



**Documents of the Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

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Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
Copenhagen, 1948

Document No 1 MAR-E
June 4, 1948.

Published by the Bureau of the
International Telecommunications
Union, Berne.

I t a l y

May 14, 1948

With reference to telegram No 36/111, April 27, 1948, of the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, the Italian Administration takes the liberty to let you know that it wishes the next Regional Maritime Radio Conference to deal mainly with the following matters:

- a) assignment of frequencies to coast stations within the 150 - 2850 kc/s band assigned to maritime mobile services;
- b) preparation of a new Plan for medium frequency radio beacons, substituting the Plan drawn up at Bordeaux before the war.



UNITED KINGDOM

Reference document n° 1 MAR-E dated June 4 1948 published by the Bureau of the ITU the United Kingdom Administration wishes to make the following comments on the two items which the Italian Administration has suggested for discussion at the European Regional Maritime Conference in Copenhagen.

A. It was agreed at the International Radio Conference in Atlantic City that a separate Conference should be held in Oslo in 1949 to deal with the assignment of frequencies to the various services operating in the band between 1605 and 2850 kc/s.

This Administration considers that it will not be practicable to draw up a suitable plan for the assignment of frequencies to the European maritime mobile services operating in the 1605 - 2850 kc/s band until the future operation of the northeast Atlantic standard Loran chain has been definitely settled (see paragraph 146 article 5 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations) and that it will not therefore be possible to deal with this band of frequencies before the time of the proposed Conference in Oslo.

The United Kingdom Administration considers that the Copenhagen Regional Maritime Conference should deal only with assignments to maritime services in the bands between 150 and 525 kc/s as originally proposed and as notified by the Danish Administration in its communication published at page 1 of Berne Notification n° 547 of the 16 March 1948.

B. The United Kingdom Administration has given consideration to the question of whether the Copenhagen Maritime Conference might be charged with the preparation of plans for the assignment of frequencies to radiobeacons in the European Region but reached the conclusion that it would be impracticable to make the necessary preparations for discussions on this subject in time for the Copenhagen meeting more particularly since it is not possible to disassociate discussions on the frequency aspect of radiobeacon services from discussions on their navigational features. The United Kingdom Administration suggests that any discussions there may be on radiobeacon questions at the Copenhagen Conference should be quite informal and that special arrangements will have to be made at a later date for dealing with the question of the revision of all radiobeacon agreements affecting the European Region.

Maritime
Regional radio conference
København, 1948

MAR Doc. No 3 - E

June 22, 1948

Submitted in : English

Heads of Delegations Meeting

June 24, 1948 2.p.m.

Agenda :

1. Appointment of Secretariat.
2. Organization of committees. (MAR Doc No 4 - E)
3. Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of committees.
4. Internal Regulations. (MAR Doc. No 6 - E)
5. Working Method. (MAR Doc. No 8 - E)
6. Language Arrangements.
7. Admission of International Organizations.
8. Miscellaneous.

DENMARK

Draft

of

the Setting up of Committees of the
Regional Maritime Radio Conference

1. Executive Committee (Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and of the Committees)

Terms of Reference: to deal with problems connected with the time-table of the Conference and with the coordination of work in the different committees.

2. Credentials Committee:

Terms of Reference: to examine the validity of credentials.

3. Organising Committee:

Terms of Reference: to draft agreements and to deal with questions of organisation connected with the work of the Conference.

4. Committee for Frequency Allocation to Coastal Stations:

Terms of Reference: to draw up a plan for the allocation of frequencies to coastal stations.

5. Drafting Committee:

The Rules of Procedure define the terms of reference of this Committee.

6. Unofficial Group for the Study of the Allocation of Frequencies to Aeronautical Services:

The Terms of Reference of this Group will be the pre-drafting of a plan for the allocation of frequencies in the aeronautical bands 315-325 kc/s and 325-405 kc/s.

Maritime Regional Radio Conference
Copenhagen 1948

MAR Document No.5 -E.
June 22 1948

Original: English

Opening Session
25th June at 10 P.M.

(European Regional Broadcasting and Maritime Regional
Radio Joint Conference)

Opening Address and Reply.

15 Minutes' Recess

(Photographs of the Delegates to be taken)

First Plenary Session of the Maritime Regional
Radio Conference.

June 25, 1948 at 2,30 P.M.

1. Opening Address by the Chairman of the Danish Delegation.
 2. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the Conference.
 3. Election of Secretariat.
 4. Establishment of Committees (MAR Doc. No. 4 - F)
 5. Appointment of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees.
 6. Rules of Procedure. (MAR Doc. No.6 - F)
 7. Working Methods. (RD/MAR Doc. Nos.6 -F/8 -F)
 8. Working Hours for the Conference.
 9. Language Arrangements.
 10. Admission of International Organisations.
 11. Miscellaneous.
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**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 6

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 20 - Correction to Document No. 6

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No 6 - E

June 22, 1948

Submitted in : French

D E N M A R K

Draft of Rules of Procedure
for the Regional Maritime
Radio Conference.

The draft of rules of procedure which follows is formulated according to the directives contained in chapter 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City, and is essentially identical with the draft of rules of procedure for the European Regional Broadcasting Conference.

DRAFT OF
RULES of PROCEDURE
for the Regional Maritime Radio Conference
(Copenhagen, 1948).

Rule 1

Definitions.

- § 1. In these present regulations the term "delegation" signifies a group of delegates, representatives or experts of a single country in the European zone.
- § 2. The term "delegate" signifies a person representing the government or administration of a country in the European zone.
- § 3. Each delegation may be assisted by one or several attached aides and by one or several interpreters.
- § 4. The term "observer" is used for :
- a) persons representing non-European countries which have signed or approved the Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City, 1947;
 - b) persons representing the International Frequency Registration Board;
 - c) persons representing international organizations which have requested admission to the Conference and whose request has been approved by a Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

Rule 2

Admission to the Conference

- § 1. In general, only the following shall participate in all the debates of the Conference: the delegations of countries of the European zone, observers of Extra-European countries and observers of the I.F.R.B.
- § 2. The first Plenary Assembly shall determine the extent to which the observers of the bodies set forth under paragraph 4, d) of Rule 1, shall attend and participate, in an advisory capacity, in the meetings of the Plenary Assembly or of certain, or all other committees.

Rule 3

Order of Seating.

At meetings of the Plenary Assembly, the delegates, representatives, experts and aides shall be grouped by delegation and the delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

Rule 4

Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Conference shall be elected at the first session of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

Rule 5

Submission of Credentials

- § 1. Each delegation shall submit to the secretariat of the Conference the credentials which accredit it as a representative of the administration of its country.
- § 2. These credentials shall be verified by a committee during the first week of the meeting.
- § 3. No delegation shall be authorized to vote until its credentials are declared valid by the said committee.
- § 4. Observers shall submit to the Secretariat an official note from their organization accrediting them to the Conference.

Rule 6

Powers of the Chairman

The Chairman shall open and close the sessions of the Plenary Assembly, direct the deliberations and announce the results of the voting.

He shall also have the general direction of all the work of the Conference.

Rule 7

Secretariat of the Conference

The secretariat of the Conference shall be constituted at the first session of the Plenary Assembly and shall be composed of the personnel of the secretariat of the Telecommunication Union, and, if necessary, of personnel of the administration of the Danish Government.

Rule 8

Appointment of Committees.

The Plenary Assembly may appoint committees to examine questions submitted for the consideration of the Conference. These Committees may in their turn, appoint subcommittees or working groups.

Rule 9

Composition of Committees

- § 1. The Committees shall be composed of delegations of the administrations of the European Region.
- § 2. The following shall be authorized to attend and participate in the discussions of the committees, without vote :
- a) representatives of non-European countries;
 - b) persons representing the International Frequency Registration Board;
 - c) international organizations, within the limits established by the first Plenary Assembly.

Rule 10

Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Reporters of Committees, Subcommittees and Working Groups.

The Chairman of the Conference shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly the choice of the chairman and of the vice-chairman or vice-chairmen of each committee.

The Chairman of each committee shall propose to his committee the nomination of the reporters and the choice of the chairman, vice-chairman, and reporters of the subcommittees or working groups.

Rule 11

Summons to Sessions

The sessions of the Plenary Assembly and the sessions of committees and of subcommittees shall be announced either by letter or by notice posted in the meeting place of the Conference.

Rule 12

Order of Discussion

- § 1. Persons desiring to speak may do so only after having obtained the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule they shall begin by announcing the name of their country or their organization.

- § 2. Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words and pausing frequently so that all his colleagues may be able to follow his meaning clearly.

Rule 13

Proposals presented before the opening of the Conference

Proposals presented before the opening of the Conference shall be allocated by the Plenary Assembly to the appropriate committees.

Rule 14

Proposals presented during a Conference

- § 1. No proposal or amendment shall be submitted unless it is countersigned or supported by the Head of the Delegation of the country concerned or by his deputy.
- § 2. The Chairman of the Conference shall decide whether the proposal or amendment shall be announced to all delegations by distribution of copies or merely by oral statement.
- § 3. At sessions of the Plenary Assembly any authorized individual may read or request to be read, any proposal or amendment presented by him during a conference and may be allowed to explain his reasons therefore.

Rule 15

Proposals presented to Committees during a conference

- § 1. Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of a conference must be delivered to the Chairman of the appropriate committee, or in case of doubt as to the appropriate committee, to the Chairman of the Conference.
- § 2. Every proposal or amendment must be presented in the definitive form of the text to be included in the documents.
- § 3. The Chairman of the Committee concerned shall decide whether the proposal or amendment shall be announced to all members of the Committee by distribution of copies or merely by oral statement.

Rule 16

Postponed Proposals

When a proposal or an amendment has been reserved or when its examination has been postponed, the Delegation sponsoring it shall be responsible for seeing that it is not subsequently overlooked.

Rule 17

Voting Procedure

- § 1. Only the delegations of the governments of the European Region may take part in the voting, each delegation having one vote.
- § 2. A duly accredited delegation may give another duly accredited delegation the power of proxy to exercise its vote during one or several meetings which it cannot attend. In no case shall a delegation be able to exercise more than one vote by proxy.
- § 3. During meetings of the Plenary Assembly each proposal or amendment shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.
- § 4. For a valid vote to be taken at a session of the Plenary Assembly at least one-half of the delegations accredited to the Conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at the session during which the vote is cast.
- § 5. Voting shall take place by a show of hands. If a majority is not clearly apparent even after a recount has been taken, or if an individual count of the votes is requested, there shall be a roll call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members.
- § 6. In meetings of the Plenary Assembly no proposal or amendment shall be adopted unless it is supported by a majority of the delegations present and voting. In determining the number of votes required for a majority, abstentions shall not be taken into account. In case of a tie the measure shall be considered rejected.
- § 7. If the number of abstentions exceeds one-half of the number of delegations present and voting, the measure shall be reconsidered at a subsequent meeting, at which time the abstentions shall not be taken into consideration.
- § 8. If five or more delegations, present and entitled to vote, request, when a vote is about to be taken, that it shall be taken by secret ballot, this shall be done. The necessary steps shall be taken to guarantee secrecy.
- § 9. Voting procedure in Committees shall be governed by the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 of this rule.

Rule 18

Minutes of the Meetings of the Plenary Assembly

- § 1. The minutes of the meetings of the Plenary Assembly shall be drawn up by the secretariat of the Conference.
- § 2. As a general rule, the minutes shall contain only the proposals and conclusions, with the chief reasons for them in concise terms.

Rule 19

Reports of Committees

- § 1.(1) The debates of the Committees and subcommittees shall be summarized meeting by meeting, in reports. These reports shall contain the essential points of discussion, the various opinions expressed which the Plenary Assembly should know, and the proposals and conclusions which emanate therefrom.
- (2) However, each delegate, representative or observer shall have the right to require the insertion in the report, either summarized or in full, of any statement which he has made. In such case, he must himself supply to the reporter the text to be inserted within two hours after the end of the session. It is recommended that this right shall be used only with discretion.
- § 2. If circumstances warrant, the committees or subcommittees shall prepare at the end of their work a final report in which they shall recapitulate in concise terms the proposals and the conclusions which result from the studies which have been entrusted to them.

Rule 20

Adoption of Minutes and Reports

- § 1.(1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each meeting of the Plenary Assembly, or of each meeting of a committee or of a subcommittee, the minutes or the report of the preceding meeting shall be read.
- (2) However, the Chairman may, if he considers such procedure satisfactory and if no objection is raised, merely ask if any members of the Plenary Assembly, the Committee or the subcommittee have any remarks to make on the content of the minutes or of the report.
- § 2. The minutes or the report shall then be adopted or amended in accordance with the remarks which have been made and which have been approved by the Plenary Assembly, or by the committee or subcommittee.
- § 3. Any final report must be approved by the respective committee or subcommittee.
- § 4.(1) The minutes of the closing session of the Plenary Assembly shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the Conference.
- (2) The report of the last meeting of a committee or of a subcommittee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee.

Rule 21

Languages

The final documents of the Conference shall be drawn up in the following languages in versions equivalent in form and content :

In case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic.

All other documents of the meetings shall be drawn up in:

The debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of translation in:

Other languages also may be used in the debates provided that the delegations using them make arrangements themselves for oral translation into any one of the languages mentioned in the first paragraph above. Similarly, delegates may, if they wish, arrange for speeches to be translated orally into their own language from one of those languages.

The provisions of the Atlantic City Convention, Article 15, paragraph 5, shall be supplied, through the I.T.U., to the apportionment among the members of the expenses occasioned by the use of the authorized languages.

Rule 22

Editorial Committee. Numbering

- § 1. The texts of the agreement or of the frequency allocation plan, which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definition form by the various committees, following the opinions expressed, shall be submitted to an editorial committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and with combining them with former texts which have not been altered.
- § 2. The whole of the revised texts shall be submitted for the approval of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference which shall decide on them or refer them back to the appropriate committee for further examination.
- § 3. The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading at a meeting of the Plenary Assembly. The passages added shall bear provisionally the numbers bis, ter, etc. and the numbers of deleted passages shall not be used.
- § 4. The definitive numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall be entrusted to the Editorial Committee after their adoption following the first reading.

Rule 23

Final approval

The texts of the regional arrangements shall be final after they have been read a second time and approved.

Rule 24

Signature

The final texts approved by the Conference shall be submitted for signature to the delegates provided with the necessary powers in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries.

Rule 25

Publicity

- § 1. Unless otherwise stipulated the plenary meetings of the Conference shall be public.
- § 2. Official releases to the press about the work of the Conference shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

Rule 26

Documents

The general secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union shall be responsible for the publication of all the documents pertaining to the Conference and for their distribution to all the delegations and representatives who have participated.

Rule 27

Franking Privileges

- § 1. Delegates and Representatives as defined in Rule 1 shall be entitled to postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges to the extent arranged by the Danish Government in agreement with the other contracting governments and with the private operating agencies concerned. These privileges shall begin two days before the opening of the Conference and shall end two days after its close.
- § 2. Telegraph and telephone franking privileges shall be limited to communications of Delegates and Representatives with their respective governments, administrations and organizations, as well as with their families.
- § 3. The members of the secretariat shall also be entitled to these franking privileges.

European Regional Broadcasting Conference
and
Maritime Regional Radio Conference
Copenhagen 1948

RD Document No. 5-E
June 22, 1948
Original : English
MAR Document No. 7-E
June 22, 1948
Original : English

Meeting of Committees I
(Executive Committees)

European Regional Broadcasting Conference
and

Maritime Regional Radio Conference
(Joint Meeting)

on the 25th June at 4:30 P.M.

Programme of the Meetings to be held in the coming week.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 8

Note: The following replacement was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 76 - Replacement of Document No. 8

RD Document N° 6 - E
June 22, 1948

MAR Document N° 8 - E
June 22, 1948

D R A F T

WORKING METHODS TO BE FOLLOWED AT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

WORKING METHODS TO BE FOLLOWED
AT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Rules of Procedure

a) In principle, the rules of procedure of the Conference shall apply to Committee Meetings.

Designation of proposals and amendments

b) In order to facilitate the work of the Conference, as well as the drafting of the final documents and reference to them, the Rapporteurs shall always designate proposals and amendments by the number of the document in which they have been published.

Reports shall bear at the top of the page the number of the Committee which has drafted them.

Inclusion of additional proposals in the reports

c) The Rapporteurs shall be responsible for inserting in their reports the text of additional proposals, the examination and discussion of which are related thereto.

Numbering, mimeographing and distribution of reports

d) The Rapporteurs shall submit the first draft of their reports to the General Secretariat of the Conference.

The Secretariat shall be responsible for their numbering, mimeographing and distribution.

Corrections

e) Requests that corrections be made in a report may be addressed either to the Secretariat or to the group responsible for the adoption of the report. In the former case, they shall be accompanied by the endorsement of the responsible Rapporteur, numbered, and published immediately. They shall show clearly upon whose request the correction has been made.

f) Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committee of the Conference shall meet on Fridays to fix the time-table for the meetings of the following week.

Allocation of Rooms - Summonses to Meetings

g) The rooms required for the meetings fixed by the weekly time-table shall be reserved, in agreement with the Reception Committee, at the weekly meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees.

In the case of meetings outwith the time-table, the Rapporteurs shall apply to the Reception Committee for reservations of the necessary rooms. The Committee shall also be responsible for the posting of the date, time and place of meetings. In the case of changes in the arrangements for the meetings, it will be appreciated if the Rapporteurs will inform the Reception Committee. As far as possible, summonses to meetings shall be posted at least 24 hours in advance.

h) Opinions and views which Sub-Committees or Working Groups may be asked to formulate shall be submitted for ratification to the relevant Committee and then, should the occasion arise, to the Plenary Assembly. Similarly, opinions and views formulated by Committees shall be submitted to the Plenary Assembly.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

DD Document N° 7 - E
June 22, 1948.

Maritime
Regional Conference
København, 1948.

MAR Document N° 9 - E
June 22, 1948.

Submitted in: English.

Denmark.

Report on the calling of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference and the Regional Maritime Radiocommunication Conference in Copenhagen.

Under the provisions of section 1 of the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City, 1947, signed by the Delegates of the European Region, the Government of Denmark is requested to call the European Regional Broadcasting Conference.

In order to comply with a proposal of the Radio Conference the Government of Denmark has issued invitations for a European Maritime Radiocommunication Conference to be held in Copenhagen at the same time as the Broadcasting Conference.

In order to facilitate the work of the Conferences the Danish Administration has found it appropriate to issue a report on the action taken by the Danish Government and Administration on this same question at the same time as the report on the preparation of these Conferences.

A. Invitations.

In accordance with the provisions of § 1.1 of the Directives for the European Broadcasting Conference the Danish Government has invited through diplomatic channels the following countries to send representatives to the Broadcasting Conference:

People's Republic of Albania
Austria
Belgium
The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Bulgaria
State of Vatican City
Egypt
Finland
France
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Iceland
Italy
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Monaco
Norway
Netherlands
Republic of Poland

RD 7 - E
MAR 9 - E

Portugal
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia
Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia
The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Rumania
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Swiss Confederation
Syria
Czechoslovakia
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Danish Government has been informed that Lebanon will not take part in the Conference. On June 18 no definite reply had been received from the following countries:

The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The extra-European countries, which pursuant to the provisions of § 1.2 of the Directives have the right to be represented at the Broadcasting Conference by observers, have been informed of the convening of the Conference by the Notification no. 544 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union. The Danish Government has been informed that representatives of the United States of America will attend the Conference as observers.

The United Nations Organization of which the telecommunication operating services are entitled to take part in the Conference in a consultative capacity pursuant to the provisions of § 1.3 of the directives have been informed by the Danish Government, through the permanent delegate of Denmark to the United Nations, of the convening of the Conference. No reply has been received.

In accordance with the provisions in Article 4 § 6 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations the "International Frequency Registration Board" has been invited by the Danish Administration to send representatives to participate in the Conferences in advisory capacity. This invitation has been accepted.

International Organizations which pursuant to the provisions of § 1.4 of the Directives may be authorized to participate in the Conference in an consultative capacity have been informed of the convening of the Conference by the Notification no 544 from the Bureau of the Union. Furthermore, in the invitation from the Danish Government to the countries in the European Area, these countries were asked to make the calling of the Conference known to the international organizations and to inform them that applications for participation should be forwarded through the government of the country in which the organizations are domiciled. Applications for admission to the Conference have been received from "Organisation Internationale de Radiodiffusion" (OIR) and "Comité International Radio-Maritime" (CIRM) through the Belgian Administration and "Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion" (UIR) through the Swiss Administration.

The invitations for the European Maritime Radiocommunication Conference have been issued at the same time and to the same countries as the invitations to the Broadcasting Conference.

The Danish Administration has been informed that the following countries will not take part in the maritime conference:

Swiss Confederation
Lebanon.

Credentials for the Conferences.

With regard to the nature of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference the Atlantic City Conferences discussed whether this should be an administrative or a plenipotentiary conference. However the task of deciding the nature of the European Conference was left to the Delegates of that Conference (Documents no. 986 R and no 522 TR of the Atlantic City Conferences).

Therefore in the invitations to the countries of the European Region the Danish Government has emphasized that it was advisable for the Delegates to be invested with powers to sign all agreements and other documents resulting from the work of the Broadcasting Conference irrespective of the nature of the documents.

Secretariat of the Conferences.

In order to ensure maximum efficiency in the work of the Secretariat of the Conferences the Danish Administration has asked the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union to assist, and the Director has kindly agreed to this.

Frequency Bands to be dealt with by the Conferences.

The task of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference is defined in the Additional Protocol signed at Atlantic City and in the document annexed thereto. In the main, it is similar to those of the Lucerne and Montreux Conferences.

With regard to the question of what frequency bands should be considered at the Conferences in Copenhagen it seems that the situation differs to some extent from the situation at the previous conferences. The main reason for this is that the "Resolution Relating to the Preparation of the New International Frequency List" adopted by the International Radio Conference in Atlantic City is in fact imposing on the Administrations the task of considering the frequency band 150-2850 kc/s during the regional conferences. The European Regional Broadcasting Conference, and the Regional Maritime Radiocommunication Conference are the only regional conferences scheduled for the European Region for dealing with frequencies in the band 150-1605 kc/s at the present moment, and in the opinion of the Danish Administration it would be natural for the two conferences to decide upon the division of the work between the two conferences and whether other conferences should be convened.

This question has been discussed by the "Provisional Frequency Board" which has issued a recommendation (Doc. 66 of 9th February 1948) dealing with some of the frequency bands in question. This recommendation has been approved by the Administrative Council during its second session and should therefore serve as a directive on this question. The pertinent part of this recommendation reads as follows;

"A. The Administrative Council draw the attention of all Administrations concerned to the necessity of convening suitable regional conferences and propose the following action be taken by the Administrations concerned:

(1) The Copenhagen Broadcasting Conference to integrate the European aeronautical and maritime mobile requirements (see note 11, page 23 Reg:s) with those of broadcasting within the band 255-285 kc/s.

(2) The Copenhagen Maritime Conference integrate the European requirements within the band 405-415 kc/s."

The Danish Administration has been asked by the Italian Administration to state what programme and frequency bands should be considered by the Maritime Conference. The following reply has been published in Notification no. 547 from the Bureau of the Union:

"The Regional Maritime Radiocommunication Conference in Copenhagen will consider the maritime requirements in the bands 255-285 kc/s, 405-415 kc/s, 415-490 kc/s and 510-525 kc/s. Furthermore the Conference will deal mainly with the same questions as the Maritime Radiocommunication Conference in Montreux, 1939, it will especially deal with the allocation of frequencies to coast stations in the European Waters from the North Sea to the Mediterranean (see doc. no. 98OR, 25.9.1947 of the Radio Conference in Atlantic City)".

The frequency band 150-160 kc/s shared by broadcasting and maritime mobile services has not been included in the above list of frequency bands to be considered by the Maritime Conference as it is not clear to the Danish Administration whether it is indispensable for the Maritime Conference to study this with a view of re-allocating the coast stations of the European Region. A decision on this question will naturally be taken by the Maritime Conference itself.

The Italian Administration has presented the proposal that the Maritime Conference should:

1. deal with allocation of frequencies to coast stations in the maritime mobile bands between 150 and 2850 kc/s,
2. prepare a new plan for medium frequency radio beacons to replace the pre-war Bordeaux-plan.

This proposal has been circulated as a conference document (MAR-doc no. 1) by the Bureau of the Union.

In a letter dated 4th June 1948 from Bureau of the Union the Danish Administration was informed that the following recommendation had been made by the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference in Geneva:

"A."The International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference considers that the whole problem of aeronautical frequency requirements should be settled as expeditiously as possible. The Conference therefore recommends that regional conferences be convened without delay to prepare frequency assignment plans for the bands allotted to the aeronautical mobile service on the regional level. A special Administrative Conference will be convened in 1949 to approve the new frequency list; hence these plans should be ready in good time for the Conference to study them.

2. From a study of the frequency allocation table contained in the Atlantic City Radio Regulation, and by comparing it with the Atlantic City Resolution relative to the P.F.B., it appears that no I-T.U. agency has been specifically charged with assigning frequencies in:

- the 315 - 325 kc/s band, allocated in Region I to aeronautical radionavigation, and
- the 325 - 405 band, shared throughout the world between the aeronautical mobile service and aeronautical radionavigation.

3. As regards Region I, it is probable that a special aeronautical conference will be convened by the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., and will meet in September, 1948.

However, it may be noticed that;

- a) The European Zone is the cause of the problem for Region I.
- b) Expert representatives of aeronautical radio services in the European Zone will be in Copenhagen from the 25 June, 1948, to consider the question of broadcasting stations operating by special arrangement in the bands reserved for aeronautical mobile frequencies. (Frequency allocation table, note 19). In doing so, they would be bound to study the assignment of frequencies to aeronautical stations in the 325-405 kc/s band.

- c) If a special conference were to be held, its scope would be limited in practice to the 315-325 kc/s band, 10 kc/s wide.

In these circumstances, it would seem that the delay and expense occasioned by a special conference would be out of all proportion to the ends to be attained.

Hence the Danish Government might well be requested to profit by the presence of these experts by convening a meeting, in order that they might forward to the P.F.B. any proposals on frequency assignment in the above bands. These proposals, on approval by the special administrative Conference, would then be incorporated in the new frequency list. The Danish Government would of course inform the countries concerned about this meeting.

Should the Danish Government accept this proposal, requests submitted on forms 2 for the corresponding bands would be forwarded to it together with those relative to the mobile maritime service."

On 8th June 1948 the Danish Administration informed the Bureau of the Union that Denmark could accept the recommendation on the assumption that this preparatory meeting would take place within the framework of the Maritime Conference and that reasonable support for this proposal would be found among the countries taking part. On 12th June 1948, 4 countries had seconded the proposal that such a meeting be called and no objection had been received.

Below is given a list summarizing the different directives and recommendations concerning the frequency bands to be considered at the Copenhagen Conferences.

1. Additional Protocol, Atlantic City 1947.

The European Regional Broadcasting Conference shall set up a new plan for a location of frequencies to broadcasting stations (on long and medium waves).

2. Document Annexed to protocol.

The European Regional Broadcasting Conference shall deal

with frequencies below 1605 kc/s in broadcasting bands, in shared bands or in derogation.

3.- Atlantic City Radio Regulations 131.

The next European Regional Broadcasting Conference shall decide to what extent existing broadcasting stations in Europe may be allowed to operate in the aeronautical bands 325-365 kc/s and 395-405 kc/s.

4.- Atlantic City Radio Regulations 138.

The next European Regional Broadcasting Conference shall decide to what extent existing broadcasting stations in Europe may be allowed to operate in the maritime bands 415-490 kc/s and 515-525 kc/s.

5.- Resolution of the Administrative Council concerning the recommendation presented by PFB in doc. No. 66.

The Copenhagen Broadcasting Conference shall integrate the European aeronautical and maritime mobile requirements with those of broadcasting in the band 255-285 kc/s.

6.- Invitation at the Radio Conference in Atlantic City 1947

(Doc. 980 - R)
The Regional Maritime Radiocommunication Conference in Copenhagen should make assignments of frequencies in the 500 kc/s band to the coast stations in the region of the European waters from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

7.- Notification No. 547 dated 16.3.48 from the Bureau of the Union.

The European Maritime Radiocommunication Conference in Copenhagen will deal with the maritime requirements in the bands 255-285 kc/s, 405-415 kc/s, 415 kc/s-490 kc/s and 510-525 kc/s.

8. Resolution of the Administrative Council concerning the recommendation presented by the PFB in doc. No. 66.

The Copenhagen Maritime Conference shall integrate the European requirements within the band 405-415 kc/s

9. Recommendation adopted by the International Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference 1.6.1948.

The Danish Government might well be requested to profit by the presence of the aeronautical radio experts by convening a meeting, in order that they might forward to the PFB any proposals on frequency assignment in the bands 315-325 kc/s and 325-405 kc/s.

The following frequency list has been prepared to give a general view of the frequency bands to be considered at the different conferences in Copenhagen in accordance with the above stipulations. The Broadcasting Conference is indicated by RD, the Maritime Conference by MAR and the Aeronautical Meeting by AER. In cases where the same frequency band is being dealt with by more than one conference the listing does not indicate any relative priority.

- 7 -
RD 7 - I
MAR 9 - I

Frequency Band	Service x)	Conference
150-160 kc/s	B MM	RD, (MAR)
160-255	B	RD
255-285	AeN, B, MM	RD, MAR
285-315	MM	
315-325	AeN	AER
325-405	AeM, AeN	RD, AER
405-415	(AeN, MM, M (excl. Ae	MAR
415-490	MM	RD, MAR
490-510	M	
510-525	MM	RD, MAR
525-1605	B	RD

x) B	= Radiodiffusion	Broadcasting
MM	= Mobile maritime	Maritime Mobile
AeN	= Radionavigation aéronautique	Aeronautical Radiomavigation
MM	= Radionavigation maritime	Maritime Radionavigation
AeM	= Mobile aéronautique	Aeronautical Mobile
M	= Mobile	Mobile

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference

København, 1948

MAR Document No 10 - E
June 23, 1948

Submitted in: English

Denmark.

A list of frequency requirements for coastal stations in the frequency band 150 - 4000 kc/s has been submitted on Form 2 in Atlantic City for use by the Provisional Frequency Board in Geneva.

In a recommendation dated 9th February 1948 (PFB Doc. No. 66-E) it was proposed that this information should be furnished by the PFB to the Conferences of Region 1. This recommendation was later approved by the Administrative Council during its second session and the Danish Administration has therefore requested the PFB to provide a list of coastal stations in the frequency band 150 to 525 kc/s for the European Region.

The information received from the PFB only includes requirements submitted on Form 2 until September 1947 and is therefore not quite up-to-date. Furthermore the information is not quite complete as some countries (Denmark, Greece, Iceland and Yugoslavia) which had submitted information in September 1947 have not been included in the list. In the lists prepared by the Danish Delegation the requirements of the above mentioned countries have been included on the basis of the information in the "Liste des circuits de radiocommunication" Vol. I and II issued by the PFB.

To facilitate the work of the conference the requirements have been listed alphabetically according to countries in two sections:

- a. Frequencies between 150 and 405 kc/s listed for the whole of European Region.
- b. Frequencies between 405 and 525 kc/s listed under the 4 Zones of the Montreux-Agreement, viz. the Baltic, the Channel and North Sea, the Atlantic and the coast of North-Africa and finally the Mediterranean. A few stations located outside these zones have been included in the nearest zone.

The geographical situation of the listed coast stations is indicated on the attached map.

In the opinion of the Danish Delegation it would expedite the work of the Conference if at an early moment the various delegations would examine their own requirements and prepare a list of additions or corrections which could be dealt with by the committee or working group to be given such terms of reference.

