Committee demonstrated its unanimous appreciation of the manner in which he had conducted the debates and brought them to a happy conclusion.

R E P O R T  
ON FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5  
(FREQUENCY ALLOCATION)  
HELD ON 10 SEPTEMBER 1948

The meeting opened at 1615 hours.

1. The Chairman reported that the Planning Group was still working on the Long Wave plan. In the meantime he would bring forward the 8 kc/s annex to the Third Variant of the Medium Wave Band. He gave the view of the U.K. Delegation as preferring the extra international common wave allowed by the 8 kc/s Variant.

The Delegate of Denmark asked what was the intention as regards a Type II Common Wave if the 8 kc/s annex was not adopted.

The Delegate of Portugal agreed to the annex.

The Delegate of F.P.R. of Yugoslavia said that the original intention was that the Type I channels in the Plan could be used for both types. The countries named in the Plan could use the channels for 2 kW stations and all countries could use them for 250 watt stations.

The Delegate of Belgium thought the introduction of 8 kc/s spacing offered more risks than advantages.

The Delegate of Switzerland urged that channel spacing should not be uniform, but should be based on the protection adjacent channels.

This was contested by the Delegate of F.P.R. of Yugoslavia until the Chairman intervened to state that the discussion of principles could not be embarked upon at so late a stage of the Conference.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that he would not have suggested discussing this if norms had been scrupulously respected in the original plans. He preferred the annex, which he thought might give some useful practical data for the next Conference.

The Delegate of Roumanian P.R. also considered that the annex had disadvantages.

The discussion continued with interventions by the Delegates of Switzerland, Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) and Belgium until the Chairman again warned the Delegates that a quick decision on the annex was essential.

The Delegate of Belgium considered the question had been incorrectly stated. The problem was not whether or not to use 8 kc/s spacing, but to place a Common Wave Channel below 1500 kc/s and to accommodate Type II stations. This could be done retaining the 9 kc/s spacing.



The Delegate of F.P.R. of Yugoslavia said that the need to put other countries into the channels below 1500 kc/s had caused the removal of the Common Wave Channels to above 1500 kc/s.

The Delegate of Italy, restating his case against Italian allocations, above 1500 kc/s, said that practically no receivers in Italy covered this range and so no such allocation could be accepted.

The Delegate of F.P.R. of Yugoslavia agreed that Italian receivers might not cover the range. He thought, however, that a re-organisation of the synchronised network could have helped the allocations. He had suggested arranging for four instead of five networks. It was thought possible at first, but later this was contradicted.

The Delegate of Belgium said that he had agreed that a few receivers in Belgium tuned up to 1520 kc/s, but none tuned above this. They accepted a limit of 1510 kc/s.

The Delegate of Italy said that his experts had thoroughly investigated the position, and it was impossible to synchronise more stations which were so near together.

The Chairman stated that as there appeared little support for the annex, he proposed to withdraw it and keep the discussion to the 9 kc/s Variant.

He then made the following statement relative to the U.K. position:

"While acting as Chairman of this Committee I have not hitherto spoken of the United Kingdom Delegation's position on the question of the different variants of the Plan, since I have endeavoured to avoid influencing the debates on the question. However, I think it right to inform the Committee of the position of the United Kingdom in regard to the present Plan before us. With regard to the allocations for the United Kingdom we feel that this will not fulfil the needs of our services as carried out at present. In particular we have been allocated a wave length above 1500 kc/s for a service which normally reaches some 10 million of the population, and this service will to a partial extent, become inoperative for some years owing to the fact that a large majority of receivers in the United Kingdom do not normally go above 1500 kc/s.

"But my sympathy goes more readily to those who have been left exclusively dependent on the use of these bands for their primary services and among those in which I am directly interested is, of course, the British Zone of Germany. As you are aware it was agreed at this Conference that Germany should be given the minimum technical means to provide one programme per Zone for its people. Since the German receivers commonly in use will not tune to the higher frequency allotted, there is no possibility of providing them with this basic minimum of a single service which was approved by our Plenary Assembly. I have, of course, raised this matter with the Planning Group, but they have not yet been able to provide a solution. The United Kingdom is therefore obliged to inform the Conference that it sees no prospect of its Government being able to apply the Plan to Germany in its present form.

"I should furthermore add that I regard the allocation for the United States Forces as falling far short of satisfying the minimum needs of the U.S. Forces which this Conference also agreed should be provided for in the Plan."

The Delegate of Switzerland emphasised again the need in Switzerland for three services in accordance with their linguistic structure. The arrangements for Beromünster, Monte Ceneri and Sottens were acceptable. These covered two thirds only of the country. To cover the remainder, they would have to work with low powers and restricted fields. He had been willing to accept a frequency between 1500 and 1600 kc/s on condition that it was exclusive. A shared frequency with Sweden and Portugal however, had been allocated, giving unsatisfactory protection at the strengths they were compelled to use. This was unacceptable, and if the Plan were accepted quasi-unanimously he would sign, but suggested making a reservation in the following terms:-

"The Plenipotentiaries of the Swiss Confederation state categorically that the Swiss Government through its signatories of the European Broadcasting Convention does not accept the provision of the Articles pertaining to the Plan and contemplates taking all necessary measures in order to guarantee the service of the small stations on the Common Exclusive Wave of 1370 kc/s allotted to Switzerland, taking care not to interfere with the field of other European Broadcasting stations protected by the standards adopted at Copenhagen."

The Delegate of Norway protested strongly against the sharing of two channels 116 and 118 for their low power relays with the Zones of Germany.

The Delegate of Luxembourg made the following statement:-

(see Appendix 17)

The Delegate of France said that previously he had avoided comment on the Variant until the Long Wave Plan was available for examination. France had not submitted claims of an inflationary character. French allocations in the Variant included five exclusive frequencies compared with six or seven in the Brussels Plans; the frequency for Nice being above 1500 would be useless for two or three years; there was no claim for any exclusive frequency for Algeria; the second frequency for the French Zone of Germany, being over 1500, was also unsatisfactory. France was not satisfied but was prepared to accept the Plan.

The Delegate of Belgium then made the following statement:-

(See Appendix 1)

He also said, on behalf of the Observer from San Marino who had had to leave, that no allocation was available for San Marino. He thought, however, that for a low power of 250 watts a share under 1500 kc/s should be easy to arrange.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia answered some of the comments.

He thought San Marino could open on the Common Wave Channels without difficulty. The adjacent channels of Brussels IV and Hilversum III was not a happy arrangement, but he thought that it could be easily remedied. As far as Brussels III and Varna were concerned, he had understood that a sharing with Stara Zagora had been accepted, and he thought the present share better.

The Delegate of Belgium pointed out that when a share with Stara Zagora was contemplated the powers were 15 kW for Brussels and 2 kW for Stara Zagora. A share at such powers was still acceptable.

The Chairman suggested that Mr. Corteil should contact the Working Group on the matter.

The Observer from the U.S.A. said that all the Variants were completely unacceptable for the U.S. Zone of Germany.

The Delegate of the Netherlands commented on the allocation of 1520 kc/s to Hilversum III, shared with an Italian group, with Brussels IV on 1511, and a German allocation on 1531. He felt that this allocation was a mistake. He was prepared to accept a higher frequency, but not above 1540 kc/s.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made a statement giving the Soviet opinion on the Variants of the Plan. The U.S.S.R. had a sincere wish for a Plan to eliminate the present chaos. They had given way on several points of principle in order to cooperate and obtain an agreed Plan. While he was not satisfied with the Third Variant he had accepted certain sacrifices, knowing the difficulty experienced by the Planning Group. He commented on the German allocations, saying that the eight frequencies offered for Germany was a fair compromise and he failed to see why a reservation should be made on account of the allocations above 1500 kc/s. The difficulties connected with the reception of this range applied to all countries of Europe. He accepted the Third Variant, reserving his final comments when the Long Wave Plan should be available.

The Delegate of F.P.R. of Yugoslavia stated the position in Yugoslavia, especially explaining the position of the minorities and the separate linguistic groups.

Mr. Holmblad said that the Long Wave Plan was in print. He considered that the activities of the next few days should be clearly understood. He explained the difficulties of accommodation, and the immediate loss of the simultaneous translation equipment. He wished to know the date on which a final Plan from Committee 5 would be ready for a Plenary Session of the Conference.

The Chairman said that the Long Wave Plan would be discussed at 2100 hours, and the position on the Third Variant as a whole cleared up that night.

Mr. Holmblad said that the Plan must be printed, and the question of reservations cleared up ready for acceptance by the Plenary Session.

Several Delegations explained the necessity of leaving in a day or two, while others were of the opinion that the Plan's success should not be jeopardised by an unnecessary rush at the end.

Finally the meeting adjourned at 1900 hours, with an arrangement to reopen at 2100 hours to review the Long Wave Plan.

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2. The meeting reopened at 2125 hours.

The Chairman stated that he was very much disturbed to find three variants issued for the Long Wave Plan. He could only suppose that at this late stage the problem would have to be decided by vote.

The variants depended upon the allocation of 272 kc/s. Of the suggestions, the air interests objected to Oslo, Lahti and Prague, whereas Roumania objected to Brasov.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hayes to introduce the variants.

Mr. Hayes expressed regret that there had been no agreement in the Group and that the only way out had been to present to the Committee the several points of view. He explained the arrangements in the variants, and also said that there were no statements on derogations as a statement from the marine interests was awaited.

The representative of I.C.A.O. gave reasons for the objections by the air interests, both to a station on 272 kc/s and also to a station on 254 kc/s the latter being too close to the edge of the band to avoid causing interference. In reply to the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. he said that the air interests could accept the stations of the U.S.S.R. and suggested the placing of TROMSO on 272 kc/s.

The Chairman remarked that all comments on this problem had already been given several times, so that he proposed to put the matter to a vote.

The Delegate of Rep. of Poland wished Warsaw to be kept, if possible, on 227 kc/s owing to difficulties with a new transmitter under construction.

Mr. Hayes then offered a personally sponsored solution in the form of an  $8\frac{1}{2}$  kc/s variant with 272 kc/s left free. He gave the following:-

154	Brasov	196.5	Motala	247.5	Prague
162.5	Lahti	205	Droitwich	256	Oslo
171	Allonis	213.5	Warsaw	264.5	Kiev
179 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moscow I	222	Moscow II	273	--
188	Ankara	230.5	Kalundborg	281.5	Minsk
	Reykjavik	239	Leningrad		

The Delegate of Rep. of Poland disliked 213.5 for Warsaw.

The Delegate of S.S.R. of Bielorussia expressed surprise at Mr. Hayes' proposal which he thought a very dubious one. It was not acceptable.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the proposal had already been discussed in the Group and had been disagreed. He considered that the proposals of the Working Group should be discussed first.

The Chairman said that all the proposals could be discussed.

The Delegate of Denmark said that Kalundborg had worked 8 kc/s from Luxembourg, and although they had not been happy neighbours, reception had been reasonable throughout Denmark. He thought it was technically reasonable to have an  $8\frac{1}{2}$  kc/s Long Wave Band with a 9 kc/s Medium Wave Band.

When the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had disagreed with this view Mr. Hayes said his suggestion regarding the placing of the Soviet stations was not rigid. If the Plan were accepted many variations were possible.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said it was essential for Prague to be given a long wave. He would, if necessary, agree to reduce power to 200 kW.

The Delegate of F.P.R. of Yugoslavia disagreed with the introduction of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  kc/s spacing, as it would lead to organised interference and would make a bad plan.

The Chairman thought that a vote on the  $8\frac{1}{2}$  kc/s spacing might be taken, but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. disagreed that any technical matter such as this should be decided by vote.

There followed a discussion on the allocation of 272 kc/s in which the Delegate of Czechoslovakia agreed to accept the frequency and reduce Prague's power to 200 kW. The Air interests objected strongly to the idea of Prague being allocated 272 kc/s.

A discussion ensued in which it was finally stated that the Conference could allot 272 kc/s to a station in Eastern or possibly Central Europe.

The Chairman said that the problem was one that could only be determined by vote as there were objections from one side or the other on every solution. Finally by a vote by show of hands, the Committee decided against allotting 272 kc/s to Oslo, by 13 votes to 10.

Mr. Hayes was not optimistic that the Planning Group could find a solution by agreement.

The Delegate of Switzerland, having ascertained the protection ratio as 2.5:1 was not strictly maintained in the Long Wave Plan, he suggested a trial of the  $8\frac{1}{2}$  kc/s Variant.

The Delegates of Sweden and Norway agreed.

The Delegate of S.S.R. of Biellorussia disagreed, and considered that the offer of Czechoslovakia should be further examined.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Czechoslovak station would be but 75 kms west of the most eastern part of the U.S.S.R. and was virtually in the same geographical category as the U.S.S.R. He thought the proposal should be examined.

There were further protests from the Observer from I.C.A.O. to whom the Delegate of Czechoslovakia replied that he had confirmed that Prague would not interfere with Air interests in Czechoslovakia.

The Delegate of Belgium said that the representative of I.C.A.O. was the expert in Air matters. He accepted his point of view and he would vote against Prague on 272, but not against Prague being in the Long Wave Band.

Finally, the Chairman took a vote on whether Prague should be allocated 272 kc/s. The result was:

Yes ..... 12      No .....9      Abstained ...10      Absent ..

Mr. Hayes said that as a result of the vote, the Third Long Wave Variant with Prague on 272 kc/s and Brasov on 155 kc/s was the choice.

Mr. Holmblad questioned the derogations, to which Mr. Hayes said that the Planning Group had received no details of power, frequencies, aerials, etc., from the Marine Conference. These were still awaited.

Mr. Holmblad pointed out that the responsibility for the placing of the broadcasting stations in derogation was placed in the Broadcasting Conference. The stations should be placed in the bands and the Maritime Conference could then object if they wished.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that there had been meetings in which the Maritime Services appeared to agree to the Plan, and they would confirm the derogations the next morning. The question had never been examined by the Planning Group.

### ITEM 3 - RD Document No.369

The Chairman introduced the discussion on the Medium Wave Band.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that they had had a favourable report from the Planning Group and as the Plan could not be changed to any great extent, he thought that it would be of assistance to fix more clearly the Agenda and the working procedure of the next few days. He hoped that in the next revision an International Common Wave would be placed below 1500 kc/s, and he had also noticed that of the four countries having one wave only one was in the band above 1500 kc/s. He strongly supported the Delegate of Vatican City in his claim for a better allocation.

The Delegate of Roumanian P.R. said that in the afternoon the question of the 8 kc/s Variant had been discussed and the Chairman had decided that the idea received little support.

The Delegate of Portugal said that it was necessary to arrange for a Common Wave Type II in the Plan.

The Delegate of the Vatican City thanked the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia for his support. He thought that it was reasonable enough to allocate frequencies above 1500 kc/s to countries with other waves, but entirely unreasonable to allot such waves to countries having one frequency only. He asked the terms of reference of the Working Group, and complained of their dictatorial powers. He said that the responsibility was not held by the Planning Group, but by the Plenary Assembly, and he asked what Delegations were opposed to his claim.

The Delegate of Belgium wished to support the Vatican City claim, and reminded the meeting that at Atlantic City it was decided that the Vatican City's case should be treated as a special one. The Delegates of Italy, Turkey and Ireland also supported the claim.

The Delegate of Norway said that it was necessary to retain a long wave for TROMSO to cover its large service area.

The Delegate of Denmark commented on the proposal to allow the Common Wave Type II stations to work without restriction on the Common Waves Type I.

The Chairman said that although this was not an ideal arrangement, he thought it was a practical solution to the problem.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia asked whether any Delegations were opposed to the use of an 8 kc/s spacing if it helped the Planning Group to solve its problems. He also asked when the new variant could be further discussed.

The Chairman asked for support to enable the Planning Group, if necessary, to use an 8 kc/s spacing in a small section of the band. On a show of hands it was agreed by 12 votes to 1.

Mr. Holmblad said that a Plenary Session for the second and final reading of the Preamble to the Plan would be arranged at 1000 hours.

The Chairman said that he would arrange a time-table for the next two days and post it on the notice board.

The meeting adjourned at 0100 hours.

Rapporteurs:

W.J. Chalk  
E. Gross

Chairman:

H. Faulkner.

(D.19)

APPENDIX 1

Statement by Mr. Corteil, Committee 5.

10 September 1948  
5.40 p.m.

Mr. Chairman,

I should like to make a brief statement with the following three points:

1. The Belgian Delegation has exhaustively explained the reasons which prevented it from accepting the Bruxelles III-Varna sharing. I should like to recall that the Bruxelles III-Viborg sharing has been accepted. I shall not dwell on this question to-day. The Belgian Delegation relies upon the Plan Group - in which it places its confidence to modify the Varna sharing. This does not seem impossible, and the Belgian Delegation is ready to cooperate with the Plan Group in finding a solution.
2. The Belgian Delegation has noted the amendment made yesterday by Mr. Hayes with regard to the power of Bruxelles IV, which is now 20 kW in conformity with our request.
3. The Belgian Delegation draws the attention of the Plan Group to an error which it has doubtless noticed already:

Channel 110, frequency of 1511 kc/s, has been allocated to Bruxelles IV and Chania (Greece). Now, the Netherlands transmitter Hilversum III is on the adjacent channel III, frequency of 1520 kc/s. This is impracticable: the distance from the Belgian transmitter to the Netherlands frontier is 80 km.



APPENDIX 2

POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Remarks on the First Variant of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan.

The very modest demands for frequencies made by the Popular Republic of Albania, as well as the very unfavourable broadcasting conditions existing in Albania which incontestably justify these demands, are contained in RD Document Nos. 136 and 214, Documents which are at the disposal of all the Delegates, including the members of the Plan Group. Owing to this, the Albanian Delegation considers it useless to repeat them.

In regard to the demands made by Albanian broadcasting and the geographic conditions and conductivity of the soil, etc., which prove that these demands are more than modest and that the Albanian Broadcasting System, in making these demands, took into consideration the insufficient number of frequencies and the difficulty in distributing them, the Albanian Delegation has the honour to present the following remarks:

1) With regard to the 835 kc/s frequency allocated to the 20 kW Shkodra and Korca stations, shared with the United Kingdom's 150 kW synchronised network of Washford, Wrexham and Penmon, at a distance of 2050 km., in spite of the fact that, as regards protection, this sharing will be harmful to our stations, - whose protection is 28 db while that of the British network is 34 db - the Albanian Delegation keeping in mind the difficulties in preparing the Plan and guided by a spirit of sacrifice and international co-operation, can accept this frequency.