M E R B A L T I Q U E

B A L T I C S E S

Nom du pays Name of country	Nom de la station Name of station	Besoin de fréquence Desired frequency
Allemagne (Germany)	Elbefeuerse	445
	Elbeweser	445
	Flensburg	442
	Horns Rev	445
	Kiel	442
	Norddeich	445
Allemagne (Station U.S.A.) (Germany U.S.A. Station)	P L 5	445
	Bremerhafen	428
Danemark (Denmark)	M I S W Lightship	425
	Aalborg Bugt Lightship	425
	Anholt Knob Lightship	425
	Blaavand Radio	429
	Copenhagen	467
	Gedser Rev Lightship	425
	Kattegat S Lightship	425
	Kattegat S W Lightship	425
	Laesoe N Lightship	425
	Laesoe Rende Lightship	425
	Roedsand S Lightship	375
	Skagen Radio	464
	Skagens Rev Lightship	425
	Skamlebaek	435
	Skamleback	467
	Vyl Lightship	425

Finlande (Finland)	Hanko	447
	Helsinki	447
	Kotka	468
	Vaasa	447
Norvege (Norway)	Alesund	476
	Bergen	433
	Bergen	470
	Bodo	435
	Farsund	450
	Hammerfest	450
	Harstad	445
	Hobon	435
	Roervik	441
	Stevanger	441
	Tjome	438
	Vardo	460
Pologne (République de) Poland (Republic of)	Gdynia	432
	Gdynia	434
	Kolobrzeg	439
	Szczecin	439
	Szczecin	458
Suède (Sweden)	Boden	464
	Boden	500
	Falsterbo Rev	429
	Gothenburg	458
	Gothenburg	500
	Harnosand	464
	Harnosand	500
	Marlskrona	464
	Marlskrona	500
	Stavsaas	464
	Stavsaas	500
	Tingssta	461
	Tingssta	500
	Vestre Aker	429

LA MANCHE ET LA MER DU NORD

THE CHANNEL AND THE NORTH SEA

Nom du pays Name of Country	Nom de la Station Name of Station	Besoin de Fréquence Desired Frequency
Allemagne (Germany)	Elbefeverser	445
	Elbeweser	445
	Flensburg	442
	Horns Rev	445
	Kiel	442
	Norddeich	445
	P.L.5	445
Allemagne (Stations U.S.A.) Germany (Stations U.S.A.)	Bremerhafen	428
Belgique (Belgium)	Anvers (Antwerp)	472
	Ostende (Ostend)	435
Danemark	MIS Lightship	425
	Aalborg Bugt Lightship	425
	Anholt Knob Lightship	425
	Blacvand Radio	429
	Copenhagen	467
	Gedser Rev Lightship	425
	Kattegats Lightship	425
	Kategat SW Lightship	425
	Laesoe N Lightship	425
	Laesoe Rende Lightship	425
	Roedsand S Lightship	375
	Skagen Radio	464
	Skagens Rev Lightship	425
	Skamlebak	435
	Skamlebak	467
	Vyl Lightship	425
France	Boulogne	433
	Boulogne-sur-Mer	448
	Brest	433
	Calais-Port	423.6
	Cherbourg	433
	Cherbourg	458

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France (cont:)	Dieppe-Port	428.6
	Gouesnou	416
	Le Havre	476
	Le Havre-Port	442.5
	Lorient	433
	Lorient	444
	Rouen-Port	430.5
Grande-Bretagne (United Kingdom)	Cullercoats	434
	Cullercoats	501
	Land's End	438
	Land's End	470
	Mablethorpe	467
	Mablethorpe	499
	Niton	464
	Niton	499
	North Foreland	418
	North Foreland	496
	Portishead	476
	Portishead	496
	Portpatrick	461
	Portpatrick	499
	Seaforth	447
	Seaforth	501
	Stonehaven	421
	Wick	435
	Wick	496
Norwege (Norway)	Aalesund	476
	Bergen	438
	Bergen	470
	Farsund	450
	Stavanger	441
	Tjoeme	438
Pays-Bas (Netherlands)	Ymuiden	421
	Ymuiden	461
Suède (Sweden)	Falsterbo Rev	429
	Gothenburg	500

L'ATLANTIQUE ET LA COTE DE L'AFRIQUE
DU NORD

THE ATLANTIC AND THE COAST
OF NORTH AFRICA

Nom du pays Name of Country	Nom de la Station Name of Station	Besoin de Fréquence Desired Frequency
Açores (The Azores)	Flores	500
	Horta	500
	Ponta Delgada	417
	Ponta Delgada	500
	S. Maria	425.5
	S. Maria	500
Feroe (Iles) (Feroe Islands)	Thorshavn	448
France	Bordeaux-Port	461
	Brest	433
	Gouesnou	416
	Lorient	433
	Lorient	444
	Rocheport	433
	Saint Nazaire	432
	Gibraltar	470
Grande -Bretagne (United Kingdom)	Land's End	438
	Land's End	470
	Mablethorpe	467
	Portishead	476
	Portishead	496
	Portpatrick	461
	Portpatrick	499
	Seaforth	447
	Seaforth	501
	Stonehaven	421
	Wick	435
	Wick	496
	Malin Head Radio	421
Irlande (Ireland)	Valentia Radio	429
	Valentia Radio	500

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Islande (Iceland)	Isafjordur	473
	Isafjordur	500
	Reykjavik	484
	Reykjavik	500
	Seydisfjordur	473
	Seydisfjordur	500
	Siglufjordur	467
	Siglufjordur	500
	Vestmannaeyjar	467
	Vestmannaeyjar	500
Madere (Madeira)	Madeira	425
	Madeira	500
Maroc (a l'exclusion de la zone espagnole)	Agadir	461
Morocco (Spanish zone excluded)	Casablanca	433
(U.S.A. Stations)	Casablanca	441
	Tanger (Tangiers)	421
Maroc (a l'exclusion de la zone espagnole) (Stations U.S.A)	Portlyautey	422
Morocco (Spanish zone excluded)	Portlyautey	450
(U.S.A. Stations)	Aalesund	476
Norvège (Norway)	Bergen	438
	Bergen	470
	Bodoe	435
	Hammerfest	450
	Harstad	445
	Hopen	435
	Rodrvik	441
	Stavanger	441
	Vardeo	469
Norvege (Svalbard, Bjoernoeya, Jan Mayen)	Bjoernoeya	435
(Norway)	Isfjord	470
	Jan Mayen	462
	Longyearbye	430
Portugal	Apulia	500
	Boanova	461
	Loanova	500
	Cascais	500
	Faro	447
	Faro	500
	Lisboa	435
	Lisboa	500

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Portugal (cont:)	Monsanto	441.2
	Monsanto	500
	Montijo	500
	Sagres	500

LA MEDITERRANEE

LA MEDITERRANEAN

Nom du pays Name of Country	Nom de la Station Name of Station	Besoin de Frecuence Desired Frequency
Algérie (Algeria)	Alger (Algiers)	416
	Alger (Algiers)	433
	Oran	433
	Oran	438
Bulgarie (Bulgaria)	Chokaria	428
	Chokaria	461
	Chokaria	484
Chypre (Cyprus)	Larnaca	447
Egypte (Egypt)	Alexandria	435
	Kosseir	425
	Tor	425
France	Ajaccio	433
	Marseille	432
	Marseille	433
	Nice	458
	Toulon	433
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	470
Grèce (Greece)	Athens	460
	Athens	500
	Rodos	465
	Rodos	500
Italie (Italy)	Ancona	476
	Augusta	418
	Augusta	450
	Bengasi	444
	Brindisi	432
	Cagliari	447
	Cagliari	473
	Genova	425
	Genova	439
	La Maddalena	418
	La Maddalena	432

Italie (Italy) Cont.	La Maddalena	447
	La Maddalena	473
	La Spezia	429
	La Spezia	432
	Napoli	418
	Napoli	428.6
	Portoferrai	441
	Santarosa	418
	Santarosa	432
	Taranto	418
	Taranto	429
	Taranto	432
	Trapani	435
	Venezia	418
	Venezia	429
	Venezia	431
	Venezia	432
	Venezia	448
Liban (Lebanon)	Knalde	464
	Knalde	495.8
Malte (Malta)	Malta	416
Maroc (à l'exclusion de la zone espagnole). Morocco (excluding the Spanish zone)	Tanger (Tangiers)	421
Tunisie (Tunisia)	Tunis	425.5
	Tunis	433
Turquie (Turkey)	Adana	415
	Izmir	453
	Istanbul	439
	Samsun	423.5

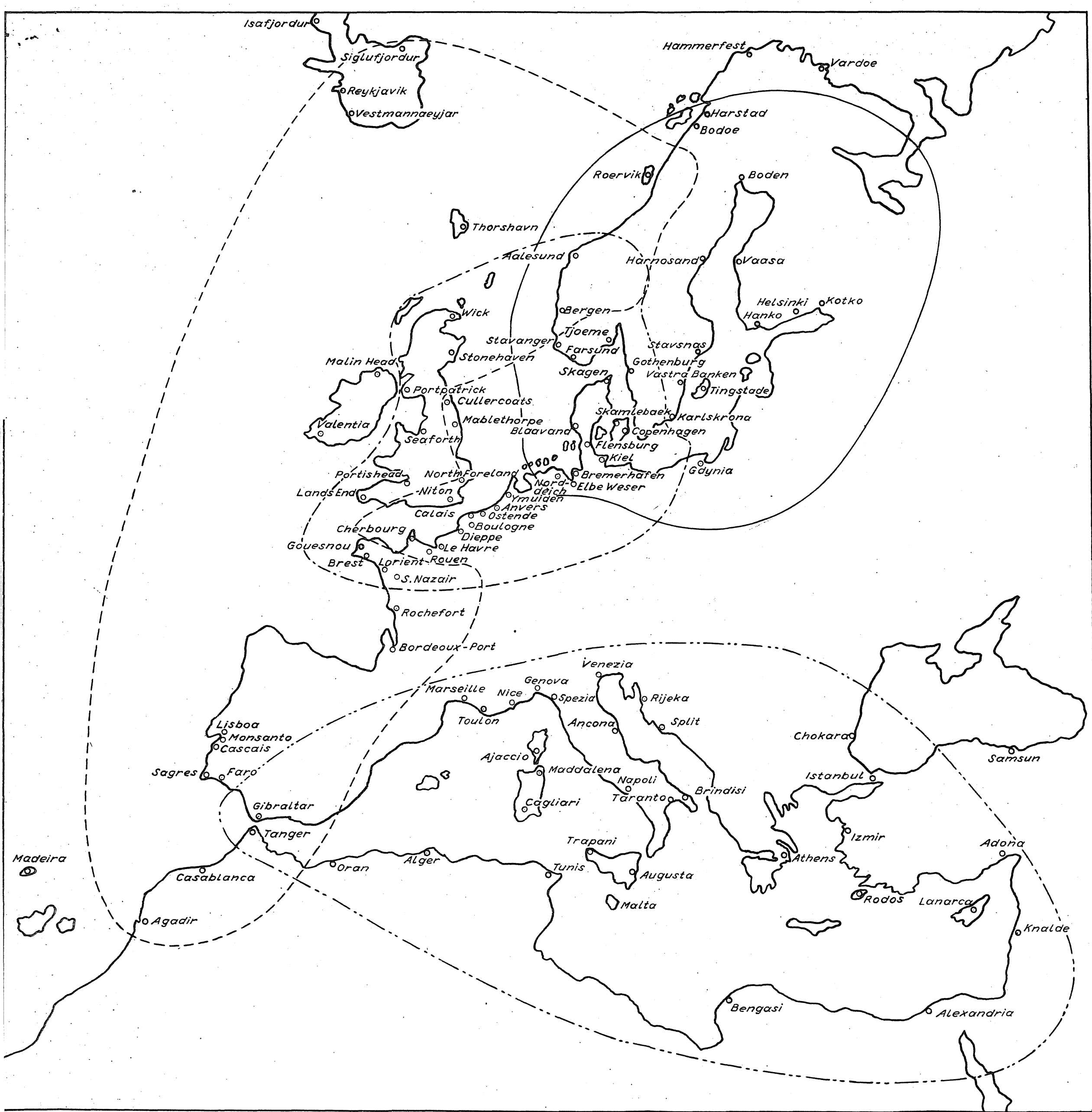
BANDE 150 - 405 Kc/s

150 - 405 Kc/s BAND

Nom du pays Name of Country	Nom de la Station Name of Station	Besoin en Fréquences Desired Frequency
Acores (The Azores)	Flores Lages	394.7
	Horta	375
	Horta	399.6
	Horta	394.7
	Ponta Delgada	394.7
	S. Maria, Açores	394.7
Allamagne (Germany)	Bremerhafen	396
Belgique (Belgium)	Anvers (Antwerp)	154.4
Bulgarie (Bulgaria)	Chokara	353
	Chokara	375
Danemark (Denmark)	Blaavand Radio	123
Egypte (Egypt)	Alexandria	150
	Izmailia	400
	Kosseir	150
	Tor	375
France	Bayonne-Port	387
	Dunkerque-Port	400
	Marseille (Marseilles)	363
Gibraltar (Gibraltar)	Gibraltar	160
Grande-Bretagne (Great Britain)	Coastal Station	152
	Coastal Station	249
	Land's End	375
	Plymouth	270
	Portishead	375
	Portpatrick	375
	Portsmouth	155
	Stonehaven	375
Irlande (Ireland) Ireland, British Stations	Wick	375
	Malinhead	375
	Valentia	275
	Londonderry	180

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Islande (Iceland)	Reykjavik	153
Italie (Italy)	Ancona	153.8
	Augusta	153.8
	Brindisi	369.9
	Cagliari	153.8
	La Maddalena	369.9
	La Spezia	272.7
	Napoli	153.8
	Napoli	157.9
	Santarosa	153.8
	Santarosa	369.9
	Taranto	272.7
	Venezia	272.7
Liban (Lebanon)	Tripoli	402
Madère (Madeira)	Madeira	394.7
Malte (Malta)	Malta	153
	Malta	172
Norwège (Norway)	Norway	385
Pologne (Poland)	Gdynia	380
	Kotsbrzeg	380
	Tzczecin	361.4
	Apulia	375
Portugal	Apulia	394.7
	Boanova	375
	Boanova	394.7
	Cascais	375
	Cascais	394.7
	Faro	394.7
	Monsanto	375
	Monsanto	394.7
	Montijo	375
	Montijo	394.7
	Sagres	375
	Sagres	394.7
	Almagrundet	306.5
	Bramon	318.5
	Eggegrund	318.5
Suede (Sweden)	Falsterborov	297.5
	Fimgrundet	318.5



Maritime
Regional radio conference
Copenhagen, 1948

MAR Document No 11 - E

June 24 1948

Submitted in : English

Replaces

MAR Document No 3 - E

Heads of Delegations Meeting

June 24, 1948 2.p.m.

Agenda :

1. Appointment of Secretariat.
2. Organization of committees. (MAR Doc. No 4 - E)
3. Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of committees.
4. Language Arrangements.
5. Internal Regulations. (MAR Doc. No 6 - E)
6. Working Methods (MAR Doc. No 8 - E)
7. Admission of International Organizations.
8. Miscellaneous.

Maritime Regional Radio Conference
KØBENHAVN 1948

MAR Document No. 12 - E
June 24 1948

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

This Document cancels and
replaces MAR Doc. No. 5-E

Opening Session
25th June at 10 A.M.

(European Regional Broadcasting and Maritime Regional Radio
Joint Conference)

Opening Address and Reply.

15 Minutes' Recess

(Photographs of the Delegates to be taken)

Heads of Delegations will then meet for their second meeting
at about 11. a.m.

Order of the Day.

Item No. 1 having been studied yesterday, the Order of the Day
will be as follows:

2. Establishment of Committees (MAR Doc. No. 4 - E).
3. Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees.
4. Working arrangements for Linguistic Services.
5. Rules of Procedure (MAR Doc. No. 6 - E).
6. Working Methods (MAR Doc No. 8 - E)
7. Admission of International Organisations.
8. Miscellaneous.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 13

Note: The following supplements, corrections and amendments were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 14 - Supplement of Document No. 13
- Document No. 72 – Correction to Document No. 13
- Document No. 72 – Amendment to Document No. 13

European Regional Broadcasting Conference
København 1948.

RD Document No. 10 - E

24 June 1948

Maritime Regional Radio Conference
København 1948

MAR Document No. 13 - E

24 June 1948

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Minutes of the First Meeting
of the Heads of Delegations
on 24 June 1948 at 2.10 p.m.
at Christiansborg Palace.

The Chairman, Mr. HOLMBLAD, Head of the Danish Delegation opened the Meeting at 2.10 p.m.

The Chairman welcomed the Delegates present and declared that, the Meeting being a preparatory one, he would go straight to the point.

Before coming to the Agenda, the Chairman stated that Mr. Burton, the United States observer, had asked to be allowed to attend to-day's Meeting. Personally, the Chairman had no objection to Mr. Burton's admission.

(RD Document No. 10 - E)
(MAR Document No. 13 - E)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested the postponing for one or two days the questions regarding observers, experts, organisation and other questions not mentioned on the Agenda. There were, moreover, Delegations which had only just arrived and had not yet had time to study the documents distributed. As the number of Delegations present appeared to be small, he further suggested that the Chairman should state the exact number of Delegations actually present.

The Chairman replied that, if there were any objections to the presence of observers, the latter would not be admitted to the present Meeting which was a Meeting of the Heads of Delegations. As for the dates of this and the following day's Meetings, they had long ago been communicated by the Berne Bureau. He proceeded to call the roll of Delegations:

Albania	absent
Austria	absent
Belgium	present
Bielorussia	present
Bulgaria	present
Vatica City	absent
Denmark	present
Egypt	absent
Finland	present
France	present
Greece	absent
Hungary	present
Ireland (Eire)	present
Iceland	absent
Italy	absent

(RD Document No 10 - E)
(MAR Document No 13 - E)

Lebanon	absent
Luxembourg	absent
Monaco	absent
Norway	absent
<u>Netherlands</u>	present
<u>Poland</u>	absent
<u>Portugal</u>	present
<u>French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia</u>	present
<u>Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia</u>	absent
<u>Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine</u>	present
<u>Roumania</u>	absent
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and</u>	
<u>Northern Ireland</u>	present
<u>Sweden</u>	present
<u>Switzerland</u>	present
<u>Syria</u>	absent
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	present
<u>Turkey</u>	absent
<u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u>	present

The results showed that of the 33 participants, 17 Delegations were present and 16 absent. The Delegate of Roumania joined the meeting at that very moment, which made the previous figures 18 and 15. The Chairman said that work could be continued, although the number of delegations present was only slightly greater than that of the absent ones, as the meeting was of a preparatory nature only and no final decision would be taken.

The Bulgarian Delegate seconded the proposals of the Soviet Delegation with regard to the adjournment of the meeting, in view of the absence of a number of Delegations and the fact that some delegates had not had time to examine the documents. He asked for slow and distinct interpretation of the discussions.

The Chairman assured him that the discussions would be interpreted slowly and distinctly. He added that certain objections had been raised to the presence of an observer. This being so, no observer would be admitted to the meeting.

The Delegate of Ireland asked what article of the Rules forbade the presence of observers. He thought that, in the absence of a Rule, the United States observer should be invited to be present

(RD Document No. 10 - E)
(MAR Document No. 13 - E)

at the deliberations of this meeting for reasons of courtesy.

The United Kingdom Delegate asked the U.S.S.R. Delegate whether it was possible for him to reconsider his point of view and withdraw his objection.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate declared that it was above all a question of procedure. The meeting was a meeting of the Heads of Delegations and it seemed to him illogical that the observer of an extra-European country should be present. He proposed that, in view of the absence of a large number of delegations, Items 1, 2 and possibly 3 of the Agenda should not be discussed, and that the meeting scheduled for the morning of the next day should be deferred until the afternoon, so that the documents might be studied more thoroughly.

The Chairman then declared that, in view of the objections raised, observers would not be admitted to the meeting. The meeting of the morning of the 25th, however, could not be deferred. Its date had been fixed a long time ago, and the arrangements made with the Danish Government made it impossible to modify it. He therefore proposed to begin the work and to proceed as rapidly as possible. A Meeting of the Heads of Delegations had always been customary on the day before the opening of the Conference.

The Chairman said that Document RD No. 1 containing the Agenda had been replaced by Document RD No. 8. Study of the latter document would precede study of the Agenda of the Maritime Conference.

Replying to a further reference by the Delegate of Bulgaria to the question of the presence of the United States observer, the Chairman said that the matter had already been dealt with, since it

(RD Document No. 10 - E)
(MAR Document No. 13 - E)

had been decided that the United States observer would not be admitted to the present meeting.

The Delegate of Bulgaria thanked the Chairman and expressed his satisfaction.

The Chairman proceeded to take point 1 of the Agenda (Nomination of the Secretariat of the Conference). The Danish Administration had requested Dr. d'Ernst, Director of the Bureau of the Union, to make some of his staff available for the work of the Secretariat of the Conferences. Despite the heavy burden resulting from the numerous meetings he was compelled to attend in various places, Dr. d'Ernst had been kind enough to give a favourable reply to this request.

The designation of the following persons was then submitted to the meeting:

For Secretary-in-Chief: Mr. William F. Studer, Councillor at the Bureau of the Union:

For Secretaries: Dr. Victor Meyer,) Secretaries at the
Mr. Henri Voutaz,) Bureau of the Union.
Mr. Jean Revoy, Engineer.
Mr. Leon Boussard, Head of the
Linguistic Service.

These proposals were accepted.

The Chairman proceeded to take point 2 of the Agenda (Composition of the Committees).

Document RD No. 2, prepared by the Danish Administration, containing a list of the proposed Committees with their Terms of Reference, was distributed to the Delegates.

(RD Document No. 10 - E)
(MAR Document No. 13 - E)

The Delegate of Bulgaria again proposed to reserve the matter for the next day. He remarked that six committees were to be constituted, although only seventeen countries out of thirty-three were represented. What did other Delegations think on the matter?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate of the Netherlands, said that, even if it was impossible there and then to appoint the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of all the Committees, it was nevertheless possible to proceed at once with the establishment of the Committees. The Committees suggested were after all the same as those which had already served at Lucerne and Montreux, though some of the names might be different. Moreover, it would always be possible to set up new Committees subsequently..

The Delegate of France observed that certain matters which were the concerns of the Executive Committee and of the Organisation Committee respectively were closely connected and bound to interact on one other, e.g. matters dealing with the time-table of the Conference (Executive Committee) and the organisation of the work of the Conference (Organisation Committee). Would it not be more appropriate to lump these functions together under - presumably - the Executive Committee?

The Chairman replied that the Executive Committee was concerned only with practical matters. The organisation Committee handled questions concerning the organisation of the work of the Conference. When it took decisions on such questions, it was for the Executive Committee to take the necessary action to implement the decisions. It should not be forgotten that there would be two Conferences taking place simultaneously and that it was necessary to coordinate their work. It was not

(RD Document No. 10 - E)
(MAR Document No. 13 - E)

for the Executive Committee to take steps relating to internal organisation. But it might be possible to alter the text of the terms of reference of the Committee, if a proposal were made to that effect.

The Delegate of France was satisfied with the Chairman's explanation that the main task of the Executive Committee would be a purely practical adjustment and coordination of the two Conference, provided always that, whenever the Organisation Committee proposed changes which might have repercussions on the organisation of the Conference, it should be in a position to obtain a corresponding decision from the Executive Committee immediately.

After a second observation by the Delegate of France, it was decided that the word "drafting" ("redaction") should be replaced by the word "preparation" ("elaboration"). The Organisation Committee was accordingly entrusted with the task of preparing the Convention.

The Delegate of the USSR again proposed that the meeting of Heads of Delegations should be adjourned until the following morning, so as to enable Delegates to study the documents which had been handed to them that afternoon. He supported his argument by the following points:

- 1) Documents Nos. RD 2 and 8 had only just been distributed. The Soviet Delegation wished to translate them, so as to be able to study them better.
- 2) Many delegations were still absent. It was therefore impossible to elect the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees.

(RL Document No. 10 - E)
(MAR Document No. 13 - E)

- 3) The documents which had been distributed did not say how the work of the Broadcasting and Maritime Conferences was to be coordinated; nor did they contain any information as to the results of the work of the Preparatory Committee of Eight Countries, on which last matter Delegates wished to be informed.

The Chairman again pointed out that the date and time of the official opening could not be changed in view of the arrangements already made. He then mentioned the possibility of resuming the meeting of Heads of Delegations after the official ceremony, unless Delegates decided to discuss the items of the Agenda in plenary meeting.

The Delegate of the USSR agreed to the next day's meeting being taken as an extension of the present meeting, on condition that the present meeting was declared closed immediately.

The Chairman answered that it was not his intention to declare the meeting closed there and then, since there were certain items on the Agenda, on which it might be possible to reach agreement that evening, as they had already done in the case of Item No. 1.

The Delegates of Switzerland and the United Kingdom shared the Chairman's point of view.

The Chairman declared that under those circumstances the meeting of Heads of Delegations would continue, and would be resumed the following day after the opening ceremony.

In reply to a remark by the Delegate of France, he pointed out that certain questions which could properly be dealt with by a meeting of Heads of Delegations, could not be dealt with by a plenary assembly in the presence of a much larger number of people. It was therefore preferable that the next day's meeting should again be a meeting of Heads of Delegations.

(RD Document No. 10 - E)
(MAR Document No. 13 - E)

The meeting was then adjourned, it being 4.15 p.m. and resumed at 4.45 p.m.

The Chairman replied to the two observations submitted previously by the Soviet Delegation.

As regards lack of coordination between the work of the two Conferences to be held in København, the two Conferences were intended to be distinct. The upshot of the work of one of them would be a Convention. The upshot of the work of the other would be a series of arrangements. At the same time there were experts common to both, and there was nothing to prevent the two Executive Committees from holding joint meetings. As to the report on the work of the Preparatory Committee of the Eight Countries, it had been sent to all the participant Governments. Furthermore, it would probably be proposed that the Final Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Eight Countries should be published as a document of the present Broadcasting Conference.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the members of the Credentials Committees should be chosen from delegates taking part in both Conferences, in order to facilitate cooperation between the two. The Chairman also pointed out that the Executive Committees of both Conferences were free to coordinate their work whenever common interests were involved.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreeing, the discussion on Item. 2 of the Agenda lapsed.

The Chairman then passed to Item 3 of the Agenda (Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees). A confidential, unofficial, unnumbered document, containing the proposals which the Danish Administration had been led to make on the subject, was then distributed to Delegates.

(RD Document No. 10 - E)
(MAR Document No. 13 - E)

The Chairman, in reply to the Delegate of the USSR, said that no decision had been taken on Item 2 of the Agenda (Establishment of Committees), and that members present at forthcoming meetings would still be able to make suggestions in the matter. He did not feel there was any reason to take an immediate decision on the proposals in the unofficial document which had just been distributed. Had any Delegations any remarks to make?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom declared that the British delegation was not in a position to assume the Chairmanship of the unofficial group for the study of frequency assignments to the aeronautical services, because it was not sufficiently documented on the question and did not possess the necessary information.

The Delegate of the USSR. reserved the right to revert to Items 2 and 3 of the Agenda, when his Delegation had had time to study them.

The Chairman agreed. He proceeded to take Item 4 of the Agenda.

At this point, the Delegate of the USSR remarked that, agreement **not** having been reached on Items 2 and 3, the Delegations of Bulgaria and the USSR had reserved the right to return to these questions. He again proposed the suspension of the meeting.

The Chairman did not see his way to accept the USSR proposal. Item No. 4 related to a purely **practical** arrangement. It was not a question for the moment of discussing the use of languages. That was a question which would have to be dealt

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with in the drawing up of the Rules of Procedure. Similarly, Items 7 and 8 did not call for discussion: he had merely to make a simple statement in connection with them. On the other hand, in view of what the Delegate of the USSR had said, Items 5 and 6 would not be discussed that day.

The Delegate of the USSR stated that, whatever the questions raised, there would doubtless be reservations on the part of certain Delegations, which could only result in loss of time. Item 1 was the only point settled. In regard to all the other Items of the Agenda the Soviet Delegation had not had time to study the documents, and the Chairman had refused to accept the proposal to adjourn the discussion. That being so, the Soviet Delegation agreed to the discussion being continued, but on each and every question raised they would reserve their opinion.

Having taken note of the USSR Delegation's statement, the Chairman repeated that he had no intention of opening discussions or of taking decisions. He wished only to make certain statements in order to clarify certain specific points for the benefit of Delegates. He then read the following statement relating to the use of languages.

Arrangements for the Language Service.

Steps have been taken through the General Secretariat of the Union to recruit the personnel required for the language work of the Conference and to provide for the installation of simultaneous interpretation in two of the Meeting rooms. The hall, where the Plenary Sessions will be held, is equipped for simultaneous interpretation. This hall will also be used for Committee meetings. In addition, one large Committee room (Room 9), located on

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the second floor is provided with similar installations. Three smaller committee rooms will be available on the first floor for sub-committees or working groups. In these rooms, consecutive interpretation will be used.

Interpretation will be given in French and English. If the decision is taken to use the Russian language, any remarks spoken in Russian will be translated in the two language rooms simultaneously in French and English. If Russian is used in the smaller groups, the interpretation will be in French and English, and consecutive.

A staff of translators has been recruited to ensure the rapid preparation of documents in French and English, and in accordance with the decision of the Conference in Russian as required. Every effort will be made to ensure the prompt distribution of all documents in the languages approved by the Conference. Rapporteurs and Delegations are requested to submit the text of their documents or proposals to the Secretariat who will undertake to ensure their translation, reproduction and distribution.

The Delegate of Bulgaria suggested again that the meeting should rise in view of the small number of Delegations present. He asked for the opinion of other Delegates on the point.

The Chairman did not wish to give his personal opinion; but he observed that no other member had proposed the adjournment of the meeting. What was the feeling of Delegates in the matter?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the Chairman's proposed state/^{ment} should be heard, and that the meeting should then rise.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that the number of Delegations missing was impressive; but he thought the situation would change the following day. Was there any news of the absent Delegations? He insisted on the fact that time was precious and very short.

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They had to complete a maximum of work in a minimum of time.

The Chairman said that the only news was of the Italian Delegation. It would arrive that evening.

The Delegate of Ireland supported the Delegate of Switzerland. Time was a very important factor, especially for the small Delegation. Work should begin as soon as possible.

The Delegate of Bulgaria opposed the Swiss statement. It was in order to gain time later that it was necessary to give Delegations the time to study the documents.

The Chairman said that the statement which he wished to make was confined to information which would make the work of Delegates easier; it was not a question of matters dealt with in documents.

The Delegate of Belgium could not see any reason why the Chairman should not make his statements. Should the need arise, he could be requested to repeat the information the following day.

The Chairman asked Delegates if they agreed to the Belgian proposal. There being no opposition, he proceeded to say in regard to Item 7 that it would be useful for Delegates to know that the Danish Government had received a request for admission from the State of Israel and from the Republic of San Marino. He recalled that § 1 of the document annexed to the Additional Protocol stated that: "The Conference will be composed of representatives of all the countries comprised in the European area which have signed the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City (1947) or have adhered thereto. The Conference will have the power to invite other countries of the European area." The question which arose, therefore, was to know if the two countries concerned (which were not signatories of the Atlantic City Convention) had adhered to it. With

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this in view, the Danish Administration had sent a telegram on June 22nd, to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union asking him for an official statement as to whether the State of Israel and the Republic of San Marino had adhered to the said Convention. The Secretary-General had replied as follows:

"Your telegram of 22nd STOP State Israel and Republic San Marino now adhering Madrid Convention STOP In accordance with what you say, these States may be admitted Copenhagen Conference by Plenary Assembly."

Under these circumstances, the question no longer lay within the jurisdiction of the Danish Authorities. It was for the Conference to decide.

The Chairman repeated that it was not proposed to discuss the question; but he thought it would be useful to Delegates to know the position.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked if these documents would be included in the Minutes of the Meeting.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative. Turning to Item 8 of the Agenda, he noted that, in the report on the subject of the summoning of the two Conferences, viz, the Documents Nos. RD 7/MAR 9, which were in Delegates' hands, the Danish Administration had explained the position in regard to the admission of international organisations. Three requests had so far been received, namely from the organisation Internationale de Radiodiffusion (O.I.R), the Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion (U.I.R.) and the Comité International Radio-Maritime (C.I.R.M.)

The Chairman, continuing, asked if there were any observations or remarks to be made on Item 9 of the Agenda (Miscellaneous). He recalled that, according to the decision taken, the Meeting would be

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adjourned for half an hour after the official opening of the Conference to enable a photograph to be taken of the Delegates. After that there would be a further meeting of Heads of Delegations at 11 a.m. The same Agenda would be discussed, with the exception of Item 1, which had already been adopted. Items 2 to 9 would form the basis for the new discussion.

It was not expected that there would be a meeting on Saturday. The first Plenary Meeting of the Broadcasting Conference would take place on the following Monday at 10 a.m., and that of the Maritime Conference the same afternoon. If it did not prove possible to terminate the work by Friday evening, another meeting of the Heads of Delegations would have to be held on Saturday, because in any case, everything had to be ready for the Plenary Meeting.

There were no objections. The Meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

V. Meyer

Seen:

Seen:

H. Voutaz

W.F. Studer

N.E. Holmblad

J. Revoy

Secretaries

Secretary-in-Chief

Chairman.

European Regional Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948.

RD Document No. 11 - E

25 June 1948

Maritime Regional Radio Conference,
København, 1948.

MAR Document No.14-E

25 June 1948.

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Supplement to: RD Document No.10
MAR Document No.13 of
24th June, 1948.

Insert the following paragraph before the third paragraph on the first page beginning: "before proceeding with the Agenda":

The Chairman: announced the presence of Mr. Gerald C. Gross, Assistant Secretary-General, of the International Telecommunications Union, representing Dr. F. d'Ernst, Secretary-General of the Union, who was prevent from attending the Meetings of the København Conferences.

He also announced the presence of the following Members of the Bureau of the Union:

Mr. L. Dastert, Administrative Councillor of the P.F.B.

Mr. William F. Studer, Councillor.

Dr. Victor Meyer and Mr. Henri Voutaz, Secretaries, and

Mr. Jean Revoy, Engineer.

June 26, 1948

Submitted in: English

United Kingdom

EUROPEAN MARITIME ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE

1. Introduction

In order to conform to the frequency table as amended at Atlantic City various changes are necessary in the Montreux I Maritime Agreements. The principal changes in the part of the spectrum under consideration are as follows : -

- (a) 405 - 415 kc/s for D/F in place of 365 - 380 kc/s.
- (b) a reduction in the distress guard band by 10 kc/s, i.e. 490 - 510 kc/s in place of 485 - 515 kc/s, and
- (c) the band 515-525 kc/s ceasing to be a "non ouvert" band but available for Ship and Coast Stations open to public correspondence.

The reduction in the distress band by 10 kc/s and the inclusion of the band 515 - 525 kc/s makes available one more channel for coast stations in the band 415 to 490 kc/s and one ship channel and three channels for coast stations in the band 510 to 525 kc/s.

2. Ship Stations.

The number of ship frequencies has been increased to 5 namely 425, 454, 468, 480 and 512 kc/s, the frequency 512 kc/s being designated as a subsidiary calling frequency for use when the frequency 500 kc/s is in use for distress purposes in order to expedite the clearance of traffic. This necessitates the moving of all coast stations situated within ± 3 kc/s of the new ship frequencies. ~~The ship frequencies are no longer required~~ to be designated for emissions of Class B, A1 or A2.

It is recommended that in the European Region all ships and coast stations be equipped with the frequency 512 kc/s for use as a subsidiary calling frequency.

It is also felt by the United Kingdom that the frequency 410 kc/s should be reserved for Direction finding purposes exclusively both by ships and coast stations.

In view of the very congested conditions prevailing in the North Sea and English Channel areas it is recommended that in addition to fitting ships with 410, 500 and 512 kc/s consideration should be given to providing them with two working frequencies selected from 425, 454, 468 and 480 kc/s. An even distribution of these frequencies between ships should be arranged in order to spread the traffic throughout the band and to make maximum use of the frequencies allocated to ships.

3. Coast Stations

In preparing the plan attached as Appendix I the following documents have been consulted and used as the basis:-

- (a) the four Montreux Regional Agreements.
- (b) The Berne List of Coast and Ship Stations for August 1947.
- (c) The Forms 2 submitted at Atlantic City and since published by the Berne Bureau (The "Blue Books").

The information extracted from these documents is contained in Appendix 2.

In determining the amount of sharing, possible geographical separation has been taken into account and it has been assumed that power of transmitters will not exceed that necessary to provide an adequate service in the area of operation of a given station. The channel spacing, namely 3 kc/s, recommended at Montreux has been used as far as possible and 4 kc/s separation between coast and ship stations has been maintained.

The requirements of Germany and the Baltic States are estimates only since no information of their requirements was available at the time the plan was prepared. Similarly the requirements of Lybia and Cyrenaica have been catered for by allocating the same number of channels as in the Montreux Agreements. Provision has been made for the coast stations of Spain in the light of the Montreux Agreements and the Berne List of Coast and Ship Stations for August 1947.

4. Recommendations

1. The United Kingdom recommends the continuation of the division of European requirements into four agreements namely:-

- (a) English Channel and North Sea
- (b) Atlantic and North African Coast
- (c) Baltic Sea
- (d) Mediterranean and North Africa.

2. In order to make the revised agreements complete in all details it is recommended that the requirements of the following Countries should be included viz.

- (a) Azores and Madeira in the Atlantic Agreement
- (b) The Balearic Islands and Tunisia in the Mediterranean Agreement
- (c) U.S.S.R. in the Baltic Agreement.

The requirements of these countries have not been included in the plan but they have been taken into consideration in its preparation.

3. Since there are no "non ouvert" bands in the Atlantic City frequency table, it is recommended that all coast stations not open to public correspondence and normally operating in the bands 415 to 490 kc/s and 510 to 525 kc/s should also be included

4. it is noticed from the information given in the Berne

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4. it is noticed from the information given in the Berne

List of Coast and Ship Stations for August 1947 and from the requirements submitted to the P.F.B. that a number of stations have materially increased the power of their transmitters since the Montreux Agreement was drawn up in 1939 and others are Proposing to do so. The use of excessive power will make it extremely difficult to evolve for all Areas a satisfactory plan which inevitably must involve a large amount of sharing.

The United Kingdom therefore recommends for consideration that in the very congested areas the power of transmitters should be limited to say 1 kw input to the aerial and that only exceptionally in the case of certain long range stations on the Atlantic Coast and in the Mediterranean should this power be exceeded. The United Kingdom plan has been prepared on the assumption that the above conditions will be generally acceptable. If reasonable power limits cannot be agreed the United Kingdom reserves the right to reconsider its requirements.

Country Pays	Station	Frequency Fréquence
Great Britain (contd.) (Grande-Bretagne, suite)	Jersey	516
	Guernsey	516
	Lands End	522
Norway (Norvège)	Tjome	438
	Tromsø	438
	Bergen	441
	Stavanger	441
	Harstad	445
	Hammerfest	450
	Farsund	450
	Bodø	464
	Aalesund	487
	Vardo	519
	Bergen	522
Holland (Pays-Bas)	Scheveningen	461
	"	516
Sweden (Suède)	Goteborg	458

Atlantic and North AfricaAtlantique et Afrique du Nord

Country Pays	Station	Frequency Fréquence
France	Gouesnou	416
	Saint Nazaire	432
	Lorient Pen Mané	444
	Bordeaux Port	461
Great Britain (Grande-Bretagne)	Wick	435
	Lands End	438
	Seaforth	447
	Portpatrick	461
	Burnham	476
	Jersey	516
	Guernsey	516
	Lands End	522
	Malin Head	416
	Valentia	429
Portugal	Leixoes	418
	Lisbon	435
Morocco (Maroc)	Tangier	421
	Casablanca	441
	Agadir	461
Iceland (Islande)	Vestmannaeyjur	421
	Siglufjördur	421
	Seydisfjördur	473
	Isafjördur	473
	Reykjavik	484
	Gibraltar	464
Spain (Espagne)	Cabo Mayor	441
	Corunna	473
	Cabo Finisterre	484
	Cadiz	484
	Vigo	487
	Rorvik	441
Norway (Norvège)	Bergen	441
	Harstad	445
	Aalesund	476
Denmark (Danemark)	Thorshavn	448

Baltic Sea

Mer Baltique

Country Pays	Station	Frequency kc/s Fréquence
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Latvia (Lettonie)	Riga	418
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Liepaja	429
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Germany (Allemagne)	Kiel	421
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Norddeich	445
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Sassnitz	450
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Ruegen	473
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Elbe Weser	476
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Denmark (Danemark)	Blaavand	429
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Ringsted	435
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Skagen	464
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Copenhagen	519
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Estonia (Estonie)	Tallin-Kopli	441
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Sweden (Suede)	Falsterborer	429
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Vastra	429
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Goteborg	458
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Tingstade	461
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Boden	464
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Harnosand	464
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Karlskronna	464
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Stavsnas	464
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Lithuania	Sventoji	438
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Poland (Pologne)	Gdynia	432
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"	484
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Norway (Norvège)	Tjome	438
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Rorvik	441
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Bergen	441
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Stavanger	441
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Farsund	450
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Hammerfest	450
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Aalesund	476
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Finland (Finlande)	Vaasa	447
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Helsinki	447
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Hanko	447
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Kotka	516
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U.S.S.R.	Leningrad	484
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Mediterranean

Méditerranée

Country Pays	Station	Frequency Fréquence
Algeria (Algerie)	Oran el Turk	438
	Alger	416
Morocco (Maroc)	Tangier	421
Malta (Malte)	Malta	416
Italy (Italie)	Roma	421
	Traspiazia	429
	Venezia	429
	Trapani	425
	Genova	439.9
	Brindisi	432
	Napoli	461
	Augusta	450
	Cagliari	473
	Taranto	473
	Maddalena	473
	Ancona	476
	Augusta	516
	Napoli	519
Triest (Brit. & U.S.A. Zones)	Trieste	450
France	Marseilles	432
	Nice	458
	Marseilles	458
Egypt (Egypte)	Alexandria	435
Palestine	Jerusalem	473
	"	484
Lebanon (Liban)	Khalde	464
Turkey (Turquie)	Istanbul	438
Cyprus (Cypro)	Larnaca	447
Greece (Grece)	Athens	460
	Rodos	418
Yugo-Slavia	Rijeka	461
(Jougoslavie)	"	484

Mediterranean cont.

Méditerranée (suite)

Country Pays	Station	Frequency kc/s Fréquence
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	464
Tripoli	Benghazi	429
	Berna	464
	Tripoli	476
	Torbruch	484
Spain (Espagne)	Cabo de Palos	476
	" " "	516
	Cadiz	484

Appendix 1. Proposals for regional arrangements.		Appendice 1. Propositions concernant des arrangements régionaux.	
North Sea - Mer du Nord		Mediterranean - Méditerranée	
Atlantic and North Africa-Atlantique et Afrique du Nord		Baltic Sea - Mer Baltique	
Direction finding Radiogoniométrie		Direction finding Radiogoniométrie	
410			
415	(Oestersund)		
Gouesnou.	Gouesnou, Malin Head.	Alger, Malta.	Riga.
North Foreland	Leixoes.	Rodos.	
420	Tangier, Vestmannavejar, Siglufjordur.	Roma, Tangier.	Kiel.
Kiel, Stonehaven.		Atlantic City.	
425		Atlantic City.	
Calais, Dieppe, Newhaven, Parkeston Quay, Folkestone, Havre-Port.	Valentia.	Bengazi, La Spezia, Venezia.	Blaavand, Falsterbo Rev, Vastra, Liepaja
430		Marseilles, Brindisi.	Gdynia.
Humber.	St Nazaire.	Alexandria, Trapani.	Ringsted.
435	Wick, Lisbon.	Oran - Ain-El-Turk, Istanbul.	Tjome, Sventoji.
Lands End, Tjome, Tromsø.	Lands End.	Genoa.	Rorvik, Bergen, Stavanger, Tallin Kopli.
440	Bergen, Stavanger.		
Lorient-Pen-Mane.	Bergen, Cabo Mayer, Casablanca, Rorvik.		
445	Lorient-Pen-Mane.		
Norddeich, Harstad.	Harstad.		
Seafarth.	Seafarth.		
Boulogne.	Thorshavn.		
450	Sassnitz, Farsund, Hammerfest.		
455			
Cherbourg, Göteborg.			
460			
Scheveningen, Portpatrick.	Portpatrick, Bordeaux-Port, Agadir.		
465	Gibraltar		
Skagen, Niton, Badoe.			
470			
Antwerp.			
Ruegen.	Corunna, Seydisfjordur, Isafjordur.		
475	Burnham, Ålesund.		
Elbe-Weser, Burnham.			
480			
Cullercoats			
485			
Havre, Ålesund.	Cabo Finisterre, Cadiz, Reykjavik.		
	Vigo		
490			
495			
500			
505			
510			
515			
Scheveningen, Jersey, Guernsey.	Jersey, Guernsey.		
520			
Copenhagen, Vardø.			
Lands End, Bergen.			
525			

* Stations in brackets are broadcast derogations permitted by Atlantic City.
Les stations entre parenthèses sont des stations de radiodiffusion en dérogation autorisées par Atlantic City.

Appendix 2
Appendice 2

<u>MONTREUX 1939</u>				<u>BERNE, AUGUST 1947.</u> <u>AOUT 1947.</u>				<u>FORMS 2. P.F.B.</u> <u>(BLUE BOOKS)</u> Formule n° 2 C.P.F. (Liste bleue)		
Country & Station Pays et stations	Agreement Arrangement	Freq. kc/s	Power Puissance kW.	Country & Station Pays et stations	Freq. kc/s	Power Puissance kW	Class of station Nature du service	Country & station Pays et stations	Freq. kc/s	Power Puissance kW
<u>AZORES</u>				<u>AZORES</u> Flores Lages Horta S. Maria " S. Miguel	333 394.7 394.7 425.5 417	0.2 1.0 0.45 0.45 0.75	CO CO CO CO CP	<u>AZORES</u> Flores Horta " S. Maria " Ponta Delgada " <u>BELGIUM (Belgique)</u> Ostende Antwerp " " <u>DENMARK (Danemark)</u> Blaavand Copenhagen Skagen Skamlebaek Thorshavn	394 389 394 394 425 394 417 435 472 435 448 429 467 464 435 467 448	0.35 3.0 3.0 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.5 6.0 3.0 0.9 0.1 0.35 1.00 0.75 1.00
<u>BELGIUM (Belgique)</u> Ostende Antwerp	EC&NS EC&NS	435 473		<u>BELGIUM (Belgique)</u> Ostende Antwerp " "	435 472 435 448	0.1 0.6 0.6 0.6	CP CP CP CP			
<u>DENMARK (Danemark)</u> Blaavand	EC&NS Balt.	429	0.6	<u>DENMARK (Danemark)</u> Blaavand	429	0.6	CP			
Kobenhavn	EC&NS Balt.	467	0.75	Lyngby Ringsted Rodsand Syd B/P Skagen	467 435 435 464	0.75 0.75 0.05 0.25	CP CO CR CP			
Skagen	EC&NS Balt.	464	0.25							
Thorshavn	A&NA	448	1.0	Thorshavn	448	1.0	CP			

<u>EGYPT (Egypte)</u>				<u>EGYPT (Egypte)</u>				<u>EGYPT (Egypte)</u>		
Alexandria	Medi	435		Alexandria	435	2.0	CP	Alexandria	435	5.00
<u>AEGEAN ISLANDS</u>				<u>AEGEAN ISLANDS</u>				<u>AEGEAN ISLANDS</u>		
(Iles de l'Egee)				(Iles de l'Egee)				(Iles de l'Egee)		
Lero	Medi	432								
Rodi (see under Greece) (voir Grèce)	Medi	441						Rodos (see under Greece) (voir Grèce)	465	1.0
<u>ALGERIA (Algérie)</u>				<u>ALGERIA (Algérie)</u>				<u>ALGERIA (Algérie)</u>		
Alger	Medi	416		Alger	416	1.0	CP	Alger	416	1.5
								"	433	1.0
Oran ain el Turk	Medi	438		Oran ain el Turk	438		CP	Oran ain el Turk	438	0.5
								"	433	1.0
<u>FRANCE</u>				<u>FRANCE</u>				<u>FRANCE</u>		
								Ajaccio (Corsica) (Corse)	433	1.0
				Bayonne	387	0.1	CR	Bayonne	387	0.1
Bordeaux	ASNA	461	0.5	Bordeaux Port	461	0.5	CP	Bordeaux Port	461	0.5
Boulogne	IC&MS	448	0.5	Boulogne s/Mer	448	0.5	CP	Boulogne s/Mer	448	0.5
				"	476			"	433	1.0
				Calais (Rly)	428	0.1	CR	Calais Port	428	0.1
Cherbourg R.Terres	IC&MS	458		Cherbourg R.Terres	458	0.5	CP	Cherbourg	458	0.5
								"	433	1.0
				Dieppe (Rly)	428	0.1	CR	Dieppe Port	428	0.1
				Gouesnou	416	0.5	CP	Dunkerque	400	0.1
Havre	IC&MS	476	0.2	Le Havre Port	442	0.2	CR	Gouesnou	416	0.5
								Le Havre	476	0.5
L'Orient pen Mane	IC&MS	444						Le Havre Port	442	0.2
								L'Orient	444	0.5
Marseilles	Medi	432	0.5	Marseilles	432	0.5	CP	"	433	1.0
				"	368	0.5	CP	Brest	433	1.0
				"	458	0.5	CP	Marseilles	433	1.0
Nice	Medi	458	1.2	Nice	458	1.2	CR	"	368	3.0
Ouessant	IC&MS	416	3.0	Ouessant	408	3.0	CP	Nice	458	1.2

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	A&NA		Rouen Port	419.5	0.2	CR	Rouen Port	430	0.1
St Nazaire	A&NA	432					Rocheport	433	1.0
<u>CYPRUS</u> (Chypre)			<u>CYPRUS</u> (Chypre)				St Nazaire	432	10.0
Larnaca	Medi	447	Larnaca	447	1.0	CP	Toulon	433	1.0
<u>GERMANY</u> (Allemagne)			<u>GERMANY</u> (Allemagne)				<u>CYPRUS</u> (Chypre)	447	1.0
Elbe Weser	EC&NS	476	Elbe Weser	445	0.36	CR	Larnaca	447	1.0
Kiel	Balt.						<u>GERMANY</u> (Allemagne)		
Memel	EC&NS	421	Kiel	420	0.36	CR	Elbe Weser	445	1.5
Norddeich	Balt.						Kiel	420	1.5
Ostpreussen	Baltic	476	Norddeich	445	1.3	CR	Norddeich	445	1.5
Pialau	EC&NS	445							
Ruegen	Balt.								
Sassnitz	Balt.	447							
	Balt.	416							
	EC&NS	473							
	Balt.								
	EC&NS	450							
	Balt.								
<u>GIBRALTAR</u>			<u>GIBRALTAR</u>				<u>GIBRALTAR</u>		
Gibraltar	A&NA		Gibraltar	470	5.0	CP	Gibraltar	470	1.0
	Medi	470					<u>GT. BRITAIN</u>		
<u>GT. BRITAIN</u>			<u>GT. BRITAIN</u>				(Grde-Bretagne)		
(Grande-Bretagne)			(Grde-Bretagne)						
Burnham	A&NA		Burnham	476	5.0	CP	Portishead	476	1.0
	EC&NS	476					Cullercoats	484	0.5
Cullercoats	EC&NS	484	Cullercoats	484	0.5	CP	Hablethorpe	467	0.5
Humber	EC&NS	467	Humber	467	0.5	CP			
Lands End	A&NA								
	EC&NS	438	Lands End	438	5.0	CP	Lands End	438	5.0
"	"	470	"	470	1.0	CP	"	470	5.0
Niton	EC&NS	464	Niton	464	0.5	CP	Niton	464	0.5
N. Foreland	EC&NS	418	N. Foreland	418	0.5	CP	N. Foreland	418	0.5
	A&NA								

Portpatrick	EC&NS			Portpatrick	461	0.5	CP	Portpatrick	461	0.5
Seaforth	ASNA	461		Seaforth	447	0.5	CP	Seaforth	447	0.5
	EC&NS	447		Stonehaven	421	0.05	CP	Stonehaven	421	0.15
Wick	ASNA			Wick	435	1.2	CP	Wick	435	1.2
	EC&NS	435		Folkstone Harbour	428	0.25	CV			
				Guernsey "	417	0.05	CV			
				Jersey "	417	0.05	CV			
				Newhaven	428	0.23	CV			
				Parkeston Quay	428	0.5	CV			
<u>DANZIG</u>				<u>DANZIG</u>				<u>DANZIG</u>		
Danzig	Ialt.	458								
<u>ESTHONIA</u> (Estonie)				<u>ESTHONIA</u> (Estonie)				<u>ESTHONIA</u> (Estonie)		
Tallin Kopli	Ialt.	441								
<u>FINLAND</u> (Finlande)				<u>FINLAND</u> (Finlande)				<u>FINLAND</u> (Finlande)		
Hanko	Ialt.	447.5		Hanko	447	0.8	CP	Hanko	447	0.8
				Helsinki	447	2.0	CP	Helsinki	447	2.0
Kotka	Ialt.	467		Kotka	468	1.0	CP	Kotka	468	1.0
Vaasa	Ialt.	447		Vaasa	447	2.0	CP	Vaasa	447	2.0
<u>GREECE</u> (Grèce)				<u>GREECE</u> (Grèce)				<u>GREECE</u> (Grèce)		
Athens	Medi	461		Athens	460	1.3	CP	Athens	460	1.5
Chios	Medi	467								
Kirkyra	Medi	473								
Rodi	Medi	441						Rodos	465	1.0
<u>HOLLAND</u> (Pays-Bas)				<u>HOLLAND</u> (Pays-Bas)				<u>HOLLAND</u> (Pays-Bas)		
Scheveningen	EC&NS	461		Scheveningen	460	2.0	CP	(Ymuiden)		
				"	421	2.0	CP	Scheveningen	461	8.0
								"	421	8.0
<u>ICELAND</u> (Islande)				<u>ICELAND</u> (Islande)				<u>ICELAND</u> (Islande)		
Reykjavik	ASNA	484	1.0	Isafjordur	473	0.1	CP	Isafjordur	473	0.1
Seydisfordur	ASNA	473	0.5	Reykjavik	484	1.5	CP	Reykjavik	484	0.5
				Seydisfordur	473	0.5	CP	Seydisfordur	473	0.5
				Siglufjordur	467	0.1	CP	Siglufjordur	467	0.1

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Vestmannaeyjar	A&NA	467	0.1	Vestmannaeyjar	467	0.1	CP	Vestmannaeyjar	467	0.1
<u>IRELAND</u> (Irlande)				<u>IRELAND</u> (Irlande)				<u>IRELAND</u> (Irlande)		
Malin Head	A&NA	421		Malin Head	421	0.5	CP	Malin Head	421	0.5
Valentia	A&NA	429		Valentia	429	1.0	CP	Valentia	429	1.0
<u>ITALY</u> (Italie)				<u>ITALY</u> (Italie)				<u>ITALY</u> (Italie)		
Ancona	Medi	476	0.4	Ancona	482	0.4	CP	Ancona	476	2.0
Brindisi	Medi	432	0.4	Brindisi	432	0.4	CP	Brindisi	432	2.0
								"	369.9	15.0
Cagliari	Medi	473	0.4	Cagliari	473	0.4	CP	Cagliari	473	2.0
								"	447	2.0
Coltano	Medi	421		Rome	432	5.0	CP			
Fiume	Medi	484								
Genoa	Medi	467	1.5	Genoa	439.9	1.5	CP	Genoa	439	3.0
								"	425	3.0
				Laspezia	482	0.4	CP	Laspezia	429	5.0
								"	432	
La Maddalena	Medi	447	0.4	La Maddalena	473	0.4	CP	La Maddalena	447	2.0
								"	473	2.0
								"	432	
								"	369.9	15.0
								"	418	15.0
Messina	Medi	450		Augusta	482	0.4	CP	Augusta	418	15.0
								"	450	2.0
Naples	Medi	461	0.4	Naples	461	0.4		Naples	418	3.0
				"	431	3.0		"	428	3.1
								Porto Ferrai	441	2.0
								Santa Rosa	369.9	15.0
								"	418	15.0
								"	432	
				Taranto	473	0.4	CP	Taranto	418	15.0
								"	429	5.0
								"	432	
Trapani	Medi	435						Trapani	435	2.0
				Trieste	450	0.4	CP			
Venezia	Medi	429		Venezia	482	0.4	CP	Venezia	418	15.0
								"	429	5.0
								"	431	3.0

Vittoria	Medi	441					Venezia	432	
Zara	Medi	416					"	448	3.0
<u>LATVIA</u> (Lettonie)							<u>LATVIA</u> (Lettonie)		
Liepaja	Balt.	429							
Riga	Balt.	470							
<u>LEBANON</u> (Liban)							<u>LEBANON</u> (Liban)		
Beyrouth	Medi	473	2.0		464	2.0	CP	Knalde	464 3.0
								Tripoli	402 4.0
<u>LITHUANIA</u> (Lithuanie)							<u>LITHUANIA</u> (Lithuanie)		
Sventoji	Balt.	438							
<u>LIBYA</u> (Libye)							<u>LIBYA</u> (Libye)		
Bengasi	Medi	444			408	5.0	CP		
Derna	Medi	470			468	1.0	CP		
Tobruch	Medi	421			484	5.0	CP		
Tripoli	Medi	476			476	5.0	CP		
<u>MADEIRA</u> (Madère)							<u>MADEIRA</u> (Madère)		
					Funchal	394.7	CO	Madeira	394 0.5
					Madeira	425	CP	Madeira	425 0.5
<u>MALTA</u> (Malte)							<u>MALTA</u> (Malte)		
Malta	Medi	458			416	3.0	CP	Malta	416 3.0
<u>MOROCCO</u> (Maroc)							<u>MOROCCO</u> (Maroc)		
Agadir	A&NA	461	2.0		461	2.0	CP	Agadir	461 1.0
Casablanca	A&NA	441	2.0		441	2.0	CP	Casablanca	441 2.0
								"	433 1.0
Tangier	A&NA							Tangier	421 0.5
	Medi	421	2.0		421	2.0	CP		
<u>NORWAY</u> (Norvège)							<u>NORWAY</u> (Norvège)		
Alesund	A&NA Balt.	476			438	1.0	CP	Alesund	476 1.0
	IC&NS				Barentsbourg (USSR)	333	CO		
					"	425	CO		
					"	454	CO		

Bergen	A&NA Balt. LC&NS	470		Bergen	441	1.5	CP	Bergen	470	4.0
				Bjornoya	345	0.1	CP	"	438	4.0
				"	394.7	0.1	CP	Bjornoya	485	0.2
Farsund	IC&NS Balt.	450		Farsund	450	1.0	CP	Bodo	435	1.0
				Groumant siti (USJR)	425	0.15	CR	Farsund	450	2.0
				Roudnik	454	0.15	CR			
				Hammerfest	450	0.5	CP	Hammerfest	450	1.0
				Harstad	445	1.0	CP	Harstad	445	1.0
				Isfjord	345	0.1	CP	Isfjord	470	0.2
				Jannayen	345	0.1	CP	Jannayen	462	0.2
				"	394.7	0.1	CP			
								Longyearby	480	1.0
								Hopen	435	0.1
								Norway	385	1.5
Rorvik	A&NA Balt.	441		Rorvik	441	1.0	CP	Rorvik	441	2.0
				Stavanger	438	1.0	CP	Stavanger	441	2.0
				Svalvard	310	2.0	CP			
Tjome	IC&NS Balt.	438		Tjome	438	2.0	CP	Tjome	438	2.0
Utsira	A&NA Balt. IC&NA	464		Tromso	438	0.3	CP			
				Vardoe	469	1.0	CP	Vardoe	469	1.0
<u>PALESTINE</u>				<u>PALESTINE</u>				<u>PALESTINE</u>		
Lydda	Medi	484		Jerusalem	400	1.0	CP	Jerusalem	484	1.0
				"	484	1.0	CP			
<u>POLAND (Pologne)</u>				<u>POLAND (Pologne)</u>				<u>POLAND (Pologne)</u>		
Gdynia	Balt.	432	0.2	Gdynia	404	0.2	CP	Gdynia	484	2.0
"	Balt.	484	0.2					"	380	2.0
								"	432	2.0
								Tczecin	361	2.0
								"	439	2.0
								"	458	2.0
								Kotobrzeg	380	0.5
								"	439	0.5

<u>PORTUGAL</u>				<u>PORTUGAL</u>				<u>PORTUGAL</u>			
Leixoes	ACNA	418		Leixoes	417	0.75	CP	Lisbon	435	3.0	
Lisbon	ACNA	435	1.75	Lisbon	435	1.75	CP	Monsanto	394	3.0	
				Monsanto	394	2.5	CO	"	441	3.0	
				"	441	2.5	CO	Faro	394	0.75	
				Faro	394.7	0.5	CO	" (S.Coast	447	0.75	
				"	447	0.5	CO	Portugal)			
				Lavadores	394.7	0.5	CO	Apulia	394	2.0	
				"	461	0.5	CO	Boanova	394	0.75	
								"	461	0.75	
								Cascais (W. of			
								Lisbon)	394	0.35	
								Montijo	394	2.0	
								Sagres	394	0.35	
								<u>SPAIN (Espagne)</u>			
<u>SPAIN (Espagne)</u>				<u>SPAIN (Espagne)</u>							
				Barcelona	333		CO				
				"	550		CO				
Cabo de Palos	Medi	476		Cabo de Palos	410	2.0	CP				
				"	476	2.0	CP				
Cabo Mayor	ACNA	441		Cabo Mayor	425	2.0	CP				
				(Santandar)							
				"	441	2.0	CP				
Cadiz	ACNA Medi	484		Cadiz	425	2.0	CP				
				"	484	2.0	CP				
Coruna	ACNA	473		Coruna	402.6	2.0	CP				
				"	473	2.0	CP				
				Mahon (Balearic Isl ^s)	429		CO				
				Malaga (Algeria)	333.3		CO				
				Marin (Mr Vigo)							
				Pontevedra	429		CO				
				Palma de Mallorca							
				(Balearic Islands)	425	0.5	CO				
				"	443	0.5	CO				

			Las Palmas (EAL)	425	2.0	CP			
			" (Canaries)	454	2.0	CP			
			Las Palmas (EBK)	333		CO			
			"	425		CO			
			S. Javier (S.E. Spain)	333		CO			
			"	429		CO			
			Teneriffe	410	2.0	CP			
			"	454	2.0	CP			
			Vigo	410	2.0	CP			
			"	484	2.0	CP			
Cabo Finisterre	AGNA	484							
Soller									
Baleares	Medi	450							
<u>SWEDEN</u> (Suède)			<u>SWEDEN</u> (Suède)				<u>SWEDEN</u> (Suède)		
Boden	Balt.	464	Boden	464	0.5	CP	Boden	464	0.5
Goteborg	Balt.	458	Goteborg	458	0.5	CP	Goteborg	458	0.5
Harnosand	Balt.	464	Harnosand	464	2.8	CP	Harnosand	464	1.0
Karlskrona	Balt.	464	Karlskrona	464		CP	Karlskrona	464	
Stavsnas	Balt.	464	Stavsnas	464	2.0	CP	Stavsnas	464	2.0
Tingstade	Balt.	461	Tingstade	461		CP	Tingstade	461	
			Vastra	429	0.03	CR			
			Falsterborev	429	0.03	CR	Falsterborev	429	3.0
			Vastra Banken	429	0.03	CR	Vastra Banken	429	0.3
<u>TUNIS</u> (Tunisie)			<u>TUNIS</u> (Tunisie)				<u>TUNIS</u> (Tunisie)		
							Tunis	425	0.5
							"	433	3.5
<u>TURKEY</u> (Turquie)			<u>TURKEY</u> (Turquie)				<u>TURKEY</u> (Turquie)		
Istanbul	Medi	438	Istanbul	439	3.0	CP	Istanbul	439	3.0
							Adana	415	3.0
							Samsun	423	3.0
							Tznir	453	2.0
<u>YUGO SLAVIA</u> (Yougoslavie)			<u>YUGO SLAVIA</u> (Yougoslavie)				<u>YUGO SLAVIA</u> (Yougoslavie)		
Klinici	Medi	438							
Sibenik	Medi	470	Rijeka	400	0.5	CP			
			"	451	0.5	CP			

EC&NS = English Channel & North Sea Agreement
A&NA = Atlantic & North African Agreement
Medi = Mediterranean Agreement
Balt. = Baltic Agreement

EC&NS = Arrangement pour le Canal de la Manche et Mer du Nord
A&NA = Arrangement pour l'Atlantique et Afrique du Nord
Medi = Arrangement pour la Méditerranée
Balt. = Arrangement pour la Baltique

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

RD Document No.14 - E
25 June 1948.

MARITIME REGIONAL
RADIO
CONFERENCE

MAR Document No.16 - E
25 June 1948.

Submitted in French

Formal Inauguration of
The European Regional Broadcasting
Conference
and of
the Maritime Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948.

These two Conferences, convened by the Danish Government, viz the European Regional Broadcasting Conference under the provisions of § 1 of the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City 1947, and the Maritime Regional Radio Conference under the decisions reached at the Atlantic City Radio Conference by the 9th Plenary Meeting on 24 September 1947 (see Atlantic City Document 980 R of Atlantic City), met on 25 June 1948 at 10 a.m. in the "salle commune" of the Danish Parliament in the Christiansborg Castle at København.

The Meeting was opened at 10.10 a.m. by Mr N.E.Holmblad, Head of the Danish Delegation, who requested the Minister of Public Works to take the floor.

Mr Carl Petersen, Minister of Public Works, gave the following address in the Danish language:
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the name of the Danish Government, I have the honour and the pleasure to wish a cordial welcome to all the delegates who have come to take part in the European Regional Broadcasting Conference and the Regional Maritime Radio Conference. I also welcome cordially the ladies who have given us great pleasure in accompanying the delegates to Copenhagen.

As we all know, it was decided last year at the International Radio Conference at Atlantic City that a European Regional Broadcasting Conference would be held this year, and that a Regional Maritime Radio Conference would take place simultaneously. The common aim of the two conferences was to assign to the European broadcasting and coastal stations the frequencies in the bands allotted to them at Atlantic City.

During the Atlantic City Conference, the Danish delegation, in the name of its government, invited the other delegations to hold in Copenhagen the two very important conferences which bring us here today. It was a great pleasure for us that invitation was accepted, and it is a pleasure as well as a great honour to see assembled within our walls so many eminent representatives of broadcasting and radio. We will try to give the work of this conference a framework enabling its deliberations to be carried on in the best possible conditions.

Let us not harbour the illusion that these deliberations will be easy. Let me recall that, as far as broadcasting is concerned, the European stations are operating according to the plan drawn up at Lucerne as far back as 1933. In view of the

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evolution of broadcasting since that time, it is clear that this basis no longer responds to present requirements and that numerous modifications, of a more or less radical nature, have been proved necessary. In 1933, therefore, it was decided to revise the Lucerne plan. That was the object of the European Broadcasting Conference at Montreux, which immediately preceded the present one opening in Copenhagen to-day.

The plan drawn up at Montreux should have come into force on April 1 st. 1940, but the outbreak of war interrupted evolution and progress in this domain, as in so many others. So the Montreux Plan was never carried out. In considering this long preliminary period which has elapsed since the Lucerne Conference, and the enormous upheavals which war brought about in Europe, we are bound to admit that the problems facing the Copenhagen Conference will not be lacking in difficulties.

Let me say at the same time, however, that a Conference which sets out to create order from the chaos now reigning in a large part of European Broadcasting frequencies presents a very attractive task, despite all the difficulties. It is unnecessary to emphasise to you the importance of broadcasting. We all know how this still youthful factor of civilisation sends its message to millions and millions of listeners, in the form of speech or music. It is not an exaggeration to say that Broadcasting exercises a dominating influence on the life of nations both in the national and international sphere.

In order that European broadcasting Administrations may carry out their task, so essential, as it is, in the life of the nations, the instrument which they employ (namely, the European stations) must be as fine and as perfect as possible.

The task of putting this instrument in good order is one which falls upon you, along with the task of solving a problem which is, perhaps, even more fundamental: namely, that of introducing into the given elements the orderliness necessary to ensure that the instrument resounds with all the power and harmony desired. Just as the "well-tempered" scale forms the basis of all our music, we might likewise speak of a "well-tempered" frequency plan, this being a condition essential to enable the European broadcasting stations to resound harmoniously over the air.

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I know that the assembly gathered before me is composed of the most competent European representatives appointed to solve the complex and thorny problem which is raised by the preparation of a harmoniously balanced European frequency plan. I have no doubt therefore that the problem will be solved in the most happy manner. I am equally certain that the delegates from the various countries will be able to work as much towards an international as a national ideal, so that we may speak in the future of the brilliant success of the Copenhagen Conference. "From these pyramids forty centuries look down upon you" said Napoleon to his soldiers on the eve of the battle of the Pyramids. Happily it is not a battle, but peaceful deliberations, which will take place here. Nevertheless, to amplify a little, it may well be said, "Do not forget that millions of listeners are waiting to hear you."

I have devoted the larger part of my speech to the Broadcasting Conference. This is not to say that the Maritime Radio Conference is of lesser importance in the field. Maritime Radio is the original and classic field of radio, and it was only later that the other radio services came into prominence, reducing from year to year the frequency bands of the maritime services. That is why the chaos which reigns in the field of the waves, as in many others, also extends to the maritime services, a fact which is borne out by the requirements of radiotelephony.

The problems to be solved in preparing a frequency plan for coastal stations are not, therefore, less complex, than those which arise in regard to other broadcasting stations. The efficiency of a maritime radio station is often a matter of life or death. We must always keep this in mind in dealing with these problems. A radiotelegraphist who, when sending out distress signals, finds himself impeded by a station engaged, as sometimes happens, in broadcasting light music, could not accept such a state of affairs. I am sure that the maritime radio experts who are called upon to collaborate here with the specialists in broadcasting will not lose sight of the respective importance of the two services.

I have spoken sufficiently of the magnitude and scope of the work of the two Conferences. Let us note, in finishing, that there are other aspects, for example, the opportunity offered of passing pleasant hours among friends and colleagues, thereby facilitating the exchange of thoughts and ideas as well as the forging of links of friendship which may have the most happy outcome in the future.

I hope also that our guests from abroad will have the time and the opportunity to become acquainted a little with Denmark, and to look over our capital and its environs, where nature is at present in full bloom and offers all the charms of summer.

I know that the Reception Committee of the Conferences will do their utmost to present Denmark to those who are interested in our country, and to make their stay among us as pleasant as difficult times and the exigencies of our resources permit.

With these words I declare open, at Copenhagen, the European Regional Broadcasting and the Maritime Regional Radio Conference.

This address, simultaneously interpreted in French and in English, was enthusiastically applauded by the meeting.

Mr. Rene Corteil, Head of the Belgian Delegation and Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of Eight Countries which recently met at

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Brussels, replied on behalf of all the Delegations in the following words:

Mr. Minister,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to address you on behalf of the foreign Delegations taking part in the Broadcasting and the Maritime Radio Conferences. I regard it as my duty and my pleasure in the first instance Mr. Minister, to thank you for the cordial welcome you have addressed to us.

The ladies also, I feel certain, will allow me to be their mouthpiece to thank you very sincerely for the attention which you have paid them.

You said, Mr. Minister, that we should have no illusions regarding the difficulties of our debates.

You have shown us the importance of our task for the rapid and harmonious development of broadcasting which, as never before, must be an instrument of peace intended to assist the flowering of national cultures, but also intended to promote mutual understanding between peoples and by so doing, gather them closer together.

This task will include lengthy discussions on complex, difficult and sometimes thorny subjects.

Allow me, however, as an old habitué of International Radio Conferences, to say how right you were in expressing confidence in the successful outcome of our work.

I feel certain that all the delegates, although they have the very legitimate task of defending their national interests, are nevertheless inspired by an international spirit of mutual understanding, by a spirit of conciliation allied to a realistic understanding of the possibilities which will lead them, in the end to a solution acceptable to all countries, and to a new plan, the Copenhagen Plan, for the assignment of wave-lengths, which will be welcomed as a benefaction by the millions of European listeners who suffer daily from the utter chaos in the ether.

In another field, Mr. Minister, you spoke of Maritime Radio.

There is here, as you have shown, a whole drama of the waves. Maritime Radio, the oldest of the radio services, a service which is of capital importance for the safety of human life, has had to relinquish progressively some of its wave-bands to enable other rapidly developing services, of no less importance to the community, to make use of them.

Fortunately, we can have faith in scientific and technical progress to find, for these problems, solutions which will enable all the necessary guarantees for good and certain operation to be assured to the maritime services.

As you have said, Mr. Minister, it is very true that our conferences sometimes afford us agreeable moments, I mean those moments, when we meet our old colleagues and friends once again, and the spirit of goodwill which moves us all, helps us to a successful solution of delicate questions, because we can broach them in full confidence and

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honesty.

Among these colleagues, I should like to mention, in particular, our very dear friends of the Danish Administration, whom we meet again with renewed pleasure in particularly pleasant surroundings.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure that I speak for you all when I ask the Minister to be kind enough to transmit to the Government, the Authorities and the Danish Administration, our most sincere thanks for the delightful hospitality of which they are giving proof in this splendid building, and for all the efforts which they are making to render our stay in their beautiful country of the most pleasant character and to make sure that we take away with us the most agreeable memories of our stay.

Lively applause greeted this address.

Mr. N.E. Holmblad, Head of the Danish Delegation, informed the meeting that it had been arranged for the first Plenary Assembly to take place after the opening meeting; but, as the Heads of Delegations had not completed the discussion of their Agenda at their meeting of the previous afternoon, the first Plenary Assembly had been fixed for Monday morning, 28 June at 10 a.m.

On the other hand, the present meeting would be followed, at 11 a.m. by the Second Meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

The Inaugural Meeting rose at 10.40 a.m.

Seen:

N.E. Holmblad

Seen:

Secretary-in-Chief:

W.F. Studer

Secretaries:

V. Meyer

H. Voutaz

J. Revoy



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 17

Note: The following corrections and amendments were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 72 - Amendment to Document No. 17
- Document No. 72 – Correction to Document No. 17

European Regional Broadcasting Conference, RD Document No 15 - E
København, 1948 25 June 1948

Regional Maritime Radio Conference MAR Document No 17 - E
København, 1948 25 June 1948

Submitted in: French

Minutes of the Second Meeting
of the Heads of Delegations
on 25 June 1948 at 11 a.m. at
Christiansborg Palace.