2. For the principal station of our Republic, TIRANA I, we requested an exclusive frequency of about 1000 kc/s, a frequency which, in view of the very poor conditions existing in our broadcasting service, is not very suitable since it is too high. Wishing, however, to see the requirements of all countries satisfied, we have limited our request in the matter of this frequency to our indispensable minimum, and to the maximum possible allocation.

The Albanian Delegation has noted, with considerable regret, that the Plan Group, in its first Plan Variant, did not take into consideration this just and modest demand. The first Variant of the Plan allocates to TIRANA I the frequency of 1123 kc/s which is too high, and, moreover, is not exclusive, but shared. The sharing of this frequency with the United Kingdom's synchronised network of Lisnagarvey and Stagshaw (of a total power of 300 kW)., Stagshaw having a 150 kW power and no directional aerial, gives, with the distance of 2400 km, a protection of 28 db, this protection considering that the TIRANA I Station is a central station of the Republic and the decision taken by our Conference that this category of station should have a 40 db protection is not deemed adequate by the Albanian Delegation.

It wishes to state, therefore, with regret, that it cannot accept this frequency, because even with the frequency of Shkodra and of Korca, it would be impossible to cover our territory with a single programme, without interference, even during the day. In

APPENDIX 2

(cont)

addition we wish to emphasise that owing to the very poor economic conditions existing in our small country, which was gravely damaged by the German and Italian Fascist occupying powers during the war, we cannot obtain the cable necessary to link TIRANA I with the Skhodra and Korca stations. The link will have to be made by receivers. The distance between Tirana and Skhodra approximately 100km, in territory which is extremely mountainous broken, sulcated by deep valleys, which in turn are surrounded by mountains, the height of which reaches 3000 - 3500 m. For these reasons it is indispensable to have a low frequency, with at least a protection of 40 db in order to allow of a satisfactory link between the Skhodra and Korca stations so that at night our territory will be moderately covered, or to have a higher, but exclusive frequency, account being taken of the fact that Albania is closer than other countries to the centre of Europe.

The Albanian Delegation, considers that it is not fair to prevent the Albanian people from hearing a single programme with a reasonably satisfactory quality of reception, while the population of certain other countries such as England may hear at least three programmes throughout the territory. The Albanian people, who greatly suffered during the war, need to develop their cultural level, and no one has the right to prevent them from doing so.

In order to facilitate the work of the Plan Group, the Albanian Delegation, makes the following suggestion, with a view to enabling it to accept the 1123 kc/s frequency:

a) The United Kingdom should use a directional aerial for the Stagshaw station and reduce the total power of the synchronised network to 225 kW, in conformity with the decisions taken. All the stations in Band No. 67 would then be transferred to Band No. 35 and vice-versa. Subject to this condition, we are prepared to accept the 1123 kc/s frequency. Moreover, we would like to state that it would be impossible to employ a directional aerial for TIRANA I, not only because it would be too expensive for our country, so gravely damaged by the war, but also because TIRANA I situated in the centre of the country, must serve the North and the South of Albania.

b) If it is not possible to take the suggestion made at (a) into consideration, we must insist on an exclusive frequency of less than 1300 kc/s thus making another sacrifice, in a spirit of conciliation and of international co-operation, if it is considered that our original request was for an exclusive frequency of 1000 kc/s.

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(cont)

3) The 1510 kc/s frequency allocated to the station of Gjirokaastro even though too high, considering our request for a frequency lower than 1400 kc/s, may be accepted. We only desire a very small reduction towards a wave of at least 200 m. because there are in Albania many receivers whose range begins at 200 m., and if the wave is less than 200 m reception will not be possible on these receivers.

General Conclusions.

The Albanian Delegation considers that the first Variant of the Plan (although it does not meet the minimum requirements of Albania and of other countries) is acceptable as a basis for discussion and that the Planning Group might improve it and render it acceptable to all, taking into account the observations and constructive proposals made by the various Delegations.

The Albanian Delegation regrets that it is obliged to submit these observations. It recognises the magnitude and difficulty of the task accomplished by the Planning Group in the preparation of this Variant and hopes that the Group will take into account the observations and suggestions offered above.

Petro Kito,

Delegate of the Government of the People's  
Republic of Albania.



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(cont.)

5. The international common frequency of 1501 kc/s should be exchanged against a share with Simferopol 547 kc/s 100 kW. Two Austrian stations, Innsbruck II and Dornbirn II at 3 kW each shall share Protection ratio for Simferopol 36.5 db at least.

This change is necessary as the frequency of 1501 kc/s is too high for our country.

- 6) The international common frequency type I of 1357 kc/s shall remain.

These suggestions certainly would not deteriorate the quality of the other services but would improve our broadcast situation considerably. We hope that it will be possible to take them into consideration.

Helsingør, Marienlyst

3.9.1948

F. Henneberg

Austria.

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APPENDIX 4

European Broadcasting  
Conference.

Helsingør 7 September 1948

Belgian Delegation

To Mr. Faulkner,  
Chairman of Committee 5

Copy to Mr. L.W. Hayes,  
Chairman of the Plan Group

Mr. Chairman,

In my letter of 3 September 1948 I communicated to you the observations of the Belgian Delegation in respect to the first Plan Variant (Document RD 322), certain important observations were not taken into consideration in the second Plan Variant. (Document RD 347), I am taking the liberty of restating them and developing them below, with the steadfast hope that the Plan Group will find it possible to take them into account in drawing up the third Variant.

1/ Band No. 65, Frequency of 1105 kc/s.

Viborg - U.S.S.R. - 20 kW.

Bruxelles III - Belgium - 20 kW

Stara-Zagora - P.R. of Bulgaria - 20 kW. (in place of 50 kW in  
Variant I.)

This frequency, which is intended for the French regional programme, had been requested in the neighbourhood of 1000 kc/s (Document No. 258, page 3 - Committee of Eight Countries).

The Belgian Delegation has nonetheless accepted the frequency of 1105 kc/s to be shared with Viborg; the sharing is rendered possible by the fairly high latitude of Viborg. It would then be possible to complete the service for the cities furthest from the transmitter with the aid of local stations operating on International Common Waves - to the extent, of course, that these International Common Waves may be used effectively in Belgium.

However, the sharing with Stara Zagora, with a power of 20 kW, is not suitable, the effective range, protected at 30 db, is 30 km (conductivity of soil  $2.1 \cdot 10^{-14}$  VEMCGS).

As a result, it is impossible to maintain the service - even a service of inferior quality - in the Walloon region. The transmitter is installed at Marche in the Ardennes. With its effective range, the important regions of Liège, Verviers, Arlon, Charleroi and Namur, representing about a million inhabitants, are not served (to say nothing of the more distant towns such as Mons and Tournai. Even with the assistance of local stations it will not be possible to maintain the service in the Walloon region of the country.

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(cont.)

2. Band No. 110, Frequency 1510 kc/s.

Bruxelles IV - Belgium - 10 kW.

Girokastro - Albania - 5 kW.

This frequency is intended for the regional Flemish programme.

The Belgian Delegation had requested that this frequency be lowered, as it is at the extreme acceptable limit. An improvement in the sharing conditions was also requested. The effective range, protected at 30 db, is only 40 km (conductivity of soil  $5.1 \cdot 10^{-14}$  VEMCGS).

The transmitter is installed at Veltem near Louvain and with this effective range the regions of Gand, Hasselt and, to a great extent, the region of Anvers are not served. (This represents about a million inhabitants, to say nothing of more distant towns such as Bruges and Ostende). Even with the assistance of local stations it will be possible to maintain the service in the Flemish region of the country.

Moreover, the Belgian Delegation requested that the power of the regional Flemish transmitter be 20 kW as in the case of the French transmitter (and not 10 kW as indicated in Variant I and II).

3) International Common Waves - Type I and Type II.

Band No. 93, Frequency 1357 kc/s - Type I.

Band No. 109, Frequency 1501 kc/s - Type I.

In its original request and in all subsequent observations, the Belgian Administration announced that a minimum number of 4 International Common Waves should be adopted. As has been explained in 1/ and 2/, these International Common Waves should permit of local compensation for the inadequacies of regional services. They should also enable Belgium to transmit a programme in German for the population of the eastern cantons and of certain parts of Belgian Luxembourg; the Belgian Administration actually gave up the frequency which it had requested for this purpose and was willing to accept an International Common Wave in its place. In Variant II of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan there are only two International Common Waves. Belgium is placed on both these frequencies, but the services that she may expect from them are extremely reduced; in one case because of the presence of the Luxembourg station with a power of 100 kW in the adjacent channel (1366 kc/s), in the other case because of the presence of Bruxelles IV in the adjacent channel (1510 kc/s).

This state of affairs could be remedied without too much difficulty. In this regard, it is useful to note that a large country can, to a certain extent, use one frequency in one part of its territory, at the same time using an International Common Wave in an adjacent channel in another part of its territory, if this is sufficiently removed from the first. This is impossible in the case of small countries.

I have, etc...

R. Corteil.

(Tr. 40, 42/R4/  
D32)

APPENDIX 5

European Broadcasting  
Conference

Helsingør, 3 September, 1948

Belgian Delegation.

Mr. H. FAULKNER,  
Chairman of Committee 5.

Mr. Chairman,

We beg to submit below the remarks of the Belgian Delegation on the allocations envisaged for Belgium in the first Variant of the Copenhagen Frequency Allocation Plan (Doc. RD 322).

To begin with, I wish to recall that the Belgian requests were set forth in Docs 25 and 52 of the Committee of Eight Countries; Commentaries thereon were published in Docs 229 and 258 of the Committee of Eight, and in Docs RD 108 of the present Conference.

1/. Band No. 11 619 kc/s Frequency

Brussels I                      Belgium 100 kW

Malatya                      Turkey      50 kW

This frequency, intended for the national French programme, is not exclusive, as requested.

The Belgian Delegation should, however, be willing to accept this sharing, provided that other Delegations made similar sacrifices.

With regard to power, the value must be 150 kW and not 100 kW. The 150 kW which had been adopted in the two preliminary drafts of the Plan of the Committee of Eight Countries, is justified by the fact that Belgium has very important industrial areas and is the most densely peopled country in Europe. The interference level is therefore a high one and a value of 150 kW is necessary to secure fields sufficiently free from interference in the industrial areas.

2/ Band No. 47. 943 kc/s Frequency

Brussels II Belgium 100 kW

This frequency, intended for the Flemish national programme, is accepted although it is slightly higher than the frequency now in use.

The power must be 150 kW instead of 100 kW for the reasons stated under 1/.

3/ Band No. 65. Frequency 1105 kc/s.

Viborg                      U.S.S.R.              20 kW

Brussels III Belgium              20 kW

Stara Zagora Bulgaria(P.R)50 kW

It had been requested that this frequency, intended for the regional French programme, be in the vicinity of 1000 kc/s (Doc.258 - Committee of Eight Countries page 3).

The Belgian Delegation is nonetheless prepared to accept the 1105 kc/s frequency shared with Viborg - in spite of the fact that it falls far short of providing coverage for the Walloon country and that the service will have to be completed by local stations.

The sharing with Stara Zagora, however, is not acceptable, as the protection is distinctly inadequate, being of the order of 10/1 at the periphery of the primary zone (ratio of median values).

4/ Band No. 110              1510 kc/s Frequency.

Brussels IV                      Belgium              10kW

Ginokastro                      Albania(P.R.)      5kW



(RD Doc. 406-E)

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The efficacy of this frequency is lowered on account of the limited number of receivers capable of intercepting frequencies higher than 1500 kc/s. The Belgian Delegation would like to see this frequency lowered, but, should this prove impossible, it is willing to accept 1510 kc/s as an outside limit. The sharing conditions, however, should be improved.

The transmitter operating on this frequency is intended for the Flemish regional programme and must like the transmitter for the regional French programme, have a power of 20 kW.

In addition, the presence in the adjacent channel (1501 kc/s) of a common international wave of Type I used by the countries bordering on Belgium, such as France and the Netherlands, is a disadvantage. Another disadvantage of the adjacency of the common international wave to the frequency of Brussels IV is noted under 5/ below.

5/ Common International Waves (type I and Type 2)

Band No. 93      1357 kc/s Frequency      Type 1

Band No. 109      1501 kc/s Frequency      Type 1

In its original request and in all the subsequent notices, the Belgian Administration stated that a minimum of 4 common international waves should be adopted. Common international waves should, in particular, allow of local compensation for the limitation of regional services. These common international waves should also make it possible for Belgium to transmit a programme in the German language for the inhabitants of the eastern cantons and of certain parts of Belgian Luxembourg. The Belgian Administration has, in fact, relinquished its claim to a frequency for this purpose and has agreed to accept in exchange a common international wave.

In Variant No. 1 of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan, however, there are only two common international waves of Type 1 and Belgium is granted the use of only one of them (1357 kc/s). In addition, the service which Belgium is entitled to expect from this frequency is considerably reduced owing to the presence on the adjacent channel (1366 kc/s) of the Luxembourg station with a power of 100 kW.

The situation of the other common international wave (1501 kc/s) is also unsatisfactory: Belgium could not derive much benefit from its use, as the adjacent channel (1510 kc/s) is occupied by Brussels IV

The Belgian Delegation takes the liberty to direct attention to the considerable sacrifices it has made. It is its earnest hope that the Plan Committee will see its way to taking its criticisms into account when a second Variant of the Plan is drawn up.

I have, etc.

European Broadcasting Conference  
København, 1948

Delegation of the Belgian Government.  
R. Corteil.

(Tr.7/R4/D-35)

APPENDIX 6

BIELORUSSIA

European Broadcasting  
Conference

To the Chairman of Committee 5.

Remarks on the Frequency Plan Variant No. 1 by the  
Delegation of the Bielorussian S.S.R.

Having analyzed the first Variant of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan, the Bielorussian Delegation regrets to state that its requirements have not been met in this Variant.

In its requirements the Bielorussian S.S.R. asked for a minimum number of frequencies necessary to meet the needs of broadcasting. It was quite obvious from the list of requirements submitted that they could not provide a qualitatively adequate service for the whole territory of the Bielorussian S.S.R.

It is well known, however, that the Bielorussian S.S.R. has suffered extensive destruction from the German Occupation - therefore, taking into consideration the great effort required for the elimination of the effects of these destructions, the administration of the Bielorussian S.S.R. when submitting its requirements, as regards the frequencies considered them to constitute a minimum both from the point of view of quality and quantity.

In the first Variant submitted (medium waves) the frequency of Mogilev is equal to 1087 kc/s, i.e. 217 kc/s, above that mentioned in the requirements (870 kc/s). The frequency of Gomel equals 1492 kc/s, i.e. 534 kc/s, above that mentioned in its requirements (958 kc/s). No frequency at all has been provided for Baranovicki.

The range of the radio station of Mogilev, on the frequency allocated by the first Variant, with a field intensity of 0.5 mV/m does not exceed 150 kW by day.

The range of the radio station of Gomel, under identical conditions, does not exceed 70 kW.

The broadcasting in the Western part of the Bielorussian S.S.R. has been dealt a severe blow by the non allocation in the first variant of a frequency for the radio station of Baranovichi.

The Delegation of Bielorussia expresses its certainty that its just remarks will be taken into consideration in the future preparation of the Plan and hopes that the quality of the frequency for Mogilev and Gomel will be improved, and that a frequency corresponding to the requirements submitted will be allocated to the radio station of Baranovichi.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R.

M. Likhouschine.

3.9. 1948.  
København.

APPENDIX 7

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

to  
The Chairman of RD Committee 5  
Helsingør.

Following on the decision taken by RD Committee 5 at its Meeting of last evening, I have the honour to inform you that the Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria accepts and supports Variant No. 1 of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan for European Broadcasting.

My Delegation, supporting, as it does, this Variant of the said Plan, considers that it may be taken as a basis for discussion, with a view to improvement.

The Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is prepared, as a demonstration of conciliation and international collaboration, to declare that it is satisfied with the Plan in question.

A. Grigorov

Head of the Delegation of the  
People's Republic of Bulgaria.

3.9. 48  
Helsingør.

(Tr. 4/D-35)

APPENDIX 8

The Vatican City

Observations on Variant No. 1 of the Plan (Document 322)

While appreciating the effort made by the "Plan Committee", the Vatican City finds it necessary to demand:

- A. A change of frequency e.g. 1366 kc/s instead of 1456 kc/s. This change would be facilitated if a change in frequency should prove indispensable for Luxembourg as well. Such indeed appears to be the case in view of Luxembourg's inferior adjacent channel.

Reasons:

N.B. This argument is not pressed as a result of new information obtained by the Italian Delegation, although the sensitivity of the apparatus remains at issue.

1. The lower frequency limit of receivers in Italy which is 1500 kc/s (as was previously pointed out at Brussels-See Brussels Document 244);

2. Present proximity of the Monaco station taking into account the nature of the service with indirect propagation, and the characteristics of certain areas to be served;

3. Unacceptable proximity of a French synchronized network (on the adjacent channel of 1465 kc/s) whose site is not even defined; this fact would largely defeat the end in view of which the exclusive wave is allocated - French listeners, furthermore, insist on being able to receive the Vatican station on medium waves.

N.B. The above reasons, as a whole, constitute a source of very great anxiety, and, under present conditions, the question of the advisability of a signature without reservation requires thoughtful consideration.

- B. The allocation of a diurnal wave (low frequency, as in the Hayes- van der Pol drafts).

Reasons:

(See Brussels documents 244 and 248)

N.B. 1) Although the allocation of a diurnal wave necessitates additional special agreements, this allocation must nevertheless be made within the framework and under the aegis of the Conference, since acceptance of the very high frequency is dependent on such compensation.

(RD Doc. No. 406 - E)

(APPENDIX 8 - cont.)

- 2) Agreements concerning the schedule are facilitated by the clear distinction between the day-time and night-time services of Radio Vatican.
- 3) The frequency is to be chosen on the basis of the adaptation of a same transmitter and a same serial to both frequencies, while employing respectively an serial 2 and 4.

The Vatican Delegation, realizing the complexity of the problem as well as the lack of time, does not insist on the allocation of a second frequency to be used with low power for a local service (see requests of the Vatican-first preliminary draft and relative remarks: Doc. 244).

This question could be the subject of future agreements (not difficult) based on the Article of the Convention concerning modifications of the Plan.

signed/ Filippo Soccorsi.

APPENDIX 9

D E N M A R K

Helsingør, September 3rd, 1948

Mr. H. Paulkner,  
Chairman of Committee 5.