The Meeting opened at 11 a.m. with Mr. Holmblad, Head of the Danish Delegation., in the Chair.

The Chairman, speaking on behalf of the meeting, congratulated Mr. Jacques Mayer, Head of the French Delegation, on his recent promotion to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour. He then asked the Secretary-in-Chief to call the roll of the Delegations present. Of the 33 participating countries, 25 were represented, and 8 Delegations were absent. The absent Delegations were those of Egypt, Greece, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Monaco, Poland, the People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Syria. The Delegate of Monaco later arrived bringing the numbers mentioned up to 26 present and 7 absent.

The Delegate of Ireland expressed the opinion that, the Meeting being now officially opened, the observer of the United States should be allowed to be present during the work of the Meeting. He thought Mr. Burton's request for admission was justified, and that he should be heard by the Meeting.

The Chairman shared the opinion of the Delegate of Ireland. Did the Delegates who had raised objections on this point at the previous day's meeting still maintain them all, now that the Conference was officially opened? He quoted the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol of Atlantic City, sub-paragraph 2 of § 1, which said that "Observers will be permitted to attend all the meetings of this Conference".

The Delegate of Belgium seconded the Chairman's point of view. The situation in the case of the present Conference differed from what it had been at other meetings, where the observers were members of private agencies or of international organisations. Moreover the conference was bound by the provisions just alluded to by the Chairman, and had no right to deny admittance to the Head of the United States Delegation.

(RD Doc.No 15-B)
(MAR Doc.No 17-E)

The Delegate of France drew attention to the difference between an observer and a delegate. The written texts repeatedly opposed these two words. As there was no United States Delegation, there was no Head of the United States Delegation. Nevertheless, there were good reasons why the United States observer should be heard; and he advocated his being admitted, though he was opposed to his admission as of right.

The Chairman, and the Delegate of Belgium, admitted that the United States representatives were, in fact, observers and not delegates, and had never considered that they (the representatives) had a right to vote.

The Chairman observed that there seemed to be general agreement to admit the United States representative as an observer. Were there any objections?

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought it had been decided at the previous day's meeting to discuss the question of the admission of the United States observer at the same time as that of the admission of extra-European countries or of international organizations. Why was an exception being made in favour of the United States? No part of the Atlantic City text specified that observers might be present at a meeting of Heads of Delegations. At such a meeting only Heads of Delegations with full powers and rights should be present. Otherwise such a meeting could not be distinguished from a Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman pointed out that, in paragraphs 2 and 4 of § 1 of the Atlantic City text a distinction was drawn between the case of observers from extra-European countries and that of international Organizations. That raised the question as to whether meetings of Heads of Delegations could be compared with other meetings. However, it seemed that all opinions had been expressed, and the question had now been sufficiently discussed. He proposed to take a vote.

The Delegate of Bulgaria said that in his opinion, as already expressed at the previous day's meeting, the Conference was concerned only with internal European problems. All the representatives present were duly accredited by European Governments. He thought it preferable to begin by discussing questions on the agenda which were much more important than that of the admission of observers. As regards the latter, he agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. that it would be preferable to discuss the matter when examining the more general question of the attendance of observers from extra-European countries and international organizations.

The Chairman thought there had been time for all opinions to be expressed. He would be glad if henceforth only new points, if any, were raised.

(RD Doc. No 15-E)
(MAR Doc. No 17-E)

The Delegate of Switzerland argued that it would be out of order to proceed to a vote on the question under discussion on the ground that under paragraph 2 of §1 of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol the admission of observers was not open to question. The admission of the U.S. Observer was therefore prescribed by the texts of the Atlantic City Conference.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia remarked that time was being wasted in argument. He thought they ought to begin their work by taking the most important items.

The Delegate of France desired to approach the subject from a new angle. He thought that the question had not been thoroughly discussed. The fact was that there was one particular question among European problems - that of the American occupation zone of Germany - which was of interest to the United States. Before the Meeting gave a decision for or against the admission of an American observer, he would like to ask the observer whether it was European or extra-European questions which interested him. The Meeting could then decide with knowledge of the facts. The French point of view was that the United States had an interest in one European question, the question namely of Germany; and in that connection the question arose as to the legal footing on which the observer could be admitted. There might be a further question as to whether he should remain a mere observer in the case of a European problem with which he was directly concerned. But it was too early to raise that question.

The Chairman recognized the importance of the question referred to by the French Delegate. Nevertheless he had decided to proceed to the vote, as numerous points of view had been expressed and the existing differences of interpretations had been clearly brought out. Certain Delegates wishing to speak at this point, the Chairman asked them whether, in view of the fact that the discussion was closed, they desired to submit motions.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that it was contrary to the Rules of Procedure to proceed to a vote. The Soviet Delegation entered a formal protest against such an infraction of the Rules at the very start. It had already made known its opinion on the participation of observers at a meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

It believed that this question should be considered at the same time as the general question of the admission of observers, and that it should not be dealt with at the present time, unless it was absolutely essential.

The question of the United States zone of Occupation in Germany, raised by the Delegate of France, was of interest to all the countries represented at the Conference; and these countries might be able to solve it without the assistance of the Conference.

(RD Doc. No 15-E)
(MAR Doc. No 17-E)

He requested therefore that the discussion on the matter should be declared closed, and that the meeting should pass to the examination of the other items on the Agenda. He asked for his statement to be reproduced in the Minutes.

The Chairman said that the statement made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. would appear in the Minutes. He pointed out that no Rules of Procedure had yet been adopted. Consequently there was no reason against taking a vote. Any Decisions taken could, in any case, be changed by the Plenary Assembly. The Meeting would therefore pass to the vote.

The Delegate of Bulgaria asked for the text on which they were to vote.

The Chairman answered that the question on which a vote was to be taken was the question of the admission of a United States observer to the meeting of Heads of Delegations. The decision taken would apply only to admission to meetings of Heads of Delegations.

The Delegate of Albania did not understand how the meeting of Heads of Delegations could take a decision before the Plenary Assembly had indicated its attitude on the subject.

The Chairman said that the United States observer could undoubtedly be represented at any meetings of the Conference, since that was in accordance with the Document annexed to the Atlantic City Additional Protocol.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to ask the Secretary General of the Union two questions:

- 1) Was there any precedent for an observer being admitted to a meeting of Heads of Delegations?
- 2) Was it legal for an observer to be admitted to such a meeting, i.e. was the meeting of a private or public nature?

Mr. Gross, Assistant Secretary-General of the Union, replied on behalf of Dr. von Ernst, Secretary-General of the Union, who was detained at Berne. He referred the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to the Atlantic City text, page 324, § 2, where the position of extra-European countries vis-à-vis the present Conference was defined beyond any possible doubt, and also to page 330, § 12, where it was stated that "The Conference shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure". The Delegate of France had pointed out the difference in status between observers and delegates. It was clear that observers did not have the right to vote. On the other hand, the Conference was free to take whatever decision it thought fit as regards their admission.

(RD Doc. No 15-B)
(MAR Doc. No 17-B)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that there still remained two questions which had not been answered, viz. 1) what procedure had been followed at previous meetings of the Union (for example, at Atlantic City), and 2) were meetings of Heads of Delegations public or private? If they were public, what was the difference between them and Plenary Assemblies?

Mr. Gross replied that he would answer as precisely as possible.

- 1) He knew of no precedent for the admission of observers to a meeting of Heads of Delegations.
- 2) He was of the opinion that such a meeting was private.

The Chairman then proceeded to a vote on the Irish Proposal, as modified during the discussions.

A vote was then taken, with the following result:

In favour of the admission of a United States observer:
13 Delegations.

(Austria, Belgium, Vatican City, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden and Turkey).

Against the admission of a United States observer: 9 Delegations.

(Albania, Byelo-Russia, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ukraine, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R.)

Four Delegations (France, Iceland, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia and Switzerland) abstained.

The Delegate of Iceland said that the Head of his Delegation had been detained at Geneva, and he did not feel authorised to take a decision in his absence.

The Delegate of France wished to explain the reason for his abstention, and asked for his explanation to be inserted in the Minutes. He considered that the vote should not have been taken after the statement made by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Union. In his estimation, the meeting should have followed his proposal to hear the observer from the United States first of all, so as to determine whether his participation was in fact in the European interest. If this had been done, it would have been possible to take a clear decision.

The Delegate of Switzerland explained that he had abstained for reasons which he had already made known. In his opinion, the observer from the United States should have been admitted without further question.

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Ala (Doc. No. 17-E)

The Chairman said that these two statements would be inserted in the Minutes.

The Delegate from the USSR considered that the taking of a vote at all was incorrect, and the decision had been taken by a small majority. He reserved the Delegation's right to raise the question again.

The Chairman said that this statement would be included in the Minutes.

The Meeting then adjourned until 3.p.m.

The Chairman declared open the discussion on Item 2 of the Agenda (Establishment of Committees).

As no one asked for the floor, the Committees were considered established as set out in Document No. RD 2, subject to the word "drafting" being replaced by "preparation" in the Terms of Reference of the Organisation Committee.

Discussion was then opened on Item 3 of the Agenda (Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen for the Committees of the Broadcasting Conference).

Replying to a question by the Delegate of Italy, the Chairman explained that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference would fulfil identical roles on the Executive Committee, and that the members of the latter Committee would be the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of all the other Committees.

As no objections were raised, the Chairman took it that the countries named in the confidential document drawn up by the Danish Administration were prepared to accept the duties of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees of the Broadcasting Conference in accordance with the proposal, and he thanked them.

The meeting then passed to Item 4 of the Agenda (Linguistic Arrangements).

The Chairman repeated the information which he had given on the subject at the previous day's meeting.

Replying to a question by the Delegate of the USSR, the Chairman said that it was obvious that all the countries which wished to take part in the work of a Committee would be able to apply for membership, with the exception of the Executive Committee, the membership of which would be in accordance with Document No. RD 2. The general custom was for countries to stipulate during the first Plenary Assembly, which committees they wished to join. He did not, however, think it desirable to fix a time limit for applications.

The Delegate of the USSR was satisfied with the Chairman's explanations, but he did not believe it would be possible to prepare a clear plan of work or solve the questions of organisation, such as the number and duties of the Committees, until the Final Report of the Preparatory Committee of Eight Countries had been examined.

The Report in question would, therefore, have to be examined at the first Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman agreed that the Final Report from Brussels must serve as a basis for the discussions of the Conference, and more particularly as a basis of discussion for the Committees which would have to deal with the subjects mentioned in the Report. The Report had been sent to all Administrations, and should therefore be known to all. If that was not so, no useful purpose would be served by examining it in Plenary Assembly.

None of these questions, he added, appeared on the Agenda.

The Delegate of Albania said that the Brussels Report had not reached his country, and there were probably other countries which had not received it. He accordingly supported the proposal of the USSR.

Mr. Corteil, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Eight Countries, replying to the Chairman's request, said that the Committee of Eight Countries had finished its work on June 9th, and that fifty documents (including copies of the Final Report and copies of each of the two preliminary draft plans) had been sent to the Berne Bureau on June 11th. The Berne Bureau should have dealt with their distribution to the thirty-three countries concerned. On the same day he himself as Chairman of the Committee of Eight Countries had sent a copy of this same document to each of the thirty-three countries direct by registered post and by air mail.

The Chairman observed that the documents had clearly been sent in good time and by the most rapid means. If certain Delegations had not received them, the Secretariat would distribute them at the earliest opportunity and at the latest by Saturday morning.

He again noted that the subject under discussion was not within the jurisdiction of the meeting of Heads of Delegations, and proposed accordingly to turn to the next Item on the Agenda.

The Delegate of Roumania said that his country had not received the Brussels report. He thought, therefore, that it was important to have knowledge of this document before discussing other questions.

The Chairman considered that all the remarks which had just been made were in fact reservations which could be presented to the Plenary Assembly.

The consideration of the Final Report from Brussels could not influence the remainder of the discussion. If it became apparent that the examination of this document might involve modification of a decision already taken, the modification was a matter for the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the USSR gathered that no agenda had been prepared, and he proposed accordingly that an emergency Agenda should be drawn up as quickly as possible, for the First Plenary Assembly with the examination of the Brussels Report as the main item. It had been seen that at least two countries had not received the Report. The principal objective of the Conference was to prepare a plan. The Committee of Eight had appealed to experts, and the Conference could not ignore their appeal. If the Plenary Assembly did not start by examining their work, that would be tantamount to ignoring it, and would create an unfortunate precedent, and prolong the work of the Conference. To entrust this examination to the Committees of the Conference would amount to saying that the Committee of Eight Countries had only studied questions of secondary importance.

The Soviet Delegation therefore proposed that discussion on the following items on the Agenda should be adjourned, and that the Conference should start preparing a new Agenda for the Plenary Assembly immediately, the most important item on such Agenda being the examination of the Brussels documents.

The Chairman reverted to the first statement made by the Delegate of the USSR. There was indeed an Agenda, since everyone had accepted it, and the Assembly was following it. Furthermore, he had never intended to minimise the importance of the work accomplished at Brussels - quite the reverse.

But the purpose of the meeting was to work out methods and to prepare for future work. The Plenary Assembly would take the decisions. Its Agenda would have to be drawn up but discussion on that point could not begin until Item No. 9 (Miscellaneous) of the present Agenda was reached. Items 2, 3 and 4 of the present Agenda having already been dealt with, he proposed to pass to Item 5.

The Delegate of the USSR protested against the manner in which the meeting was developing. The normal rules had been infringed; and he had already been obliged to protest that morning at a similar case, when he had asked for permission to speak and had not been granted it. If his proposal, which had been supported by other Delegates, was not discussed, that would in his opinion be a violation of the normal rules of all international conferences.

The Chairman said that in striving to ensure that the debate was conducted according to the approved Agenda, he was, in fact, following the normal Rules of Procedure. It was not within his power to amend an Agenda which had been duly approved. Furthermore, subjects not provided for could be discussed under Item 9 (Miscellaneous). But examination of the Brussels Report was clearly within the competence of the present meeting.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia asked the Chairman when the Agenda had been adopted.

RD (Doc. No. 15-E)
MRE (Doc. No. 17-E)

The Chairman replied that at the previous day's meeting no objection to the Agenda had been raised, and it had been decided to carry it over in full (except Item 1 which had been dealt with) to the present day's meeting.

The Delegate of France, supported by the Delegate of the Vatican City, suggested that in the interests of shortening the discussion the Chairman might find it expedient to insert there and then in the Agenda of the first Plenary meeting the study of the conclusions reached by the Committee of Eight Countries. No contrary opinion being expressed, the Chairman said that this would be done.

The Delegate of Bielorussia supported the Soviet view that the examination of the Brussels Report would accelerate the work. The USSR supported by several other countries, had made a proposal; it should be discussed unless there were any valid reasons for setting it aside.

The Chairman reminded the Delegate of Bielorussia that it had just been decided that the first Plenary Assembly would examine the Brussels Report. Was that solution satisfactory to him?

The Delegate of Bulgaria replied that he supported the Soviet point of view. The day before his departure he had not received these important documents. On the way to Brussels he had learned that two alternative proposals had been submitted. That was an important point calling for study.

In opposition to all democratic practice he had been refused permission to speak on two distinct occasions; and he could only regret that time had been lost on secondary matters (such as the admission of observers) to the exclusion of fundamental subjects.

The Chairman said that he had never intended to refuse the Delegate of Bulgaria permission to speak; but it was possible that the latter's request had passed unnoticed.

The proposal made by France, and supported by other countries, had not met with any objections, and had therefore been accepted.

The Delegate of the USSR submitted an additional proposal relating to working methods and to the Agenda of subsequent meetings.

He proposed that the first Plenary Assembly should take the Brussels Report on Monday morning. Delegates would obtain the information they required on matters which concerned them. On Monday afternoon the Maritime Conference would hold its first Plenary Meeting. The Heads of Delegations on the Broadcasting Conference would meanwhile continue the study of the draft Rules of Procedure, until agreement was reached. That would give Delegates time to study the plans and reports from the various countries, and they could then debate, having been fully briefed, without loss of time.

RD (Doc. No. 15-E)
M/44 (Doc. No. 17-E)

The meeting then adjourned at 5. p.m. and resumed at 5.30 p.m.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his point of view was that there was no reason for discussing the Report of the Committee of Eight at the first Plenary Assembly. Discussion of the Report in question was precisely the task for which the present Conference had been convened. He proposed that the Agenda agreed for the present meeting should be completed, and that a decision should then be taken as to the rules and methods to be laid down for the efficient conduct of the work.

The Chairman said that the Delegate of the USSR had proposed a meeting of Heads of Delegations on Monday afternoon, while the first Plenary Assembly of the Maritime Conference was proceeding. Discussion of the Report of the Committee of Eight could not begin before the Rules of Procedure were settled. He suggested a procedure similar to that adopted at Atlantic City, where in view of certain difficulties provisional Rules of Procedure had been adopted, which had subsequently been made final after the difficulties had been overcome. He therefore proposed that provisional Rules of Procedure should be adopted, and that discussion of the Agenda should then be continued, in accordance with the suggestion of the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of the USSR said that it had already been decided that the Report of the Committee of Eight would be studied at the first Plenary Assembly. That question was settled; but there might still be difficulties in the fact that some Delegations had not received this Report, while others had not had time to study it. It would be advisable to make it possible for this report to be studied as soon as possible. He suggested that the Agenda of the first Plenary Assembly should contain one item only viz- Discussion of the Report of the Committee of Eight, and that the Monday afternoon meeting of Heads of Delegations should deal with questions of internal organisation. His proposal was made in reply to the proposal of the United Kingdom, which was based on a misunderstanding.

The Delegate of Belgium, supported by the Delegates of the Netherlands and Italy, did not agree to the proposal that the Heads of Delegations and the Plenary Assembly of the Maritime Conference should meet simultaneously on the Monday afternoon, as certain Heads of Delegations had a direct interest in the Maritime Conference and could not be in two places at once. On the other hand, Rules of Procedure, even if they were only temporary rules, would have to be adopted before any discussion was possible.

The Chairman at this point welcomed the Delegate of Egypt, who also represented Syria. His arrival brought the number of countries represented up to 28 of the thirty-three countries of the European area.

The Delegate of the USSR, presumed that, if the two meetings in question could not sit at the same time, they could take place one after the other.

AL (Doc. No. 15-E)
Bulg (Doc. No. 17-E)

The Chairman thought that the Conference should decide if it could discuss the Report of the Committee of Eight before having any Rules of Procedure. In order to be democratic, and not waste time, he proposed to take a vote by a show of hands on the two following questions:

Who is in favour of discussing Rules of Procedure, provisional or other, on the following day?

Who is in favour of discussing the Report of the Committee of Eight at the first Plenary Assembly without Rules of Procedure?

The Delegate of the USSR said that his proposal had been to take the Report of the Committee of Eight on the Monday, to put questions and to receive answers, but not to discuss it, since there would be no Rules of Procedure. He had no objection to the Rules of Procedure and working methods being discussed on the Saturday morning; but he recalled that the Chairman had said that there would be no work on Saturday. He proposed that the Conference should work on the Saturday or the Sunday.

The Chairman replied that it was true meetings were not generally held on Saturdays; but it might be necessary to continue working on both the Saturday and perhaps the Sunday, so as to finish the preliminary work before Monday's Plenary Assembly. He therefore proposed that Items 5 to 9 on the Agenda should be discussed on the Saturday.

The Delegate of Bulgaria, supported by the Delegate of Albania did not consider that the Conference should meet on either Saturday or Sunday. The object of his proposal was to give Delegates time to study the documents, and enable them to listen with profit to the statement which Mr. Corteil would make on the Monday. He proposed accordingly that the meeting adjourn until the Monday afternoon.

The Delegate of Roumania also supported the Bulgarian proposal. He asked the Secretary when it would be possible to have the Report of the Committee of Eight.

The Secretary-in-Chief said that the stencils of the Report of the Committee of Eight and the two variants of the plan (Brussels Documents Nos. 284, 279 and 281) had been brought to Copenhagen by Mr. Corteil. Copies of the Report would be in the pigeon-holes in the course of Saturday.

The Chairman requested Delegates who had not received the Report of the Committee of Eight to raise their hands. The following Delegates did so: Bulgaria, Switzerland, Albania, Roumania, the Ukraine, Iceland and Egypt. Copies were available for all of these.

RD (Doc. No. 15-E)
RD (Doc. No. 17-E)

The Delegate of France wondered how it would be possible to take a vote after the discussion on the Report of the Committee of Eight in the absence of any Rules of Procedure. He might have made the point that morning that the vote taken was open to dispute. The same thing might occur again as long as there were no Rules of Procedure, or provisional Rules of Procedure.

The Delegate of the USSR supported the proposal made by the Delegate of Bulgaria that the discussion should be adjourned immediately. The Delegate of France had not understood fully the proposal of the USSR. The USSR did not want to discuss the Report of the Committee of Eight, but merely to examine it. The discussion would follow, when the Rules of Procedure had been adopted.

The Chairman reviewed the different proposals made for the next meeting of Heads of Delegations, and put the matter to the Meeting. The Meeting decided to meet at 10.00 a.m. on the Saturday, and examine Items Nos. 5 to 9 on the Agenda.

The Delegate of Bulgaria said that his own proposal that the meeting should rise and meet again on Monday was the only proposal which should have been put to the meeting, since it was the only one which had been made officially.

The Chairman said that the Bulgarian proposal was not the only one submitted. There was also the Belgian proposal, seconded by the Netherlands, and by Italy, for the adoption of Rules of Procedure before proceeding to the discussion of any matter.

The Delegate of Roumania was sorry that a decision should have been taken on the Saturday. He would not be in a position to play an active and constructive part in preparing the Rules of Procedure and the Working Methods, as he would not have had the time to study the documents published on the subject. A full knowledge of the Report of the Committee of Eight was also necessary, and he had not received it.

The Chairman again affirmed that he wished at all times to make use of democratic methods, and he had taken the opinion of the majority as to meeting at 10.00 a.m. on the Saturday. To save time, he proposed to have recourse to simultaneous interpretation at the meeting, if no objections were raised. There being no objections, he added that the meeting would take place in Room 17 which contained simultaneous interpretation equipment. The meeting in Room 17 would be without prejudice to the decisions of the Conference in the matter of the use of languages.

The meeting rose at 7.00 p.m.

	Seen:	Seen:
V. Meyer		N.E. Holmblad
H. Voutaz	W.F. Studer	
J. Revoy	Secretary-in- Chief.	Chairman.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 18

Note: The following corrections and amendments were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 19 – Correction to Document No. 18
- Document No. 72 - Amendment to Document No. 18
- Document No. 72 – Correction to Document No. 18

European Regional Broadcasting
Conference

København, 1948.

RD Document No. 18 - E

29 June 1948

Original : French.

Minutes of the Meeting
of Heads of Delegations

3rd Meeting

Saturday 26 June 1948.

The meeting was opened at 10 a.m., under the Chairmanship of Mr. Holmblad, Head of the Danish Delegation, who gave some explanations on the working of the simultaneous interpretation apparatus.

Approval of the Minutes of the first Meeting, (Document RD No.10) which has been distributed, was left to a later meeting.

The Chairman recalled that, according to the decision of the First Meeting, they had to discuss that day Items 5 to 9 of the Agenda appearing in Document RD No.9.

He passed immediately to Item 5 of the Agenda (Rules of Procedure), a draft of which had been prepared by the Danish Government and appeared in Document RD No.4. The Chairman proposed to read it Rule by Rule, so that Delegations could make their comments as it was read.

A proposal had been made by the Italian Delegation to add to paragraph 3 of Rule 1 ("Definitions") a second sentence as follows :

"Each Delegation may include a certain number of representatives of recognized broadcasting organizations".

The United States Observer thought it would be preferable to stop at paragraph 1, which included the definition of "Delegation", before dealing with paragraph 3. He was of the opinion that paragraph 1 should be made to conform to the definition in Annex 2 of the Atlantic City Convention (page 53 of the Acts).

The Chairman pointed out that the Danish Administration had taken as a basis for the preparation of these Draft Rules of Procedure, not only the Acts of Atlantic City, but also the Rules of Procedure previously used at the Conferences of Lucerne and Montreux, and to some extent, The Rules of Procedure of the Committee of Eight Countries at Brussels.

(- RD 18 - E -)

The United States Observer thought the definition in paragraph 1 should be made to conform to the Atlantic City Convention. The United States Government had sent a delegation to Copenhagen, although it was only an observer.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with the United States Observer; but he thought that the addition to paragraph 3, which he had proposed, was adequate.

The Chairman wondered whether paragraph 1 should be modified to include observers in the definition of "Delegation". He thought that there could be no objection to that, as Rule 17 stated that only the representatives of the European Area were to take part in voting, and Rule 5, paragraph 1 (Presentation of Credentials), was concerned only with Delegations of the European Area.

(TR 5/R 11)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the Conference was of a distinctly European character and that the definition of the word "Delegation" in Doc. RD No.4 should not be altered in any way. Giving this word a wider sense would mean going farther in the wrong direction which had been taken on the previous day.

The Delegate of Roumania agreed with the U.S.S.R. Delegate. He added that, by virtue of the document annexed to the Additional Protocol of Atlantic City, observers were permitted to speak on any question affecting the interests of the radio services of their country. But the discussion in course concerned the rules of procedure by which the interests of the United States were in no way affected.

The Observer of the United States replied that, in its capacity as an occupying power in a zone of Germany, his country had an interest in the present Conference.

The Delegate of France then stated that this was the very declaration he had been asking for on the previous day. The United States were interested in the work of the Conference not as an extra-European power, but by the same right as the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and France as occupying powers in Germany. The U.S.A. Observer had thus replied to a question which in his (the French Delegate's) opinion should have been put to him a long time ago.

The Delegate of Bulgaria recalled one of his former statements to the effect that all European countries were interested in the question of the occupation of Germany. The Conference had been convened in order that cultural questions concerning the peoples of Europe might be discussed. The cultural questions relating to the people of Germany should therefore be settled by the coordinated endeavour of the four occupying powers. The procedure adopted hitherto had tolerated an unjustified interference of the United States in European home affairs. He maintained, therefore, that the Roumanian Delegation was right in its recent assertion that there was no reason why the U.S.A. Observer should be heard. The discussions of the Conference should, in fact, not be in any way influenced by the comments of an observer.

The Chairman could not declare himself in agreement with the Bulgarian Delegation. The Conference must act in accordance with the document attached to the Additional Protocol of Atlantic City, under the provisions of which any observer was entitled to speak on any question which in his opinion affected the interests of the radio services of his country.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked the U.S.A. Observer the following questions :

Did he represent the United States or the American Zone of occupation in Germany?

Were his powers delegated him by the Government of the United States or by the Administration of the American Zone of occupation ?

The Observer of the United States replied that he represented both the United States Government and the department of his Government entrusted with the administration of the American Zone of occupation in Germany, and he was accredited by both sides.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of opinion that, as the Observer of the United States represented the American Zone of occupation in Germany, the question of the representatives of the zones of occupation should be considered as a whole. The meeting however had the representative of one zone of occupation only, and it was not possible to settle the problem of the representation of the zones of occupation in favour of the United States alone. The question should therefore be the object of closer examination.

(TR 7/R 11)

The Chairman thought the time had not yet come to approach that problem, which was likely to give rise to long discussion. Would the Observer of the United States agree to the discussion on his proposal being temporarily adjourned, on the understanding that it would be examined later on, at a Plenary Meeting for instance?

The United States Observer agreed with the Chairman's proposal, but added that, the United States having been invited to send observers, he was present, in that capacity, and that he had a right to attend all meetings.

The Chairman noted the U.S. Observer's agreement with his proposal. Had Delegates any further observations to make on article 1 of the draft Rules of Procedure?

The U.S.S.R. delegate contested the Chairman's observations as to the representation of the occupation zones in Germany. The delegates present represented their Governments. He himself represented the U.S.S.R. Government. He had no powers regarding the U.S.S.R. occupation zone in Germany. The U.S.S.R. Government thought that the only legal representatives of the occupation zones were the representatives of the Allied Control Commission.

(RD. 18-B)

The Chairman again invited delegates to proceed to the study of paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the draft Rules of Procedure, and to postpone momentarily the discussion regarding the occupation zones on the understanding that it would be taken up later.

The Delegate of France agreed to the question being adjourned till a later session, provided always, it was dealt with as soon as possible, as it was likely to lead to differences of opinion. He added that in any case the terms "European zone" should be maintained in Article 1, 1st paragraph of the draft Rules of Procedure.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to continue the discussion on the paragraph.

(Tr 2/R 11)

The United States Observer had proposed to give a wider interpretation to the definition of the term "delegation". That would lead to the consideration of the question of the representatives of the occupation zones in Germany as a whole.

They could not carry on their work passing from one subject to another. He added, at the request of the Chairman, that paragraph 1 could be made clearer, if it was expressly stipulated that it related to the European "broadcasting" area.

The Chairman thought that the amendment proposed was acceptable; but he again declared that the discussion of the important problem of the representation of the occupation zones in Germany should be postponed: otherwise, the Draft Rules of Procedure could not be prepared for Monday. The question of the occupation zones could be referred to a special Committee, such as the Organisation Committee.

The United States Observer expressed his complete agreement with the chairman.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could not agree with this point of view. The outstanding question was of a juridical nature and could not be left unsolved. It should be examined in all its bearings.

The Delegate of Albania observed that no peace treaty having been signed with Germany, that country was not included in the 33 European countries invited to the Conference. He agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. that the only authority entitled to discuss the interests of Germany was the Allied Control Commission.

The Delegate of Italy wished to state, in paragraph 1 of Article 1, that the "European area" is as defined in No 107 of the Atlantic City Radio Regulations.

The Chairman did not see any objection to the proposed addition.

The United States Observer thought there was no reason, at the moment, for adding anything at all to Article 1, since it seemed that the majority of Delegates were for postponing the discussion of it.

The Delegate of Bulgaria repeated that he agreed at all points with the U.S.S.R. Delegate as to the present Conference not concerning any but the European countries, and as to the necessity of the question of the zones of occupation being treated as a whole, if it was desired to continue the work without defining the word "Delegation" first.

The Delegate of France, seconded by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, submitted two concrete proposals in the following terms:

1. The definition of the word "Delegation" in the Draft Regulations to be approved provisionally, taking into account the amendments submitted by the U.S.S.R. and Italy.
2. The date for discussing the representation of the zones of occupation to be fixed as soon as possible, whether such discussion takes place in a plenary meeting or at a sitting of a limited semi-official group.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that, with a view to clearing up a situation which he could only describe as "delicate", the United States observer should be considered simply as representing the United States Government. In that capacity, he admitted, the United States observer was entitled to take part in all meetings of the Conference; but he was opposed to the presence (except where indispensable) of the representative of any other country, or of experts, at meetings of Heads of Delegations of the European countries. The United States observer had made it perfectly clear that he also represented the American zone of occupation in Germany. The U.S.S.R. Delegation accordingly considered that it was impossible to pass to any other question without first settling that matter.

The United States observer repeated that he represented both the United States Government and that part of the United States administration which was concerned with the American zone of occupation in Germany.

The Chairman suggested, with a view to shortening the discussion, that the Conference should adopt the French Delegate's proposal, and approve provisionally paragraph 1 of Article 1, on the understanding that a Committee composed of the countries directly interested in the question of the zones of occupation should decide the question as soon as possible. In the case of similar delicate issues at Atlantic City similar action had been found of value.

The Delegate of Albania said that in his opinion, as at present advised, the United States observer only represented a non-European country at the Conference.

The Delegate of Czecho-Slovakia, speaking as the representative of a country bordering on Germany, said that he was in agreement with the U.S.S.R. on the subject of Germany.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that his country too had vital interests in Germany; but, in order to save time, he agreed with the Chairman's proposal to pass to the next item on the Agenda.

The Delegate of Roumania found the arguments put forward by the Albanian and Czechoslovak Delegations irrefutable. He was further of opinion that it was not possible for the Conference to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of their labours without having a general view of the results of the work of the Committee of Eight. Those questions which were of a general character should be discussed first. Otherwise there was a danger of all their decisions being of a provisional character. He accordingly proposed the adjournment of the meeting.

The Delegate of Bulgaria supported the proposal to adjourn the meeting until the following Monday afternoon in view of the difficulties encountered. In the meanwhile Delegations would have time to study and discuss the documents. The first question to be solved was that of the representatives of the zones of occupation in Germany. He repeated his proposal to adjourn.

The Chairman said that all the observations hitherto had been of the same nature as those which had led up to the vote of the day before. But the absence of any Rules of Procedure rendered his own position difficult, and he hoped Delegates would not add to the difficulties of his task. He did not think questions of substance should be discussed at the present meeting.

The Delegate of France sought for common ground between the different opinions that had been expressed. The conflict between them was in his opinion only apparent. There should be some means of reconciling them if, as the Albanian Delegate had suggested, the United States Observer was considered as the representative of his Government only. The question of the zones of occupation in Germany could be taken up later.

(Tr 11/R 11)

The Observer of the United States declared himself in agreement with the French Delegate on that point. He was of the opinion that, in order to gain time and in view of the fact that numerous Delegations wished the meeting to be adjourned, a vote should be taken.

The Chairman agreed that this would be the correct procedure, but he felt handicapped by the lack of Rules of Procedure, and he proposed, if there was no objection to continue the discussion.

The Delegate of Roumania said that the French proposal treated the U.S.A. Observer as the representative of an Extra-European country. Under the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention he was therefore not entitled to speak except when the questions dealt with affected the United States radio services. As, however, the present discussion arose out of his own intervention, he should, if he shared the French Delegate's point of view, recall his former declaration.

The Delegate of Albania supported the Roumanian Delegate's proposal to adjourn the Meeting to the following Monday. He thought it possible to work without Rules of Procedure. The Atlantic City Regulations provided automatic rules of procedure.

The United States Observer again declared that he agreed with the French Delegate as to continuing the discussion after first provisionally adopting Rule I with its amendments.

The Chairman agreed to put the question to the vote. Delegations in favour of the Meeting being adjourned to the following Monday to reply "Yes"; those to the contrary, "No".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. desired to make a statement before the vote. In his opinion there were but two solutions:

(RD. 18-E)

either an adjournment of the Meeting, as proposed by the Delegate of Bulgaria, or an immediate settlement of the question regarding the representatives of the zones of occupation. The representative of the Secretary General of the I.T.U. had declared on the previous day that the meetings of Heads of Delegations were private meetings; and yet, although no decision had been come to with regard to the zones of occupation, the representative of a zone of occupation in Germany was present at the day's Meeting. This situation was a direct infringement of the provisions under which their work was to be carried on, and it was not possible to go on working in these conditions.

The Chairman read a telegram received by the Danish Government to the effect that the French Delegation was accredited to represent the French Zone of occupation in Germany as well as the French Government.

The Delegate of France acknowledged the accuracy of the Chairman's statement; but he did not consider that it affected the major issue. He intended to define the exact position of the French Delegation as and when the question of the representatives of the zones of occupation in Germany came under discussion.

The Delegate of Albania regretted that the Governments of the United States and of France should have taken an initiative which he considered illegal. He again referred Delegates to the Atlantic City text, and maintained that the Meeting had Rules of Procedure, since the text in question had been used to justify the automatic admittance of a United States Observer.

(Tr 7/R 11)

The Chairman replied to the Delegate of Albania that there was no connection between the document annexed to the Additional Protocol and the other Atlantic City texts; the first alone laid down special directives for the present Conference.

A vote was then taken on the questions previously put forward. It gave the following results:

In favour of deferring the meeting until Monday: 8 Delegations (Albania, Bielorussia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Ukraine, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Against: 16 Delegations (Austria, Belgium, Vatican City, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey).

Abstentions.: 4 Delegations (Egypt, Finland, Iceland, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia).

Absent: 5 Delegations (Greece, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Republic of Poland, Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia).

The Chairman regretted that the Assembly had lost precious time, and that fundamental issues had been raised in connection with the discussion. The result of the vote had borne out, he thought, his opinion. The meeting would resume at 2 p.m.; and, if it could not finish that evening, the Plenary Assembly planned for Monday would have to be postponed.

The meeting rose at 12. 15 p.m.

(Tr 5/R 11)

(RD. 18-E)

The meeting resumed at 2. 15 p.m.

The Chairman put the "Draft Rules of Procedure of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference" for discussion, at the same time recalling that paragraph 1 of Rule 1 had already been approved, with certain modifications which would be taken into account.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. insisted on further reference to paragraph 1. He asked the Representative of the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. to reply to the question whether he considered the presence of a Representative of an occupation zone of Germany legal?

The Representative of the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. took it that a vote had already settled the question of the presence of an Observer from the United States Government. On the other hand, as there was not one Representative only of the occupation zones of Germany, but two, viz. the United States and France, as the morning's meeting had been informed, he thought that the Soviet Delegate's question should be more precise.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled the statement of Mr. Burton, to the effect that he was present both as an Observer from the American Government and as Representative of the American occupation zone. He asked for a direct reply to his question.

The Representative of the Secretary-General answered as follows: "The question of the legality of the presence of observers of two occupying Powers has not yet been settled either by the Meeting of the Heads of Delegations or by the Plenary Assembly. Consequently, these zones have not yet the right to be present at these meetings, as they do not appear in the list of 33 countries in the Protocol of Atlantic City, nor are they extra-European countries covered by paragraph 2, page 324. I give you my opinion for what it is worth on this point. From my statement it may be taken that their presence is illegal, so far as the representation of occupation zones in Germany is concerned, inasmuch as the question of such representation still awaits solution."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replying to the Chairman's question as to whether his objection applied to the two observers of the two occupation zones represented, said that they had to settle the matter of principle - particularly as France had not confirmed her status as Representative of the French occupation zone of Germany.

The Chairman stated that he had in his possession an official document to witness that the French Delegate represented the French occupation zone of Germany as well as the French Government.

Continuing, he invited the United States and France to facilitate the effective consideration of the Rules of Procedure by surrendering their mandates as observers of their respective occupation zones of Germany, as far as the present debate was concerned, until the matter of principle had been settled by the Conference itself.

The Delegate of France recalled that Mr. Meyer in his speech that morning had indicated his intention to reserve the position of France in the matter. The Chairman's proposal was perfectly compatible with what Mr. Meyer had said in the morning.

The United States Observer said that he did not represent any occupation zone of Germany. He represented the Government of the United States of America.

The Chairman observed that these declarations meant that no one was representing occupation zones of Germany, and they could now therefore proceed with the consideration of the Rules of Procedure. That was the decision of the Chair.

The Delegate of Roumania, reverting to the previous question, said that the latest declaration of the United States Delegate was the opposite of what had been stated by him in the morning. As for the declaration of France, it lacked precision.

The Chairman recalled the decision which had just been taken. Unless the Bulgarian Delegation was prepared to withdraw their objection, he would be compelled to put the decision to the vote.

The Delegate of Bulgaria repeated that he wished the question of the representation of the zones of occupation by the United States to be cleared up.

The Chairman considered that this discussion had lasted long enough, and he did not wish the subject to be brought up again, as he had already given his decision from the Chair.

The Delegate of Albania supported the declaration of his Bulgarian colleague. He insisted that the renunciation of the United States and of France had not been clearly expressed, and that the powers granted by the Governments of the two countries in question with regard to their respective zones of occupation were illegal.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Delegate of France again stated that he did not intend, at the present Meeting, to assert his claims as representative of the interests of the French Zone of occupation. The question of the representation of the zones of occupation could not, and should not, be dealt with at the present time. It should however be resolved in due time in accordance with a procedure which had yet to be agreed upon.

The Chairman, considering that the discussion had been protracted too long, asked the Meeting whether anyone had a counter-proposal to make.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that the Chairman's question had not been put in precise terms. The Chairman's action constituted an infringement of the Rules of Procedure. His proposal was in fact intended to sanction an illegal proceeding, the representative of the General-Secretary having declared illegal the presence at the Meeting of a representative of the American zone of occupation. All these discussions, in his opinion, were a waste of time and an obstacle to the work of the Meeting of Heads of Delegations.

The Chairman, interrupting the speaker, repeated that there were no representatives of zones of occupation in the room. He would now put his proposal regarding the suspension of the discussion on the subject to the vote, in order that the Meeting might proceed to the Agenda.

(R1. 18-E)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. emphatically protested against the gross infringement of the Rules of Procedure on the part of the Chairman in interrupting his (the U.S.S.R, Delegate's) declaration.

The Chairman took note of the U.S.S.R. Chief Delegate's remarks.

The Delegate of France expressed the view that the question put to the vote by the Chairman should not give rise to any ambiguity. France deemed it her right to continue being represented at the Meeting of Heads of Delegations.

The Chairman specified that it had been decided in the case of Delegates having a mandate for zones of occupation that they should make no use of their mandates until a later decision was reached. No objection could be raised to the presence of such representatives at the Meeting of the Heads of Delegations. That was the decision of the Chair, on which they were now to vote.

On his name being called, the Delegate of Bielorussia said that the question to be put to the vote was not clear.

The Chairman repeated his proposal.

The Delegate of Roumania asked for the floor on a point of order. He said that the possibility of the United States Observer challenging the present vote after the fact was not excluded. The position of the United States Observer, as the representative of an extra-European country, could not be compared with that of the Delegate of France, a country of the European area. Why complicate matters?

The Delegate of Bulgaria thought for his part that, inasmuch as it had been established that the presence of representatives of zones of occupation in Germany was illegal, it was equally illegal to take a vote on the question.

The Chairman repeated that both the United States Observer and the Delegate of France had stated that they were not taking part in the meeting in the capacity of representatives of zones of occupation.

The Delegate of Albania referred to the statement by the representative of the Secretary-General of the Union on the illegality of the presence of representatives of zones of occupation. Was the representative of the Secretary-General in a position to say whether the powers of the two Governments in question were invalid?

The representative of the Secretary-General answered that the question was one for the Credentials Committee, but only after a decision by the Plenary Assembly as to the admission to the Conference of representatives of zones of occupation.

The Chairman thought the question to be put to the vote could not be put more clearly. He called upon the Secretariat to take the vote.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., interrupting the vote, said he had asked for the floor before the end of the discussion. He wished to make the following statement: "I put a very clear question to the United States and France, to which I have had no reply. If the United States and France say clearly that they do not represent zones of occupation, we should be in entire agreement with the Chairman's proposals."

The Chairman said that the replies to the question of the U.S.S.R. had been given. The United States Observer had said three times over that he was not present at the meeting of Heads of Delegations in his capacity as representative of a zone of occupation. France had made a similar statement in perfectly clear terms.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. read out the notes which he had taken at the time of the United States Delegate's statement. The notes showed that the United States Observer was representing both his Government and the interests of the American zone of occupation in Germany. Consequently, the reply for which he had asked, had not been given up to the present.

The United States Observer undertook to give the Soviet Delegation in writing the text of the statement he had already made three times, in order to preclude any possible error in the translation of it.

The Chairman suspended the meeting accordingly at 3.15 p.m. for a few minutes.

On resuming, the Chairman apologised for the length of the interval which had lasted for over half an hour. He called upon the United States Delegate to read his text, so that it should be clear to all.

The Observer from the United States read the text which had been submitted to the Chairman during the suspension of the meeting:

"The Head of the United States Delegation represents both the United States Government, and that part of the United States Government charged with the administration of the United States Zone in Germany. It is impossible for this meeting of Heads of Delegations to divide the United States Government. The United States Government includes all its parts, whether they be in the United States itself or in Germany."

He repeated that he did not represent Germany or any of its zones of occupation per se.

The Chairman said that the above text was a written reproduction of what had previously been said. The last sentence was the statement which the Head of the Delegation had repeatedly made. He did not represent Germany or any one of its zones of occupation. He asked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. whether he was now in agreement with the written text.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, if a vote was taken on the subject of the last phrase of the United States statement, in which the Head of the United States Delegation repeated that he was not the representative of Germany, or of any of its zones - eliminating, that was to say, the first part of the statement - the Soviet Delegation would be satisfied.

The Observer of the United States replied that he was not quite certain what the U.S.S.R. Delegate was still asking, at the very moment when he said that he was satisfied. Was he now in agreement with the written statement?

The Chairman had understood that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. accepted the end of the United States statement; and that would be inserted in the Minutes of the meeting.

The discussion of definitions was continued.

The Chairman wished to proceed with the study of the Rules of Procedure as quickly as possible.

§ 1 adopted with the amendments already decided on.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that, whenever the question of European zones arose in the Rules of Procedure, the words "European Broadcasting areas" should be used.

Adopted.

§ 2 adopted.

§ 3. The Italian Delegation proposed to add a second sentence as follows:

"Each Delegation may include representatives of recognised private broadcasting enterprises, so as to conform with the provisions of Annex 2 of the Atlantic City Convention."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the question of the allocation of frequencies to broadcasting stations in the European area was a matter for Administrations and not for private agencies.

The Delegate of Italy pointed out that there were numerous representatives of private agencies who formed part of delegations. His proposal was based on the definition of the word "delegation" on pages 53 and 54 of the Annex to the Atlantic City Convention.

The Chairman asked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. whether he was prepared to support the proposal of the Delegate of Italy.

The Delegate of Italy did not wish to press his amendment. He had simply wished to make the paragraph clearer.

§ 3 adopted in its present form.

§ 4 adopted.

Rules 2, 3 and 4 adopted.

Rule 5, § 1.

The Observer of the United States considered that the long discussion which had taken place regarding § 1 of Rule 1 concerned equally § 1 of Rule 5, and that a final decision should be suspended in the case of both paragraphs.

The Chairman was of the same opinion. All that had been done at the meeting of Heads of Delegations was provisional, pending the final decision, which could only be taken by the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the attention of the meeting was too often taken up by interventions by the Delegate of the United States, who did not represent a country of the European area.

The Observer of the United States agreed to proceed with the agenda, if assurance was given him that the question would be taken up again at a subsequent meeting.

Rule 5, § 2. The Delegate of Austria asked whether the Broadcasting Conference was a Conference of Plenipotentiaries or not.

The Chairman stated that the Danish Government had asked each Delegation to present to the Secretariat the necessary credentials giving the authority to sign any Act resulting from the deliberations of the Conference. It was for the Conference itself to decide what credentials should be requested.

The Delegate of Roumania proposed to insert a reference to Rule 17 as follows:

"No Delegation is authorised to vote, in accordance with the provision of Rule 17, unless..."

§ 3 adopted.

§ 4 adopted.

Rule 6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the second sentence of the Rule was not clear.

The Chairman observed that the text was in conformity with Rule 4 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention.

Rule 6 was adopted in its present form

Rules 7 and 8 adopted.

Rule 9. § 1. On the proposal of the Delegate of Czechoslovakia, which was adopted, § 1 of the Rule was amended to read as follows:

§1. "Committees shall be composed of Delegations from countries in the European Broadcasting area, who have declared their willingness to take part therein."

§ 2 adopted.

Rule 10 adopted.

The Chairman asked Delegations to inform the Secretariat as soon as possible of the names of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of all Committees as well as the names of Rapporteurs of Committees.

Rules 11, 12 and 13 adopted.

Rule 14. § 1. The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that the last part of § 1 should read as follows:

"by the Head of the Delegation which submits the proposal or amendment, or by his deputy."

Adopted.

On the proposition of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, which was adopted, the following sentence was added to § 2 :

"If however the Delegation, which submits a proposal or amendment, wishes a copy of the proposal or amendment to be distributed, this shall be done."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to return later to the wording of the paragraph, if possible, before the Plenary Asssëmbly.

§ 3 adopted.

Rule 15, §§ 1 and 2 adopted.

§ 3. On the proposal of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, which was adopted, the following sentence was added to § 3:

"If however the Delegation, which submits a proposal or amendment, wishes a copy of the proposal or amendment to be distributed, this shall be done."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. again reserved the right to return later to the wording of the paragraph, if possible, before the Plenary Assembly.

Rule 16 adopted.

Rule 17, § 1. "The expression "European area" to be replaced by "European broadcasting zone."

§ 2. The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the first part of § 2 was not clear. He proposed that any country invited to the Conference, whose Delegation had the right to vote under Rule 17 § 1, should be entitled to delegate to another Delegation with the right to vote the power to vote in its name at any meeting at which it was not present.

The Delegate of Italy pointed out that, if that were done, the right to vote would be accorded to Administrations who were not present; and that was something which the Administrative Council had never accepted in its own case.

In reply to a request for clarification made by the Delegate of France, the Delegate of the United Kingdom cited the case of a Delegation which had to leave the Conference prematurely and which had previously formulated a decision on some question, which was subsequently put to the vote. Such a Delegation should have the opportunity of making known its point of view.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Delegate of the United Kingdom to the text at the top of page 62 in the first page of the Final Acts of Atlantic City. That was word for

(RD Doc. No. 18-E)

word of §2 of Rule 17, which was the matter in hand at that very moment. The Danish Administration had considered it reasonable to take this text as a basis for the Rules of Procedure; and they thought that the same text should be adopted, provided no other question arose necessitating departure from the General Provisions for Conference laid down by the Atlantic City Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. maintained his opinion that the proposed §2 was not worded as it should be, and he reserved the right to revert to the point.

Rule 17 §3. The Delegate of the Vatican City wished to propose an amendment which concerned only the French text.

The Chairman pointed out that the paragraph had been taken word for word from §1 of Rule 16 on page 67 of the first Part of the Acts. The Delegate of the Vatican City did not press his amendment, and the paragraph was adopted as it stood.

§4 and 5 adopted.

§6. The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed the addition of a new sub-paragraph to paragraph 6, as follows:

"No new delegation shall be admitted to the Conference with the right to vote, unless its admission is supported by at least 2/3 of the votes of the delegations to which §1 of this Rule relates."

That procedure was in conformity with the procedure adopted at Atlantic City.

The Delegate of Egypt supported the U.K. proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that §6 should be drawn up in two parts. The first part should deal with voting on important questions, as for example questions of Rules of Procedure, allocation of frequencies, and the Convention to be drafted. Voting on these questions should require a 2/3 majority. The second part should cover questions for which a simple majority sufficed.

The Delegate of the Vatican City reminded the meeting of the manner in which the question of the 2/3 majority vote had been dealt with at Atlantic City. At that Conference, where the work involved was no less than the complete reconstitution of the Union, the proposed procedure had been confined to two fundamental questions - namely, the admission of new members and the seat of the Union.

The Delegate of Bulgaria proposed that, in view of the great importance of the question, a special Committee should meet to study the matter thoroughly before a decision was taken.

The Delegate of Italy observed that the Rule 17 at present under study was similar to Rule 16 of the General Regulations, without sub-paragraph 5 of the latter.

The Chairman said that there were two questions before the meeting. On the one hand there was the question of the 2/3 majority vote proposed by the United Kingdom as a condition for the admission of new delegations, and by the U.S.S.R. for the solution of unspecified major questions. On the other hand, there was the question raised by the Delegate of Italy. He agreed with the Bulgarian Delegate's suggestion of a small committee to study the voting question. He considered that, inasmuch as the present Conference had no definite Rules of Procedure, the General Regulations, which were in the spirit of the Atlantic City Convention, should be followed.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the Chairman and with the Delegate of Bulgaria as to the desirability of setting up a small group, and declared himself willing to participate therein.

The Chairman noted his concurrence, and took it that Rule 17 was as a result provisionally adopted, account being taken of the British amendment. The latter could in fact be incorporated as it stood without discussion, since it was entirely in accordance with the General Regulations of Atlantic City.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished his amendment to be likewise adopted, since it concerned a question of principle.

(RD 18-E)

The Delegate of France also considered that a complex question such as that of the 2/3 majority vote should be entrusted to a small group. For his part, he would propose an amendment on the manner of submitting questions which were to be put to the vote, since the results of the voting might depend substantially on this.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed to the meeting of a small group, but wished to make it clear that no new Delegation with the right to vote would be admitted to the Conference before the question of the vote was settled. Subject to that reserve, he considered that Rule 17 could be provisionally adopted.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered it expedient to set up the working group as soon as possible. He proposed that the Delegations of Denmark, Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, France, and the U.S.S.R., who had taken part in the discussion, should be included in the group, and that it should finish its work by the afternoon of June 29th.

The Delegates of Egypt, the Vatican City, and Albania asked to be admitted to the group.

The Delegate of Roumania said that he also would have liked to take part in the group; but the number of members should not be too large.

The Chairman agreed with the U.S.S.R. representative as to the composition of the working group. Nevertheless, he thought that, since the convening Government was obliged to assume the functions of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference and of the Executive Committee, according to tradition, it was not right that Denmark should participate in other Committees such as the one in question. He thanked the U.S.S.R. delegate for having proposed Denmark, and suggested, in view of the fact that the first proposal for amendment had been made by the United Kingdom, that the Chairmanship of the Group should be entrusted to the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom accepted the Chairman's suggestion. A member of his Delegation, other than he himself, would undertake the Chairmanship of the working group.

The Chairman noted that the question had been decided as follows: The working Group to comprise seven members: The United Kingdom (Chairman), Albania, Bulgaria, Vatican City, Egypt, France and the U.S.S.R.. It should, if possible, finish its work by 29 June.

Rule 17 being as a result provisionally adopted, the Chairman noted that few important subjects remained to be dealt with in Document RD 4, and the study of them should not require much time.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that those items which remained unsettled should be referred to the Plenary Assembly on Monday.

The Chairman did not wish the meeting to close before hearing any observations which Heads of Delegations might wish to make before the Plenary Assembly.

(D 28)

(RD 18-E)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had intended to request that the system of simultaneous interpretation should be extended to cover the Russian language, but the question could be decided later.

The Chairman said that he too had hoped to deal with the question of the Russian language under Rule 21 of the draft Rules of Procedure before the Plenary Assembly. The Russian language could be used subject to the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention, § 4 (1) and (2).

The Delegate of Bulgaria supported the request of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and read out a telegram dated June 12 from his Government:

"In principle the Bulgarian Administration supports the use of the Russian language, basing itself on the fact that the U.S.S.R. is a large country and technically well developed, this being a circumstance favorable to international telecommunications. In addition, the Bulgarian Administration requests that at the Stockholm Conference, as well as at all other conferences where there are numerous Russian-speaking Delegations, these latter may have facilities for expressing their views in Russian, as in the case of the French and English languages."

Mr. Gross, Assistant Secretary-General of the I.T.U., said that in accordance with the provisions of the Atlantic City Conference and in particular those of Article 15, § 4 (1) and (2) simultaneous interpretation had been used at various Conferences, e.g. at Geneva. The Union had drawn up accounts of the expenses incurred in the use of languages other than the normal working languages, and had sent them to the respective Administrations. He cited the example of the Polish Government, which had asked for the use of Polish and had assumed responsibility for the expenses of translation into this language, on the understanding that in exceptional cases it would be possible for the translation to be done orally.

The request submitted by the Russian and Bulgarian Delegations could therefore be considered, subject to the conditions laid down by Article 15 of the Convention.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Gross for his explanations, which required no comment.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt it was indispensable that he should define his point of view, since his proposal had not been accepted; but in view of the late hour, he would not press for detailed discussion of the question.

Under the Atlantic City Provisions, the Conference was to adopt its own Rules of Procedure; and the language question was included in those Rules. At the present Conference there were no Spanish-speaking countries, two English-speaking countries, several French-speaking, and several Russian-speaking countries. It was only logical therefore for Russian to be adopted as a working language on an equal footing with English and French; that would conform to the Directives of Atlantic City and would accelerate the work.

(D 28)

(RD 18-E)

The Chairman said that at the first Plenary meeting the simultaneous interpretation would operate as at present - that was to say, from and into English and French, and from French or English into Russian, subject to subsequent definitive provisions in the matter.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said in reply that he would not ask at the present for any further provisions.

The Chairman, noting that there were no further observations on the draft Rules of Procedure, said that the first Plenary Assembly would take place on Monday, June 28, at 10 a.m., and that its Agenda would include, among other items, the examination of the Report of the Committee of Eight Countries.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

Seen:

V. Meyer,
H. Voutaz,
J. Revoy,

Secretaries

W.F. Studer,

Chief Secretary

Seen:

N. E. Holmblad,

Chairman

(TR.4/R.11)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 25-E

June 30, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No 19-E

June 30, 1948

Original: French

C O R R E C T I O N
to Document No. ~~RD~~ - 18 - E

The heading of Document No RD-~~18-E~~ of the 29 June 1948
should read as follows:

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 18 - E

29 June, 1948

Maritime Regional
Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No 18 - E

29 June, 1948

Original: French

and the reference - (MAR 18 - ~~E~~) - should be added at the top of
pages 2 to 20.

July 1, 1948

Submitted in: English

D e n m a r k

Corrections to be made in the
Draft Rules of Procedure for the Maritime
Regional Radio Conference.
(Doc. MAR 6 - E)

The following corrections take into account the amendments to the original proposal for Rules of Procedure adopted at the Broadcasting Conference.

Page 2 - Rule 1.

§ 1 and 2 to be replaced by:

§ 1. In these Rules, the term "delegation" denotes a group of delegates from the same country.

a) Only delegations from countries within the European Broadcasting Area x) have the right to vote.

b) Persons from extra-European countries have the rights of observers only.

§ 3. To read § 2.

§ 4. To read § 3.

At the bottom of the page, after the text, insert the following footnote:

x) Definition of the European Broadcasting Area: The "European Area" is bounded on the West by the Western boundary of Region 1, on the East by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the South by the parallel 30° North so as to include the Western part of the U.S.S.R. and the territories bordering the Mediterranean, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and Saudi-Arabia included in this sector.

Page 3 - Rule 5.

§ 3 to read as follows:

§ 3. No Delegation shall enjoy the right of vote under Rule 17 unless and until the above Committee has declared its credentials to be in order.

Page 4 - Rule 9.

§ 1 to read as follows:

§ 1. Committees shall be composed of Delegations from countries in the European Broadcasting Area which have made known their intention to participate."

Page 4 - Rule 11.

Add the following sentence, without starting a new paragraph:

This information should be given at the earliest moment and as a general rule at least two days before the meeting takes place.

Page 5 - Rule 14.

The end of the paragraph 1 to read as follows:

.... by the Head of the Delegation of the country from which the proposal or amendment originated, or by his deputy.

Add to § 2, without starting a new paragraph, the following sentence:

Should the Delegation from which the proposal or amendment originates wish copies of it to be distributed, this shall be done.

Page 5 - Rule 15.

Add to § 3, without starting a new paragraph, the following sentence:

Should the Delegation from which the proposal or amendment originates wish copies of it to be distributed, this shall be done.

Page 6 - Rule 17.

Correction to be made in accordance with the decision of the Broadcasting Conference.

Page 7 - Rule 19.

§ 2. First line to be read:

§ 2. If circumstances warrant, the committees, subcommittees or working groups shall....(the rest without change).

Page 7 and 8 - Rule 21.

In 3 places the following languages should be added:

English, French and Russian.

Page 9 - Rule 25.

§ 1 to read:

§ 1. Plenary meetings of the Conference shall be open to the public, unless otherwise decided by a majority vote.

§ 2 to be added:

However the official release at the end of the Conference shall require the approval of a Plenary Meeting.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 21

Note: The following corrigendum was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 31 - Corrigendum to Document No. 21

Original: French

DENMARK

Meeting in the course of the Copenhagen Conferences
of a semi-official group for the study of the allocation of
frequencies to aeronautical services.

The proposal to set up the present semi-official group arose
out of the following circumstances:

The Chairman of the Administrative Conference of Aeronautical
Radiocommunications in Geneva submitted a Resolution⁺ to the Danish
Government to the effect that the Conference found that no
organisation of the I.T.U. had been expressly appointed for the
purpose of assigning frequencies in the 315-325 kc/s band allocated
in Region 1 to aeronautical radionavigation, or in the 325-405
kc/s band shared throughout the world between the Marine Mobile
Service and Aeronautical Radionavigation. The Chairman of the
Conference suggested that we should take advantage of the presence
at Copenhagen of aeronautical radiocommunication experts, brought
to Copenhagen to give their opinions on the derogatory broadcasting
stations in the Marine Mobile Service bands, to ask them to study
the bands in question and make proposals in regard to them to the
P.F.B. for incorporation by the latter in the new international
list of frequencies after approval of the same by the Special
Administrative Conference, which is to meet in 1949. We agreed in
principle with the above suggestion, and submitted it to the
Administrations through the intermediary of the Union on 8 June
1948.

The Bureau of the Union submitted the suggestion to the
Administrations of the European area by telegram R 36/185 of
8 June 1948.

The replies received by the Bureau of the Union, which have
reached the Secretariat as at July 2, are summarised in the
following table:

The following Administrations replied that they agreed, or
saw no objection to, the suggestion:

Belgium	Luxemburg
Egypt	Morocco
France	Norway
Hungary	Netherlands
Ireland	Sweden
Lebanon	Czechoslovakia
Tunisia	

(Poland stated that it was not interested.)

⁺) Text of the resolution is reproduced in the Annex to the
present document.

The United Kingdom replied as follows:

"Reference your telegram of 8 June regarding recommendation of Administrative Aeronautical Conference in Geneva that aeronautical radiocommunication experts at Copenhagen Conference should be asked to study the 315-325 kc/s and 325-405 kc/s aeronautical bands STOP The United Kingdom Administration could not agree to the terms of reference of the Copenhagen Conferences being extended to include these questions on the agenda, but would be prepared to enter into exploratory discussions of an informal character, provided these do not interfere with the main work of the Conferences."

The present statement modifies to some extent the passage in the Report of the Danish Administration contained in Document No. 7 RD / 9 MAR, published June 22, inasmuch as the present statement takes the situation down to 2 July 1948.

ANNEX

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE AERONAUTICAL
RADIO CONFERENCE

(Plenary Assembly, June 1, 1948)

1. The Administrative Aeronautical Radio Conference is of the opinion that a comprehensive solution should speedily be found for the problem posed by aeronautical frequency requirements. It therefore recommends the early convening of Regional Conferences with a view to preparing plans for the allocation of frequencies in the regional shared bands of the aeronautical mobile service. It is, in fact, imperative that those plans should be ready in time to be submitted for the examination of the special Administrative Conference which is to meet in 1949 in order to approve the new international list of frequencies.
2. It appears from the examination of the frequency allocation table given in the Radio Regulations and from a comparison of this table with the Atlantic City Resolution regarding the P.F.B., that no specially appointed body of the I.T.U. has been entrusted with the allocation of frequencies in:
 - the 315-325 kc/s band allocated to aeronautical radionavigation in Region 1,
 - and in the 325-405 kc/s band shared, throughout the world, by the aeronautical mobile service and aeronautical radio navigation.
3. For Region 1, the convening of a special aeronautical Conference may be contemplated. It could be convened by the I.T.U. Administrative Council which is to meet in September 1948.

It should however be noted that:

 - a) the crucial part of Region 1 is the European Area,
 - b) aeronautical radio experts of the European Area, will be present at the Copenhagen Conference, from June 25 next, in order to give their views on the broadcasting stations in derogation in the bands of the aeronautical mobile service (note 19 on the frequency allocation table). In so doing, they are bound to examine the frequency allocations of the aeronautical stations in the 325-405 kc/s band.
 - c) if a special Conference were to be convened, its field of activity would therefore be limited in practice to the 10 kc/s wide 315-325 kc/s band.

In these conditions, the convening of a special Conference would probably entail considerable delays and expenditure out of all proportion to the aim to be achieved.

It would therefore seem expedient for the Danish Government to avail themselves of the experts' presence to arrange a meeting in which they would draft proposals to be sent to the P.F.B. with regard to the frequency allocations in the above-mentioned bands. Their proposals would then be incorporated in the new international list of frequencies, after having been approved by the special Administrative Conference. It would of course be incumbent upon the Danish Government to give to all the countries invited notice of the meeting in question.

Requests for corresponding bands, submitted on form 2, shall be sent to the Danish Government, should it agree to this proposal, along with requests corresponding to the maritime mobile service.

Submitted in: French

Minutes of the
First Meeting of Heads of Delegations

Friday, 2 July 1948

The Meeting opened at 10.10 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Holmblad, Head of the Danish Delegation.

The Chairman welcomed the Delegates present and expressed his wishes for the success of the Maritime Conference which was to have its first Planary Assembly that afternoon.

The Danish Administration had drawn up document MAR No. 3 and this had been replaced by document MAR No. 11. This latter contained the draft agenda for the present Meeting. It was similar to the agenda which had been prepared for the Meeting of Heads of Delegations of the Broadcasting Conference with a change only in the order of the items.

No observations were made, and the Chairman declared that the agenda in document MAR No. 11 was adopted.

The Delegate of Bulgaria said that he had received no document either in Russian or in French for the Maritime Conference.

The Chairman thought that this omission resulted from the fact that Bulgaria had not announced its desire to participate in the Maritime Conference.

The Delegate of Albania said that he was in the same position as the Delegate of Bulgaria and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said likewise, pointing out that he had copied the agenda written on the blackboard.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that the communication which was mentioned in document MAR No. 9 to the effect that Switzerland would not participate in the Maritime Conference was due to an error. Although it had no direct access to the sea, Switzerland was interested in this Conference and announced its desire to participate therein.

The Chairman said that he had indeed received an intimation of the participation of Switzerland in the Conference but that at that time document MAR No. 9 had already been distributed.

The Chairman then observed, as a matter of general interest, that discussions could be kept as brief as possible in view of the fact that the majority of the items in the agenda had already been adopted by the Broadcasting Conference. A large number of questions common to the two Conferences could be decided without discussion.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom wished to make a reservation on the language question. He did not agree that the provisions adopted for languages at the Broadcasting Conference should also be adopted for the Maritime Conference. He would revert to this subject at the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman considered that the agenda could then be commenced.

Item 1 of the Agenda. Appointment of the Secretariat.

The Secretariat proposed was the same as that for the Broadcasting Conference, that is:

As Chief Secretary: Mr. William F. Studer, Counsellor at the
Bureau of the Union

As Secretaries: Dr. Victor Meyer } Secretaries at the Bureau
Mr. Henri Voutaz } of the Union
Mr. Jean Revoy, Engineer
Mr. Leon Boussard, Head of the Linguistic
Service

This proposal was adopted.

The Chairman added that the Reception Committee and the other arrangements made by the Danish Administration for the Broadcasting Conference were the same for the Maritime Conference.

Item 2 of the Agenda. Formation of Committees.

Document MAR No. 4 contained the proposals of the Danish Administration. Before discussing the unofficial group mentioned in these Danish proposals, the Chairman wished to proceed with discussion of the question of the 5 Committees. He proposed a slight amendment to Item 3 - Organising Committee, substituting "...to prepare agreements", for "...to draft agreements...", in order to make this text conform with that adopted by the Broadcasting Conference.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia proposed that a special technical committee be set up, as had been done at the Broadcasting Conference.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that, in place of the Yugoslav proposal, a subordinate clause be added to Item 4: Committee for Frequency Allocation to Coastal Stations, charged with the elaboration of plans for the allocation of frequencies to coastal stations. This subordinate clause was as follows: "and to consider any relevant technical questions."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that it would be more expedient to set up a special technical committee. This committee could prepare all the technical questions which might arise.

The Delegate of Norway supported the British proposal.

The Chairman thought that questions of a technical nature should of course be studied attentively. The question to be decided was whether there should be established a technical committee and a committee for the allocation of frequencies, or a common committee which would take up technical questions first of all and then draw up the plan. The work would be simplified if there were not too many committees.

The Delegate of the Ukraine thought that too much work would thus be given to a single committee. He supported the proposal of the Yugoslav Delegate, which had been supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of Ireland agreed with the Delegate of the United Kingdom. He did not think that the technical committee was necessary. If technical questions were raised at the Committee for Frequency Allocation, this latter could entrust the settlement of these questions to a technical sub-committee. In this regard he proposed an amendment to the United Kingdom proposal. It had to be left to the Committee to set up, if necessary, a sub-committee.

The Delegate of Hungary considered that the technical questions relating to Item 4, at present under consideration, might arise in the unofficial group provided for in Item No. 6 of document MAR No. 4. It was for this reason that he supported the Yugoslav proposal.

The Chairman considered that since the official group for the aeronautical services was not of an official nature the technical committee proposed could not deal with the technical questions with which this group was concerned.

The Delegate of Portugal wished to emphasise the difficulties for his Delegation, composed, as it was, of a single Delegate with the task of attending several committees. For this reason he supported the proposal of the United Kingdom that a technical committee not be created.

The Chairman considered that the opinion of the Delegations present might have crystallised as a result of this discussion. He proposed a vote by show of hands.

In favour of the Yugoslav proposal (formation of a special technical committee): ..8 Delegations

In favour of the United Kingdom proposal (widening of the terms of reference of the Committee for Frequency Allocation to Coastal Stations):
12 Delegations.

Since it was desirable to have the names of the countries represented the Chairman proceeded to a roll-call of countries, on the basis of the list of 33 countries in the European Broadcasting area. The result was as follows:

Present: 24 countries : Albania, Belgium, Bielorussia, Bulgaria,

Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R.

No reply to the roll-call: 9 countries: Austria, Vatican City, Greece, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Monaco, Rumania, Syria, Czechoslovakia.

The Chairman announced that 3 countries had indicated that they would not participate in the work of the Maritime Conference: Austria, Vatican City, Lebanon.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia wished to say that it would have been right for the technical committee to meet always, before the committee for the allocation of frequencies.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not consider that the decision which had just been taken was a happy one. He reserved the right to revert to the question at the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman pointed out that all questions dealt with at the Meeting of Heads of Delegations could again be discussed at the Plenary Assembly.

Point 6 of the Draft of Setting-Up of Committees:
Unofficial Group for the Study of Allocation of Frequencies
to Aeronautical Services.

The Chairman outlined the question and intimated, in reply to a request from the Soviet Delegation, that a document containing all the history of the question would be prepared and distributed by the Secretariat so that Delegations might consider it.

The Head of the Belgian Delegation announced that his Delegation included an aeronautical expert who would be prepared to give his opinion.

In response to the Chairman's request Mr. Lecomte, Delegate of Belgium, observed that the information contained in Item 6 of document MAR No. 4 was at once of too broad and too restricted a nature. In fact, the 315 - 325 kc/s band was allocated, in the European region, to aeronautical navigation, except that the U.S.S.R. used this band for the maritime radio-navigation services. However, the Copenhagen Maritime Conference was concerned with the preparation of a plan for the allocation of frequencies to coastal stations and not to radio-beacon or maritime radio-navigation stations. It would seem, therefore, that there was a lack of homogeneity and that the Committee would be dealing with the question on behalf of the U.S.S.R. alone, and in coordination with a certain part of the aeronautical services, a question of radio-beacons, whereas the whole of the question was outside the scope of the present Conference.

As regards the 325 - 405 kc/s band, no proposal had yet been made by the aeronautical services. In addition, the number of experts on this question present at Copenhagen was too small to enable this extremely arduous work to be undertaken: this work could not be carried out without detailed preparation and without considering the numerous data which were not at present available.

Finally, the Belgian Delegation considered that point 6 of the Draft of Setting-Up of Committees should be deleted and that this question should not be dealt with at Copenhagen unless a special official aeronautical Conference were convened.