Dear Sir,

In conformity with the decision taken in the meeting of Committee 5 on Thursday September the 2nd I have the honour to state the following remarks concerning the variant no. 1 of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan contained in doc. no. 322:

The Danish Delegation finds it possible to accept the proposed Plan on condition, that the changes suggested in the following (or changes equivalent thereto) can be introduced.

a) Band no. 106, 1474 kc/s: København, 70 kW, shared with Caltanisetta, 20 kW.

As often stated previously, this frequency is too high for København for reasons not to be repeated here (see Brussels doc. 226 and 253 or RD doc. 89).

The Danish Delegation has studied the plan in an attempt to find a satisfactory solution and takes the liberty to propose København placed on band no. 42 with the frequency 898 kc/s. On this band the plan has placed Thessaloniki in Greece with 15 kW and La Corona in Spain with 20 kW. Both these stations are in approximately the same distance from København as Caltanisetta, of the order of 2000 km. The sharing would however be more favorable owing to the lower frequency, and because a lower power for the København transmitter could be accepted at this frequency. No higher power than 30 kW would be demanded.

It is suggested, that this change also for the plan as a whole would be an improvement, as it leaves the band no. 106 with only one station, namely Caltanisetta, with which possibly other advantageous shares could be established.

b) Band no. 58, 1042 kc/s: Kalundborg II, 60 kW, shared with Krasnodar 20 kW and Cagliari 10 kW.

Also this frequency is regarded as higher than desirable, but seeing the difficulty in working out a fully satisfactory plan, the Danish Delegation would not insist on an improvement of this frequency, and it has not been able to point out itself any such improvement. However it would demand the power raised to 100 kW.

(RD Doc. No. 406 - E)  
(APPENDIX 9 - cont. )

It is possible, that the name of this station should be altered, as the fact that the frequency is higher than expected may cause the Danish Administration to change the broadcast-plans for Denmark and place this station in Jutland. This will be decided, when the question of a satisfactory frequency for København has been solved.

c) International common waves type I.

Denmark had asked for three such common waves and has received two. In case that more than one station can be placed on these common waves - f.inst. one in Jutland and one on Bornholm - the plan would be satisfactory on this point.

Sincerely yours

N. E. Holmblad,

Chief of the Danish Delegation

APPENDIX 10

EGYPT AND SYRIA

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To the Chairman of Committee V.

In the hope of getting a successful plan in the remaining short time left for the Conference, we submit herewith the following small modifications to the suggested first variant of the plan in order that it may satisfy part of our essential needs without affecting the plan to a great extent.

The idea of modification is to give a reasonable exclusive frequency for our main programme catering for areas in the secondary service zone of the station (Cairo I); and a reasonable shared frequency of a suitable order for the main service in Syria (Damascus I) to suit the mountainous nature of the country.

It may be worthwhile to mention that this modification, although, on a small scale, may satisfy also Ireland - This means, that the suggested modifications may satisfy three countries without affecting the interests of other countries.

We hope the planning group will appreciate the sacrifices and spirit in which we are accepting a frequency as high as 862 kc/s, for the main service in Egypt (Cairo I) and a shared frequency for the main service in Syria (Damascus I) and that the group will accept this constructive proposal.

Yours faithfully,

I.H. Saleh                      Anis El Bardai

Delegations for Egypt and Syria



EGYPT and SYRIA

Band No.	Frequency	Stations as in Variant No.1.	Power	Proposed Allocation	Power Remarks.
5	565	Athlone I Sofia II	100 60	Athlone I Damascus I	100 50
21	709	Stockholm  Cairo I	150  50	Stockholm  Sofia II Alger II	150 Directional aerial  60 100 Directional aerial
38	862	Kristiansand ) Bergen, Norge } Norway Trøndelag )  Alger II Damascus	60  100 50	Cairo I	50
43	907	Milano Jerusalem II	100 20  NORWAY	Milano Jerusalem (Kristiansand) (Bergen ) (Norge ) (Trøndelag )	100 20  60

NB. Channels 21 and 22 may be interchanged to get better separation between adjacent channels if so desired.

APPENDIX 11

F I N L A N D

The Finnish Delegation wishes to make the following remarks concerning the Copenhagen frequency plan.

The Finnish station Oulu has used a derogation frequency of 433 kc/s and we assume that it may continue to use that frequency in the future. If this should not be the case, Oulu must have a suitable frequency in the broadcasting band.

The Swiss station Sottens 150 kW shares its frequency with Kuopio 20 kW and this results in low protection for the Finnish station. Some smaller stations would be preferable.

For similar reasons Roma I 150 kW is not a suitable station to share a frequency with Rovaniemi 10 kW.

Finland will consent to limit the power of Helsinki station to 20 kW until Helsinki has a directive aerial. As soon as a directive aerial has been installed the power will be increased to 100 kW.

Two Finnish 1 kW stations are left without frequencies in the Plan. Finland has four small stations (power 1 kW) and only two international common frequencies are available for these stations. Subject to the foregoing, Finland accepts Document No. 322 as a basis for preparing the final plan.

Marienlyst, 2 September 1948.

For Finland

Hella Wuolijoki (sign. )

APPENDIX 12

G R E E C E

Attention: Chairman of the Working Group for the drawing up of the Frequency Plan.

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A. Observations of the Delegation of Greece on Plan Variant No. 1 of Document RD 322.

Mr. Chairman,

The Delegation of Greece has the honour, first of all, to emphasise strongly that by its statements contained in Document RD 330 and its statement of yesterday, September 2, in the Meeting of Committee 5, it has sought only to make known its complete dissatisfaction at the fact that not only have reasonable claims (see Brussels Document 225 of 11 May 1948 and Document RD 97 of the CER) not been taken into consideration, but on the contrary, as can be deduced from Document RD 322 "Copenhagen Frequency Plan Variant No. 1", the allocation of frequencies and their distribution in regard to Greece is even more unfavourable than the allocation made by the two variants of the Brussels Committee of Eight Countries.

The well justified claims of Greece, the satisfaction of which has been sought at the Conferences of Lucerne, Montreux, Brussels, and now at Copenhagen, are well known, or at least should be well known, to the Plan Committee, for they have been recounted, as I have just observed, in the above named Documents; moreover, we submitted, during the discussions of the Plan Committee, a note relating to our requirements in frequencies.

Nevertheless, with every good intention, we should like to repeat our justifiable claims and once more lay open the matter before you as it is presented in the said Documents.

B. Minimum claims of Greek Broadcasting.

1. The frequency of 601 kc/s allocated Greece by the Lucerne Plan and since used by the Athens Station must be made exclusive.
2. The frequency of 804 kc/s, or thereabouts, which was allocated to Greece and used since 1933 by the Salonika Station must be retained and shared with other stations in such a way that a reasonable and practical protection ratio might allow of a satisfactory use of this frequency.
3. The frequency of 1285 kc/s, or another lower than 1285, for the Corfu Station, which serves the northwest region of Greece, must be retained and shared in such a way that a reasonable and practical protection ratio may allow of a satisfactory use of this frequency, which has to serve an extremely mountainous region, such as Epirus.
4. A shared frequency between 1000 and 1200 kc/s must be allocated for the Komotini Station which has to serve the northeast region of the country (Thrace).
5. A shared frequency between 1000 and 1200 kc/s must be allocated for the 5 kW Calamata Station which has to serve the southwest of the Peloponnesus.
6. A shared frequency between 900 and 1100 kc/s must be allocated for the 5 kW Chance Station which has to serve the Island of Crete, of which the population is nearly 600,000.

(RD Doc. No. 406-E)

APPENDIX 12 (cont)

7. A shared frequency must be allocated for the Rhodes Station assigned to serve the islands of the Dodecanese and the Greek Archipelago (Southeast, East).
8. Two stations must be provided for, operating on the frequencies of the common international waves type 1 as finally fixed in the Plan.

C. Proposals.

Taking into account on the one hand our minimum demands, as set forth in B) above, and on the other hand the allocations as set forth in RD Document No. 322, we propose the following:

1. That the 601 kc/s frequency or even the 522 kc/s frequency, proposed by the Group to be allocated in Greece, be rendered exclusive, this to be effected by sharing a frequency (that of Lubljana, Cetinje or Zagreb) with Rabat and with a Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish or Syrian station.
2. We agree that the 898 kc/s frequency for our Salonika station be shared with La Carona (Spain).
3. We agree that the 1024 kc/s frequency for our Kerkyra station be shared with Morocco (Moroccan synchronised network) on the condition that the 70 kW, German station be put on another sharing, and replaced by a station further away in order to obtain a more satisfactory protection ratio.
4. That the 2 kW Komotini station (max 5kW) share with stations operating on the 1395 kc/s frequency.
5. That the 5 kW Kalamata station share with stations operating on the 1015 kc/s frequency.
6. That the 5 kW Chance station (Island of Grete) share with stations operating on the 790 kc/s frequency.
7. That the 2 kW Rhodes station (max. 5 kW) share with stations operating on the 1348 kc/s frequency.
8. We agree to the frequencies set forth in the Plan i.e. 1357 and 1501 kc/s, O.C.I. Type 1., for the Greek relays, Central Greece and Central Peloponnesus.

As you may note, Mr. Chairman, our only demand is that the Athens National Station be allocated an exclusive frequency, which is possible if one of the 5 exclusive Yugoslav waves is shared in the same way that the Athens Station frequency is shared.

I must draw your attention to the fact that this proposal is prompted only by the consideration that it is unfair and unacceptable that Yugoslavia, for example - and I could cite many other examples - possess 5 exclusive waves, no doubt because of the number of languages spoken there and for other reasons also applicable to Greece, while my country, does not possess even the single exclusive wave which is indispensable to its National Station for the simple reason that all the Greek people have the misfortune to speak the same language.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the honourable members of the Planning Committee will understand the reasons for which we signed the collective RD Document 330.

I am etc.

S. Eleftheriou,

Head of the Greek Delegation.

København, 3.9. 48.

(RD Doc. No. 406-E)

APPENDIX 13.

Helsingør, September 3, 1948.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

Mr. Faulkner,  
Chairman of Committee No. 5,  
Helsingør.

Sir,

The Hungarian Delegation has the following comments to make on the Copenhagen Frequency Plan Variant No. 1.

1. The frequency of 1177 kc/s for Budapest II (Szolusk) 135 kW is high. The frequency would be more satisfactory around 900 kc/s as has already been indicated verbally and in writing in Brussels on May 12th and in RD Document 105.

The protection from the 70 kW transmitter of Germany (French zone) on the adjacent 1186 kc/s frequency is only 1:0.8 for 1 mV/m. Under these conditions this station will cause great interference in the western part of the country where reception of Budapest II is anyway bad as a result of the high frequency.

2. The frequency of 1195 kc/s for Zalaegerzeg would be adequate (though it is inconvenient that this station is separated from the 1177 frequency of Budapest II by only 18 kc/s). It is however only protected from the sharing Athlone II transmitter, and even according to the reduced Cairo Curve (RD Doc. 243) by 27 db for 2.5 mV/m, which is insufficient. We must mention here that in consequence of this allocation in RD 322, we will be obliged to use an eastern directional aerial for Zalaegerzeg to enable an acceptable reception of Budapest II programme in the western part of the country. As much as on one hand this directional aerial will be of good effect for the operation of Athlone II, it will on the other hand interfere to a great extent with the 5 kW relay station of Budapest transmitting on the same frequency. Budapest relay will therefore probably have to be transferred to the 1519 kc/s frequency. We should like to emphasise here, that the importance of Zalaegerzeg increases in direct proportion to the increase in the height of the frequency of Budapest II.

3. The Hungarian Synchronised Group on 1519 kc/s is above the 1500 kc/s limit indicated but it would be acceptable. We should, however, wish to have the power increased from 15 kW to 20 kW as - according to point 2 - besides Miskole, Magyaróvár and Péco, it will be necessary to have Budapest relay also transmitting on this frequency.

The Hungarian Delegation regards this 1st Variant as an acceptable basis for discussion and if according to our request the Planning Group should be able to improve the allocations to Hungary, the Hungarian Delegation would be happy to furnish any further information desired.

Yours most truly,  
Kodolanyi.

(D-35)

APPENDIX 14.

To the Chairman of Committee V.

I C E L A N D

Short remarks to Variant No. 1, Document No. 322.

- A. The sharing of Eidar, 1 kW (0.25 kW radiated), with Italian stations, 250 kW, on 655 kc/s is quite unacceptable, as the protection ratio would be approx. 0 db.

Suggested amendment: Eidar, 5 kW (1.25 radiated), could share with simferopol, 100 kW, on 547 kc/s, whereby the protection ratio would be at least 20 db and this low value only during a short period owing to the time difference of 3 or 4 hours.

- B. The sharing of Akureyri, 1 kW (0.25 kW radiated) with Roma, 150 kW, on 808 kc/s gives too low protection ratio, 15-18 db.

Suggested amendment: Akureyri, 1 kW, could share with Kiev, 100 kW, on 763 kc/s, or Bucuresti, 100 kW, on 817 kc/s, or Sofia I on 844 kc/s, as there is a 3 hours' time difference in addition to a higher protection ratio. A sharing of Akureyri with Beograd on 682 kc/s might also be considered, as this station seems to have relatively much weaker skywave fieldstrength in Iceland than Roma.

- C. In general the planning group should make use of a time difference of 3-4 hours wherever possible, so that low protection ratios could be tolerated. Further, it is felt necessary to reduce the number of exclusive channels in order to make possible a plan acceptable to all. Thus, the planning group should not allocate exclusive frequencies in the strict theoretical sense of the word in cases, where a sharing with practically infinite protection is possible or where the "interfering" fieldstrength is of the same order or lower than the atmospheric noise level.

APPENDIX 15

I R E L A N D

C.E.R.,  
Marienlyst.

September 3, 1948.

The Chairman,  
Committee 5,  
C.E.R.

The following statement is submitted in accordance with your request at last night's meeting.

Ireland considers that it, like all the other countries of the European Broadcasting Area, should receive, as a first call upon the frequencies available, facilities for one programme of really satisfactory quality, over, at any rate the larger part of its populated territory, and that the meeting of this legitimate demand should not be denied in order that the second and in some cases still further programmes, of the countries of Europe may be given of good technical quality.

In other words, Ireland considers that the first programme for all countries must be of high technical quality, and that any additional programmes for the countries of the European Broadcasting Area can only be as good as the facilities which remain after all the countries of the area have been given satisfactory first-programme coverage, permit.

It is for its main programme from the Athlone Station that Ireland absolutely requires a substantially exclusive frequency of the same order as its present one, namely 565 kc/s.

The following brief statement of facts and figures demonstrates the justice of this claim.

Area, approx. 70,000 sq. km.

Population, approx. 3,000,000.

Station placed at Athlone, which is practically the centre, both of area and of population, so that only a single frequency should be needed to give reasonably satisfactory coverage.

Some Radial Distances from Athlone.

To Dublin (pop. 500,000 approx.)	105 km.
To South West area (Skibbercen)	230 km.
To North West area (Belmullet, Clifden)	150-160 km.
To South East area (Wexford)	150 km.
To Northern area (Carndinagh, Malin Town)	200 km.

These distances are to towns in the areas named, and not to the extreme points of land areas, though there are appreciable numbers of people in the areas beyond the places listed.

In many parts of the country the field strength is of the order of 5 mV/m.

Fading is troublesome in parts of the country.

Ireland considers that Athlone's main frequency should be 565 kc/s exclusive, but is prepared to share it with Egypt II on 20 kW, a course to which the Egyptian Delegation is agreeable.

T. Nonaghan  
Delegate for Ireland.

APPENDIX 16.

ITALY

To: The Chairman of Working Group 2  
of Committee 5.

Mr. Chairman,

The Italian Delegation, confirming the statement made at the Meeting of Committee 5 last evening, September 2nd, has the honour to intimate to you the detailed reasons for which it does not consider acceptable the Variant I of the Plan drawn up by the Working Group.

1. The Italian Delegation wishes above all to emphasise that only one exclusive frequency (1321) has been allocated to Italy, instead of the 5 allocated to it by the Lucerne Plan, the 6 allocated by the Montreux Plan and the 5 requested at this Conference.

In place of the other four exclusive frequencies, the Variant has allocated four shared frequencies to Italy.

2. Although in certain cases a satisfactory sharing with very high protection may be considered as almost equivalent to an exclusive frequency, this latter, without any doubt, presents advantages which must not be underestimated. These advantages are of particular importance for Italy, a part of whose territory does not fall within the primary service zones of the various transmitters specified in the requests made by the Italian Administration.

3. The Chairman of Committee 5, along with the Chairman of the Working Group, has emphasised the necessity, in the drawing up of a Plan, for replacing a certain number of the exclusive frequencies by good quality shared frequencies.

The Italian Delegation considers that this replacement, in order to be equitable, should be made in a general fashion for the various countries, and it notes with regret that, in its own case, this substitution affects 80 % of the exclusive frequencies which were allocated to it by the previous Plans and which Italy has had the legitimate right to use for 15 years.

4. Thus, the Variant in question allocates to Italy only one single exclusive frequency of rather poor quality (1321 kc/s), while several European countries have retained all or almost all of their exclusive frequencies, and, in certain cases, have had the number thereof increased.

5. As regards the 7 shared frequencies allocated to Italy by the Lucerne and Montreux Plans and requested by the Italian Administration at the present Conference, the Variant of the Plan has reduced this number to 4, with the very unfortunate result that no allocation of frequencies is provided for the Bolzano, San Remo, Messina and Pescara transmitters, the first three of which have been in service for several years, and the first of which is, indeed designed to serve a very mountainous region inhabited by a German speaking ethnic minority.



(RD Doc. No. 406 - E)  
(APPENDIX 16 A. CONT.)

6. As regards the quality of the frequencies which have been allocated to Italy, the Italian Delegation wishes to observe that, in general, it is higher than the quality of those used up to the present.

7. To pass to an examination of each frequency allocated to Italy by the Plan, the Italian Delegation wishes to make the following observations:

a) Frequency 655, Torino I, - Firenze I - Napoli I, 250 kW, shared with an Icelandic station (1 kW) and with Rostov (U.S.S.R.), 100 kW.

With the aim of economising in frequencies, Italy had envisaged synchronisation of these three very high powered transmitters, but, naturally, on the condition of an exclusive frequency being available. Italy cannot accept that the inconvenience caused by interference from other foreign transmitters should now be aggravated by that caused, in certain regions, by synchronisation, in view of the fact that she must also be able to rely on second class service in the mush area.

For this reason, Italy requests, for the said network, the same exclusive frequency, or another slightly different one.

b) Frequency 736. - Palermo - Catania 15 kW, shared with Sevilla 50 kW and Poznan 50 kW.