The Chairman pointed out that, since the question was a very complicated one, it had been decided to study it thoroughly, using the documents which would be distributed, before taking a final decision.

Item 3 of the Agenda. Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship of Committees.

The Chairman distributed to Delegates who had not received it the confidential document, of which only a small number had been printed, containing the Danish proposal. He announced that the Delegate of Ireland had intimated that since he was the only representative of his country he could not accept the Vice-Chairmanship of the Drafting Committee.

The Delegate of Egypt, for the same reason, could not accept the Vice-Chairmanship of the Organising Committee.

The Chairman expressed regret at these intimations and proposed, for the Vice-Chairmanship of the Drafting Committee a Russian-speaking country, viz., Bulgaria, and for the Vice-Chairmanship of the Organizing Committee, Sweden.

The Delegate of Sweden announced that he was in the same difficulties as the Delegate of Ireland and that he could not accept this honour.

The Chairman then proposed the United Kingdom which had quite a large Delegation and which perhaps could accept this assignment.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, in view of the circumstances, and despite the fact that the British Delegation was not very numerous, agreed to the Chairman's proposal.

The Delegate of Bulgaria announced that his country was prepared to take on the Vice-Chairmanship of the Drafting Committee.

The Chairman thanked those Delegations who were prepared to accept Chairmanships and Vice-Chairmanships of the various committees.

Item 4 of the Agenda.

Linguistic Arrangements.

The Chairman proposed to pass over this point which was no longer of importance, since the linguistic arrangements had already been settled in the Rules of Procedure.

The Meeting agreed and passed to the following item:

Item 5 of the Agenda.

Rules of Procedure.

This was contained in document MAR No. 6 as amended by document MAR No. 20.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that these Rules of Procedure be adopted in the same form as had been accepted by the Broadcasting Conference. The items which had not yet been decided by the Broadcasting Conference could be left in abeyance.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. for his suggestion. It was of course understood that if the Meeting adopted document MAR No. 6, as amended by document MAR No. 20, all the amendments decided on by the Broadcasting Conference would be taken into account. In his opinion there was only one question remaining to be decided, viz., the question of voting.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom wished to make some reservations regarding languages, and the Chairman took note of this.

As no objection was raised the Chairman said that the adoption of the same Rules of Procedure as that for the Broadcasting Conference was indicated and that he would propose this to the Plenary Assembly.

Item 6 of the Agenda.

Working Methods.

Document MAR No. 8 contained the Danish proposal. The question had not yet been decided by the Broadcasting Conference and, in order to obviate long discussions, the Chairman, supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., proposed that the Delegates should adopt the same working methods as those to be adopted by the Broadcasting Conference.

This proposal met with no opposition.

Item 7 of the Agenda.

Admission of International Organizations

The Danish Administration had received requests for admission from the I.F.R.B., the C.I.R.M. and the O.I.R.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegate of Yugoslavia, proposed that the question be settled in the same way as at the Broadcasting Conference, that is that the I.F.R.B. and the O.I.R. be admitted, but that, as regards the C.I.R.M., the list of members of this organisation be awaited.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was not certain that he had quite understood the case of the O.I.R. which, according to the U.S.S.R. Delegate, had been admitted as an observer. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that it had been decided to postpone decision on this matter as a result of the request made by the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman recalled that no objection had been raised to the admission of the O.I.R. as an observer when the question of admission of this organisation was being debated. Nevertheless, when the question of other international organisations was taken up objections came to light and it was considered advisable that certain preliminary questions be addressed to these organisations. This state of affairs had led a Delegation into making reservations regarding the O.I.R., indicating that its consent to the admission of this organisation was conditional on the admission of the U.I.R. In order to avoid a long discussion on this point, the Chairman proposed that the final solution adopted for this question be, for the Maritime Conference, and in a new Plenary Assembly, the same as that adopted for the Broadcasting Conference.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the remarks made by the Chairman but pointed out that the British Administration had sent a request for the admission of the International Chamber of Navigation.

The Chairman did not think that a formal request had been made by this latter organisation.

Item 8 of the Agenda.

Miscellaneous.

Since no-one wished to speak the Chairman announced that the Plenary Assembly of the Maritime Conference would take place that afternoon at 2.30 p.m. in the same room.

The Meeting rose at 11.45 a.m.

	Seen:	Seen:
Secretaries:	W. F. Studer	N. E. Holmblad
V. Meyer	Chief Secretary	Chairman.
H. Voutaz		
J. Revoy		

(R.4/D.19.15)



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 23

Note: The following corrections and amendments were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 72 - Correction to Document No. 23
- Document No. 72 – Amendment to Document No. 23

Minutes of the Plenary Assembly

First Meeting.

2 July 1948.

The meeting opened at 3.30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. N.E. Holmblad, Head of the Danish Delegation.

The Chairman declared open the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the Regional Maritime Radio Conference of Copenhagen. He recalled in this association the welcoming words of the Danish Minister of Public Works in the latter's address to the delegates on June 25, on the occasion of the inauguration of the two Conferences.

He drew the attention of the Assembly to Document MAR No.9, (Report of the Danish Administration on the subject of invitations to the Regional Maritime Radio Conference).

The programme of the Conference should be largely the same as that of the Conference at Montreux in 1939, i.e it was to assign frequencies to the European coast stations from the North Sea to the Mediterranean. The frequency bands to be examined were the following: 255 to 285 kc/s, 405 to 415 kc/s, 415 to 490 kc/s and 510 to 525 kc/s.

The Assembly then adopted without discussion the Agenda contained in Document MAR No. 5. Item No. 1 being the opening speech, the Chairman passed to Item No.2 of the Agenda (Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference), and gave the floor to Mr. Gneme.

Mr. Gneme proposed to the Assembly to nominate by acclamation:

Mr. N.E. Holmblad, as Chairman of the Regional Maritime Radio Conference, Chief Engineer, Head of the Radio Technical Division of the General Direction of the Danish Postal Service, Head of the Danish Delegation:

As Vice-Chairman of the Conference:

Mr. Gunnar Pedersen, Head of the Radio Technical Section of the General Direction of the Danish Postal Service, Assistant Head of the Danish Delegation.

The Assembly approved the above proposals by acclamation.

Mr. Holmblad, as Chairman of the Conference, thanked the Assembly in his own behalf and on behalf of Mr. Pedersen for the honour it had done to them and to their country.

The Chairman then passed to Item 3 of the Agenda (Election of the Secretariat).

The Assembly agreed, without discussion, to the Secretariat of the Regional Maritime Radio Conference being composed of the same members as the Secretariat of the Broadcasting Conference, viz:

Secretary-in-Chief: Mr. W.F. Studer, Councillor of the
Bureau of the Union.

Secretaries: Mr. V. Meyer) Secretaries of the
H. Voutaz) Bureau of the Union.
J. Revoy Engineer
L. Boussard Head of the Linguistic Service.

It was understood that the Secretariat would be assisted in its work by interpreters and translators as well as by personnel furnished by the Danish Administration.

The Assembly passed to Item 4 of the Agenda (Establishment of Committees).

At the meeting of Heads of Delegations it had been decided to replace in the text relative to the Organizing Committee the words: "charged with the drafting of agreements...." by the words: "charged with the preparation of agreements....."

At the same meeting certain Delegations had proposed to set up a Supplementary Committee charged with the study of technical questions. Other Delegations considered on the other hand that it would be better to extend the mandate of the Allocation of Frequencies Committee to include the study of technical questions.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegates of Yugoslavia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, declared in favour of the creation of a Supplementary Technical Committee. He considered that since the Montreux Conference enough technical progress had been made in the case of radio electricity to justify a new Committee. It should deal with bandwidths, atmospheric interferences, interferences between adjacent channels, etc - all questions that should be shifted from the shoulders of the Allocation of Frequencies Committee, which already had a heavy working load.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, supported by the Delegates of Belgium and Norway, considered that the Delegation had not enough personnel to be able to be represented on such a large number of committees.

Furthermore, if this Technical Committee was created, it would have finished its work before the Allocation of Frequencies Committee could begin. In addition it would increase the volume of unnecessary papers.

In presence of the above two clearly conflicting standpoints, the Chairman put the question to a vote.

In favour of the creation of a new technical Committee:
11 Delegations (Albania, Bielorussia, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia).

(MAR Doc. No. 23-E)

Against the creation of a new technical Committee:

12 Delegations (Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, the French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland).

Not represented: 7 Delegations (Egypt, Greece, Iceland, Luxemburg, Monaco, Syria and Turkey).

In accordance with the result of the vote, the establishment of the Committees was approved, as proposed in Document MAR No.4.

Item 5 of the Agenda (Nomination of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman). No discussion.

The list of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees was as follows:

Committees:

1. EXECUTIVE: Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference;
2. CREDENTIALS: Italy and Poland;
3. ORGANISATION: U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom;
4. ALLOCATION OF FREQUENCIES TO COASTAL STATIONS: the Netherlands and Norway;
5. DRAFTING: France and Bulgaria.

The Chairman thanked those Delegations who had been so kind as to accept the offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. He asked them to submit as soon as possible to the Secretariat the names of their nominees as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, as well as the Committees on which they desired to be represented.

(Tr. Westing/R.11)

Item 6 of the Agenda was the Rules of Procedure of the Conference (Documents MAR No.6 and MAR No. 20).

The Chairman recalled that he had said, at the morning's meeting, that he would propose that the Plenary Assembly adopt the same Rules of Procedure as the Broadcasting Conference.

Mr. Freese-Pennefather, of the United Kingdom Delegation, asked the Secretary in Chief, representative of the Bureau of the Union, whether he thought that the Maritime Conference, like the Broadcasting Conference, could take as a basis paragraph 12 of the document annexed to the Additional Protocol, which specified that:

"The Conference shall adopt its own Rules of Procedure."

The Secretary in Chief replied that the Bureau of the Union was not authorized to interpret texts; he could only state that the document from which that paragraph was taken was entitled: "Directives for the European Regional Broadcasting Conference."

(MAR Doc. No. 23-E)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked if the Assembly was qualified to decide whether the directives in that document were applicable to the present Conference. The two Conferences were sitting in the same place at the same time; it was a very convenient practical arrangement, but that was as far as it went.

§ 12 quoted above was valid only for the Broadcasting Conference. The present Conference should refer to the Convention (and in particular to article 15 - Languages) in the absence of appropriate texts. If the Conference deliberately broke with the Atlantic City texts, it was to be feared that no other similar conference would respect them.

In answer to further questions, the Secretary in Chief quoted Article 41 of the Convention:

"Article 41 - Regional Conferences, Agreements and Organizations - Members and Associate Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to conclude regional agreements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis. However, such agreements must not be in conflict with this Convention."

He pointed out in passing that the Convention did not enter into force until 1 January 1949 and repeated that the Assembly only, and not the Bureau of the Union, was competent to interpret Atlantic City texts.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that both Article 41 and Article 15 were quite clear, and that each of them was equally binding for the signatories of the Convention.

The Delegate of Roumania thought that, in his remarks, the United Kingdom Delegate had envisaged the use of the Russian language; recognizing the necessity of using Russian in its work, the Broadcasting Conference had adopted it by a very large majority. Similarly, the Delegates of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria expressed surprise at the remarks of the United Kingdom Delegate and thought that, to expedite its work, the Conference should adopt Russian as a working language, as had the Broadcasting Conference, as well as numerous other international conferences. They observed that the percentage of Russian speaking delegations was even higher at the present Conference than at the Broadcasting Conference; the Delegate of Albania declared that from a practical point of view the two Conferences had the same scope, the same Secretariat, and the same staff of translators and interpreters, which, in his opinion, solved the problem in favour of the use of the Russian language.

(Tr.5/R.11)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that:

- 1) The decisions of the Broadcasting Conference could have no bearing on those to be taken by the Maritime Conference;

(MAR Doc. No. 23-E)

- 2) He did not wish to belittle the part played by the Russian language, and he recognized that Russian had been used by, amongst others, the Committee of Eight on an equal footing with English and French.

He obviously did not wish to impede the smooth running of the Conference; but he had noted that certain Members of the Russian and Bulgarian Delegations, for example, spoke very good French, and he wondered whether certain delegations - those of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, for example - would sign the final agreements.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia said that, as far as the interests of his country were concerned, he would make a declaration in the name of his Government in due course. He noted that the technical installations necessary for the use of Russian were in working order.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. regretted that the United Kingdom Delegation showed so little comprehension. He quoted from Article 12 of the Convention as follows:

"Article 12. Rules of Procedure of Conferences -

1. Before entering on its deliberation, each Conference shall adopt Rules of Procedure in accordance with which the discussions and work are organized and conducted.
2. For this purpose each Conference shall take as a basis the provisions of the General Regulations annexed to this Convention, with such modifications as it thinks fit."

The Delegate of the United Kingdom replied that Chapter 6 of the General Regulations, referred to in Article 12 of the Convention had no bearing on the question of languages.

He thought that the adoption of Russian as a working language by the Maritime Conference would be contrary to Article 15 of the Convention.

Only the Union could settle such a question, calling as it did for an interpretation of an Atlantic City text.

The Chairman pointed out that they did not use Spanish. If a Regional Conference included only Scandinavian countries, could it be reproached with violating the Convention if it used neither English nor Spanish nor French?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom observed that the Broadcasting Conference had unanimously decided not to use Spanish, with the proviso that, if a Delegation asked for Spanish to be used, the Conference would be obliged to grant its request.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia pointed out that Bulgaria had been proposed for the Vice-Chairmanship of the Drafting Committee. The Chairman replied that that could not constitute a precedent for the use of Russian as a working language, for it was obvious that the final document of the Conference would be prepared in Russian.

(MAR Doc. No. 23-E)

The Delegate of Ireland said that in his opinion, as in that of the United Kingdom Delegate, it was for the Union, as the supreme authority in the matter, to decide to what extent Article 15 of the Convention was binding on the present Conference. In the absence of any answer on the point - in which, he took occasion to remark, he had no personal interest - he thought that the plaintiff should be given satisfaction.

(Tr.5/R.11)

The Chairman agreed. He presumed the United Kingdom Delegate would be satisfied, if his observations were included in the Minutes.

The discussion on the subject was then closed, and the Russian language was adopted as a working language after a remark from the Italian Delegate to the effect that certain of the Atlantic City texts were lacking in precision and in some cases at variance with one another. They could not wait until the Buenos-Ayres Conference to settle the question. The present Conference had to take a decision. The United Kingdom Delegate insisted that any such decision should not be invoked as a precedent on future occasions.

At the close of the discussion, the Meeting reached the following decisions on the following items:

Item 6 (Rules of Procedure). Adopted without discussion (except in the case of Rule 17 (Voting Procedure), which was reserved).

Item 7 (Working Methods). Reserved for the same reason as at the Broadcasting Conference (insufficient time for the study of the Russian translation of the documents).

Item 8 (Working Hours). Adopted in conformity with the decision of the Broadcasting Conference.

Item 9 (Linguistic Arrangements). No observations.

Item 10 (Admittance of International Organisations). The admittance of the I.F.R.B. was agreed to without observations.

For other organisations (O.I.R. excepted) it was agreed to await the information for which the Broadcasting Conference had already applied.

Item 11 (Miscellaneous).

In order to facilitate the distribution of the MAR Documents, the Chairman requested the Heads of Delegations to acquaint the Secretariat with the number of documents required by their Delegation in each language, and with the names of the Delegates concerned. The list of participants was also to be communicated to the Reception Committee, to enable them to keep it up to date.

(MAR Doc. No. 23-E).

The Chairman further stated that the proposal submitted should be examined by the following Committees:

MAR Documents Nos. 1 & 2: Organisation Committee.

MAR Documents Nos. 10 & 15: Frequency Allocation Committee.

The Meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

Seen:	Seen:
V. Meyer, H. Voutaz, J. Revoy, Secretaries.	W.F. Studer, N.E. Holmblad, Secretary-in-Chief. Chairman.

European Regional Broadcasting
Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 39-E

July 6, 1948

Maritime Regional Radio
Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 24-E

July 6, 1948

Submitted in: French

REPORT

of the Combined Executive Committees

(Committees 1)

of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference and
of the Maritime Regional Radio Conference.

----- First Meeting

3 July 1948

The meeting opened at 10:10 a.m. under the chairmanship of
Mr. N.E. Holmblad.

The Chairman stated that he had convoked the Committees 1 in
order that they might establish the work program for the coming
week. He suggested naming a Reporter for the meeting, and desig-
nated Mr. H. Voutaz, Secretary, for the purpose. He proceeded to
read out the names of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the various
Committees, which he had received from the Delegations designated
by the Plenary Assembly.

For the Broadcasting Conference, the Chairmen and Vice-Chair-
men of the Committees were the following:

Committee 1 : Executive

Committee, composed of the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen
of the different Committees, sitting under the Chairmanship
and Vice-Chairmanship of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of
the Conference.

Committee 2 : Credentials

Chairman : Belgium : R. Corteil
Vice-Chairman : Portugal : J.L. da Silva Dias

Committee 3 : Organization

Chairman : France : J. Meyer
Vice-Chairman : Czechoslovakia : J. Ehrlich
(Deputy: J. Busak)

(RD Doc. No. 39-E)
(MAR Doc.No. 24-E)

Committee 4 : Technical

Chairman : U.S.S.R. : M. Kessenikh

Vice-Chairman : Sweden : E. Esping

Committee 5 : Allocation of Frequencies

Chairman : United Kingdom : H. Faulkner

Vice-Chairman : Yugoslavia : M. Popovic

Committee 6 : Drafting

Chairman : Switzerland : E. Metzler

Vice-Chairman: United Kingdom : G.R. Parsons

For the Maritime Radio Conference:

Committee 1 : Executive - Same as for Committee 1 of RD

Committee 2 : Credentials

Chairman : Italy : G. Gneme

Vice-Chairman : Poland : M. Waskiewicz

Committee 3 : Organization

Chairman : U.S.S.R. : M. Shtchetinin

Vice-Chairman : United Kingdom: R.H. Billington

Committee 4 : Allocation of Frequencies

Chairman : Netherlands : J. Kuyper

Vice-Chairman: Norway : O. Moe

Committee 5 : Drafting

Chairman : France : M. Lhermite

Vice-Chairman : Bulgaria : A. Grigorov

The Chairman announced that all the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees were present or represented at the meeting.

He proposed accordingly to schedule the work there and then, and suggested that all the Committees should meet separately on Monday July 5 at the following times, to organize themselves and designate their Reporters:

<u>Broadcasting Conference</u>		<u>Maritime Radio Conference</u>	
9.30 a.m.	Committee 2	2.30 p.m.	Committee 2
10.30 a.m.	Committee 3	3.30 p.m.	Committee 3
11.30 a.m.	Committee 4	4.30 p.m.	Committee 4
2.30 p.m.	Committee 5		

Two rooms, equipped for simultaneous interpretation, would be provided for the meetings.

(D.28)

(RD Doc.39-E)
(MAR Doc.24-E)

Notices in regard to the meetings would appear on the black-board.

The Drafting Committees of the two Conferences would be able to organise themselves at a later date, there being no occasion for them to meet at present.

The Chairman proposed to fix the date of the next RD Plenary Assembly. There were still many outstanding questions on the Broadcasting Conference, especially the questions of the vote and of the admittance of international organizations. He suggested Friday July 9 as the date of the 2nd Plenary Assembly. That would leave time for the necessary studies.

The Delegate of France agreed to the proposed date. The working group charged with the question of the vote would soon have finished its work, and would be ready to report on Tuesday July 6. Between Monday and Friday the other Committees would work.

The Chairman took it that the Plenary Assembly of the Broadcasting Conference was therefore set for Friday. The Agenda would be published. He proposed that Committees 3 and 4 should begin their work on Tuesday with a view to the Plenary Assembly.

Committee 3 would have to determine if the Broadcasting Conference was an administrative conference or a plenipotentiary conference. As for Committee 4, the Plenary Assembly had charged it with the preparation of a report on the work accomplished by the Preparatory Committee of Eight Countries, which met twice at Brussels.

Committees 3 and 4 would be able to hold meetings next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in the morning and afternoon alternately.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed to Committee 4 starting its work; but there was still much information to be received before a report could be presented.

Certain countries had not yet said why they had not seen their way to accept the Brussels proposals. Accordingly he suggested that, for the time being, only one meeting per week should be held by the Planning Committee.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. found it more logical to schedule the meetings for the morning. He asked the Delegate of the United Kingdom with what questions he was planning to begin his work, in order that the Technical Committee could begin with the same questions as the two Committees were so closely related.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom answered that it was too early to determine that. He thought that they might begin by asking all the countries to contribute information, criticisms, and suggestions on the last two Brussels variants with a view to preparing a single plan. The indications which the Technical Committee would furnish later would be helpful in that connection.

The Delegate of France said he would also like to have some details on the work of the Planning Committee. Observations on the first Brussels plans already existed. He understood that the information now to be requested was complementary information to that already given at Brussels by certain countries, as well as information from countries which had not yet supplied any. He

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(MAR Doc. 24-E)

also understood that it was Committee 4 which was to report on the work done at Brussels.

The Delegate of Italy proposed that the documentation on requirements and the observations made in connection with the establishment of the plan should be put at the disposal of the Delegations. In that way, the Delegations would see whether, and to what extent, they could modify their country's proposals.

Mr. Makarov (U.S.S.R.) agreed with the remarks of Mr. Meyer (France).

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Planning Committee was sure to ask for comments and criticisms of the 2 variants presented by the Preparatory Committee after the 2nd session. Up to the present, only Italy had made observations. The information might be published at the present Conference in the form of documents. It would be very useful to the Planning Committee in the preparation of its report. They had to find a solution involving a single plan.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reminded Delegates that the last Plenary Assembly had decided that the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Eight Countries, and the subsequent preparation of a report on it, fell within the competence of the Technical Committee. Consequently, the opinions of countries on the work issuing from the 1st and 2nd session of the Preparatory Committee constituted the organic basis of the work which the Plenary Assembly had referred to the Technical Committee.

When the Planning Committee received on the one hand such complementary information and on the other hand the particulars from the Technical Committee, it would be able to go forward.

The Delegate of Belgium said that the Committee of Eight would put all its documents at the disposal of the different Committees; but he pointed out that Mr. Corteil, Chairman of the Committee of Eight, had received no observations on the second Brussels variants (2nd session).

The Chairman noted that there were as yet no observations on the second plans. It seemed to him that the report which the Plenary Assembly had requested from the Technical Committee should deal only with technical aspects of the question. The Technical Committee had important problems to solve, of which the question of a separation of 9 or 10 kc/s was an example. On the other hand the assignment of definite frequencies to given stations was the duty of the Planning Committee.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed; but he proposed that the replies, observations and criticisms of the countries should be pooled by the Technical Committee to facilitate a more complete analysis and expedite the preparation of its report to the Conference. He asked countries to speed up the sending in of their replies.

The Delegate of France also pressed for observations to be submitted at the earliest possible moment and in writing. In his opinion, the question of kc/s separation for the countries concerned could be divided into two. To a certain extent the separation would govern the allocations. The replies would deal with both subjects. He proposed that the Technical Committee and the Plenary Assembly should debate the question of separation, with a view to the formation of a single plan. After that stage, allocations could be made.

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(MAR Doc. No 24 - E)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that there seemed to be differing conceptions of the duties of the Committees concerned. He would endeavour to promote agreement. He proposed that the Technical Committee should deal with the question of separation, interference, and the quality of broadcasting in the various areas.

From the recent discussion it would seem that all the Planning Committee would have to do would be to ratify the work of the Technical Committee. The Technical Committee should deal with the question of separation; but the Planning Committee with its task of allocating frequencies should be able to avail itself of the results. Moreover the Planning Committee would decide whether to apply the 9 kc/s or the 10 kc/s separation.

The Chairman said it was necessary not to confuse the work of the two Committees. It would be logical that the observations which the countries were asked to send in should be considered by the Technical Committee and by the Planning Committee. The Plenary Assembly had not asked for these observations, but they hoped to have them by July 15, so that the Technical Committee would be able to take them into account in the report it was to submit to the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman and the Delegations of the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia then engaged in a long discussion on the delimitation of the competence of Committees 4 and 5, on the presentation of the report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Assembly, and on the observations on the plans drawn up at Brussels for which Delegations were to be asked.

General agreement was eventually reached on the following points:

Proposal of Switzerland (supported by other delegations):

To send a direct invitation to all Delegations to submit their comments on the 2 variants of the Brussels Plan (2nd session) without delay.

Proposal of the U.S.S.R.:

To distribute copies of the observations received to all Committees. The said comments being mainly of interest to the Technical Committee, the latter to proceed to an analysis, and present its report on the work of the Committee of Eight Countries to the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman thanked the Delegates who had taken part in that very useful discussion. He would inform Delegations that at that joint meeting of the two Executive Committees, they had been invited to submit their observations on the second variants of the Brussels Plan of the Committee of Eight Countries (2nd session) as soon as possible, in view of the importance of these comments for the work of the different Committees. He proposed to fix a time-limit of a week for the submission of observations i.e. by Monday evening July 12.

(RD Doc. No 39 - E)
(MAR Doc. No 24 - E)

He added that it would be well for the Credentials Committee to meet during the following week in order to determine the position of each Delegate as regards voting.

The Delegate of Belgium suggested that the meeting of Committee 2 of the Broadcasting Conference should be arranged for 11 a.m. on Thursday; and the Delegate of Italy proposed that Committee 2 of the Maritime Conference meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday.

These suggestions were accepted.

Reverting to the time-table for the week 5 to 10 July, the combined Committees 1 arranged for meetings at the following times:

Tuesday morning:	Committee 3 RD	Committee 4 MAR
afternoon:	" 4 RD	" 3 MAR
Wednesday morning:	Committee 4 RD	{ Committee 3 MAR
afternoon:	" 3 RD	{ " 2 MAR
Thursday morning:	Committee 3 RD	Committee 4 MAR
	" 2 RD	
afternoon:	" 4 RD	" 3 MAR
Friday morning:	Plenary Assembly RD	
afternoon:	(possibly): Plenary Assembly RD	
4.45 p.m.:	Committee 1 RD	Committee 1 MAR

Before bringing the meeting to a close, the Chairman reminded Delegates that the visit to the "Maison de la Radio" would take place that afternoon. In reply to a question, he said that interpreters would be available for the Russian-speaking Delegates.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

H. VOUTAZ,
Reporter.

N.E. HOLMBLAD,
Chairman.

(Tr.5/R.11/D.St33)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

Regional Radio-Maritime
Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 40 - E

MAR Document No. 25 - E
6 July, 1948

Submitted in: French.

Admission of the
International Chamber of Shipping

At the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference, held on June 30, (see RD Doc. No. 30), it was decided that the question of the admission of the International Chamber of Shipping should be deferred until the Assembly knew officially whether Spain was a member.

As a result of this decision, the Chairman sent the following telegram to his organisation on July 1:

LOGBOARD ALD

L O N D O N

In order to examine your request admission comma European Regional Broadcasting Conference wishes know officially from you if Spain is member of International Chamber of Shipping STOP Please reply by telegram indicating nature of membership if governmental or other body which represented.

Chairman European Regional
Broadcasting Conference

The organisation replied with the following telegram:

+ CER 5 London K89 73 2 1007=

President European Broadcasting Conference København=

Your telegram received STOP International Chamber of Shipping nominally includes non governmental organisation representing Spanish shipowners formerly represented in International shipping conference now dissolved STOP Spanish shipowners association has taken no active part in International shipping conference or in International Chamber of Shipping since 1928 STOP International Chamber of Shipping entirely non governmental but is technical and commercial policy organisation of shipping industry=

Chairman International Chamber of Shipping +

(Tr. 15/R. 11/D. 27)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD-Document No.41-E
MAR Document No. 26-E

July 6, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

Submitted in French

Admission of the
International Radio-Maritime Commission
(C. I. R. M.)

At the first meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference, held on Wednesday, June 30 (see RD Doc. No. 30), it was decided that the question of the admission of the C.I.R.M. should be deferred until the Assembly knew officially whether Spain was one of its members.

As a result of this decision, the Chairman sent the following telegram to the C.I.R.M. on July 1:

Intramar

Brussels

In order to be able to examine your request for admission comma, European Regional Broadcasting Conference wishes know officially from you if Spain is member of CIRM stop Please reply by telegram indicating nature of membership whether Governmental or other body represented.

Chairman European Regional
Broadcasting Conference

The organisation replied with the following telegram:

Chelmsford K134 96 3 1035 =

Chairman European Regional Broadcasting Conference KH =

Reference your telegram July first Hispano Radio Maritima Itda has applied for membership of CIRM but has not to date been able to pay required dues Stop Ipso facto that company is not a member neither is any other Spanish organisation Stop All members of CIRM are commercial and technical Radio Marine Companies and membership is not open to Government bodies Stop respectfully request in these circumstances you will permit our delegates to attend this Conference which is so important to Marine interests regards =

Vandeveldé

Chairman International
Radio-Maritime Commission.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 27

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 30 - Correction to Document No. 27

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T
of Committee 2
(Credentials Committee)

First Meeting
5 July 1948

The Meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. with Grand Officer Giuseppe Gnome (Italy) in the Chair.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation of the honour done to his country and to himself in electing him as Chairman of the Committee.

He presented the Vice-Chairman Mr. Waskiewicz (Poland), and the Reporter Mr. Biansan (France).

Continuing, he observed that the present Conference, like the Conferences of Lucerne and Montreux, was a regional conference entrusted with the task of reaching maritime agreements. The Committee was required to check the validity of the credentials of Delegations. He asked the Reporter to draw up a list of the Delegations present who wished to participate in the Committee.

The list was as follows:

Bielorussia (S.S.R.)
Denmark
France
Italy
Poland
Portugal
United Kingdom

It was understood that any other Delegation might apply, if it so desired, to take part in the work of the Committee.

At the request of the Chairman, an official of the Secretariat General of the Union announced that the Delegations of the following countries had submitted their credentials:

Bulgaria
Finland
Ireland
Italy
Norway
Netherlands
Poland
The Popular Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Socialist Soviet Republic of Bielo-Russia
Socialist Soviet Republic of Ukraine
Sweden
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

The Chairman requested the other Delegations to submit their credentials as soon as possible.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked whether the decisions of the Conference would be of a purely administrative nature, or on the other hand of an inter-governmental nature.

He was of the opinion, in so far as he was concerned, that these decisions should be binding on Governments and not only on their Administrations.

The Chairman declared that, if this were the case, Delegations would have to be in possession of credentials signed by the Heads of their Governments, or by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

The determination of the character of the agreements to be concluded did not come within the terms of reference of the present Committee but rather of the Organisation Committee. The question would be brought to the notice of the latter (see Annex) so that they (Committee No. 2) might know how to proceed in the matter of the credentials.

The Delegate for Bielorussia asked how many of the credentials submitted had been signed by Governments and how many were of a purely administrative nature.

The Chairman answered that he would ask the Secretariat to submit for examination at Wednesday's meeting all the credentials so far submitted.

The meeting rose at 3 p.m.

J.M. Biansan,
Secretary

Gneme,
Chairman

ANNEX

Copenhagen, 5 July 1948.

The Chairman of the Organisation Committee.

Mr. Chairman,

In the course of the first meeting of the Credentials Committee the question was raised whether the acts of the Maritime Regional Radio Conference at Copenhagen should be considered as engagements between the Governments represented at the Conference, and should, as such, be subject to ratification, or whether the agreements in question should be considered only as binding to the Administrations of the countries represented.

The examination of the credentials of the countries represented will differ according to the decisions taken on this question.

As the question is within the terms of reference of the Organisation Committee, I would be obliged if you would put it on the agenda of your Committee, with a view to a reply as soon as possible.

Thanking you, I have etc.

Signed: G. Gneme

Chairman of the Credentials Committee.

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
COPENHAGEN 1948.

MAR Document No. 28-E
6 July 1948.

Submitted in: RUSSIAN

COMMITTEE 3

(Organisation Committee)

AGENDA

1. Discussion of the Geographical Areas to be covered by the future agreement.
2. Frequency bands to be considered by this Conference (Documents MAR 1 and MAR 2).
3. Discussion of the Status of the Final Acts of this Conference (Doc. No 27 MAR).
4. Any other business.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 29

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 38 - Correction to Document No. 29
- Document No. 106 – Correction to Document No. 29

July 6, 1948

Submitted in French

R E P O R T
of
COMMITTEE 4

(Frequency Assignment Committee)

1st Meeting
5 July 1948

The meeting was opened at 5.30 p.m. with Mr. J. Kuyper in the Chair, and Mr. Olaf Moe as Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman opened with the following address: -

"Gentlemen: Before starting with our deliberations, I should like to express my thanks for the honour which has been shown to my country and to me personally in trusting me with the chairmanship of this important committee. And I congratulate myself for the support which will be given to me in the task which lies before us, by our vice chairman, Mr. Moe from Norway, and by the gentleman who will act as our reporter.

"I do not think that this task will be an easy one. But on the other hand, we have come together here in a spirit of goodwill, as men who directly or indirectly are connected with the traffic problems of our coast stations, and as such, know from their own practice that there are many more points which unite us than divide us.

"As a matter of fact, I might say that we are all in the same boat and all members of the same crew. And, what is more important still, we are in a boat which is in a running condition. We only need to make it a little more streamlined, owing to the fact that we must navigate in channels which are made somewhat narrower. We shall have to give more elbow room to some members of our crew; we shall have to give some space to newcomers and we shall even have to bear the presence of some passengers who are labelled "broadcast stations".

"But I think I may presume, without however wishing to prejudice the conclusions to which our committee eventually will arrive, that most of us do wish our boat reshaped and refitted without impairing the essential parts which make it run, and, as good shipbuilders, make our necessary adjustments with as little alterations as possible.

"Before we start, Gentlemen, I would just like to make a personal remark. The problem of the use of different languages has been solved for most of you by the system of simultaneous translation. I, as your Chairman, however, do not belong to those who

will be happy enough to express their views in their mother tongue. I therefore from the very start wish to emphasize that whenever I am not quite clear in expressing myself, I hope you will be kind enough to draw my attention to that fact."

The Vice-Chairman proceeded to take the roll-call of members present. The result was as follows: Belgium, Bielorussia, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yougoslavia.

On the proposal of the Delegate of France, Mr. L. Stellmann was elected Rapporteur.

The Chairman called attention to the terms of reference of the Committee. The question they were concerned with was the allocation of frequencies to the Coastal Stations of the European Area. The allocation would be on the bases laid down at Montreux, though the Montreux Plan had not yet been put into operation because of the war. Since then the Administrations had indicated altered requirements; and the Atlantic City Conference had further changed the frequency bands, so that a readjustment was necessary.

In any case it was first necessary to know these new requirements. Until then it was not possible to decide whether or not to keep the technical specifications of Montreux.

The order proposed would be as follows:

1. Study of the allocation of frequencies.
2. Study of the technical specifications.

It would not however be possible for the Committee sitting in plenary meeting to work on both the above questions simultaneously.

It would therefore be necessary to create two Sub-Committees.

But they should aim at as simple a procedure as possible; and it had been suggested that they should replace the two Sub-Committees by two Working Groups. Moreover, since the first Working Group (Allocations) would have little to do at first, it might well collect the requirements of the Administrations.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered it necessary to form a Technical Committee. There was a whole series of problems to be resolved by such a Committee before they could study the Allocations, e.g. the different channels, values of field strengths, interferences (atmospheric and from other stations) etc. The Conference should reconsider the question of creating this Committee at a Plenary Meeting. The question of requirements of the Administrations on the other hand should be dealt with by the Organization Committee.