Italy accepts this sharing, although the frequency is appreciably higher than that used by Palermo on the basis of the Lucerne Plan.

c) Frequency 808. - Roma I, 150 kW, shared with Akureyri, 1 kW, and Rovaniemi, 10 kW.

Although the sharing in question is a good one, Italy cannot accept that its principal transmitter, namely that of the capital of Italy, should not receive an exclusive frequency, as has been the case for almost all other capitals. Moreover, she observes that this frequency is higher than that which has always been used by the Rome stations.

For this reason, she requests that an exclusive frequency, and if possible a lower one, be allocated for this station. In view of the low power of Akureyri and of Rovaniemi, it should not be difficult to remove them to another channel, either exclusive or shared.

d) Frequency 907. - Milano I, 100 kW, shared with Jerusalem II, 20 kW.

The same observations apply here as for Roma, having regard to the fact that the Milano I station has to serve an area which is very wide and is the most highly populated and industrialised in Italy.

A lower exclusive frequency is therefore requested, similar to that used up to the present. Should such a lowering in frequency be impossible, the Italian Administration would be obliged to increase the power from 100 to 150 kW.

e) Frequency 1402. - Cagliari, 10 kW, shared with Kalundborg, 60 kW, and Krasnodar, 20 kW.

Italy accepts this sharing.

(RD Doc. No. 406 - E)  
(APPENDIX 16 - cont..)

f) Frequency 1096. - Bologna - Bari, 100 kW, shared with the Norwegian relay.

Italy accepts this sharing.

g) Frequency 1321. - Genova - Venezia - Roma, 80 kW.

Italy accepts this exclusive frequency, although it is higher than that requested for this group.

Nevertheless, in view of the highness of this frequency and the considerable reductions which Italy must make in its initial plans, it is requested that the power of Roma II be raised from 5 to 50 kW and that, consequently, the total power of the group be raised to 125 kW.

h) Frequency 1474. - Caltanissetta, 20 kW, shared with København, 70 kW.

For this transmitter, which has to serve a mountainous region, this frequency is too high, and is therefore unacceptable. Moreover, it should be possible for Caltanissetta to be synchronised with Pescara, 25 kW, for which the Plan has made no allocation.

i) Frequency 1573. - Synchronised group 73 kW, shared with a Norwegian relay.

This frequency is in no way acceptable since it is higher than the upper limit of the band of all the existing receivers in Italy.

For this group, the Italian Administration had requested an exclusive frequency. It could, possibly, accept a good shared frequency with a high degree of protection. In this case, it would be obliged to increase the total power of the group to 100 kW.

k) Common International Frequency 1501 kc/s.

In view of the fact that this frequency is not included in the band used by the existing receivers in Italy, it is requested that Italian transmitters of low power be accorded the right to use the Common International Frequency of 1357 kc/s.

8. Italy wishes to point out that, since Lucerne, the practice has been adopted of not indicating in the Plan transmitters whose power is not higher than 200 W, and which use Common International Frequencies. It is for this reason that Italy has not included in its requests some other transmitters of this power which she proposed to instal in places where, after the application of the Plan, the necessity for improvement in the service might arise.

Consequently, Italy requests that a Common International Frequency, Type II be included in the Plan.

9. To sum up, the Italian Delegation, while maintaining the requests for modifications in the frequencies and in the powers specified below, is prepared to accept:

4 exclusive waves, in place of 5.

1 good quality shared wave, in place of the 5th exclusive wave, which she relinques (synchronised group Torine II - Milano II, etc.)

(RD Doc. No. 406 - E)  
(APPENDIX 16 - cont.)

3 shared waves as proposed in the Variant for Palermo - Catania,  
Bologna - Bari, Cagliari,

and she also requests:

1 more favourable shared wave for Caltanissetta - Pescara,

1 shared wave for Bolzano.

Finally, as regards Messina and San Remo, Italy is prepared  
to link these respectively to the synchronised groups Genova -  
Benezia - Roma II and Torino II - Milano II, etc.

10. The Italian Delegation is at the disposal of the Working  
Group for all clarifications which the latter may wish to ask of it.

Antonia Pennetta  
Head of the Italian Delegation  
3 September, 1948.

APPENDIX 17

Luxembourg.

Yesterday I had the honour to state that the wave of 1475 kc/s provided for in the 3rd. Variant could not be utilised by the broadcasting service in my country.

We explained, at Brussels, to the Members of the Committee of Eight Countries, the peculiar situation of the broadcasting service in Luxembourg. Since then we have specified requirements in a letter which we had the honour to address to the Chairman of the Working Group on the Plan, after the 1st. Variant had been discussed.

Gentlemen, my country would be prepared to forego the night-time transmissions on long waves which she has broadcast for 17 years, on condition that a shared long wave for day-time use, and an exclusive frequency between 1200 and 1300 kc/s, be allocated to her.

The above, Gentlemen, represents the minimum required to ensure a satisfactory broadcasting service in our country.

In making this request my Delegation has wished to show its desire for international collaboration, and it had agreed to accept the expenses entailed in the construction of a medium wave transmitter and its aerial - expenses which amount, at the minimum, to 25 million Belgian francs.

From the technical point of view, the day-time sharing on long waves which is proposed would be possible with several transmitters in the European Area, guaranteeing to the sharing stations the application of the protection standards fixed by this Conference.

As regards the exclusive wave, our request was for a frequency similar to that allocated to us by the Lucerne Plan viz. 1249 kc/s.

I regret to say, Gentlemen, that neither the 2nd. nor 3rd. Variants, nor, I very much fear, the long wave allocation plan, take account of our request, which was based on the Atlantic City recommendations.

I should like once again to urge the Members of the Working Group to heed our request. If this is not done, I shall be obliged to make reservations regarding the implementation by my country of a Plan which does not take account of our requirements.

APPENDIX 18

Delegation of the Grand Duchy  
of Luxembourg

September 3, 1948

The Chairman of the Planning Group,  
European Broadcasting Conference,  
Copenhagen.

Dear Sir,

The analysis of Variant No. I of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan (Document No. 322) gives rise to the following statement on our part:

For 17 years the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has used a long-wave transmitter, the working frequency of which may not deviate by more than  $\pm 7\%$  from the present service frequency.

It seems impossible to us not to take this situation into account. The 1366 kc/s frequency, envisaged for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in Variant No. I of the Plan presented to the Conference on September 2nd, in no way satisfies our requirements. However, in order to facilitate the drafting and application of the Copenhagen Plan, and although this will entail the construction of a new transmitter, the Delegation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg would agree to the allocation to its country of an exclusive frequency in the 1200 - 1300 kc/s band, under the express condition that the Plan also provide, for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the day-time use by the transmitter presently in service of a shared frequency between 218 and 245 kc/s. This sharing would be carried out on the basis of the protection standards drawn up by the Conference.

We are, etc.,

The Delegation of the  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

(Tr.15/R.1/D.19)

APPENDIX 19

Delegation of Monaco,  
RD 322

3 September 1948

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to inform you that, with a view to achieving a general agreement, the Delegation of Monaco would accept Variant No. 1 of Document RD 322 on the condition that the station of Radio Monte Carlo might continue to use during the daytime alone a frequency between 600 and 750 kc/s, in accordance with the suggestions presented by Mr. Hayes and Mr. Van der Pol in Document No. 279 of the Committee of Eight Countries. If, for example, the plan of RD 322 was finally accepted by everyone, one of the frequencies of 619, 637, 646, 664, 682, or 709 kc/s might be allocated to us for use in the daytime only. Such a solution would have the advantage of inconveniencing no-one and allowing us to maintain under favourable conditions, the service at present operated on the frequency of 731 kc/s and the existing installations. This solution would therefore respect both the recommendations of the Protocol and the Radio Convention of Atlantic City.

I have, etc.

A. Crovetto,  
Delegate of Monaco.

(Tr.42/R.4/D.33)

(RD 406 - E)

APPENDIX 20.

N O R W A Y

The Planning Committee.

In Document No. 81 the Norwegian Delegation stated the minimum requirements for exclusive and shared waves.

Our remarks concerning the alternatives presented in Document 322 may be resumed in the following way:

Band No. 12. Frequency 628.

Vigra shared with Tunis II 120 kW. Distance 2850 km.  
Field strength from Tunis 5.  $V \sqrt{120} = 5.11 = 55 \text{ mV/m}$ .

If the directional antennae supposed for Tunis II is taken into consideration with a protection ratio of 10 db, the indirect field strength will be reduced to  $55/3,16 = 17 \text{ mV/m}$ . That will correspond to a field limit for undisturbed receiving of 0,017 .  $100 = 1,7 \text{ millivolts}$ .

This will make it impossible to use the secondary zone of Vigra for the large number of listeners who will have no opportunity to listen to other Norwegian broadcasting stations.

Band No. 20. Frequency 700.

Bodø shared with Banska-Bystrica 100 kW and Rabat II 120 kW.

The distance between Bodø and Banska-Bystrica is 2050 km. Using the curve given by Mr. Fryer we can calculate the indirect field from Banska-Bystrica to 10.  $V \sqrt{100} = 100 \text{ mV/m}$  and that corresponds to a protected field limit of 0,1 .  $100 = 10 \text{ millivolts}$ . This field limit for undisturbed reception must in any case be regarded as far too high, especially in our case, where we are compelled to make use of field strength below 200 mV/m for establishing the possibility for listeners within the big area to be covered by the station at Bodø. We therefore would like to propose that the station Banska-Bystrica be removed from the sharing with Bodø.

Band No. 38. Frequency 862.

Kristiansand-Bergen-Trøndelag.

This synchronised network is shared with Alger II 100 kW and Damas I 50 kW.

The distances between Alger and Kristiansand, Bergen and Trøndelag are respectively 2350, 2600 and 3950 km. This corresponds to the protected field levels of 7,5 6,5 and 5,0 millivolts.

According to our calculations for determination of the mush area borders we have fixed the value for satisfactory reception on a field level of 0,8 millivolts. It appears by comparing this value with the figures for sharing with Alger that the areas for undisturbed reception will be strongly reduced.

We would also meet practical difficulties in building directive antennae for these stations.

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APPENDIX 20

(cont.)

Band No. 64. Frequency 1096 Norwegian Relays.

Shared with Bologna-Bari 100 kW.

The distance between Bologna and south Norway is approximately 1700 km, and from Bari 2100 km. (Average 1900). If we suppose a power of 50 kW for each of the two Italian synchronised stations, we may estimate the power to 70 kW. This given a protected field level of  $12 \cdot \sqrt{70} \cdot 100 = 10$  millivolts

Band No. 86. Frequency 1294.

Stavanger 100 kW. Shared with Radio Catolica 20 kW and Italian synchrone network.

The distance between Portugal and Stavanger is approximately 2300 km. Indirect field can be calculated to  $8 \cdot \sqrt{20} = 8 \cdot 5,4 = 36$  microvolts.

The two 100 kW stations Stavanger and Vigra are meant to cover the mush areas caused by the synchronised group consisting of Kristiansand, Bergen I and Trøndelag. For this reason we have demanded exclusive waves for these stations and to make use of their secondary zones to full extent.

Band No. 95. Frequency 1375.

Fredrikstad 10 kW.

The frequency is shared with Graz St. Pierre, Linz and Dornbirn 50 kW.

The distance is approximately 1200 km.

This will reduce the service area of Fredrikstad so much that another sharing must be found.

Marienlyst September 3rd 1948

Olaf Moe.



APPENDIX 21Remarks on Variant I of the Plan

Helsingør, 3rd September 1948.

NETHERLANDS DELEGATION

The comments of the Netherlands Delegation on Variant No. I of the Plan are as follows:

1. Variant I allocates to the Netherlands the

frequency of 727 kc/s shared with Aleppo

" " 997 " exclusive

" " 1501 " common international frequency  
Type I.

Regarding the two first mentioned frequencies our requirements were 2 exclusive frequencies between 600 and 750 kc/s, as with such frequencies the whole of the country can be satisfactorily served.

Of the frequencies allocated in Variant I that of 997 kc/s is therefore too high and means a step back when compared with the Brussels Plans, which showed a highest frequency of 844 kc/s in the Van der Pol/Hayes Plan and of 860 kc/s in the Kotelnikov Plan.

Should therefore the Planning Group, when modifying Variant I, be in a position to fix the exclusive wave at a lower frequency than 997, such action would be very much appreciated by the Netherlands. If such modification would appear to be impossible after serious investigation by that Group, we will accept the 997 kc/s in order to make a general agreement possible, as the present situation in Holland is unbearable.

2. We accept the 727 kc/s as the sharing with Aleppo is satisfactory.

3. We do not accept, however, the limitation shown in the Plan of the power of these two stations to 100 kW; the power on which they worked during many years is 120 kW each and this figure should be shown in the Plan.

4. As the 997 kc/s will not serve all parts of the country with entire satisfaction, it may be necessary to use the third allocated frequency of 1501 kc/s, besides for regional programmes, also for auxiliary transmitters. The international common wave type I is not very suitable for this. If your modification of Variant I would lead to some combination of 3 or 4 low power stations, we would prefer sharing such combination. It may be, f.e., that for satisfying the Danish objections against 1474 kc/s for Copenhagen, this frequency would get a different allocation and we would then prefer sharing that frequency with some other stations and with a power of 5 kW eventually with the right to synchronise our auxiliary stations, which have the character of improving the reception of our main transmitters in the peripheral parts of our country.

J.D.H. van der Toorn

Chairman of the Netherlands Delegation

(RD Doc. 406-E)

APPENDIX 22

Polish Delegation

Marienlyst, 3 Sept. 1948

M O D I F I C A T I O N S

Proposed for Variant No. 1. of the Frequency Plan,  
(Document No. RD 322)

The Delegation of Poland has the honour to present the following proposals for improving Variant No. 1 of the Frequency Plan (Doc. RD 322).

1. Admitting that the Working Group has already remedied the error in the plan and has altered the places of the Wrocaw and Szczecin stations and that, consequently, the Wrocaw station is in channel No. 66 on a frequency of 1114 kc/s., the Delegation of Poland requests that the Wrocaw station should be allocated a frequency lower than 1000 kc/s. As one of the possible alternatives, the Polish Delegation suggests that channel No. 48 should be allocated to Wrocaw and that the following stations should be displaced by one channel.

Reasons:

- a) The Wrocaw station serves a large area of an extremely industrial and mining nature (the Polish oil basin) which is of great economical and social importance to Poland.
  - b) Wrocaw was completely rebuilt in 1947 and fitted with modern technical equipment. It is the second most powerful station in Poland. It is fitted with an anti-fading aerial which enables a radius of 120 kms. to be covered on a frequency between 915 and 980 kc/s.
  - c) The frequency of 1114 kc/s allocated in the plan reduces this service radius by half. The result is that it is hardly sufficient to cover the neighbourhood of the town of Wrocaw with a broadcasting service. The existing equipment of the station is suitable for its present frequency (950 kc/s) but to convert it for the frequency of 1114 kc/s. would mean major alterations to both the transmitter and the aerial. These modifications would be extremely costly and the Polish broadcasting, which is in full period of reconstruction after its total devastation due to the war, is not in a position to be able to do this.
2. Changing over, in the plan, the stations of Gdansk (channel No. 90) and Warsaw II (channel No. 85).
- a) The Gdansk station has to serve a large part of the Polish coast (the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk) which is of a pronounced regional character and requires a special service within a radius of about 120 kms, whereas Warsaw II is only intended to serve an important suburban area, corresponding to a service radius of some 50 Kms.
  - b) The frequency of 1285 kc/s allocated to Warsaw II would enable the area mentioned above for Gdansk to be covered, particularly if a southerly directional aerial is used.

(D34)

APPENDIX 22  
(cont.)

c) Not only will the reception conditions of the stations operating in shared and adjacent channels not suffer from any harmful alteration due to this modification, but their degree of protection will be above 30 db.

3. Alter the Lublin station (channel No. 72) into a synchronised network of 3 stations with a total power of 30 kW.

Reasons:

a) The Lublin station is required for the broadcasting needs of a large agricultural area near the eastern frontiers of Poland, area which stretches from Olsztyn to Rzeszow. The frequency allocated in the plan (1168 kc/s) does not enable Lublin to cover such a large area.

b) A synchronised network, including the stations of Lublin, Rzeszow and Bialystok, is necessary to achieve this. The total power of these three stations will not exceed 30 kW.

c) The Polish Delegation would also be very grateful if, with lesser corrections to the plan, improvements could be considered to the reception conditions to the Lublin stations.

The Lublin station is, in particular, too close (475 kms) to the powerful Budapest station (135 kW) operating in the adjacent station.

p.p. the Head of the Delegation

(Sgd) S. Waskiewicz.

(RD Doc. No. 406 - E)

APPENDIX 23

PORTUGAL

Remarks concerning Variant No. 1 of the Copenhagen  
Frequency Plan.

(RD Document 322)

1. Before proceeding to a detailed examination of Variant No. 1 of the Frequency Plan presented to the Conference, the Portuguese Delegation feels bound to observe that, contrary to what was suggested at the meeting of September 2nd, it had no reason for holding conversations with the Chairman of Committee 5 relative to its broadcasting requirements, since these requirements were, in its opinion, very clearly set forth in RD Document 164.

2. The Portuguese Delegation affirms, in the most categorical manner, its desire to see a broadcasting frequency allocation plan materialize. Moreover, it is opposed to all solutions which are not equitable or which are based upon conceptions not conforming to generally accepted technical rules.

3. Examination of the Variant presented and the frequencies allocated to Portugal leads to the following conclusions:

National Lisbon Transmitter -- 120 kW.

Frequency indicated in the Draft Plan: -- 592 kc/s

to be shared with Athens (70 kW) and Sundsvall (150 kW)

a) This frequency is well situated in the band and acceptable since we may not deviate from the former value of 629 kc/s because in this case there is an anti-fading aerial (Atlantic City Recommendations). The neighbouring channels, however, do not afford sufficient protection.

b) An exclusive frequency is requested for this transmitter because it is the most important Portuguese transmitter; in this connection it is pointed out that certain other countries also placed on the borders of the European Area have been allocated exclusive frequencies.

c) The proposed sharing with the Athens (70 kW) and Sundsvall (150 kW) transmitters will result, in Portuguese territory, in fields of 108 microvolts/meter and 145 microvolts/meter respectively according to the Cairo curve, and 170 microvolts/meter and 200 microvolts/meter respectively according to the measurements taken at Lisbon for closely similar cases (for example, at Lisbon, we have a field of 300 microvolts/meter resulting from the 55 kW Stockholm transmitter). The fact that the Sundsvall transmitter uses a directional aerial cannot be considered because we do not know the direction protected and what the effective reduction of the field is.

We wish to draw attention hereto what the Portuguese Delegation said in RD Document 164 relative to our voluntary surrender of a long wave, to which we had a right until now by virtue of the Lucerne Plan, in exchange for an exclusive wave neighbouring on 629 kc/s.

d) In short, the Portuguese Delegation feels obliged to insist that it receive an exclusive frequency neighbouring on 629 kc/s.

(RD Doc. No. 406 - E)  
(APPENDIX 23 (cont.))

National North Transmitter - 50 kW.

Frequency indicated in Draft Plan: 745 kc/s.  
to be shared with Timisoara (20 kW).

a) This frequency is acceptable owing to the existing service conditions of this transmitter. Although in this case we had requested an exclusive frequency, we will withdraw this request and accept the sharing, although emphasizing that the protection against adjacent channels must be increased.

"Radio Club Portugais" Transmitter - 40 kW

Frequency given in the Draft Plan: - 1015 kc/s shared  
with Tallinn (100 kW)

a) This frequency is acceptable subject to the shifting of the allocation made to the Morocco I synchronised network which does not give adequate protection.

Lisboa Regional Transmitter - 15 kW.

Frequency given in the Draft Plan: -1258 kc/s shared with Kosice (100 kW)

a) Referring to the observations made about this transmitter in our RD Document 164, we cannot accept the frequency indicated and propose sharing with Kiev (100 kW-763 kc/s), or Moscow (100 kW-889 kc/s), or Kichineff (100 kW-952 kc/s). In making this proposal, we are taking into account the fact that our transmitter is located at 2800 km or more from these transmitters, that its power is only 15 kW and that under these conditions it will not cause at this distance a field of over 45 microvolts/meter, perhaps less than the level of atmospheric interference.

Radio Catolica Transmitter - 20 kW

Frequency given in the Draft Plan: - 1294 kc/s  
shared with Stavanger (100 kW)

a) Unless Stavanger uses a suitable directional aerial, the field of this transmitter in Portugal will be unacceptable, since it will reach a figure in the neighbourhood of 230 microvolts/meter.

b) In the interest of economy, we propose sharing with Ouchgorod (100 kW - 1303 kc/s) for the field of the Portuguese transmitter in Ukraine will not be over 50 microvolts/meter and so perhaps below the level of atmospheric interference.

International Common Waves - Type I - 2 kW

Frequencies given in the Draft Plan: -  
1357 kc/s and 1501 kc/s

a) The geographical location of the transmitters is not specified in the Plan; their site may therefore be thought to be near the Portuguese frontier and that would be unacceptable.

(RD Doc. No. 406 - E)  
(APPENDIX 23 Request.)

b) A means must be found of arranging for the use of two other common international waves Type I, in addition to the waves indicated in the draft Plan, in order to take into account the two cases of Centro Regional (1 kW) and Sul Regional (1 kW).

c) The case of Madeira cannot be solved, either, because of its proximity to Tangier. We propose to use for Madeira (1 kW) the frequency of 1447 kc/s, to be shared with Moravska (50 kW).

Portuguese Relays

frequency indicated in the draft Plan: 1483 kc/s.

a) The proposed sharing is unacceptable, for the field created in Portugal by the Yugoslav synchronised network might increase to 300 mV/m.

b) We propose a sharing with Copenhagen (70 kW) and Caldasineta (20 kW) on the 1474 kc/s frequency.

Cases not taken into consideration in the draft Plan.

A. <u>Porto</u>	2 kW
B. <u>Acores</u>	2 kW
C. <u>Stations with a low power - South of the country</u>	250 W
D. <u>Stations with a low power - North of the country</u>	250 W
E. <u>Braga</u>	250 W
F. <u>Portimao</u>	250 W

- A. We suggest a sharing with Wrocaw (50 kW - 1204 kc/s).  
B. We suggest to settle this problem by including Atlantico Regional - Acores (2 kW) in the common international frequency Type I - 1357 kc/s.

C, D, E and F:

- a) It is with surprise that we note the absence in the draft Plan of the common international waves Type II for low power transmitters.  
b) We propose that the draft be improved by the addition of such a beneficial provisions, which will solve many cases similar to ours. To satisfy the requirements of Portugal we must have two frequencies of this category. However, in order that this arrangement may be possible, it will obviously be necessary to provide for at least four common international waves Type II.

4. Our proposals for the alteration of sharings have not taken into account the protection afforded by adjacent channels, because changes in the draft, allocating neighbouring transmitters are possible. The analysis of such a protection will be made at the proper time, and we hope that the question of protection afforded by neighbouring channels which, in general, is not sufficient in the draft Plan, will then receive special attention.

5. We must also state that, in some cases, it has been necessary to request a sharing with exclusive waves provided for in the draft because an adequate number of common waves has not been established.

6. The preceding observations represent what we were able to accomplish in the short period of a few hours which was available to us for the examination of a draft Plan. The Portuguese Delegation wishes to remark, however, that, as has already been stated in our Document RD 164, it is entirely prepared to furnish any additional information which may be required. We must nevertheless insist on the fact that the claims submitted represent the minimum requirements of Portuguese broadcasting at present.

"Marienlyst", 3 September, 1948  
Fernando de Cunha d'Eca,  
Head of the Portuguese Delegation.

APPENDIX 24

Observations of the Delegation of the People's  
Republic of Roumania on Document RD No. 322.

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The Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania regrets to note that the Working Group has not satisfied all the claims of our country, even though these claims were formulated with the greatest of moderation.

Thus, instead of an exclusive frequency for Timisoara, a sharing with Norte Nacional (Portugal) has been provided for, and, moreover, with a completely insufficient protection, which considerably reduces the radius of action of our regional station of primary importance.

In general, the frequencies which are allocated to us are too high in relation to the unfavourable propagation conditions of our country. In particular, the radius of action of the Cluj Station is reduced to the limit, while that of the central station of Bucharest remains inadequate.

As for the station of Constanta, it has been entirely neglected, receiving, as it does, only a common international wave.

We must also regret to note that all our stations are sharing with far more powerful stations, in such a way that their protection is lowered beyond any acceptable limit.

However, guided by the most intense desire not to prevent the Conference from arriving at a Plan acceptable to all the countries, and considering that the proposed draft can and should constitute a basis for discussion, the Delegation of Roumania has made an effort to find a means of ameliorating a little the situation of the Roumanian stations by suggesting a minimum of alterations in the Plan. These alterations are of such a nature as not to inconvenience anyone whatsoever. They consist, in particular, of an interchanging of the frequencies provided for our stations in Document RD No. 322, and of an amelioration of the sharing conditions by providing for greater power for our stations.

The Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic hopes that the more than moderate nature of its claims will be appreciated. If, however, these claims should encounter an attitude of total incomprehension on the part of those concerned, the Roumanian Delegation reserves the right to elaborate on its considerations concerning the spirit of equity which should guide the drawing up of the Frequency Allocation Plan.

We are attaching a table of the field protections taken from Document RD 322 and a table of proposals for improvements which we have the honour to submit to the Planning Group.

Head of the Delegation of the  
People's Republic of Roumania.

P.S. The Delegation of Roumania takes this opportunity to state that it understands that the frequency of the Basov Station, which at 160 kc/s is located in the long wave range, is beyond all discussion.



Field protection of Roumanian transmitters  
 according to Variant No. 1 of the Plan

Transmitters	Power provided	Frequency	Sharing station		Protection according to		Radius of action for 2.5 mV/m and for the protections indicated
				Power	Cairo	U.K.	
Timisoara	20 kW	745 kc/s	Norte Nacional	100 kW	22 db	28 db	80 km
Jassi	5	1033	Start Point	150	19	25	44 km
			Tripoli	50	23	29	
Craiova	10	1213	Falun	100	25	25	44 km
			Barcelona	20	31	31	
Cluj	20	1429	Clevedon				41 km
			Bartley	150	22	22	
Bucurest exclusive	100	817	adjacent:				110 km
			Rome I	150	1:2		
			Nancy	100	1:4		

(RD Doc. No. 406-E)  
(APPENDIX 24 (cont.))

Proposals for Improvement of the Plan RD No. 322

Station	According to Plan		Proposed		Observations
	Frequency	Power	Frequency	Power	
Timisoara	745 kc/s	20 kW	745 kc/s	50 kW	
Bucarest	817	100	600 - 666	150	
Jassi	1033	5	1213 kc/s (frequency of Graiova)	20	
Craiova	1213	10	1429 kc/s (frequency of Cluj)	20	
Cluj	1429	20	1033 kc/s (frequency of Jassi)	50	

(Tr.15/R.4/D.35)

APPENDIX 25

UKRAINE

To the Chairman of Committee 5

Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Chairman,

Taking into consideration the difficulties and the limited possibilities of obtaining supplementary frequencies for the further development of its Broadcasting network, a development which is urgently needed because of the large territory of the country and the necessity of ensuring the broadcasting service for its population of many millions which are at present deprived of its adequate use, the Administration of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has submitted a request for 11 frequencies in all. It has asked for the same number of frequencies as are now at its disposal, which number includes 7 exclusives (one of which is longwave - Kiev I). This represents the minimum and will not be sufficient by far to satisfy the broadcasting needs of the entire area of the country.

In the new variant of the Plan No. 1 - medium wave range - the Ukrainian S.S.R. has been assigned 9 frequencies in all, of which only 4 are exclusive. This represents an allocation of 1 frequency less in general, and of 2 less, as regards exclusive frequencies, than the present situation. Moreover the station Kiev II 763 kc/s is clearly not sufficiently protected from the station Istanbul with a ratio of 1:1 instead of the norm of 2,5:1.

The frequencies allocated to Vinnitsa 1528 kc/s, Chernikov 1393 kc/s, Ushgorod 1303 kc/s and Odessa 1132 kc/s are too high and cannot be considered to be satisfactory for broadcasting service of proper quality in their respective zones. The frequency 1528 kc/s cannot be utilised on account of the lack of receivers with a range higher than 1500 kc/s. Such conditions cannot be considered as just and are not even comparable with those of many other European countries which, while considerably smaller as regards territory and population, are in respect of broadcasting, placed by the Plan in an incomparably better situation.

In view of these circumstances my Delegation requests you, Mr. Chairman, to give your attention to our minimum needs and to remedy the ~~above-mentioned instances of unfairness which Variant 1 of the Plan~~ contains with regard to the Ukrainian S.S.R., for they place my country in an extremely difficult situation, as far as broadcasting is concerned.

Our minimum requirements are reduced to the following:

- 1) To reserve for Markov and Stalino exclusive frequencies in the range up to 1000 kc/s.
- 2) To improve protection for Kiev II and to allocate to Vinnitsa, Chernikov, Ushgorod and Odessa lower frequencies.

The Delegate of the  
Ukrainian S.S.R.

(D34)

(RD 406-E)

APPENDIX 26

September 3rd, 1948

S W E D E N

Remarks regarding Rd Document No 322.

General remarks.

As previously stated the number and the quality of frequencies asked for in our requirements will only make it possible for us to provide acceptable broadcasting service in one third of the area of the country (corresponding to two thirds of the population) and with one single program only.

Our demands will therefore not by a long way meet our minimum needs for providing acceptable receiving conditions for that single program. Sweden has already in her demands made great sacrifices and can not agree to any reduction in number and quality of the requested frequencies. Referring to section 2 of document 221 we stress that we are justified in insisting on our demands.

Detailed remarks.

1) The stations Luleå and Östersund.

In the plan we find no allocations for these stations. If these stations will not be permitted to remain in derogation we consider it to be absolutely necessary that the stations are allocated frequencies in the lowest part of the medium frequency broadcasting band and that a power of 100 kW should be admitted.

Taking into account the fact that these stations are situated in the northeast part of Europe we consider it to be possible to find good shares for them.

Sundsvall, frequency 592 kc/s.

The proposed triple share -- although not quite satisfactory -- can possibly be accepted.

Stockholm, frequency 709 kc/s.

In our requirements we have asked for our exclusive frequency for Stockholm with the view to enable us to use its secondary service zone for covering the selective fading zone of the station Hörby. The proposed share with Cairo I does not give this possibility. However we could accept this share under the condition that the station Falun (channel 77) can be attached on excl. frequency or a perfect share, so this latter station can be used for the mentioned purpose.

Göteborg, frequency 988 kc/s.

Although the frequency proposed is 47 kc/s higher than the present frequency we accept the allocation.

APPENDIX 26  
(cont.)

Hörby, frequency 1159 kc/s.

We have no objection to the proposed frequency as it is only about two per cent higher than the present. However, the station Kaliningrad on adjacent channel will give a field strength value at day time of about 2.5 mV/m in areas, near the Swedish coast, where the Hörby station at day time has to be received at field strength values in the order of 0.5 mV/m. The allocation can therefore not be accepted. We propose an interchange of the channels 68 and 71.

Falun, frequency 1213 kc/s.

The proposed frequency is about 10% higher than that used at present but we do not object. However, in the case that the station Stockholm can not be allotted an exclusive frequency the secondary service zone of the station Falun must be utilized to cover the selective fading zone of Hörby. The protection against interference from Barcelona and especially from Craiova is in that case not sufficient.

Swedish synchronized networks.

In our demands we have asked for the following frequencies:

1312 kc/s excl.  
1402 kc/s   "  
1515 kc/s   "  
1530 kc/s   "

The frequencies 1312 kc/s and 1402 kc/s were intended to be used for 23 stations (ranging between 0.5 and 2 kW each) in the Northern part of Sweden above latitude 60 degrees.

The frequencies 1515 kc/s and 1530 kc/s were intended for 32 stations (0.5 - 2.0 kW each) in the Southern part of Sweden between latitudes 56 and 60 degrees.

To achieve the required service areas for the synchronised stations it is absolutely indispensable with at least 2 frequencies for the Northern group and 2 frequencies for the Southern group. The frequencies in the Southern group cannot be repeated in the Northern group or vice versa because of the necessity of providing sometimes different programmes to the different groups.

We could accept the four frequencies shared with foreign stations but in that case the sharings must be good enough to give a protection of at least 28 db at the 1.5 mV/m contours.

The frequencies 1393 kc/s and 1519 kc/s proposed for the north of Sweden are too high and the suggested sharings definitely unacceptable as they give a protection of only 28 db at 4 to 6 mV/m.

The frequency 1555 kc/s allotted to the south of Sweden is too high for a great deal of our receivers, but could nevertheless be accepted. The suggested sharing is acceptable with regard to protection.

We strongly insist on being allotted an additional frequency, below 1530 kc/s, for the synchronised stations in the south of Sweden.

Moreover, the admissible global power for each of the synchronised networks must be at least 15-20 kW.

(Signed) Erik Esping.

APPENDIX 27

Delegation of the Confederation  
of Switzerland  
Copenhagen, 1948

Chairman of Committee 5  
Marienlyst

Variant of the Copenhagen Plan

Mr. Chairman,

The Swiss Delegation, which in association with eight other Delegations signed Document RD No. 330, considering Variant I as absolutely unacceptable, would like to make known to you the grounds for its attitude.

Under the Lucerne Plan Switzerland was allocated 4 exclusive frequencies and one frequency in derogation. These were:

556 kc/s	Beromünster
673 "	Sottens
1197 "	Monte-Ceneri
1375 "	Common Swiss wave
442 "	derogation (under the Montreux Plan)

In order to satisfy the requirements of its listeners, who are divided into three well defined linguistic sections, Switzerland has had to establish a network comprising one principal transmitter per linguistic region, as well as small relay transmitters which must broadcast the programmes of the principal transmitters in mountainous regions under difficult receiving conditions. The common wave has therefore been used to broadcast three different programmes on transmitters which are not widely separated one from another.

Although the existing frequencies have not allowed of favourable reception throughout the territory, despite the use of a common frequency for a synchronised network of different programmes, Switzerland had herself envisaged relinquishing the exclusive wave for the Monte-Ceneri Station.

The Plan Variant as presented in Document RD No. 322 would render operation of the Swiss broadcasting network described above quite impossible.

1) Common wave

In as much as the common national wave has not been reassigned to us, the synchronised network of several programmes could no longer be operated. In large Alpine areas where the field strength of the principal transmitters is absolutely insufficient reception will be impossible. The common international wave provided for Switzerland on 1501 kc/s with co sharing stations of 23 countries, some of which are very near Switzerland, would be quite inadequate for the operation of the Swiss synchronised network.

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APPENDIX 27

(cont.)

2) Monte-Ceneri Station

Because of the unfavourable propagation conditions in Alpine valleys (conductivity of the soil approximately  $1.10^{-15}$ ), the field strength over wide areas would attain the value of 0.5 mV/m only with a power of 50 kW. Despite the presence of a few synchronised relays, Switzerland must protect this field strength over a large part of the territory.

The sharing provided for in the first Variant of the Plan would afford a protection of only 20 db in relation to the intensity to be protected. Even if the protection of an intensity of 1 mV/m were to be accepted, the protection would be only 26 db.

In regard to the adjacent channel, the protection ratio is only of 0.44/1 for 0.5 mV/m and 0.88/1 for 1 mV/m.

3) The station of Sottens

For the same reasons as those given under 2, we are obliged to provide for the protection of an intensity of 0.5 mV/m.

The sharing accorded in Document No. 322 RD would give a protection of only 19 db for 0.5 mV/m and 25 db for 1 mV/m.

4) The station of Beromünster

This frequency is the only one allocated in RD Document 322 which would be acceptable.

The Swiss Delegation is not averse to a re-examination of the situation with a view to achieving the Plan desired. The Swiss Delegation must however declare here and now that it will not be prepared to sign a Convention and a Plan which would oblige its country to forego the further operation of its broadcasting network. It would again draw your attention to its letter of 31 August 1948 which shows precisely what sacrifices have voluntarily been made.

You will note that in relinquishing:

- a) one exclusive wave (1/3 of the Lucerne allocations),
  - b) the wave in derogation (especially suitable for Swiss conditions)
- and c) for the moment, the claim to the allocation of one long wave - to which Switzerland has an historic right - the Swiss Delegation has given evidence of a constructive spirit, and its requests would have merited more favourable consideration.

I have, etc.

Dr. E. Metzler.

SWISS DELEGATION C.E.R.

Annex  
letter of 31 August 1948.

RD 406-E  
APPENDIX 27

Delegation of the Confederation  
of Switzerland,

Copenhagen, 1948.