(D 22)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom would prefer a compromise in the shape of the substitution of a Technical Sub-Committee for a Working Group; and he agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. that the technical questions should be studied first. As regarded the requirements of the Administrations, he suggested that the Sub-Committee of Working Group No. 1 (Allocations) should undertake their collection, referring any technical questions they might encounter to Group No. 2.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia said that the discussions of the last Meeting of the Organisation Committee as well as those of the present Meeting illustrated the point taken by his Delegation at the Plenary Meeting. Though the problems were not exactly the same as those of Broadcasting, there was a certain analogy insofar as it had been admitted that the study of frequency requirements exceeded the competence of the Technical Committee. Many problems should be resolved before, and others parallel with, the work of the Planning Committee. He therefore proposed to refer the question back to the Plenary Conference.

The Delegate of France said that the technical problems in Maritime Radio were far less complex than those encountered in the case of Broadcasting, and one Working Group was surely enough.

The Delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was led by the discussions in the Plenary Meeting and in Committee 3 to the conclusion that the technical questions were of primary importance in the case of maritime radio as in Broadcasting. He supported the suggestion of the Yugoslav Delegation for the creation of a technical organ. But he considered that, in order not to go against the decision of the Plenary Meeting, it was for Committee 4 to create this organ. Mr. Popovic should be asked to make a proposal to that effect.

The Delegate of Belgium supported the view of the French Delegation. He observed that many of the Delegates present had not had the benefit of the experience of Lucerne and Montreux. There was a tendency to exaggerate the importance of the technical difficulties. Interference in Coastal Stations did not compare with that with which Broadcasting was faced, for in the former case the desired signal could easily be recognised by ear in respect e.g. of the difference in tone. A Technical Committee would be out of all proportion, and would prolong the work unnecessarily. A Working Group was adequate.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that at Montreux the technical problems had not been solved satisfactorily. Besides, the number of frequencies and stations had increased since. The defects of the Montreux Plan should now be eliminated as far as possible. It was now a question of tackling the whole problem on a sure foundation, taking into consideration the requirements of all countries, and making use of scientific methods on a far-reaching scale. The problem was complex, and the desire to make it appear simple could not be justified. For these reasons the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considered the creation of the Technical Committee necessary.

(MAR Doc. 29 - E)

The Chairman welcomed the arguments of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., but pointed out that the Plenary Meeting had ruled that Committee 4 should solve its technical problems itself. It should be organised according to this ruling and as simply as possible.

The second suggestion by the United Kingdom, recommending a Sub-Committee, would be a compromise.

The third suggestion, made by the U.S.S.R., recommended an autonomous Committee; but that would call for a revision of the terms of reference of Committee 4. The only possible choice was therefore between a Working Group or a Sub-Committee. It remained to proceed to a vote.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not think the question was sufficiently clear to justify a vote. In any case it was a bad system to start taking votes at the very outset of their discussions.

The Chairman repeated his preceding explanation, and proceeded to take a vote, with the results as follows:

<u>For</u> creation of a Working Group	11 votes
<u>Against</u>	7 votes

The Chairman said that the next Meeting would be held on July 6 at 9.30 a.m. and adjourned the Meeting.

L. STELLMANN,

Reporter

J. KUYPER,

Chairman

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 30-E
7 July 1948

Submitted in: French

COMMITTEE 2
(Credentials Committee)

Correction
to Document MAR No. 27

In place of "Mr. W a s k i e w i c z" (Poland)
to read "Mr. W o l o w s k i" (Poland)

(Tr.15/R.11/D.15)

Corrigendum to MAR Document No. 21-E, of 3 July, 1948.

On page 1, line 8:

"or in the 325 - 405" should read

"and in the 325 - 405"

On page 1, lines 9 and 10:

"Marine Mobile Service" should read

"Aeronautical Mobile Service".

On page 1, line 14:

"Marine Mobile Service" should read

"Aeronautical Mobile Service".



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 32

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 37 - Correction to Document No. 32

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

French Delegation

RD Document No 54 - E
MAR Document No 32 - E

July 8, 1948

Submitted in french.

The Chairman
European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
and Maritime Regional Radio
Conference.

In the name of the Minister of Public Works and Trans-
ports, of the French Republic, I have the honour to request
you to allow a representative of the International Civil Avia-
tion Organization (I.C.A.O.) to participate in the work of the
two Conferences.

The I.C.A.O. has replaced the former C.I.N.A. which
participated, in particular, in the work of the Montreux
Conference. Since the I.C.A.O. Regional Administration for
Europe is situated in Paris, it rests with my Government to
propose its admission to the present Conference.

I hope that you will be able to give a favourable reply
to my request.

I have etc.

signed: Lhermite

Head of the French Delegation

(Tr.15/R.11/D 29)

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No. 56 - E

July 8, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No 33 - E

July 8, 1948

Submitted in: French

Admission of
the International Broadcasting Union
(U.I.R.)

At the Plenary Assembly of the European Broadcasting Conference, First Meeting, Wednesday, June 30 (see RD Doc. No. 30), it was decided to adjourn the question of admission of the U.I.R. until such time as the Assembly knew officially whether Spain was a member thereof. Moreover the Assembly expressed a desire to have a list of those countries that were at present members, and of those that were members during the war.

Following on this decision, the Chairman sent the following telegram to the U.I.R. on July 1.

INTERADIO GENEVE

To be able consider your request admission COMMA european broadcasting conference wishes first be informed officially by you whether Spain member uir second to have list of members your organisation during war third list of members of your organisation at present STOP please telegraph reply in detail as concerns type of membership whether government or other organ is represented

Chairman European Broadcasting Conference

Having received no reply, the Chairman reminded Mr. Comus, Chairman of the U.I.R., of the above telegram on July 7.

Mr. Comus replied as follows on July 7.

SD288 Geneva 199 7 1909

Holmblad Broadcasting Conference KH -

Confirm nonreception your telegram first july STOP reply as follows your telegram seventh july QUOTE radiodiffusion espagnole founder member uir in 1925 as private broadcasting company STOP affiliation radiodiffusion espagnole will be re-considered when unified european broadcasting association constituted STOP on first january 1940 broadcasting organisations following countries were active members uir QUOTE algeria germany belgium bohemia and moravia bulgaria denmark egypt spain estonia france great-britain greece hungary ireland italy latvia lithuania norway palestine netherlands poland portugal roumania slovakia sweden switzerland tunisia turkey yugoslavia STOP moroccan and albanian organisations joined 1941 STOP BBC and palestine

(RD Doc. 56 - E)

(MAR Doc. 33 - E)

organisation suspended collaboration 1941 egypt 1942 STOP by notification 25 february 1941 peoples commissariat for postal and electric communications of ussr annulled affiliation estonia latvia lithuania STOP present active members uir are broadcasting organs following countries QUOTE austria denmark spain greece ireland italy norway portugal sweden switzerland turkey STOP broadcasting organisations themselves are considered members, not governments STOP in interest of and to facilitate eventual unified organisation european broadcasting earnestly insist on admission uir as observer european conference in conformity decision atlantic city radio conference STOP Best regards =

Comus chairman uir.

(Tr.Hobden/R 4/D 29)

København 1948

8 July 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T
O F C O M M I T T E E 2

2nd Meeting,

Wednesday 7 July 1948

1. The meeting opened at 11:05 a.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gnome.
2. The Report of the first meeting (Document MAR No. 27) was approved with the addition of the name of Roumania to the list of the countries which had submitted their credentials.
3. The examination of the credentials presented by Mr. V. Meyer, of the General Secretariat of the Union, occasioned the following remarks:

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the credentials could not be examined until after Committee 3 had reported.

The Chairman declared that the Committee could limit itself to establishing the facts, and need not take any decisions.

The Committee noted that the document submitted by the Delegate of Poland was only a letter designating him Head of the Delegation and did not constitute credentials as such.

The Delegate of Portugal stated that he was in the same position. His country had furnished full powers for the Radio Conference but not for the Maritime Conference, which, he thought, should be an administrative conference only.

The Chairman advised the Delegates to obtain full powers, as they might perhaps, be necessary.

The Delegate of Roumania, who had submitted a letter of introduction only, made a statement similar to that of the Delegate of Portugal.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom made the following observations:

- His credentials stipulated that they were valid only for signing with Delegates having equally full credentials.
- His credentials also mentioned that the signature would be given subject to ratification.

He thought that the Delegates having credentials with such qualifications should, at the signing of the Convention, append to their signatures a note "subject to ratification".

The Chairman thought that such a note would not be necessary if there were introduced into the Maritime Convention a phrase similar to that in Article 49 of the Atlantic City Convention.

He considered finally, that the credentials of the Delegate of the United Kingdom comprised a certain limitation.

The Chairman observed that the credentials presented by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not stipulate that he was authorized to sign.

The Delegate of Bielorussia said he considered that a letter conferring full powers should, in virtue of the fact that it had been signed by the head of a Government or by its Minister of Foreign Affairs, be deemed valid, in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 (1) of Chapter 3 of the General Regulations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the letter was only signed "for" the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Delegate of Bielorussia said that, under the provisions the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., in the absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a signature in his name by his deputy was valid.

The Chairman thought that the examination should be postponed until the explanations of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., had been heard.

The Committee noted that the document submitted by the Delegation of the Ukraine was only a letter of introduction.

The Delegate of Poland asked what reason he should give his Government in support of a request for the granting of full credentials.

The Chairman replied that in the absence of full credentials, it was to his advantage to ask for them. The Report of the first meeting (Document MAR No. 27) could very appropriately be sent to his Government. He went on to request, in particular, those Delegations which had not submitted credentials to do so as soon as possible.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked that, in the Report of the Meeting, the states of the signatory authority be indicated opposite the name of the country represented.

After a discussion in which the Delegates of the Ukraine and Yugoslavia, as well as the Chairman, took part, it was decided to place a reference to Chapter 3 of the General Regulations at the head of the list of countries whose credentials had been pronounced valid.

4. Delegations with credentials recognized as valid by the Committee, in conformity with Chapter 3 of the General Regulations:

- Bielorussia (S.S.R.)
- Bulgaria (P.R.)
- Finland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Norway
- Netherlands
- Sweden
- Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)

Delegation with credentials recognized by the Committee as valid, but also as containing reservations:

- United Kingdom

Delegation with credentials to be re-examined later:

- U.S.S.R.

Delegations not having presented credentials, or having presented only a letter of introduction:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| - Albania | - Poland |
| - Belgium | - Portugal |
| - Denmark | - Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia |
| - Egypt | - Roumania |
| - France | - Switzerland |
| - Greece | - Syria |
| - Hungary | - Czechoslovakia |
| - Iceland | - Turkey |
| - Monaco | - Ukraine (S.S.R.) |

Delegations to the Broadcasting Conference not participating
in the work of the Maritime Conference:

- Austria
- Lebanon
- Vatican City
- Luxembourg

5. The Chairman announced that he would be absent for about ten days in order to take part in the work of the C.C.I.R. at Stockholm. He instructed the Vice-Chairman to convene the Committee in his absence, should urgent matters arise.

The meeting adjourned at 12:55 p.m.

J.M.Biansan:
Rapporteur

G.Gneme:
Chairman



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 35

Note: The following corrections and amendments were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 80 – Amendment to Document No. 35
- Document No. 106 - Correction to Document No. 35

July 8, 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T
of COMMITTEE 4
(Frequency Allocation Committee)

2nd Meeting

6 July 1948

The meeting was opened at 9.40 a.m. with Mr. J. Kuyper in the Chair.

The following Delegations were represented:

Belgium, Bielorussia (SSR), Bulgaria (PR), Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Roumania, Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, the Ukraine (SSR), U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia (FPR).

The Chairman recalled the previous day's decision to refer the consideration of technical questions to a Working Group. The two points of view expressed on the previous day by the Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and Belgium respectively conflicted with one another; but there must nevertheless exist important technical questions common to both. He suggested that the two Delegations concerned should each submit a list of technical questions in writing as a means of ascertaining which problems were common to both, and so arriving at some sort of directives for the Working Group. Comparison of the two lists would surely elicit (say) 4 or 5 important points which could be referred to the Working Group in the first instance. Then, in due course, the Committee would be able to consider the subsequent questions, and refer a second series to the Working Group for consideration.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., reverting to the end of the previous day's meeting, complained that the working methods adopted had not been satisfactory. A vote had been taken on an important matter of principle before they had exhausted the discussion, and before Delegates had had time to consider the question long enough to make a unanimous decision possible. He wanted to know whether it was proposed to proceed in future by the vote instead of seeking agreement after discussion. The vote was not the right way to work.

(MAR Doc.No. 35-E)

The Chairman said that the question of allocations would naturally not be dealt with by vote. Naturally the Committee would have to try to reach unanimous agreement on a list of frequencies. But the issue of the previous day was one of procedure, admitting of solution only by "yes" or "no". It was moreover a question of pure detail, which had to be settled so that work could begin. Future decisions would not be made by vote, if they could be reached by agreement, and if they were of a kind calling for unanimity.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia (FPR) agreed with the U.S.S.R. Delegate that the vote was not an appropriate method of settling questions within the competence of the Committee, and that final agreement was indispensable.

The Delegate of Bielorussia (SSR) also supported the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

The Delegate of the Netherlands said that the question put to the vote on the previous day could have only a negative or an affirmative answer, and he was not of the opinion of Delegations which did not admit the vote on such questions of procedure.

The Delegate of the Ukraine (SSR) was not satisfied. He thought that the Chairman had put the question to the vote prematurely, when the discussion was not exhausted, with the result that he had not fully understood the subject of the vote. Was this form of procedure to be the basis of their future work, or was it a case of misunderstanding arising from the interpretation?

The Chairman recognized that perhaps he ought to have given more time to the discussion. He said "perhaps", because personally he was sure the discussion had been quite long enough on a mere point of procedure. He had been of the honest opinion that the moment had come to put it to the vote.

The vote showed a characteristic parallelism with the vote of the Plenary Assembly when the latter decided that a special technical committee was not necessary, as the problems were not as complicated as those of broadcasting. Such parallelism showed that the persons present, familiar as they were with the problems of coastal stations, had agreed on that simplification of the issue.

To his mind such parallelism indicated that the question was ripe for decision. He regretted that the Ukraine Delegation should consider such a minor point of procedure more important that day than on the previous day, and should declare that the vote had been carried by surprise. Misunderstandings as a result of faulty interpretation were of course always possible. But, having heard the previous long speeches of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, he suggested that Russian-speaking Delegates should give a summary in clear and simple terms at the end of their speeches, to minimise the risk of misunderstanding.

(D.28)

(MAR Doc. 35-E)

The Delegate of Portugal agreed with the Chairman. For 15 days they had been discussing questions of detail without really coming to grips with the work. Unanimity was desirable; but it had proved impossible of attainment and would not be any easier in the future. Moreover the Administrations were awaiting the return of their Delegates.

The Delegate of Belgium expressed his agreement with the Chairman. Was it necessary to point out that from a technical point of view there was no difference between a Sub-committee and a Working Group? In the latter case the only simplification concerned the drafting and distribution of reports. Even before the vote, the situation was clear. Unanimity had been reached on the necessity for a technical body of some kind. The choice could only be made by a vote, and his Delegation agreed with the Chairman. They also approved his suggestion as to the preparation of lists of technical questions.

The Chairman reiterated his request for lists, from which 5 questions, for example, could be chosen as directives to the Working Group at the start. Other questions would be covered by a 2nd series of directives.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. insisted that unanimity had not been reached on the question of working methods. Three proposals had been made - which in itself indicated that there should have been wider discussions. As regards technical problems, two contrary opinions had been expressed, that of the Belgian Delegation to the effect that there were no problems, and that of the U.S.S.R. to the effect that there were problems and that they were important. Therein lay the explanation of the apprehension felt by certain Delegations at the prospect of questions being put to the vote without receiving in their opinion satisfactory discussion.

They (the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.) did not think such questions as that of the maximum transmitter power and other equally complex questions were simple matters. In an international conference it was indispensable to have an organisation of the first rank to deal with them.

As for the lists of problems, the Chairman's proposal was possible; but he feared there might be delays in transmission, mimeographing etc. Oral statements would be better.

The Delegate of Belgium said that Mr. Corteil had not said there were "no technical problems". His way of expressing himself in French gave the word "no" a quite intelligible intonation.

The Chairman thanked the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. To avoid any misunderstanding, he reverted to Mr. Corteil's statement to the effect that the technical problems encountered in broadcasting were not applicable to the maritime radio service. Comparison of the written questionnaires he had suggested would convince the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. of the fact.

(MAR Doc. No 35 - E)

He asked the Committee to help him to start the Working Group on its work as soon as possible, and to state whether written or oral statements were best.

The Delegates of Italy and Sweden approved the method suggested by the Chairman.

The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) asked the Chairman what were the 5 questions, to which he had repeatedly referred.

The Chairman was glad to have the opportunity of clearing up a nascent misunderstanding at the start. All had not understood his statement of a comparatively simple question, which justified his misgivings about difficulties of interpretation, and partly explained previous misunderstandings. He again explained in detail his proposal that, among the various technical questions submitted to the Committee, five questions should be chosen for initial reference to the Working Group.

The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) said he understood, and thanked the Chairman. Nevertheless he anticipated that the various technical questions submitted to the Committee would in all probability contain shades of difference in their wording, and it would be necessary to reconcile these in Plenary Meeting before selecting from them directives for the Working Group.

The Chairman was also of the opinion that the selection should be made in Plenary Meeting. He gathered, taking the suggestion of the Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) into account, that agreement had been reached.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom expressed agreement with the Chairman, but he wished to have it clear that the plenary meeting to which the Chairman referred was that of Committee 4, and not that of the Conference. As regards the importance of technical problems, the Delegate of Belgium had probably used an inapposite word. What he must have intended to say was that the technical problems were not highly complicated.

The meeting adjourned for 15 minutes and resumed at 11.40 a.m.

Agreement having been reached on the principle of selecting 5 technical questions, the Chairman suggested that each Delegation should confine itself to a total of 10 questions. That would facilitate selection, and would no doubt induce each Delegation to include those of the problems it considered most important. The technicians present would find no difficulty in preparing quickly their lists of 10 problems. In order to expedite the work, he recommended that the lists should reach him by the opening of the meeting on Thursday July 8, so that the Working Group could begin its work the following week.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was not opposed to the preparation of written lists, but he asked whether the Committee could not admit immediately as the first three questions the following:

1. Consideration of normal reception conditions.
2. Consideration of interference of all kinds.
3. Consideration of transmitter power.

(MAR Doc. No 35 - E)

The Chairman agreed with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., who was seconded by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Italy and France. The Committee proceeded to the formation of the Working Group.

The following Delegations expressed the wish to be permanent Members of the Working Group:

Denmark	United Kingdom
France	U.S.S.R.
Norway	Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)

The Delegate of Denmark regretted that he had to decline the Chairmanship of the Group, for which he had been proposed by the Delegates of Italy and Ireland, owing to the position of his Delegation.

The Delegate of Belgium proposed the Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) who had taken the initiative in asking the Plenary Assembly to create a technical body. The Delegate of Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) thanked the meeting but in view of the numerical insufficiency of his Delegation he proposed the U.S.S.R.

There being no other suggestions or remarks, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thanked the meeting for the honour conferred on him, and declared himself ready to accept the position.

The Committee decided not to appoint a Vice-Chairman, after a discussion, in the course of which the Delegates of France and the United Kingdom said they could not accept the position.

At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., as Chairman of the Working Group, declared that it would be better to wait until the following week before convoking the Group.

Summing up, the Chairman said that:

1. the Working Group had been formed,
2. its Chairman had been appointed,
3. the 3 technical problems proposed by the U.S.S.R. would constitute the first directives to the Group. The date of the meeting of the Group would be indicated on the blackboard.

The Meeting rose at 12.15 p.m., the next meeting to take place on July 7 at 2.30 p.m.

Seen:

L. Stellmann,
Reporter.

Kuyper,
Chairman.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 36

Note: The following corrections and amendments were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 80 – Amendment to Document No. 36
- Document No. 106 - Correction to Document No. 36

July 8, 1948

Submitted in French

R E P O R T
of Committee 4
(Frequency Allocation Committee)

3rd Meeting

7 July 1948

The Meeting opened at 2.30 p.m.

The Chairman was happy to say that, thanks to the cooperation of the Delegates, some progress had been made.

The Working Group had been formed and Mr. CHTCHETININE had been good enough to accept the Chairmanship.

Regarding the continuation of the Committee's work, he wished to remind them of the suggestions that he had made at the first Meeting, namely that two working bodies be created, one for technical questions and the other for the allocation of frequencies to coastal stations. The first suggestion had resulted in the first Working Group. The Committee had now to consider, therefore, the creation of the second body for the study of allocations. As before, the choice lay between a working group and a sub-committee, and he wished to hear the opinions of the Delegates on this question.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to make a correction in the Chairman's opening remarks. As he had understood the matter, the Chairmanship of Working Group 1 had been entrusted to the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. and not to him personally. In the meantime he had consulted his Delegation and had nominated M.T. SINITZINE, Engineer, for the Chairmanship of this Group. He hoped that the Committee would have no objection to this nomination.

The nomination was adopted by a show of hands and without discussion, and the Chairman thanked Mr. SINITZINE for undertaking this task.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the most important task would now be the creation of a special body for the examination of the requirements of the Administrations.

The Chairman wished to draw the Committee's attention to the suggestion that he had made at the first Meeting of the

(MAR Doc. 36 - E)

Committee, namely, that the body entrusted with the allocation of frequencies might undertake the assembling of the requirements of the Administrations while awaiting the conclusions of the technical Group. In other words it did not seem to him necessary to constitute a separate body for this purpose. Was this suggestion acceptable to the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.?

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. accepted the suggestion under these circumstances.

The Chairman assumed that, following the procedure adopted at the preceding Meeting, the Committee was agreed that the body should be a Working Group. No objections were raised, and he asked which Delegations wished to work permanently in the Group, it being understood that other Delegations would not be included. The following Delegations responded: -

DENMARK, FRANCE, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, UNITED KINGDOM, UKRAINE, U.S.S.R., YUGOSLAVIA.

The following Delegations announced that they were unable to participate permanently in the Meeting of the Group:

BELGIUM, BIELORUSSIA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, FINLAND, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, FRENCH PROTECTORATES OF MOROCCO AND TUNISIA, ROUMANIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TURKEY.

The Chairman called for a proposal for Chairman of this Working Group.

The Delegate of Denmark recalled that the Delegation of the United Kingdom had published an important document on the question of allocations and proposed this Delegation for the Chairmanship. This proposal was seconded by the Delegates of Italy, the Netherlands, and Norway.

On the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of the United Kingdom explained that at the preceding Meeting he had been obliged to refuse the Vice-Chairmanship of Working Group 1, as he had been posted to Stockholm. Since then he had obtained the permission of his Administration to remain and he would be happy to accept. He thanked the Committee for the honour done to his country and to himself.

The Chairman thanked Mr. BILLINGTON and, passing to the question of the directives to be given to the new Group, considered that the task of the Committee would be simple, for it had already been accepted that the Group's first task should be to collect the information that Administrations had not yet supplied. The Group already had at its disposal Documents MAR No. 10 and MAR No. 15, but these were not complete, as several countries had not supplied the requisite information. In order to avoid misunderstandings the Committee might draw up a questionnaire, and he invited Delegates and the Chairman of the new Working Group to express their opinions.

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The Delegate of the United Kingdom, speaking from memory, proposed the following questionnaire:-

1. Number of frequencies or channels necessary for each station.
2. Range in kilometers.
3. Power of the transmitter.
4. Service timetable.
5. Stations available and not available for public correspondence.

The Chairman proposed the addition of:-

6. Exact geographical position.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested in addition, that, when a country possessed several coastal stations, it should be called upon to indicate whether the same frequency could be shared between several.

The Chairman suggested that the Members of the Working Group might possibly complete this questionnaire and that each Delegation might check its own list in order to complete, if necessary, the information therein. He asked if there were any objections to this method.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., far from objecting, wished to support this proposal. He recalled that the Organisation Committee had decided that the drawing up of a questionnaire should be left to Committee 4. He suggested that July 20 be fixed as a time limit for reception of replies to the questionnaire.

The Chairman considered that July 20 might appropriately be adopted as the time limit.

The Delegate of Belgium pointed out that this time limit could be adhered to only if the questionnaire were rapidly drawn up.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed and proposed that to this end Working Group 2 should meet as soon as possible, and perhaps on the following morning.

The Chairman suggested that, as the plenary meeting of the Committee had almost completed its work, the time reserved for it should be put at the disposal of the Working Groups. In particular he asked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. whether, under these circumstances, the Meeting of Working Group 1 which had been planned for the following week, could be held the next morning.

(MAR Doc. 36 B)

Mr. M. T. SINITZINE thanked the Committee for the confidence it had shown him in electing him Chairman of the technical Working Group. He agreed that the Group should meet the next morning, provided that the permanent Members could be present.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Sinitzine, and thereupon a show of hands demonstrated that seven of the Delegations concurred, this being a reassurance for Mr. Sinitzine.

Concerning the Agenda of the next plenary meeting of Committee 4, the Delegate of the United Kingdom asked that the question of the bands shared between the Navy and Broadcasting (415-525 kc/s) be included therein.

The Chairman agreed, since this was indeed a delicate question.

Upon the request of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., the Delegate of the United Kingdom explained that his suggestion was that Committee 4 examine the situation of the broadcasting stations, in derogation in the band in question, in order to determine the possibilities of their inclusion, and to note, in the minutes of the Committee, any difficulties they might possibly cause.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he was satisfied with this explanation.

The Chairman asked if the Delegates who were leaving for Stockholm wished that the Committee's work programme be arranged so as to allow for their absence. Since none of the Delegates replied, the date of the next plenary meeting would be fixed by the Chairman of Committee 4 after consultation with the Chairman of the two Working groups!

The meeting adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

L. Stellmann.

Rapporteur

Kuyper.

Chairman.

(Tr/Hobden/R 4/D 32)

European Regional Broadcasting
Conference.

RD Document No. 61-E

Maritime Regional Radio
Conference.

MAR Document No. 37-E

København, 1948

July, 9. 1948

Submitted in french

C O R R E C T I O N

to

Document RD No. 54-E - MAR No. 32-E

Replace the signatures of the Document by the following:

J. MEYER Head of the French Delegation to the
European Regional Broadcasting Conference

M. LHERMITE Head of the French Delegation to the
Maritime Regional Radio Conference



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 38

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 106 - Correction to Document No. 38

COMMITTEE 4

(Committee on Allocation of Frequencies)

Correction to Report of the First Meeting
MAR Doc. No. 29.
- - - - -

On page 2, replace the text starting: "The order proposed would be as follows" - and ending: "..... it might well collect the requirements of the Administrations." by the following text:-

The order that the Chairman wished to propose was as follows:

1. To begin by the study of the Allocation of Frequencies on the basis of information already supplied by the Administrations and existing technical specifications.
2. To study the technical specifications which should be applied definitively.

"Another point was that Committee 4 could not work simultaneously on both the above questions as a Plenary Committee. It would be necessary to create two working organs.

"The simplest procedure was indicated in order to gain time, so he suggested the creation of Working Groups rather than Sub-Committees. Besides, in its early stages, the organ charged with the allocations would only have a very limited activity, and would be able to undertake the collection of those requirements of the Administrations which were missing until now."

L. STELMANN,
Reporter.

J. J. KUYPER,
Chairman.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 39

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 40 - Correction to Document No. 39

EXAMPLE: OF INFORMATION REQUIRED FROM ALL COUNTRIES WHO REQUIRE
 ALLOCATIONS FOR COAST STATIONS IN THE FREQUENCY BAND 415 ~ 525 KC/S.

MAR Document No.39-E
 July 9, 1948

Submitted in: English

1.	2.	3.	4A	4B	5.	6.	7A	7B	8.	9.
NAME OF STATION	GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF TRANSMITTING STATION (latitude and longitude)	MAXIMUM SERVICE RANGE (in km)	POWER IN ANTENNA (in kw)		TYPE OF EMISSION	MAXIMUM BAND WIDTH (in c/s)	FREQUENCY OF STATION (in kc/s)		HOURS OF OPERATION	TYPE OF SERVICE
			A1 Emissions	A2 Emissions			Existing frequency	Proposed frequency		
Folkestone Harbour	01° 11' 27" E 51° 04' 38" N	150	-	0.25	A2	2500	428.6		I	CV
Lands End	5° 40' 05" W 50° 07' 04" N	1000		5.0	A1, A2	2500	438		C	CP
Lands End		1000		5.0	A1, A2	2500	470		C	CP
Newhaven Harbour	0° 03' 30" E 50° 47' 09" N	150	-	0.23	A2	2500	428.6		1000-1400 2030-2330	CV
Niton	1° 17' 10" W 50° 34' 42" N	400		0.5	A1, A2	2500	464		C	CP

Note 1. Hours of operation: C= Continuous; I = Intermittent.

Note 2. Stations to be listed in alphabetical order.

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København 1948

MAR Document No 40 - E

July 12, 1948

Submitted in: English

Correction to Document No 39 - E
of July 9, 1948

Between heading and text of document No 39 - E, add:

Committee 4
(Frequency allocation Committee)
Working Group on frequency allocation.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 41

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 69 - Correction to Document No. 41

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 95-E

July 9, 1948

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 41-E

July 9, 1948

Submitted in: French

J O I N T R E P O R T

of the Combined Executive Committees
(Committees 1)

of the

European Regional Broadcasting Conference

and of the

Maritime Regional Radio Conference

2nd Meeting

Friday 9 July 1948

The Meeting was opened at 5 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. E. Holmblad.

The Chairman announced that the 2nd RD Plenary Assembly, interrupted a few moments earlier, would resume on Monday 12 July.

European Broadcasting Conference.

The Chairman of Committee 4 recalled that he had asked for Sub-Committee 4 B to meet on Monday afternoon, at the same time as the Plenary Assembly in another room, in order to expedite the work of his Committee, whose terms of reference were to submit the Report on the work of the Committee of Eight Countries.

The Delegate of Portugal said that the Delegation of his country was small, and could not be represented at all the meetings held simultaneously. However he agreed to the proposal of the Chairman of Committee 4.

The Chairman of Committee 3 announced that his Committee did not intend to hold a Plenary Meeting during the coming week. Committee 3 had submitted a proposal concerning the nature of the present Broadcasting Conference.

It had, however, set up a Working Group, under the Chairmanship of Italy, to deal with questions referred to it.

St : 30

(RD Doc. 95-E)
(MAR Doc. 41-E)

The Chairman of Committee 2 said that it was necessary for his Committee to meet, for example, on Thursday morning. The Committee had examined a certain number of credentials; but there were still others, which had not yet been examined.

The Chairman of Committee 5 said that the work in connection with the Report to be presented by Committee 4 on the work of the Committee of Eight Countries was very arduous, as they had to consider so many different points.

He proposed that Committee 5 should meet on Friday 16, or Monday 19 July, by which time he thought he would be in possession of the Report.

The time-table of the RD Conference, drawn up on the basis of the wishes expressed, was fixed as follows:

Monday	10 a.m. Plenary Assembly 2.30 p.m. Plenary Assembly - Sub-Committee 4 B
Tuesday	9.30 a.m. Working Group Committee 3 2.30 p.m. Committee 4
Wednesday	9.30 a.m. Sub-Committee 4 A 2.30 p.m. Sub-Committee 4 B
Thursday	9.30 a.m. Committee 2 2.30 p.m. Committee 4
Friday	9.30 a.m. Committee 5 2.30 p.m. Committee 3.

Maritime Radio Conference.

The Chairman of Committee 4 announced that his Committee had set up two Working Groups: Working Group 4 A (technical), Working Group 4 B (allocations). He wanted three meetings arranged for these Groups during the following week, with the possibility of calling others, should the need arise, by agreement with the Chairman of the Conference.

The Chairman of Committee 2 announced that, his Committee having examined all the credentials submitted to it, there would be no need for a meeting the following week.

In reply to the Chairman's question regarding the need for convening a MAR Plenary Assembly, the Chairman of Committee 4 replied that several Maritime Delegations were attending the C.C.I.R. in Stockholm, and it would be better to await their return.

The Programme for the MAR Conference was fixed as follows:

Tuesday	9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Working Group 4 A (Technical)
	11. a.m. Working Group 4 B (Allocations)
Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Working Group 4 A (Technical)
	11. a.m. Working Group 4 B (Allocations)
Thursday	9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Working Group 4 A (Technical)
	11. a.m. Working Group 4 B (Allocations)

(RD Doc. 95-E)

(MAR Doc. 41-E)

Referring to page 2 of Document 39 RD/24 MAR (1st meeting of Committees 1), the Delegate of Poland wished to replace the name of the Vice-Chairman of Committee 2 (Mr. Waskiewicz) by that of Mr. Wolowski.

The Chairman announced that the Brussels documents, for which the Delegations concerned, had asked in the Plenary Assembly were being distributed as and when they were mimeographed. Distribution had begun with the Minutes of the two Sessions in Brussels.

He asked the Chairman of RD Committees 4, 5 and 6 and MAR Committees 3 and 5 to give the names of the Rapporteurs of these Committees.

RD Committee 4: Mr. Shamsha (Ukraine), Mr. D'Auriac (O.I.R.)
RD Committee 5: Mr. Chalk (United Kingdom) and one person to be designated.
RD Committee 6: To be designated.
MAR Committee 3: Mr. Goloventchenko (U.S.S.R.) and Mr. Biansan (France).
MAR Committee 5: To be designated.

The Chairman said that certain questions being held in abeyance had not been included in the Plenary Assembly's Agenda because they had not yet arisen at the time of publication of the Agenda. He proposed the publication of a supplementary Agenda for Monday's meeting which would include the following items:

to be added to Item 4: Admission of the U.I.R.
the I.C.A.O.
the U.N.E.S.C.O.

to be added to Item 5: Invitation of the Republic of San Marino.

Adopted.

The Chairman of RD Committee 2 asked that the Plenary Assembly Agenda also include an Item concerning the nature of the Conference, so that the Credentials Committee might proceed with its work.

The Chairman of RD Committee 3 said that he was prepared to submit the information already collected to the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman noted that Saturday, July 10, was reserved for an excursion and that Delegates would only have until the Monday following to study the documents submitted by Committee 3 on this subject. He therefore suggested that this question should not be included in the supplementary Agenda.

He added that there was another important question which should come before the Conference, namely that of the representation of Germany, which had been raised, but which had not been included in the Plenary Assembly's Agenda. He asked the opinion of Committee 1 as to whether this question - which called for consideration at the earliest possible moment - could be submitted to Committee 3 or whether it should be dealt with by

(RD Doc. 95-E)
(MAR Doc. 41-E)

the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman of Committee 3 believed that it was for the Plenary Assembly to decide who should be entrusted with the question. He thought that the Report of the first meeting of Committee 3 (RD Doc. No. 42) supported this opinion.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked what was the problem as regards Germany, which would come up before the Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman said that the problem concerning Germany appeared to him to be the following: the Conference required information concerning the requests for frequencies for this country. From whom would requests come? Who were the competent authorities? Committee 3 had decided that the Plenary Assembly should answer these questions.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. believed that Germany's case had already been studied at Atlantic City, where certain directives had been furnished concerning allocations for minimum technical needs. It was not necessary to place it on the Plenary Assembly's shoulders before Committee 4 and 5 had made concrete proposals which would be discussed in a general plan.