Marientlyst, 31 August 1948

Mr. H. Faulkner,  
Chairman of Committee 5

European Broadcasting Conference

Mr. Chairman

In formulating its claims to be submitted to the Copenhagen Conference, the Swiss Post, Telephone and Telegraph Administration, which is responsible for the technical services of Swiss broadcasting, was fully conscious of the extreme difficulty of the situation as regards frequency allocation in Europe. Thus, the Swiss claims submitted to the Conference take due account of this situation and represent, as a whole, the indispensable minimum permitting--- with a single programme per linguistic region, and with the use of the best technical methods--- the continuation of a broadcasting service dating from 1922 and currently serving nearly 950,000 listeners. We should like more particularly to draw your attention to the following facts:

- 1) In proposing for the national station of Monte-Ceneri the sharing of its frequency with a remote station, and thereby relinquishing the exclusive wave used by this station since the Lucerne Plan, Switzerland is making a real sacrifice in respect of the new distribution of frequencies.
- 2) In not insisting, for the moment, on the allocation to the Beromünster Station of a long wave, a wave to which it has a historic right, Switzerland is demonstrating its sincere wish to facilitate the work of the Conference.
- 3) In declaring itself ready to forego the 422 kc/s wave, allocated in derogation and particularly adopted to the difficult propagation conditions of the country, Switzerland is contributing another constructive element to the solution of the problem before the two Conferences.

In conclusion, this wish on the part of Switzerland to see the Copenhagen Conference achieve its aims, constrains us, on the other hand, to take up a firm and unyielding stand with regard to insistence on our minimum claims as they have been submitted to the Conference. These claims were incorporated in Brussels Documents 2 and 234, and Copenhagen Document RD 72 entitled "Observations of the Swiss Delegation on the two preliminary drafts Plans."

We considered it advisable to make this situation perfectly clear.

I have, etc.

Dr. E. Metzler,  
For the Swiss Delegation of the C.E.R.



RD 406-E

APPENDIX 28

3 September 1948

T u r k e y

Observations relative to RD Document No. 322-F containing Variant No. 1 of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan.

The Turkish Delegation has the honour to make the following observations regarding to the allocation of frequencies to broadcasting stations in Draft Plan No. 1:

This Variant does not meet the requests addressed by the Turkish Delegation to the Plan Committee (see Document No. 32 of 13 July 1948).

The Turkish Delegation, in a conciliatory spirit, is prepared to accept draft Plan No. 1, with the reservation that the following corrections be made, and formally restates its requests for suitable and adequate allocations in the new Plan, so that its broadcasting service may satisfy Turkey's requirements.

1) The Turkish Delegation considers that the poor conductivity of the soil, orographical conditions and the very mountainous terrain, do not permit of the covering even of one-half of Turkey whose area is 778.000 km<sup>2</sup>, with the use, as at present, of the 182 kc/s frequency.

It was due to these facts that the Istanbul station was constructed for a power of 150 kW, with the aim of obtaining a field intensity of 1 mV/m for the secondary service zone.

The Turkish Government urgently requests that it be allocated an exclusive frequency in the 680 to 760 kc/s band for its Istanbul station, and the Turkish Delegation insists on the fact that there is no general technical reason to prevent the allocation of an exclusive frequency to Turkey for Radio Istanbul.

In order to find a solution to this question, it would be necessary to increase the number of sharings with countries having a great many exclusive frequencies.

In this connection we consider that if, for example, the RENNE station, operating on the 722 kc/s frequency, were to share with the LENINGRAD II station operating on the 799 kc/s frequency or perhaps with another station further away from the Renne station the 772 kc/s frequency could remain exclusive for the ISTANBUL station

2) Basing itself on indisputable technical considerations, the Turkish Delegation reiterates that: The operation of IZMIR station, 50 kW, on the 646 kc/s frequency, along with the 150 kW Droitwich station, would be detrimental, in the secondary zone, to IZMIR, not

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APPENDIX 28

(cont.)

affording a protection greater than 7/1.

Radio Izmir must cover, in the secondary service zone, the northern region of Turkey, while ensuring a satisfactory protection.

In view of this consideration it will be necessary, if no other means of sharing is found, to decrease the power of the Droitwich Station. It would be indispensable that the Izmir frequency should be lower than 750 kc/s.

Furthermore, Radio Malatya of 50 kW could not operate in accordance with the Plan, on a frequency of 619 kc/s shared with the Brussels I Station of 100 kW, and cover, in the secondary service zone, the western and northern region of Turkey, as this would not give a protection greater than 4/1. If a solution by sharing with a more remote station is not found (i.e. a frequency lower than 750 kc/s), it will be necessary to reduce the power of the Brussels I Station to 50 kW.

In view of these considerations, and the fact that Turkey's claims, based on incontestable technical principles and the absolute requirements of the country, have not been taken into consideration by the Plan Committee, the Turkish Delegation regrets that it is unable to accept Plan Variant No. 1 in its present form, and wishes to reaffirm its declaration contained in the collective Document RD No. 330.

Tahsin Armay,  
For the Delegation of Turkey.

(RD Doc. No. 406-E)

APPENDIX 29

S A N M A R I N O

Helsingør, 3 September, 1948

to

Mr. H. Faulkner,  
Chairman of the Plan Committee (No. 5)

Mr. Chairman,

Frequency for the Republic of San Marino.

My fellow-countryman, Mr. Emanuel Noel (Avocat), of Brussels, Observer for the Republic of San Marino, having delegated me to protect the interests of this country during his absence from Copenhagen, I should like to point out to you that the first draft of the Plan Document 322 completely omits any mention of the allocation of a frequency to San Marino.

This, evidently, can only be an oversight, since this country is requesting only one frequency for a low powered station.

Since San Marino will only have one single wave, I think I may insist strongly that she be allocated a frequency lower than 1500 kc/s; in default of this her people would not be able to receive her transmissions.

I suggest that San Marino be added to those countries using the Common International Wave  
channel 93 - 1357 kc/s.

I am, etc.

René Corteil

(D-35)

APPENDIX 30

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Marienlyst  
3 September, 1948

Mr. H. Faulkner  
Chairman, Committee 5.

Sir:

This is in response to your request to all delegations dissatisfied with the frequency plan appearing in document RD 322 to submit their comments in writing to you.

The United States finds the frequency plan proposed in Doc. RD 322 completely unacceptable.

Both the number of frequencies and the quality of frequencies are entirely inadequate.

1. We find no provision made for American troop broadcasting in Germany. (All other occupying powers may use frequencies assigned to them).
2. We find that the one good frequency (979 kc.) assigned for use in the American occupied area in Germany is shared with three other countries. (No other occupying power is asked to share so fully).
3. We find that the other frequency, in addition to being shared, is so high (1600 kc/s) that it is of doubtful value. (No other occupying power is asked to use such a high frequency).
4. We find that one of the four occupying powers (USSR) is favoured with an exclusive frequency for use in Germany, whereas the United States is not. (This seems rather discriminatory).

Sincerely,  
ROBERT R. BURTON

Chairman, American Delegation.

(D-35)

APPENDIX 31

STATEMENT OF THE I.C.A.O.

to the Chairman of Committee 5  
and to the Working Group of the Frequency Plan.

The I.C.A.O., representing the aeronautical interests of 22 countries in the "European Area", has the honour to request the Chairman of Committee 5 and the Working Group for the C.E.R. Frequency Plan to be so kind as to take the following recommendation into consideration.

In view of the fact that, on the one hand Variant I of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan begins at 520 kc/s only and has, consequently, provided no solution as yet to the problems connected with the 255-285 kc/s and 325-405 kc/s bands, and in view of the impending closing of the Conference, the I.C.A.O., fully aware of the difficulties with which the Frequency Working Group has to contend and anxious to avoid complicating its task in any way recommends that the Working Group for the Frequency Plan should, in drawing up that part of the Plan dealing with bands below 520 kc/s, take into account the vital interests of aeronautical services, interests which previously were recognised by Committee 5 and defined as follows:

1) Band of 255 to 285 kc/s (reference: Paragraph 123 of Atlantic City Radio Regulations). The western European Aeronautical Services cannot accept that a Norwegian station should operate in the shared 255 to 285 kc/s band. The presence of the station such as Oslo in this band would, in fact, deprive the Aeronautical Services of 30 % of the total number of kilocycles which they have at their disposal for radionavigation in this band, whereas, under the provisions of Paragraph 121 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, the totality of this band in the west of the European Area should be at the disposal of Aeronautical Radionavigation. It must be pointed out that the presence in this band of two Soviet broadcasting stations, in conformity with the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, will already render 12 kc/s (i.e. 40 %) of this band unusable by night in the west of the European Area by Aeronautical Radionavigation, as it requires a practically unlimited rate of protection. In addition to the very serious danger for the safety of life in the air which would result from the presence of a Norwegian broadcasting station in the 255 to 285 kc/s band, it would be absolutely impossible for the Aeronautical Services to guarantee protection for this station. Consequently, should a broadcasting station be in this band on the entry into force of the new Copenhagen Plan, the Aeronautical Services would, regretfully, be compelled to have recourse to the privileges granted them by Art. 8 of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol of the Final Acts of Atlantic City in order to obtain the removal of this broadcasting station from the band in question. The allocation of a frequency in the 255 to 285 kc/s band to a Norwegian broadcasting station would consequently be an inequitable provision with regard to Norwegian Broadcasting Services as well. Finally, it must be recalled that the Norwegian Delegation to the C.E.R. declared to Committee 5 that it was opposed to the allocation of any frequencies in this band to their Broadcasting Services.

2) 325 to 405 kc/s

The I.C.A.O. is gratified to note that Variant I of the Copenhagen Frequency Plan, taking into account the recommendations of Committee 5,

has allocated no frequency in derogation to the station of Banska-Bystrica to which the 700 kc/s frequency is now assigned.

With regard to the three other stations of Bergen, Finmark and Lulea mentioned in paragraph 131 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, the I.C.A.O. takes the liberty of drawing the attention of the Working Group for the Frequency Plan to RD Document 269 and its annex as well as to the conclusions arrived at in the 7th Meeting of Committee 5 (RD Doc. 329, Article 3).

The I.C.A.O. wishes to stress the fact that its intention in defining clearly the aeronautical interests in the 255 to 285 kc/s and in the 325 to 405 kc/s band of the 22 nations of the European Area which it represents, was to simplify the task which was still to be accomplished. Finally it directs attention to the unanimous approval given before Committee 5, by the representatives of Aeronautical Administrations attending the European Broadcasting Conference, to the defence of aeronautical interests as expressed above by the I.C.A.O.

H. E. Pujade.

(Tr. 7/R 4/D-35)

APPENDIX 32

NOTES ON INTERVIEWS WITH DELEGATES  
AS A RESULT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT COMMITTEE 5  
ON 30 AUGUST, 1948

1. IRELAND

Mr. MONAGHAN stated that he must insist either on an exclusive frequency or on a good shared frequency for the main transmitter, Athlone I. Athlone II, however, he would be content, if necessary, with a share having protection values less than normal - even as low as 26 db.

2. NETHERLANDS

Mr. Van der TOORN stated that he would accept a good share on one of his main frequencies instead of an exclusive wave, and that he would be willing to accept an international common wave for his 3rd frequency.

3. SWITZERLAND

Dr. METZLER stated that so long as his relay wave, 1375 kc/s, were an exclusive one he would not be concerned about losing his Geneva wavelength, but he must insist upon having an exclusive wave for his 1375 frequency unless some other acceptable alternative could be provided.

4. ITALY

Mr. PENNETTA stated that he would like to have the ten frequencies specified for Italy in the 279 Plan, with the addition of 2 frequencies for which they had made requests originally. If it was not possible to provide an extra 2 they would be satisfied with 1 additional which could be a shared frequency with a protection value lower than normal. This frequency is required for the Bolzano station, from which they are under an obligation to transmit a special programme in the German language for the use of a small minority in the north of Italy.

5. EGYPT

Mr. SALEH reiterated his insistence on the necessity for an exclusive frequency upon 730 kc/s for his national transmitter. He pointed out that it was vital in order to enable a secondary service to be provided along the northern coast and to the oases in the desert, which was situated some 1500 kms from Cairo. He maintained that the proposed share with Stockholm would not be sufficiently good for this purpose, in his opinion. He stated that his second station would be 15 kW in the future, and both this and his other stations may be given shares with protection values much lower than normal, as they are to perform a secondary service.

Similarly in SYRIA the power is to be raised to 50 kW and a good exclusive wave is necessary to provide a secondary service over a large country. He is willing to forego the use of the second frequency if that would enable an exclusive frequency to be provided on his main transmitter.

APPENDIX 32 (cont.)

6. NORWAY

Mr. MOE pointed out the necessity of having exclusive waves for both Vigra and Stavanger. This was necessary owing to the system which was proposed by him to distribute the national programme over the existing large country. He was proposing to use diversity reception from Oslo in order to get a good signal in the indirect area, and this was then re-transmitted in various places by means of small transmitters to serve the different localities.

These two systems of relay stations were thus interlocked to eliminate the 'mush' areas between two stations on the same frequency. He is willing to accept shares on his other stations. If he was provided with a good share for Bergen II, Kristiansand and Trondheim he would be willing to give up Bergen I, which is at present working in derogation.

He suggested that he might utilise a long wave for Tromso on a shared basis, and that Finmark he thought would be acceptable to the aeronautical authorities if worked on 272 kc/s. Alternatively this station might be shared with Brasov. It was pointed out to Mr. Moe that he might reduce very much the interference from stations with whom he was sharing on this system, by the use of a system of directional reception. If necessary the Planning Group would be willing to co-operate by proposing a share in such a position that it would be possible to receive Oslo at Vigra and to reduce by 20 db the interference on the shared station by putting the zero point of the direction finder in the direction of the unwanted station.

7. TURKEY

Mr. ARMAY wished to insist upon the importance of having an exclusive frequency for Istanbul, since this station is needed to provide an indirect service in the fading zone of the Ankara long wave transmitter. For Istanbul station a new transmitter is being built at a cost of £2,000,000 which is provided with a special aerial. With regard to his long wave station he stated that it would be very difficult and expensive to change the wavelength of his Ankara station since it made use of a particular type of aerial of which the dimensions corresponded to the required proportion of the wavelength.

8. ROUMANIA

Mr. SOCOR and Mr. GROSS of the Roumanian Delegation also wished to insist on the retention of the present wave for Brasov, stating that an increased frequency of 272 kc/s which had been proposed, would reduce considerably the service area of this transmitter. Since they relied on using the secondary service areas of their other transmitters it was necessary also that these should be provided on exclusive waves.

It was pointed out to them that it had been suggested that the long wave stations, when the Plan had been prepared, were based on a separation of 300 kc/s which would enable Oslo and all the other long wave stations to be combined in the band, and that if they would agree to this solution the question would no doubt be solved. They stated that they had no fundamental objection to such a solution if the Planning Group recommended this arrangement.



REPORT

of the fifteenth Meeting of Committee 5  
(Frequency Allocation)

held on 13th September 1948

The meeting opened at 1450 hours.

1. The Chairman stated that the Agenda was as in RD Document No. 377.

There was an amendment to the Plan in the form of the RD Document No. 385 which he proposed should be added to the Agenda after item 4.

The Delegate of Italy reserved the right to introduce a further amendment later.

2. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Minutes of Sixth Meeting (RD Document No. 328-E)

- (a) On page 5 of RD Document No. 328, para 7 should read-

"The Delegate of Sweden asserted that the station of OSTERSUND required a low frequency not higher than 550 kc/s with a power of 100 kW, and that the primary zone protection should be 40 db. The service radius of OSTERSUND was 60 to 70 kms."

- (b) On page 4, para 4 should read -

"The Delegate of Austria explained that the Dornbirn station operated with a power of 5 kW; until recently, when this power was increased to 7 kW, it worked in synchronisation with Innsbruck, the power of which was 1.5 kW".

- (c) On page 7, para 9 should read -

"On the subject of Dornbirn and Innsbruck ....."

- (d) On page 9, para 2 should read -

"The Delegate of Roumania stated that it is absolutely impossible for the broadcasting of his country to use the 272 kc/s frequency."

- (e) On page 9, para 5 should read -

"The allocation of so high a frequency to a country whose orographical and conductivity conditions are so unfavourable, would signify not an assignment but an assassination of the frequency."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. at this point stated that he had not received this document RD No. 328 in the Russian text, and so these minutes could not be confirmed.

He stated that he had and was prepared to discuss:-

Minutes No. 7 ..... RD Document No. 329  
Minutes No. 8 ..... RD Document No. 340  
Minutes No. 10 ..... RD Document No. 359

The Chairman then asked for comments on these.

Minutes No. 7 - RD Document No. 329-E

On page 3 at the end of line 13-

Insert "by Mr. Faulkner", thereby reading -

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. still considered the original proposal by Mr. Faulkner to be the best."

With this amendment the Minutes of Meeting No. 7 were confirmed.

Minutes No. 8 - RD Document No. 340-E

On page 2, para 5 (middle) should read -

"He quoted the work that had been accomplished by Committee 4 in spite of great difficulty, much of which had been used by the Planning Group."

With this amendment the Minutes of the EIGHTH Meeting were approved.

Minutes No. 10 - RD Document No. 359-E were approved without amendment.

Minutes No. 9 - RD Document No. 358-E

On page 2, item 4, para 8. A full statement by the Delegate of PORTUGAL is:-

"The Delegate of Portugal said ""

#### APPENDIX B

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

The Portuguese Delegation is quite prepared to present its analysis of the 1st Variant of the Plan, although the time allowed for its study has been very short.

We entertain doubts as to the advantages to be gained by presenting our observations in this Committee, but if you, Mr. Chairman, wish it, we will submit, here and now, a few of these observations:

Page 2, Band No. 8

The sharing of Lisboa Nacional with Sundsvall is not acceptable. Furthermore, we requested an exclusive frequency for this transmitter, the main transmitter of the Portuguese network.

Page 3, Band No. 25

Although we had requested an exclusive frequency for this transmitter, intended to serve a very mountainous and densely populated region, we accept this sharing in the spirit of sacrifice and international cooperation. We cannot accept the nearness of the sharing station indicated, which is far from giving adequate protection.

Page 6, Band No. 55

The sharing is acceptable but the nearness of Maroc I - 60 kW in the adjacent channel is unacceptable.

Page 8, Band No. 82

Although we repeatedly specified, at Brussels and at Copenhagen, that the highest acceptable frequency for this transmitter is 1100 kc/s, a frequency of 1258 kc/s has been allocated. This is not acceptable. Furthermore, the sharing with Kosice 100 kW is unacceptable in view of the fact that there are at least eight acceptable sharing possibilities with transmitters of Northern and Eastern Europe. Moreover nearness of Lille - 100 kW, in the adjacent channel, is not acceptable.

Page 9, Band No. 86

Sharing with Stavanger is not acceptable.

Page 9, Band No. 93 and page 11, Band No. 109

Portugal cannot utilize Common Waves Type I as they are shared with Spain and Gibraltar and the sites of stations operating on these waves is not indicated in the Plan. Moreover no mention is made of either the station of Atlantico Regional (Azores) or of the International Common Waves Type II.

As you see from these summarised observations, Portugal finds Variant I unsatisfactory.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Fernando Cunha de Eça

Head of the Portuguese Delegation

Marionlyst 13/9/48.

On page 2, item 4, para 9 should read -

"The delegate of Switzerland wished to make

APPENDIX B

Amendment to Minutes No. 358 of September 8, 1948

Committee 5

page 2: "The Delegate of Switzerland wished to make a few general remarks with regard to the proposals for Switzerland. The Chairman had spoken of sacrifices. The Swiss Delegate stated that he had drawn up a list of the allocations of exclusive waves provided for in Document 322, and that it had proved most instructive as regards the countries who were expected to make those sacrifices. Switzerland had already made substantial sacrifices on its own accord. He drew the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to the letter that had been sent him on the 31 August by the Swiss Delegation, and he quoted the following passage:

(D34)

"In proposing for the national station of Monte-Ceneri the sharing of its frequency with a remote station, and thereby relinquishing the exclusive wave used by this station since the Lucerne Plan, Switzerland is making a real sacrifice in respect of the new distribution of frequencies.

"In not insisting, for the moment, on the allocation to the Beromünster station of a long wave, a wave to which it has an historical right, Switzerland is demonstrating its sincere wish to facilitate the work of the Conference.

"In declaring itself ready to forego the 422 kc/s wave, allocated in derogation and particularly adapted to the difficult propagation conditions of the country, Switzerland is contributing another constructive element to the solution of the problem before the two Conferences."

Everything considered, the proposals for Switzerland in the Document in question were, from every point of view, deplorable. The Swiss Delegate requested that the following statement be inserted in the Minutes of the Meeting:

"We note that this Draft in no way takes into account the sacrifices that Switzerland has made on her own initiative, nor her minimum claims. If, in spite of the complete technical inadequacy of the Draft, Committee 5 considered continuing to use it as a basis for the work, we should be obliged to request our Government to recall the Delegation."

### 3. DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE PLAN

The Chairman said that at a previous meeting a discussion on the date of implementation of the plan had been held, and Mr. Van der Toorn had agreed to prepare a resolution on the subject of the difference between the implementation date of the Broadcasting Plan and that of the International Frequency List. He asked Mr. Van der Toorn to introduce Document RD No. 373.

Mr. Van der Toorn corrected one or two details of the published text. He explained that the first four points gave the general considerations, while the request to the I.F.R.B. is that they urgently consider the problem and make a general plan whereby the Governments concerned should make any necessary arrangements before the date of implementation of the Plan.

The I.F.R.B. Observer undertook to do what he could to assist in any measure which the P.F.B. might decide to adopt, and considered that if the European representatives at the P.F.B. gave their support it should be possible for the resolution to be implemented. He urged that individual notifications of assignments be submitted to the P.F.B. by 15 December 1948 to assist the P.F.B. in regard to this task in particular, and to its other tasks in general.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested a number of minor amendments to the text which were accepted, and the document was then passed for consideration at the Plenary Session.

### 4. DEROGATIONS (Document No. RD 344 refers)

The Chairman said that as there were now no derogations in the aeronautical bands, this might make some difference to this resolution. He asked Mr. Van der Toorn to introduce the document.

Mr. Van der Toorn said that at a meeting of one of the Mixed Working Groups it was decided to make this recommendation to the next International Conference. It was mentioned in Document No. 269 approved by Committee 5. The substance had been already dealt with, but it might encourage the next Radio Conference to avoid derogations and allot bands exclusively to the various services.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the document was difficult to discuss. His delegation did not feel prepared to enter into discussion on the subject of derogations, but thought that the next International Radio Conference should be asked to examine the question. He thought that the problem was too complicated to be studied.

Mr. Van der Toorn suggested using the term "request" instead of "recommend".

The Delegate of FINLAND agreed with the statement of the delegate of U.S.S.R.

It was suggested that the proposal might be termed a recommendation rather than a resolution.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. thought the following text suitable: "Taking into consideration the difficulty of placing Radio Stations in the Maritime and Broadcasting Services, the Copenhagen Conference requests the next International Radio Conference, when drawing up the new Radio Regulations, to study the possibility of separating the Broadcasting bands from those of the other services."

The Chairman said that the Drafting Committee should prepare the exact text for the Plenary Session, and Mr. Van der Toorn and Mr. Makarov would cooperate.

#### 5. AMENDMENTS TO THE PLAN (Document RD No. 379 refers.)

The Chairman stated that certain detailed improvements had been made in Variant 3. He said that a lot of the difficulty that had been experienced was due to the band 1500/1600 kc/s. The war had caused a hiatus in production of receivers, and as a result a very few receivers could be tuned over this band. Consequently, there was a great difference in the values of allocations just above 1500 kc/s and those just below. This was an engineering difficulty and must be solved by engineering methods. It might be advisable to consider holding a conference of technicians in the near future to endeavour to solve this difficulty as far as possible before the date of implementation of the Plan. The Planning Group had spent much time endeavouring to put both an International Common Wave and also the allocation to Vatican City below 1500 kc/s. They had only succeeded, with the commendable sacrifices of Czechoslovakia and Poland, who had accepted higher frequencies than those previously allotted to them. It was not likely that the needs of all countries had been met, but the Chairman of this Committee urged the acceptance of the Plan, which would do much to ameliorate the chaos in the European ether. As there was a Plenary Session of the Conference scheduled of 1730 hours, the meeting was adjourned at 1720 hours.

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The meeting reopened at 2020 hours.

6. The Chairman proposed discussing the Document RD No. 380.

The Delegate of Switzerland thanked the Chairman for his initiative in attempting to solve Switzerland's problem. He was prepared to accept the proposal on condition that it was specified that protection to be guaranteed to the other stations was that accepted for the Plan. He suggested the following text:-  
"It is recognised that for the low power transmitters which serve the valleys of Switzerland, use should be made of adequately chosen frequencies on condition, however, that it be specified that the protection shall be ensured to other broadcasting stations corresponding to the protection guaranteed to these stations in the plan."

The Delegate of Austria asked that the proposal be extended to include Austria, where propagation conditions were very similar to those in Switzerland. He wished to use stations of powers between 100 and 250 watts.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he considered that the proposal must be treated as exceptional, and that arrangements would be agreed between the countries concerned.

The Delegate of Switzerland could not agree. If his proposal could not be accepted, he must return to his claim for the National Common Wave allocated to his country since 1934.

The Chairman hoped that the U.S.S.R. would not press his point; he had hoped to avoid a Swiss reservation by his proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed surprise that his amendment had caused such a serious objection, but there was not any mention of detail such as number of transmitters, their powers, frequencies and the standards of protection promised. The position was far too vague.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that he would willingly give details. Calculation of protection given in the Plan had already been made. The powers would be from 50 to 150 watts. No frequencies had been offered for the service, so that they would have to look for suitable frequencies.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. withdrew his remarks as a result of the statement relating to maximum power. The proposal was agreed when Dr. Metzler accepted the limitation of power to 150 watts to be inserted in the text.

7. RD Document No. 381 - proposal by the U.K.

The Chairman asked for objections.

The Delegate of Turkey reserved the right to comment later.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. had only just received the document in French and so was unable to discuss it.

It was therefore left over for the Plenary Session to deal with.

8. Amendments to the Plan.

The Chairman suggested reading the Plan before discussing these amendments and asked Mr. Hayes to make a report. The latter gave details of a few typing errors and commented on the last changes introduced by the Planning Group after hearing the comments on the Third Variant.

He said that it was submitted unanimously by the Planning Group which in itself was an achievement. There were many difficulties, especially in the allocation of the frequencies above 1500 kc/s. The opportunity of using the 8 kc/s spacing to obtain an extra channel had been taken but of course the extra channel came above 1500 kc/s. Much time had been spent satisfying the desire of Committee 5 to have an International Common Wave below 1500 kc/s, and rearranging the Vatican City allocation. It was unlikely to give complete satisfaction to anybody, but did give reasonable satisfaction to everyone. It was recommended for acceptance.

Regarding derogations, he said that it would have been possible to place OSTERBUND in the broadcast band but it would have meant sharing, and would have caused difficulties over exclusive channels. He said that there were 13 exclusives in the Long Wave band and 48 in the Medium Wave band. There were 2 shared in the Long Wave and 69 in the Medium Wave band. There were two International Common frequencies and 3 channels in derogation. The total allocations were 18 long wave, 3 in derogation, and 279 medium wave. This included 54 on the International Common Waves. The total number of stations was approximately 415. Delegates had to decide whether or not to accept the Plan.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Hayes for his statement and paid a tribute to the hard work of the Planning Group.

The Delegate of Egypt said -

"Referring to the statement of the Chairman of the Planning Group concerning Egypt, I would like to put forward to this Committee the following remarks. Sharing Cairo I which is the main programme of Egypt, with Stockholm will give a protection ratio of 36 db, to the primary service area; that is on the assumption that Stockholm will give 20 kW only. This protection does not allow any service in the secondary zone which is the most important part in our case. I would like to draw the attention of the Chairman of the Working Group when he gave examples of other countries who got shared frequencies, that most of these countries have exclusive frequencies, especially Norway, Sweden and the Soviet Union. Then there is no equality as he suggested in his example. I would also like to know what the Chairman of the Planning Group has done about Aleppo station which was raised in frequency 250 kc/s in one step. He may remember that the honourable Delegate of Holland agreed to move his channel two steps if this would enable returning Aleppo to its original allocation."

and later handed in the following statement on behalf of Egypt and Syria:

(D.16)

"Since the first variant of the frequency allocation Plan was issued, the Egyptian and Syrian Delegations have declared their dissatisfaction with the frequencies allocated to them in the Plan.

The technical reasons for this dissatisfaction were given in documents handed to the Chairman of Committee 5 on different occasions.

We have tried our best and offered reasonable solutions for our case several times, but all these trials were overlooked by the Planning Group. On the contrary we noticed that there is a tendency, in the different variants to make things more difficult for us instead of trying to improve the situation.

Egypt and Syria are essentially utilising the sky waves of their main transmitters to serve their big areas and scattered population, and they cannot find any other technical means for serving these big areas. For this reason they have insisted on applying the directives of Atlantic City and the Plenary of this Conference which state that "In accordance with the decision of the Plenary meeting of 23 July, the Copenhagen Conference should take as a basis for the new Plan the principle of allocating to each country of the European area one or more exclusive waves if general and technical conditions render this necessary."

The Planning Group in the most dictatory manner violated this directive as well as all other directives of this Conference without any authority from the Conference.

In referring to these dictatory methods used by the Planning Group, we must record with regret the other methods adopted by this Group and the way in which it was established.

We refer to the atmosphere of secrecy which was adopted in the work of this Group, which wasted at least one month without doing any useful work. The result was that a hasty Plan was issued in the last week of the Conference and was pressed for acceptance under the cover of time shortage without any technical analysis or study.

We are wondering how this Conference finds it reasonable to spend time on the analysis of the Brussels Plans which were not adopted, while the Plan to be adopted for the next five or ten years is passed in this manner without any analysis and detailed technical study.

It was because of this obscure situation that 9 countries submitted Document No. 330 which was overlooked in the same manner which is now adopted in passing this Plan without any study.

The decision which was taken by Committee 5 two months ago concerning the establishment of the Planning Group included establishing another Group for studying the requirements of the countries. The duties of the Planning Group being the preparation of the Plan to satisfy the requirements as decided upon by the second Group.

For some unknown reason this Group was put on the shelf and the members of the Planning Group took to themselves the right to do both jobs, i.e. to study the requirements of the countries and to prepare the Plan. All this was done without seeking authority from Committee 5.

The result was that partiality on the side of the members of the Planning Group was unavoidable. They were able to look well after



their own interests and as a result they were unable to satisfy most of us.

To clarify this point one must give the following example of one of the countries represented in this Group and was a member in the Brussels Committee of 8 who issued the Van der Pol Hayes Plan. In the Brussels Plan the total power of his stations were 1200 kW. Now, being a member in the Planning Group, he was able to raise the total power of his stations in this Plan to 2200 kW; that is about 100% more.

All the frequencies which were allocated to his stations in the Brussels Plan were reduced by an average of nearly 100 kc/s in this Plan.

The number of channels are nearly 25% more than the Brussels Plan.

Although the frequencies of all countries were raised since the first variant, his frequencies remained throughout three variants unchanged. For the sake of comparison, one of our frequencies (Aleppo Sarakeb station) was raised 740 kc/s in the second variant to 1007 kc/s in the third variant, i.e. about 260 kc/s in one step.

This shows one example of the result of violating the decisions taken by Committee 5 in establishing two Groups to avoid partiality. To get more examples it will be necessary to refer to an analysis similar to that which was presented by the honourable Delegate of the Vatican City.

The Egyptian and Syrian Delegations would like to declare that they cannot accept a Plan prepared under such procedure. In the meantime they reserve their right for the use of the frequencies and powers which they may find necessary to ensure a good service in their countries within Atlantic City Radio Regulations, and without causing avoidable harmful interference to the broadcasting services of other countries.

The Egyptian and Syrian Delegations would like this to be recorded in full in the Minutes, so that it may be of some use for a future Conference."

I.H. Saleh,  
Delegate for Egypt and Syria .

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The Delegate of Turkey said that he regretted that the present Plan was totally unacceptable. He made the statement which is incorporated in RD Doc. No. 395-E, already distributed.

The Delegate of Iceland made the following statement:-

"The Icelandic Delegation would like to state, that the sharing proposals contained in Document No. 379 would actually not give any of the broadcasting stations in Iceland a protection radio higher than approximately 12 db. - according to the Cairo curve. In spite of the fact that at our last meeting the long wave Plan, Variant No. 3 in Document No. 374, had to our understanding been accepted in substance; the Planning Group has now inserted a new sharing, that of Lulea with Reyjavik and Ankara on 182 kc/s. The sharing with Lulea has never been mentioned before in our Committee, and the Icelandic Delegation has not been consulted before its insertion in

this red Document under discussion in the last meeting of our Committee. We are very disappointed and must protest against such treatment of our case.

The Icelandic Delegation strongly objects against this sharing of Reykjavik with Lulea, which would make the broadcasting service in at least the half of our country unworkable, and will not be able to sign it as it is.

The Icelandic Delegation therefore requests that the station of Lulea be removed from the channel of 182 kc/s and that another frequency be found for it, for example 728 kc/s in sharing with Athina, where the intervening distance would be almost double the distance to the east coast of Iceland and the protection ratio would be rather high or about 40 db.

The Delegate of Vatican City drew attention to his proposed changes. The proposal was, he thought, made in the general interest. He thanked the Chairman and the Planning Group for their interest in the case of Vatican City. He was proposing a change of frequency with the Italian Network. The offer was conditional on his being allowed to use a low frequency at night with a power of 5 kW until the supply of receivers tuning to 1600 kc/s was available. Italy had also offered to assist the Vatican City on its network under certain conditions. If the offer were not acceptable with its condition, then he would withdraw it.

The Delegate of Italy said that his delegation much appreciated the gesture of Vatican City, especially in view of the great sacrifice it involved. He would not repeat all his comments on the unsatisfactory treatment of Italy, but he must add that the allocation of 1577 kc/s to Balzano in the last variant was really a joke. He said that his Government would always do its best to assist the broadcasting services of the Vatican City so that they should not suffer from the effects of the assistance given to Italy.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia commented that the sacrifices of Czechoslovakia and Poland to assist Vatican City had not been mentioned in this last proposal. He had given up a frequency to Vatican City in a spirit of conciliation and in an endeavour to assist the Planning Group to get an agreed Plan. He would comment later.

Mr. Hayes agreed that Czechoslovakia and Poland had given up frequencies below 1500 kc/s and taken others above. He wondered how many amendments could still be allowed at this stage. He saw no reason against an agreed exchange of frequencies as long as other countries' interests were unaffected. A series of fresh amendments, however, was no longer possible. This proposal did adversely affect other countries and so could not, he thought, be accepted in its present form.

The Chairman suggested that it should be recorded in the Minutes that Vatican City on 1445 kc/s and the Italian Synchronised Network on 1529 kc/s could, by mutual agreement, exchange.

The Delegate of Poland pointed out also that the protection of the Polish synchronised Group Cracow I, Warsaw II, was changed since the power of Vatican City was higher than that of the Italian network.

The Italian Delegate thought that amendments must be accepted since the Plan was a draft and was a subject for discussion by the delegates.

The Chairman said that the amendment was being discussed. Mr. Hayes had simply said that the amendment was unacceptable, since it broken some of the rules of planning; he considered that a change-over was permissible but not if it involved hours of fresh planning.

The Delegate of Vatican City said that he had a Mandate and he could offer nothing further without full consideration. If more were asked he would have to withdraw his offer and separate his cause from that of Italy.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia agreed that the Plan should be amended as little as possible. He thought that the amendment under discussion could be considered as the only one, and that Czechoslovakia should be asked first to agree, on the understanding that no other changes would take place in the Plan.

The Chairman said that it appeared to be overlooked that there were technical objections to the proposed changes. He then adjourned the meeting at 0100 hours for one hour.

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The meeting reopened at 0200 hours with an announcement by the Chairman that an arrangement had been found to satisfy Italy and Vatican City. It involved the alteration of all the frequencies of channels 113 to 121, raising each by 1 kc.

The Delegate of Italy thanked the Delegate of Vatican City. He also said that he had a few minor amendments, but that they concerned Italian stations only. He would mention them as the reading of the Plan progressed.

The Delegate of Belgium expressed his views on the Plan in the following statement:--

"The Delegation of Belgium has already repeatedly described the situation resulting from the various drafts of the Plan of Copenhagen with regard to the station of Brussels III, i.e. to the station of Marche-en-Ardenne transmitting the regional programme for the Walloon country.

The Fourth Variant (Document 379) is an improvement on the preceding ones in so far as it reduces the power for Varna (Bulgaria) to 10 kW.

The Belgian Delegation wishes to thank the Planning Committee and the Bulgarian Delegation for this modification.

Unfortunately, the improvement in question is not sufficient to enable the station of Marche to reach the large centres and the important industrial areas which it should serve, such as Charleroi, Liège, Verviers, Arlon, etc. which have about one million inhabitants.

(D.16)

We still hope that the Plan Committee will find some way to satisfy our demands as regards this point, before the next Plenary Assembly.

If this does not prove possible, the Belgian Delegation regrets that, in compliance with instructions received from Brussels, it will be unable to approve the Plan."

The Delegate of Sweden commented on the Plan. He accepted the Long Wave Plan but could not accept the derogation for ÖSTERSUND at the standards of protection demanded by the Marine interests. He objected to the share for Stockholm, where an exclusive channel was essential to give service in the secondary zone. All frequencies allocated were higher than those requested, and there was no reason for this. The protection to the synchronised networks was entirely inadequate and he regretted that the Plan was quite unacceptable to Sweden.

The Delegate of Austria regretted that due consideration had not been given to Austria's needs. He could not sign the Convention and had already handed in a declaration to the Secretariat to that effect.

The Delegate of Portugal again stressed that the present plan did nothing to improve the unsatisfactory protection ratios for shares, and adjacent channels. There was also the problem of allocations on adjacent channels allotted to Spain where it was impossible to foresee the location of the Spanish stations. He wishes to declare that the Portuguese Government would take all the necessary steps to give a satisfactory National Broadcasting Service, endeavouring not to interfere with the National Services of other countries.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. commented on the statement of Austria. She said that the allocations made to Austria ensured a full broadcasting service. Hungary had similar problems and was satisfied by similar allocations. She asked why Austria claimed more frequencies than those allotted at Lucerne, and why a partner of Fascist Germany should wish to be in a privileged position in broadcasting. Austria should not forget the role she played during the war. The number of frequencies allocated would satisfy the necessary requirements to serve her territory.

The Delegate of Austria in his reply stated that Austria had been the first victim of German aggression. She was not asking for more frequencies, but for frequencies of better quality.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. Mr. Makarov, retorted that Austria had been the first country in Europe to fight alongside Germany. He regretted that the Delegate of Austria had threatened not to implement the Plan. The Conference was not political and these threats were out of place.

The Chairman stated that the discussion must close and if necessary must be continued in writing.

The Observer of the U.S.A. stated that both the number and the quality of frequencies allocated to the U.S. Zone of Germany were quite inadequate for the commitments of the United States. He could not accept the Plan, and had made a written statement to the Secretariat to that effect.

The Chairman then proceeded to read through the Plan, first channel by channel, and later page by page. He stated that this would constitute the first official reading of the text.

The Delegate of Switzerland raised one point in the drafting, saying that the stations using the same frequency should be listed in the alphabetical order of the countries owning them, and for stations belonging to the same country, in the alphabetical order of the names of stations. He agreed that the Plan should have gone to the Drafting Committee, but owing to the very short time available, it would be better if the draft could be corrected at that meeting and passed straight to the Secretariat.

Concerning channel 14 allocated to Prague, the Delegate of the Netherlands stated that as he had voted against the allocation of 272 kc/s to Prague, he had felt bound to hand into the Secretariat a reservation to the effect that his Government would take all steps on the basis of the Atlantic City Convention should interference be caused to Dutch Air Services. He considered that should difficulties arise it would strain the relations between ICAO and I.T.U. He considered the Conference had not dealt equitably in this matter.

The Delegate of Switzerland also commented that serious anxiety was felt in Switzerland over this matter.

When the Delegate of Italy asked to add to channel 5 the station of Balzano, for daytime service only, Mr. Hayes said that the Group had avoided introducing the use of channels by day in the Plan. He thought there must be a number of such arrangements, but he felt that it would be better to leave these arrangements to bi-lateral agreement. In this he was supported by the delegate of Ireland, who stated that since Channel 5 was allocated to Athlone, his Government would be interested. He was convinced, however, that his Government would come to an amicable agreement with the Italian Government on this matter.

The Delegate of Italy agreed, saying that it was certainly not the intention of the Italian Government to cause any interference with Ireland, and he was sure that they could reach an amicable agreement.

Concerning channel 40 - in reply to a Yugoslav query, as to the effect of the directional aerial at Washford in the direction of Cetinje, Mr. Hayes said that he was prepared to state that the apparent power in that direction would not exceed 150 kW.

Regarding channel 57 - as the Italian Delegate requested the introduction of Turin II on 10 kW the delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that he would calculate the effect of this rise in power and reserve comment until the Plenary Session.

The Delegate of Switzerland asked where the note relative to the low power Swiss Groups would be put in the Plan, and suggested that as it was a general note it might go on the first page. It was agreed, however, that it should go as a footnote at the end of the Plan.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked if it were possible for the French delegation to name the stations in French Synchronised Groups. The Delegate of France replied that as the frequencies allocated were so different from those requested, it had not yet been possible to decide the stations by name on this network. A declaration to this effect had been handed in to the Secretariat.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that he would hand in to the Secretariat a short declaration he wished to make on Ostrava.

The Delegate of Vatican City again asked that frequencies for the use of his station by day should be decided, and made one or two suggestions.

The Chairman, however, said that it had already been decided that "daytime" waves would not be recorded but would be the result of bilateral agreements.

The Delegate of Vatican City wished the agreement to be made that night, but the matter was left with a general agreement that there would be no objection to any arrangement that he made.

Before the meeting closed, Mr. Van der Toorn congratulated the Chairman on the excellent work of Committee 5, and especially did he congratulate the Planning Group on their efforts in producing in such a short space of time the Variants of the present Plan. The Chairman while thanking Mr. Van der Toorn also thanked the Working Groups and Sub-Committees for their work, especially Mr. Hayer and the remainder of the Planning Group.

This, the final meeting of Committee 5, closed at 0515 hours.

16 September, 1948.

Rapporteurs: W.J. Chalk.  
E. Gross.

Chairman: H. Faulkner.

September 18, 1948

Submitted in: French

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

(Approved by the Plenary Assembly of 14 September 1948)  
THE EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

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The European Broadcasting Conference of Copenhagen has just finished its work.

It was convened following the decisions taken at the International Telecommunications Conference at Atlantic City, 1947.

As a result of the modifications made at Atlantic City to the world Plan of distribution of broadcasting frequencies, the European Broadcasting Conference was to take the necessary steps to place the broadcasting stations of Europe in the parts of the frequency spectrum assigned to Europe.

It is well known that the last European Broadcasting Convention, concluded at Montreux in 1939, could not be ratified because of the international situation, and that; as a result, the Montreux Plan has never been implemented. European broadcasting has, in fact, remained subject to the provisions of the Lucerne Convention, signed in 1933, and of the Plan annexed to it. A new regional broadcasting agreement in conjunction with a new Plan for the distribution of frequencies between the broadcasting stations of the European Area was absolutely indispensable to remedy the chaotic situation reigning in this domain.

The Atlantic City Convention entrusted a Committee with the preparation of a preliminary draft of the Plan. Composed of 8 countries (Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, the Swiss Confederation, the U.S.S.R., and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia), this Committee met at Brussels during the Spring and submitted to the European Conference two variants of the preliminary draft of the Plan.

Opened on the 25th of June 1948, in Christiansborg Palace, Copenhagen, the European Broadcasting Conference held its closing meeting on the ..15.. September at Elsinore.

32 countries of the European Broadcasting Area, as well as two Governmental Observers--one from San Marino, the other from the United States of America, -- participated in the Conference. Numerous Observers of international organizations also took part in the work.

This work consisted in trying not only to satisfy, in the best possible manner, the needs of broadcasting, but also to avoid hindering the operation of other radio services, and especially the maritime and aeronautical services.

The Conference drew up a new Convention, a new Plan, and a Final Protocol.

In drawing up the Plan, it was extremely difficult to find a solution which would satisfy the claims of the 33 countries invited to Copenhagen. A great many stations have had to share one wave length. The calculation of these numerous sharings gave rise to very great difficulties. The Conference decided upon these sharings, minutely examining all the possibilities and constantly bearing in mind present circumstances and the broadcasting conditions in the various countries. In this manner, the Conference endeavored to make the most of the broadcasting frequencies within the limits imposed by technical possibilities. Even if the new Plan cannot satisfy all the claims for that would be technically impossible--- it will without any doubt effect a very great and long-needed improvement in the broadcasting conditions of Europe.

The Acts of the Conference were signed by the Plenipotentiary Delegates of the .....25... following countries:

People's Republic of Albania, Belgium, Soviet Socialist Republic of Bielorussia, People's Republic of Bulgaria, State of Vatican City, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Republic of Poland, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Roumanian People's Republic, Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Swiss Confederation, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Plan for the distribution of frequencies between European broadcasting stations will come into force on 15 March 1950, at the same time as the Convention.



European  
Broadcasting Conference  
København, 1948

RD Doc. No. 409-E  
September, 26, 1948

Submitted in: French

CORRECTION

to Document RD 360

(Minutes of the 5th Meeting of the Plenary Assembly)

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Page 3 (Number 18)

Replace the first 8 words of the 2nd sentence by:

"He stated that being a communications technician he was not  
"conversant with such matters of high policy but that he would  
"however take the personal responsibility to ....." (The  
rest without change.)

(Tr.5/R.7/D32)

TELEGRAM from UNESCO

"Paris, 16 September 1948

Mr. N.E. HOLMBLAD

Chairman of the European Regional  
Broadcasting Conference, CHRISTIANSBORG,  
COPENHAGEN

"I wish to extend my heartiest congratulations to you and all Delegates upon the successful conclusion of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference stop The adoption of the Convention and of the Frequency Allocation Plan constitutes a very substantial contribution to the reorganisation of international channels of communication which is required to ensure the free flow of ideas between peoples to which UNESCO is constitutionally dedicated stop Such international cooperation along technical lines is an inspiring example for all the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations stop

Julian Huxley 180 UNESCO"

REPLY to the TELEGRAM from UNESCO

"Copenhagen, 22 September 1948

UNESCO

PARIS

"I have been exceedingly glad to receive your congratulatory telegram upon a successful conclusion of the EUROPEAN REGIONAL BROADCASTING CONFERENCE and I express the hope that the Convention and Plan agreed upon will further the exchange of ideas between the nations for which the UNESCO is working

N.E. Holmblad . . .

Chairman of the C.E.R."

Closing Meeting  
of the  
European Broadcasting Conference

1. At the end of the 9th and last meeting of the Plenary Assembly begun the previous day at 3.20 p.m. and concluded at 1.30 a.m., all the Delegations present assembled in the concert hall of the Marienlyst Hotel in order to proceed to the ceremony of signing the Acts of the Conference.
2. The Director-General of the Post and Telegraph of Denmark, representing the Minister of Public Works, honoured the Assembly with his presence.
3. The flags of all the countries represented at the Conference pointed towards the dais which had been lavishly beflowered for the occasion. On three tables, illuminated by candles lay the papers which the three Secretaries of the Conference had prepared for the Delegates to sign.
4. The Secretary in Chief gave the Assembly a few preliminary explanations. At the calling of their country's name, the Delegates authorized to sign were to step up on the dais and sign the papers prepared to this end and which bore the name of the country in the three official languages of the Conference. One of the signatures was to appear after the Convention, the second after the Plan, and the third after the Final Protocol. The Delegates who had signed previously might step up to verify the presence of their signature on the appropriate papers.
5. The Final Acts of the Conference with the signed papers would be sent to the Government of Denmark, in whose custody they would remain.
6. The Delegations of the following twentyfive countries gave their signature:

People's Republic of Albania, Belgium, Soviet Socialist Republic of Bielorussia, People's Republic of Bulgaria, ~~State of the~~ Vatican City, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Republic of Poland, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Roumanian People's Republic, Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Swiss Confederation, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Plenipotentiaries of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made the following statement after their signatures:

"We declare that our signatures, given on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also cover Gibraltar, Cyprus and Malta."

7. Apart from the Lebanon, which had been invited but had not participated in the Conference, the Delegations of seven countries present or represented did not sign the Acts of the Conference. These being:

Austria, Egypt, Iceland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Syria, Turkey.

8. The Secretary in Chief declared that the ceremony of signature, was at an end. As it was 2.45 a.m. of the morning of September 15, the date of signature of the Acts was 15 September 1948.

9. Mr. N. Holmblad, Chairman of the Conference, then addressed those present in the following words:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"The Conference has come to its end, In a way this has happened so suddenly, that it seems hardly believable. We have now reached the result for which we have been working so long and so arduously through 80 days. It is with a feeling of happiness and satisfaction, that I can state, that this Conference has produced a Convention and a Plan as was its task. This feeling of happiness and satisfaction is so much the greater, because the work really has been hard and difficult as I need not prove more in details here. During the Conference I have often been asked, if I thought there would be a Plan at all; but I have always answered in the affirmative, because I believed in this Plan, and we all felt the need for it. When this spirit is prevailing, the result can be obtained, however great the difficulties may be. I wish very much to thank all of you for the splendid spirit of cooperation, that has been shown by everybody, and without which we would not have succeeded.

"Not all have obtained satisfaction in their demands, I might even say, that hardly any one has. Some countries have even not been able to sign the Plan and Convention. Let us hope, that they may be able to follow the Plan all the same in the greatest extent and perhaps even join in adhering to the Plan later.

"I wish to express my best thanks to all, who have helped in different ways to make our work possible. I specially address these thanks to Mr. Studer of the Bureau of the I.T.U., who in an eminent way has kept up with the well known traditions of that bureau for accuracy, punctuality and profound knowledge of all matters concerning international relationships in the telecommunication world.

"Mr. Studer has had excellent assistance from his whole staff, amongst which I specially wish to mention Dr. Meyer, M. Revoy and Mr. Voutaz. Together this whole staff has provided a secretariat, which has been of the greatest assistance to the Conference, which I think all Delegates and not least the Chairmen know to appreciate.

"Also the linguistic service has been of unmeasurable value to the Conference, which I think everybody has experienced these last days, when we have had to work without the simultaneous translation system. Mr. Boussard, who now has left, has been an excellent chief for all the personnel of the linguistic service. His post has now been taken over by Mr. Mirsky, and I wish by this occasion to pay tribute to everybody, who has taken part in the linguistic service for the great services paid to the Conference in its work.

"Among the Delegates I specially wish to mention the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen of Committees and Working-Groups, for the ability, with which they have presided over their Committees and for all the help, they have rendered in preparing the reports to the Plenaries and thus aiding the Chairman in his work. I wish also in this connection specially to mention our Vice-Chairman, my friend Mr. Pedersen, without whom I would not have been able to lead the work of the Conference.

(D34)

"Before you now leave I wish to extend my best wishes to all of you in wishing you a good return journey, and I express my best thanks to you all for your cooperation and for your indulgence towards all shortcomings in the carrying out of my task. It would not be true to say, that it always has been easy, but now we have reached the happy end, I think all difficulties will be forgotten, and only the happiness of the result achieved will remain together with the memory of many good friendships and happy hours spent together with colleagues from all countries. I present you all my best wishes and my most hearty thanks for all.

Good luck to all of you."

The Assembly received that speech with lively applause.

10. Mr. K.J.Jensen, Director-General of the Post and Telegraphs of Denmark, delivered the following speech in French:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"The Minister of Public Works would have liked very much to have been present today on this solemn occasion, the conclusion of the European Broadcasting Conference, to present the compliments of the Danish Government to the Ladies and Delegates present here.

"The Minister, however, has been prevented by the duties of his high office from being present in person at this Meeting, and I have the honour to present his compliments to you on his behalf.

"For us Danes, it has been a great honour and a great pleasure to have this Conference in our country, and now at the end of its work, I should like to express my deep gratification that a result has been achieved.

"I should like to congratulate you all on this result which, I know, has cost you great efforts, but towards which you have striven with an ardent zeal and with a devotion which has never flagged.

"If the Plan on which agreement has just now been reached is carried into effect - as I am sure it will be - order will reign in the place of the chaos which characterises the present distribution of frequencies and the improvements obtained will reflect your achievements here.

"That is why I should like to express my best wishes for the future of the Plan and my hopes that it may satisfy the expectations of all.

"With these words, Ladies and Gentlemen, I bid you farewell, with my sincere wishes for a "bon voyage" and for a smooth and happy future and may you always retain pleasant memories of our beautiful country."

Lively applause.

11. Mr. René Corteil, Head of the Belgian Delegation, then expressed in cordial terms and on behalf of all the Delegates, their feelings at the end of this Conference. First of all, he conveyed his warm thanks to the Minister of Public Works, who, represented by Mr. K.J.Jensen, had given fresh proof of his interest in the work of the Conference.

He thanked the Danish Administration for the concern it had shown for the well-being of the Delegates during their long sojourn, and for the facilities of all kinds which had been placed at their disposal. The Reception Committee, and in particular, Messrs. Kromann, Ilslev, Skibbyholm and Madame Jerntved, who had done their utmost to be of service to them on all occasions, had won the gratitude of all the Delegates and their wives. He took care not to forget the obliging staff of the Post Office and Distribution Centre. He could add nothing to Mr. Holmblad's well-earned praise of the Secretariat and Linguistic Service. A Plan was born. He trusted it would realise their expectations.

He terminated his friendly speech by thanking and congratulating Mr. Holmblad in particular, for the excellent manner in which he had conducted the discussions and for the patience and the grave good humour he had been able to maintain at all times.

He wished to extend this tribute to Mr. Pedersen, the Vice-Chairman, who had cooperated so closely with his friend Mr. Holmblad, that the Plan could be referred to as "Holmblad-Pedersen" Plan.

Their Danish friends could rest assured that all the Delegates would cherish the warmest and most lasting memories of the beautiful country they had learnt to know so well.

Lively applause.

12. Madame Vendelmans and Mr. Meller gave the consecutive interpretation of the speeches.

13. The Chairman declared the European Broadcasting Conference at an end.

The time was 3.20 a.m.

V. Meyer,  
H. Voutaz,  
J. Revoy,  
Secretaries.

Seen:  
W.F. Studer,  
Secretary in Chief.

Seen:  
N.E. Holmblad,  
Chairman.

(Tr.5/R.7/D.19)

C O R R I G E N D U M

to Document RD 403

(Minutes of the 9th and last Meeting  
of the Plenary Assembly)

Page 12 ( Number 134 ):

For the end of the sub-paragraph substitute :

"Moreover, Luxemburg had asked to share a long wavelength  
by day, but this was not granted. Until these difficulties are  
overcome, Luxemburg will be unable to sign the Convention and the  
Plan, but reserves the right to accede thereto at a later date."

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING CONFERENCE  
Kobenhavn, 1948

RD Document No. 413-E  
November 8, 1948

Submitted in: French

Correction

to RD Document No. 403 of 22 September 1948

On page 10 of Document No. 403, replace paragraph 91 with the following:

91. The Chairman noted that no observations were to be made. He stated, in addition, that the text of the document would appear as a "statement" by Belgium in the pink brochure.