The Chairman of Committee 3 understood that the U.S.S.R. had suggested that no one should represent Germany or present her needs. This was an argument analogous to that which had been presented in the case of Spain. It was coherent and logical, but Spain's position and that of Germany were not to be compared. While Germany could not represent herself, she could de facto and de jure, be represented by those who were at present representing her. At Brussels, Great Britain and France had represented requests for their respective zones of occupation. He himself had raised the question of procedure in Committee 3, and he urged that it be submitted to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Mr. Meyer was arguing a point which had not been raised. He wished only to know how the question would be put to the Plenary Assembly. The U.S.S.R. had proposed that the minimum technical needs should be dealt with first by the Planning Committee, and then by the Conference. He added that the Soviet Delegation thought it desirable to have representatives of Germany present at the Conference. Until such time as a German Government was set up, German requirements could only be defended at the Conference by a representative from the Allied Control Commission.

The Chairman of Committee 3 agreed. He pointed out, that it was therefore for the Plenary Assembly to decide who would represent Germany, and to authorize the Chairman of the Conference to send the invitation.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia proposed that discussion on this question be adjourned, and that the subject should not be entered on the Agenda before the Plenary Assembly had completed examination of the Report on the Work of the Committee of Eight Countries.

(RD Doc. 95-E)
(MAR Doc. 41-E)

The Chairman said that he had not intended to open discussion on this question, but that he had only wanted an exchange of views so that he might learn the opinions of the Delegations on the subject. It seemed to him that the Delegates present were in agreement that an invitation should be sent, so that Germany's needs might be known. It was for the Plenary Assembly, to entrust this task to him.

The Yugoslave Delegation's suggestion had given rise to no objections; the question of Germany did not therefore appear to be urgent, but it would have to be raised as soon as possible after the necessity arose; he asked the Chairmen of Committees to advise him immediately the need for dealing with this question arose in the work of their respective Committees.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

H. Voutaz

N.E. Holmblad

Rapporteur

Chairman

(Tr.15/R.4/D.30)



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 42

Note: The following cancellation was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 104 – Cancellation of Document No. 42

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP No. 4-a FOR TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

First Meeting 8 July 1948

Opened 9.30 a.m.

Closed 11.0 a.m.

The Chairman: Delegate of U.S.S.R., Monsieur Sinitsine - thanks you for the honour shown by the Delegates of the Conference to himself and to his country. Before commencing work, he would like to be informed which countries participate in the meetings of the group. He notes with satisfaction that the representatives of all countries are present, even of those who had notified that they would attend the meetings of this Working Group only occasionally. Then the Chairman proposes to entrust the functions of Rapporteur to Mrs. Dumayeva, representing the Delegation of the Byelorussian S.S.R. There is no objection to this proposal.

The Chairman proposes that this Working Group should deal in the first place, with the following three fundamental questions:

- 1) Standards concerning reception.
- 2) Standards concerning the question of all kinds of interference.
- 3) Power of shore stations.

The Chairman reminds the meeting that these questions have been the object of directives of the 4th Commission, and that particular attention should be paid to their solution, inasmuch as these matters must be approved by a Plenary Meeting of the Commission in order to be subsequently passed on to the Working Group for the Appropriation of Frequencies.

The Chairman then remarks that he would like to go deeper into these questions and adds that with a view to determining the power of shore-stations it seems indispensable to settle the Rules of Reception, inasmuch as these rules should provide for a satisfactory communication with vessels in the required distances.

Satisfactory reception on vessels depends on the following causes:

- 1) Sensitiveness of the ship's receivers.
- 2) Intensity of the field of atmospheric interference.
- 3) Intensity of the field of interference by electric appliances of the ship itself.
- 4) Relation of the field of the useful signal to the field of the interfering signal.

The Chairman recalls to the memory of the meeting that at the Conference of Montreux a Sub-Committee was occupied with analogous questions. Rules have been established there concerning both the intensity of the field of shore-stations and the inter-relations between that intensity and the field of

interference on board the ships. It would be extremely useful, if the participants in the Montreux Conference would let the meeting benefit from their experience which our group could well use in their work. It appears that several countries possess data in this domain which could be very precious for us.

We could apply to the C.P.I.R. to obtain their views in the matter; but we apprehend that the C.P.I.R. does not dispose of the most recent data. Maybe that some of the Delegates present might be in a position to furnish the data which they recommended for examination at the coming July session of the C.P.I.R.

Concluding, the Chairman requests the meeting to offer their views on the questions which have been brought up.

The Delegate of France agrees with the general views of the Chairman and confirms that it would be most useful to hear the opinion of the participants in the Montreux Conference on the subject.

The Delegate of Turkey supports the proposal of the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. declares that Commission 4 is faced with one fundamental task, viz. the allocation of frequencies between shore-stations. Considering the great need of frequencies by all countries, this task can be speedily fulfilled only by utilising the attainments of modern radio-technical science.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. stresses that the Chairman raised a very important point concerning the level of interference on board ships from their own electric appliances. These matters have not yet been carefully studied, but they have an enormous significance for safeguarding radio-reception on vessels.

Obviously the question of the level of interference with radio-reception on ships from electric appliances on the ship herself as well as the problem of measures of protection from such interference will have to be the object of deliberations at one of the nearest sessions of the C.P.I.R. Further, the Delegate of U.S.S.R. says that the Conference of Atlantic City examined the question of the inter-relation between the field of the useful signal and the field of interference. It was agreed that in the interest of a satisfactory radio-telegraphic communication the intensity of the field of the useful signal should surpass the field of interference by 10 db. As regards the level of interference on the vessel, there are no proposals in that respect in the documents of Atlantic City, and we must elaborate our own proposals in that matter.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considers it very much to the point to listen to proposals of other countries, to discuss them and to establish, on the basis of their examination, adequate rules.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom says that he took a particular interest in the passages of the Soviet Delegate's enunciations that dealt with the figure of 10 db which had been agreed to at the Atlantic City Conference. He requests that this thought should be developed and that an enquiry should be

made, in which he himself would be extremely interested, in order to establish whether 10 db refers to communication between stable stations or whether it may apply also to communications with moving stations.

The Delegate of Norway declares that the said figure is mentioned in annex No. 1 to the Regulation of Radio communications, but that it can be applied to all cases.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. declares that the figure of 10 db appears in Supplement No. 1, paragraphs 1 and 2. This figure has been recommended by the Atlantic City Conference. Therefore it would be most interesting to hear views of other Delegates, particularly of the Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of Holland remarks that concerning the question of interference on ships, he would give us his opinion that this kind of interference cannot possibly be the object of calculation. There are ships which are well protected and do not produce interference, while on the other hand there are old vessels which produce a great deal of interference. He considers the rules submitted in Atlantic City should refer only to interference from other Radio-Stations.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. remarks that the figure 10 db stands for the relation between the level of the useful signal and the level of interference. It does not depend on the force of interference, and establishes a defined inter-relation between the level of the signal and the interference. If the level of interference is great, then also the level of the useful signal ought to be correspondingly greater. Only in that inter-relation will a normal reception of signals be possible.

The Chairman remarks that if we experience on a ship interference with radio-reception, we are forced to increase the intensity of the field of the useful signal in order to give due consideration to the necessary inter-relation between the field of the useful signal and the field of interference. In order to ensure a normal working of the communication, this inter-relation should - according to the data of Atlantic City - not be less than 10 db, and this obliges us in that case to have fairly high norms of reception.

The Delegate of Holland remarks that it is necessary to see to it that the electric appliances should not interfere with the reception on vessels. He holds that we should include 10 db in our discussion. In order to obtain a normal reception, it is necessary that the level of interference on vessels be by 10 db lower than the level of reception. In the interest of ensuring a good reception it is indispensable that interference should be by 10 db lower than the useful signal.

The Delegate of France holds that the question of noises is very complicated. Noises are of different kinds and cause different interference. Therefore it will be difficult to show figures immediately. C.P.I.R. can and should take upon themselves the decision of the problem of the level of interference on vessels. Here are some figures obtained by the French Delegation. The communication of some shore-stations was assured with an intensity of the field from 10 to 12 mV/m.

As regards the level of interference the protection of 20 db is in relation to broadcasting quite sufficient. The shore-stations worked with modulated oscillations of type A2. These figures show that we cannot stay on 10 db, if we wish to protect ourselves from interference.

The Delegate of U.S.S.R. remarks that, as a result of declarations made we have before us 2 figures:

- 1) The one mentioned in the Regulation of Atlantic City - 10 db.
- 2) The other brought up by the Delegate of France - 20 db.

He asks the Delegate of the United Kingdom who had declared that the figure of 10 db is insufficient, whether he can propose to us yet some other strength.

The Delegate of Norway remarks that 10 db suits all cases, and that for the obtention of a good reception with audible exchange the inter-relation of fields may be accepted at the ratio 1:1.

The Chairman summarises the declaration of the Delegate of Norway and remarks that the Delegate of Norway also does not consider it useful to establish inter-relation of fields at more than 10 db.

The Delegate of Great Britain agrees that audible reception is possible at the inter-relation between the level of the useful signal and the level of interference at the proportion of 1:1, but he considers that this inter-relation must not be accepted in the form of a rule.

He remarks that it would be very difficult for the operator to work under such a condition.

The Delegate of Great Britain proposes to the meeting to examine the problem from another point of view, viz. to take into consideration the signal on the vessel. He considers that the degree of intensity of the field on the ship of 25 mV/m which is mentioned in the documents of the Montreux Conference for the sphere of frequencies 405 - 425 kc/s gives satisfactory results.

The Delegate of France proposes to enquire with the participants of the Montreux Conference what results have been obtained with the figures that were accepted there. If they were satisfactory, then the Delegate of France advises to retain them.

The Delegate of Norway agrees with the British Delegate that another inter-relation than that of 1:1 is required and calls attention to the fact that the Conference for the Protection of Human Life on the Sea recommended for a satisfactory reception of the SOS signal the intensity of the field at 50 mV/m.

The Chairman remarks that Group 4b for the Allocation of Frequencies is scheduled to begin work in the meeting hall and therefore proposes to close the meeting.

The meeting was closed at 11 o'clock.

The Chairman:
Sinitsin

The Rapporteur:
Dunayeva

(D.19)

F I N L A N D

Preliminary Report

for

COMMITTEE 4

(Frequency Allocation Committee)

Working Group on the Allocation of Frequencies.

In 1938, Finland used the coastal stations of KOTKA, HANKO and VAASA, to which the Conference of Montreux had allocated appropriate waves.

There are a large number of islands off the coasts of Finland; its navigable waters are, therefore, narrow and there are numerous reefs. In winter the whole of the Gulf of Bothnia is covered with ice. The Gulf of Finland is covered during a part of the winter to the extent that the various ports can be kept open to traffic only by the use of ice-breakers; with Hanko and Turku there is indeed no other way. For these reasons navigation in Finland has to overcome difficulties greater than those of other countries. For this reason and by reason of the vital importance to us of maritime communications, and the additional difficulties of communication due to the numerous islands, Finland has to maintain several coastal stations, not only for the public service but also for the safety service, which transmit, in winter, reports on the state of the ice, maintain contact with ships and ice-breakers and remain prepared at all times to take part in rescue work if shipwrecks (which are frequent) or other accidents happen in Finnish waters. (Annex No.1)

After the Montreux agreement, the coastal station of Helsinki was put into service. In addition, the coastal station of Mariehamn is under construction, and will be ready next autumn; it is already open for radiotelephonic services; the coastal station of Kemi is planned and will provide the maritime service of the Finnish ports of Kemi and Oulu, with the primary aim of making the exportation of wood and paper possible.

Consequently, new frequencies are necessary for Finnish coastal stations. We would draw attention to the fact that, in allocating the frequencies necessitated by the traffic, the number of telegrams exchanged should not be taken as a basis, for our stations have many other uses.

As a basis for the work of the Conference we give below a list of the coastal stations of Finland:

		<u>Wavelength used</u>	<u>Montreux</u>
Radio Kotka	CP	468 kc/s	467
Radio Helsinki	CP	447	-
Radio Hanko	CP	447	447.5
Radio Mariehamn	CP	-	- under construction
Radio Vaasa	CP	447	447
Radio Kemi	CP	-	- planned

(signed) Hella Wuolijoki

Head of the Delegation of Finland

ANNEX NO.1

STATISTICAL TABLE OF SHIPPING
ACCIDENTS IN FINNISH WATERS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY REEFS</u>
1935	73	46
1936	90	45
1938	96	46
1939	66	41
1940	62	33
1941	65	35
1942	150	97
1943	97	66
1944	115	71
1945	103	59
1946	145	89

This statistical table refers to all shipping, Finnish and foreign, the latter accounting for a proportion of about 50% of the victims.

C O M M I T T E E 4

(Frequency Allocation Committee)
(Working Group on the Allocation of Frequencies)

1.	2.	3.	4A.	4B.	5.	6.	7A.	7B.	8.	9.
Name of Station	Geographical situation of the trans- mitting station	Maximum range of service (in Km)	Aerial power (in KW)	Type of trans- mission	Maximum Bandwidth in c/s	Frequency of the station (in Kc/s)	Working Hours	Type of Service		

- 1) Civil Maritime Frontier Station
- 2) Station planned.
- 3) Station under construction.

In view of the proximity of these coastal stations, it seems impossible to allocate a single shared frequency to them.

(Tr. 5/R. 4/D. 19)

A g e n d a

of the Second Plenary Assembly of the
Maritime Regional Radio Conference

Wednesday, 21 July 1948 at 2.30 p.m.

1. Approval of the Minutes of:
 - a) the Meetings of Heads of Delegations (MAR Doc. 13/ Rd Doc. 10, already approved by C.E.R.), (MAR Doc. 14/ Rd Doc. 11, already approved by C.E.R.), (MAR Doc. 17/ RD Doc. 15, already approved by C.E.R.), (MAR Doc. 18/ RD Doc. 18, already approved by C.E.R.), (MAR Doc. 22).
 - b) the formal inauguration of the Conference (MAR Doc. 16/ RD Doc. 14, already approved by C.E.R.).
 - c) the meeting of the first Plenary Assembly (MAR Doc. 23).
 2. Working Methods (MAR Doc. 8 with the corrections adopted by the 2nd Meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the C.E.R., Meeting of 9 July 1948).
 3. Admittance of organizations:
 - Chamber of Shipping (MAR Doc. 25),
 - International Radio-Maritime Commission (MAR Doc. 26),
 - I.C.A.O. (MAR Doc. 32),
 - U.N.E.S.C.O. (RD Doc. 62).
 4. Nature of the MAR Conference (of Plenipotentiaries or Administrative).
 5. Semi-official group for the study of the allocation of frequencies to aeronautical services (MAR Doc. 21).
 6. Miscellaneous.
-

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

MAR Document No. 45 E
July 19, 1948

Submitted in: Russian

A G E N D A

of

the Organisation Committee (Committee 3) of the
Maritime Regional Radio Conference.

Wednesday, 22.7.48., at 9.30 a.m. at the room No.

- 1) Discussion of the statutes of the Conference
final documents (Doc.No.27 MAR).
- 2) Miscellaneous.

UNITED KINGDOM

In the opinion of the United Kingdom Delegation, the character of the Maritime Regional Radio Conference should be considered from two aspects:

- (a) the status of the Conference itself, and
- (b) the status of the resulting instruments which will be signed.

In the view of the United Kingdom Delegation, Article 10 of the Atlantic City Convention relates only to the main plenipotentiary conference of the I.T.U., that is to say, the world conference which has the authority to revise at given intervals the I.T.U. Convention. This Conference is sovereign in the I.T.U. and all other conferences on telecommunication matters are in varying degrees bound by its decisions. Thus, in Article 41 of the Convention, regarding regional conferences, it is stated that the agreements concluded thereat must not be in conflict with the Convention. To that extent the authority of this Conference can be held to be qualified or limited and, in the terminology employed in the Atlantic City documents, it would seem appropriate to describe it as "administrative". The word "administrative", in the view of the United Kingdom Delegation, is intended to imply a Conference which, in relation to the plenipotentiary conference of the I.T.U. is limited in the scope of its agenda and of its decisions. There cannot be two bodies of equal authority in one world union. It seems therefore correct that in issuing the invitations to this Conference the host Government should have used the word "administrative" in describing it.

The status of the resulting Convention or Conventions however is a separate matter. In the case of the broadcasting Conventions, the Prague Convention (1929) was signed by representatives of the administrations, but the Lucerne (1938) and Montreux (1939) Conventions were signed by plenipotentiaries of Governments: hitherto however the instruments relating to the Maritime Conferences have been signed only by representatives of administrations. The United Kingdom Delegation consider that, since their implementation in fact usually requires the co-operation of more than one Government Department in each country, it would be appropriate that they should be signed by plenipotentiaries of Governments as such.

As in the case of the Broadcasting Convention it appears that almost all the delegates empowered to sign the maritime instruments have brought with them full powers for this purpose from their respective Governments. There should therefore be no difficulty in concluding the Maritime Conventions in the governmental form.

Finally, the Atlantic City documents, so far as the United Kingdom Delegation is aware, contain no provision which would prevent the conclusion of a governmental instrument by the delegates at a conference which would appear to fall within the Atlantic City definition of "administrative" conference.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Doc. No. 134-E
July 19, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Doc. No. 47-E
July 19, 1948

Submitted in: French

JOINT REPORT
of the Combined Executive Committees
(Committees 1)
of the
European Regional Broadcasting Conference
and the
Maritime Regional Radio Conference

3rd Meeting
16 July 1948

The Chairman opened the meeting at 4.45 p. m.

As the Reports of the two previous meetings had not yet been distributed in all languages, proposed to postpone their approval until the next meeting, and proceeded to the discussion of the programme of the following week. He noted that the Maritime Conference had so far had one Plenary Assembly only, and that various questions remained pending. Another Plenary Assembly should be held as soon as possible: he proposed to arrange for it to take place on Thursday afternoon. Was it possible to arrange for a meeting of the Plenary Assembly of the Broadcasting Conference, in spite of the large number of meetings of that body during the past week?

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said it would be desirable to have a Plenary Assembly the following week, at which Committee 4 would present its Report on the Work of the Committee of Eight. In order to leave Committee 4 time to draw up an account of the early stages of its work, the (RD) Plenary Assembly might meet on Friday afternoon, with the Fourth Committee's Report as the sole item on the Agenda.

Agreed.

The Chairman proposed to add the Report of Committee 3 on the nature of the Conference to the Agenda as also the pending question of voting procedure (time permitting). He called upon the Chairmen of Committees to make known their wishes as regards the Broadcasting Conference.

Mr. Corteil said that Committee 2 ought to be able to meet to continue the consideration of credentials. It had been unable to meet that week as a result of the numerous Plenary Assemblies.

RD Doc. No. 134-E

MAR Doc. No. 47-E

As however the definite nature of the Conference had not yet been decided, Committee 2 could wait.

The Chairman proposed to arrange the meetings of the other Committees first and then see whether a meeting could be fixed for Committee 2.

The Chairman of Committee 4 proposed the following times for his Committee and its Sub-Committees:

Monday July 19	: 2.30 p. m.	Committee 4
Tuesday 20 July	: 9.30 a. m.	Sub-Committee 4 B
Wednesday 21 July	: 9.30 a. m.	Sub-Committee 4 A
Thursday 22 July	: 9.30 a. m.	Sub-Committee 4 B
	2.30 p. m.	Committee 4

The Chairman of Committee 5 did not think a meeting of his Committee during the following week was necessary, as they had two Working Groups sitting (so to say) permanently, whenever there was no Plenary Assembly.

The Chairman said it would be possible to reserve one day for a Meeting of Committee 2, and proposed Tuesday. To avoid holding two important Meetings simultaneously on Thursday afternoon, it would be best to fix the Plenary Assembly of the Maritime Conference for Wednesday afternoon.

No objections being raised to this proposal, the programme for the Broadcasting Conference was arranged as follows:

Monday:	9.30 a. m. Working Group of Committee 3
	9.30 a. m. Working Groups I and II of Committee 5
	2.30 p. m. Committee 4
Tuesday:	9.30 a. m. Sub-Committee 4 B (Committee 4)
	2.30 p. m. Committee 2
Wednesday:	9.30 a. m. Sub-Committee 4 A (Committee 4)
Thursday:	9.30 a. m. Sub-Committee 4 B (Committee 4)
	2.30 p. m. Committee 4
Friday:	2.30 p. m. Plenary Assembly RD.

The Chairman proposed to pass to the Agenda of the Maritime Conference.

The Chairman of Committee 4 (Frequency Allocation) said he would like to have 4 Meetings for Working Group A, and 3 Meetings for Working Group B, of his Committee.

After discussion, the programme for the Maritime Conference was arranged as follows:

Monday	9.30 a. m.	Working Group A (Committee 4)
Tuesday	9.30 a. m.	Working Group A (Committee 4)
	11.00 a. m.	Working Group B (Committee 4)
Wednesday	9.30 a. m.	Committee 5
	2.30 p. m.	Plenary Assembly MAR.
Thursday	9.30 a. m.	Working Group A (Committee 4)
	11.00 a. m.	Working Group B (Committee 4)
Friday	9.30 a. m.	Working Group A (Committee 4)
	11.00 a. m.	Working Group B (Committee 4)

The Delegate of the Netherlands announced that he had just received a report from Working Group A of Committee 4. According to the Rules of Procedure Working Groups were to draw up a single Final Report only; any other arrangement would cause unnecessary work. That was the general opinion on the subject.

The Chairman replied that he had left Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen completely free concerning their Working Groups, which were under no obligation to produce regular reports. If the Chairman of a Working Group thought it necessary to produce an intermediate Report, no one could prevent him from doing so. For his part, and from the point of view of the Secretariat, he would be grateful if extra work could be avoided.

The Delegate of the Netherlands thanked the Chairman. He would speak about it to the Chairman of Committee 4.

The Chairman of Committee 4 agreed completely with the Chairman. It was not opportune to discuss the question then, and he would take it up in Committee.

The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 5.30 p. m.

H. Voutaz,
Rapporteur.

N. E. Holmblad,
Chairman.

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

MAR- Document No 48 - E
July 21, 1948

Submitted in : FRENCH

A L B A N I A

To the Chairman of the
Maritime Regional Conference

Mr. Chairman,

The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania has the honour of submitting to you herewith a list of Albania's needs in connection with two frequencies in the 415 - 525 kc/s. band.

In asking you to have the kindness to consider our indispensable needs, we beg you to accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurance of our high regard.

Petro Kito

Delegate of the People's
Republic of Albania.

(18,26-7)

POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Exact Fre- quen- cy	Approx. band width	Date		Call Sig- nal	Name and geographi- cal position of station and country	Type of trans- mission	Power of Aerial		Direct- ivity of Aerial	Max. fre- quency of modu- lation in kc/s for types A2,A3 A4 and A5 trans- mis- sions	Max. nor- mal rate of trans- mission in band	Type of service and coun- tries with which commu- nication is pro- jected or es- tablish- ed.	Date on which fre- quency is put into opera- tion by station named in column 5 (date project- ed in brackets)	Administra- tion in operating company	Obser- vations
		of first notifi- cation of fre- quency for country	of notifi- cation of frequency for sta- tion named in column 5.			(A0, A1,A2, A3,A4, A5 and B)	rate of modu- lation								
in kc/s	in m	3a	3b	4	5	6	7a	7b	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
442	649	-	-		Durres (Durazzo) -Albania	A1A2	0.5	-	-	-	-	FC,CP	-	State	-
523	574	-	-		Vlora-Albania	A1A2	0.2	-	-	-	-	FC,CP	-	State	-

Petro Kito
Delegate of the People's Republic of Albania

21 July, 1948

Submitted in: English

G E R M A N Y.

In the absence of a decision by the Conference on the requirements for German coast stations, the Chairman of the Working Group for the Allocation of Frequencies wishes to draw the attention of Committee 4 to the requirements that have been submitted by the Authorities on Forms 2 to the Radio Conference at Atlantic City, 1947, and since published by the Berne Bureau. These requirements are contained in the attached appendix.

R. H. Billington

Chairman

Working Group 4B.

St:30

GERMANY

Extract from Forms 2 submitted at Atlantic City.

Name of Station	Maximum service range in kms	Power in Antenna in kws	Type of Emission	Maximum bandwidth in c/s	Frequency of station in kc/s	Hours of operation	Type of Service
<u>British Zone</u>							
Elbe Weser	300	1.5	A1, A2	2500	445	C	CP
Kiel	300	1.5	A1, A2	2500	421	C	CP
Norddeich	300	1.5	A1, A2	2500	445	C	CP
Flensburg	100	0.1	A2	2500	442	C	CP
Horns Rev	100	0.1	A2	2500	445	C	CP
Kiel	100	0.1	A2	2500	442	C	CP
PL 5	100	0.1	A2	2500	445	C	CP
Elbefeverse	100	0.1	A2	2500	445	C	CP
<u>American Zone</u>							
Bremerhaven	Unlimited	5	A1, A2	1100	396	C	CP
"	"	5	A1, A2	1100	428	C	CP
<u>U.S.S.R. Zone</u>							
No requirements submitted.							

St: 30



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 50

Note: The following replacement was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 74 – Replacement of Document No. 50

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 50 - E
July 21, 1948

Submitted in: French.

B E L G I U M

Information with regard to the frequency requirements
of the Belgian coastal stations in the band 415 - 525 kc/s.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
			A1	A2		A	B			
Ostende	2°48'23"E 51°11'00"N	800	2	0.5	A1,A2	2000	435	435	C	CP
Anvers	4°24'00"E 51°13'42"N	400	0.6	0.3	A1,A2	2000	472	472	C	CP

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No 51 - E
July 21, 1948

Submitted in: English

Denmark

Enclosed please find list of Danish coast stations in the frequency band 415-525 kc/s.

On account of mutual disturbances of Lyngby Radio (467 kc/s) and Skagen Radio (464 kc/s) it is most desirable, that the future frequencies of these two stations are spaced at least 10 kc/s.



Denmark.Coast stations in the frequency band 415-525 kc/s.

1	2	3	4A	4B	5	6	7A	7B	8	9
Name of station	Geographical position of transmitting station (lat.-long.)	Maximum service range (km)	Power in antenna (kW)		Type of emission	Maximum bandwidth (in c/s)	Frequency of station (in kc/s)		Hours of operation	Type of service
			A ₁	A ₂			Existing frequency	Proposed frequency		
Aalborg Bugt lightship	10.47.36 E 56.50.57 N	200		0.5	A ₂	2000	425		I	CR
Anholt Knob lightship	11.59.30 E 56.45.00 N	200		0.5	A ₂	2000	425		I	CR
Blaavand Radio	8.06.58 E 55.33.14 N	1000	0.6	0.9	A ₁ A ₂	2000	429		C	CP
Copenhagen	12.36.32 E 55.40.49 N	1000	1	1	A ₁ A ₂	2000	440		C	CO
Copenhagen Lyngby Radio		100		0.1	A ₂	2000	467		C	CP
Gedser Rev lightship	12.08.45 E 54.25.12 N	200		0.5	A ₂	2000	425		I	CR
Horns Rev lightship	7.19.45 E 55.33.57 N	200		0.5	A ₂	2000	425		I	CR
Kattegat S lightship	12.14.49 E 56.14.43 N	200		0.5	A ₂	2000	425		I	CR
Kattegat SW lightship	11.08.38 E 56.05.57 N	200		0.5	A ₂	2000	425		I	CR

Laesoe Rende lightship	10.43.37 E 57.31.35 N	200		0.5	A ₂	2000	425	I	CR
Skagen Radio	10.34.23 E 57.44.04 N	300	0.25	0.35	A ₁ A ₂	2000	464	C	CP
Skagens Rev lightship	10.43.43 E 57.46.22 N	200		0.5	A ₂	2000	425	I	CR
Skamlebaek Copenhagen	11.25.26 E 55.50.20 N	1000	1		A ₁	200	435	I	CP
Skamlebaek Lyngby	11.25.26 E 55.50.20 N	500	0.75	0.75	A ₁ A ₂	2000	467	C	CP
Thorshavn Radio	6.46.00 W 62.00.52 N	2000	1	1	A ₁ A ₂	2000	448	C	CP
Vyl lightship	7.36.30 E 55.23.42 N	200		0.5	A ₂	2000	425	I	CR



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 52

Note: The following replacement was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 70 – Replacement of Document No. 52

July 21, 1948

Submitted in: French

F R A N C E

List of Coastal Stations open for public correspondence
(CP and CR), submitted to Working Group 4 B.

Name of Station	Call Signal	Frequencies	Type of Transmission	Coordinates	Power	Nature of Service	Time table	Observations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Agde-Radio		458	A1 A2	3.30.14.E 43.22.15.N	5	CP	H 24	under construction
Algiers-Radio	FFA	416	A1 A2	3.11.00.E 36.45.00.N	1	CP	H 24	
Bayonne-Radio	FFV	387	A2	1.31.30.W 43.31.46.N	0,1	CR	-	frequency to be replaced
Bordeaux Port-Radio	FFX	461	A1 A2	0.37.12.W 44.52.21.N	1	CP	H 24	
Boulogne-sur-Mer-Radio	FFB	448	A1 A2	1.37.12.E 50.43.00.N	1	CP	H 24	
Calais-Radio	FFG	428,5	A1 A2	1.51.11.E 50.67.11.N	0,1	CR	H 24	
Cherbourg-Rouges-Terres-Radio	FUC	458	A1 A2	1.35.48.E 49.36.28.N	0,5	CP	H 24	
Dieppe-Radio	FFI	428	A1 A2	1.04.30.E 49.55.30.N	0,1	CR	H 24	
Dunkirk-Port-Radio	FFF	468,5	A1 A2	2.22.21.E 51.02.59.N	0,1	CR	H 24	
Gouesnou-Radio	FFW FEW	416 476	A1 A2) A1 A2)	4.27.35.E(48.27.29.N(5 1	CP CP	H 24 H 24	(Will be transferred to a station under construction at Le Conquet
Havre-Port-Radio	FFY	442,5	A1 A2	0.06.07.E 49.28.50.N	0,2	CR	H 24	
Marseilles-Radio	FFM	432	A1 A2	5.21.00.E 43.19.00.N	1	CP	H 24	
Oran-Aïn-el-Turk-Radio	FUK	438	A1 A2	0.45.30.E 35.45.00.N	0,5	CP	H 24	
Rouen-Port-Radio	FFR	419,5	A1 A2	1.15.16.E 49.26.29.N	0,2	CR	H 24	



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 53

Note: The following amendment was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 161 – Amendment to Document No. 53

July 21, 1948

Submitted in English

UNITED KINGDOM

Frequency requirements in the band 415-525 kc/s

1. All coast stations in the United Kingdom will be equipped to transmit on the following frequencies:

- (a) 410 kc/s - Direction Finding.
- (b) 500 kc/s - Distress Calling and Answering.
- (c) 512 kc/s - Supplementary Calling and Answering.

The frequency 512 kc/s will be used in accordance with para. 732 of the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City 1947) i.e. when 500 kc/s is being used for distress purposes.

2. The working frequencies in use at present by British coast stations are shown in the attached appendix and represent the minimum requirements for these stations. The United Kingdom is desirous of retaining the present allocations where possible.

3. It is the view of the United Kingdom that the Montreux Agreements should form the basis of any new frequency assignment plan. The existing agreements will require modification to take into account the changes in the frequency band available, the number of frequencies assigned to ships under the new Radio Regulations, new requirements due to development, and extension to cover the whole of the European region.

In this way it is hoped that the minimum changes will be made in the present frequencies allocated to stations.

UNITED KINGDOM

MAR Doc.No. 53-E

Name of Station	Geographical Position of Transmitting Station (lat. & long.)	Maximum Service Range kms	Power in Antenna in kw	Type of Emission	Maximum bandwidth in c/s	Frequency of Station (in kc/s)	Hours of Operation	Type of Service
Burnham	57° 28' 41"N 2° 47' 30"W	500	1.0	A1, A2	2500	476	C	CP
Cullercoats	55° 02' 16"N 1° 25' 39"W	400	0.5	A1, A2	2500	484	C	CP
Humber	53° 19' 43"N 0° 16' 34"E	400	0.5	A1, A2	2500	467	C	CP
Lands End	50° 07' 04"N 5° 40' 05"W	1000	5.0	A1, A2	2500	438	C	CP
Lands End		1000	5.0	A1, A2	2500	470	C	CP
Niton	50° 34' 42"N 1° 17' 10"W	400	0.5	A1, A2	2500	464	C	CP
North Foreland	51° 21' 37"N 1° 24' 55"W	400	0.5	A1, A2	2500	418	C	CP
Portpatrick	54° 50' 38"N 5° 07' 24"W	400	0.5	A1, A2	2500	461	C	CP
Seaforth	53° 28' 08"N 3° 00' 40"W	400	0.5	A1, A2	2500	447	C	CP
Stonhaven	56° 56' 46"N 2° 12' 39"W	300	0.5	A1, A2	2500	421	C	CP
Wick	58° 26' 16"N 3° 05' 53"W	500	1.2	A1, A2	2500	435	C	CP
Folkestone Harbour	51° 04' 38"N 1° 11' 27"E	150	0.25	A2	2500	428	I	CV
Guernsey Harbour	49° 27' 15"N 2° 31' 35"W	100	0.05	A2	2500	417	C	CV
Jersey Harbour	49° 11' 01"N 2° 06' 34"W	100	0.05	A2	2500	417	C	CV
Newhaven	50° 47' 09"N 0° 03' 30"E	150	0.25	A2	2500	428	1000-1400 2030-2330	CV
Parkeston Quay	51° 56' 36"N 1° 15' 10"E	400	0.50	A2	2500	428	I	CV



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 54

Note: The following amendment was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 84 – Amendment to Document No. 54

July 21, 1948

Submitted in: English

Stations whose interests are represented by the United Kingdom
Frequency requirements in the band 415 - 525 kc/s.

1. All coast stations listed in the attached appendix will be equipped to transmit on the following frequencies:-

- (a) 410 kc/s - Direction Finding
- (b) 500 kc/s - Distress Calling and Answering
- (c) 512 kc/s - Supplementary Calling and Answering.

The frequency 512 kc/s will be used in accordance with para 732 of the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City 1947) i.e. : when 500 kc/s being used for distress purposes.

2. The working frequencies in use at present at these stations are shown in the attached appendix, and represent the minimum requirements for these stations. The United Kingdom is desirous of retaining the present allocations where possible.

(MAR Doc. No 54-E)											
Name of station	Geographical Position of Transmitting Stations (lat. and long.)			Maximum service range in kms	Power in Antenna in kws	Type of emission	Maximum bandwidth in c/s	Frequency of station in kc/s		Hours of operation	Type of Service
								Existing Frequency	Proposed Frequency		
Gibraltar	36° 08' 32"N			800	5.0	<u>GIBRALTAR</u> A1, A2	2500	470		C	CP
Malta	5° 20' 29"W										
	35° 55' 15"N			800	3.0	<u>MALTA</u> A1, A2	2500	416		C	CP
	14° 29' 24"E										
	34° 54' 51"N			800	1.0	<u>CYPRUS</u> A1, A2	2500	447		C	CP
Larnaca	33° 38' 11"E										
<u>LIBYA</u>											
Bengasi	32° 07' 37"N			800	5.0	A1, A2	2500	408	429	C	CP
	20° 03' 48"E										
Derna	32° 46' 18"N			400	1.0	A1, A2	2500	468	464	I	CP
	22° 38' 55"E										
Tobruk	32° 05' 05"N			800	5.0	A1, A2	2500	484		C	CP
	23° 58' 53"E										
Tripoli	32° 52' 51"N			800	5.0	A1, A2	2500	476		C	CP
	13° 11' 32"E										

July 21, 1948

Submitted in French

G R E E C E

List of frequencies required for the operation of the coastal
stations open to public correspondence, as submitted to
Working Group 4 B

Name of station (1)	Call Signal (2)	Frequen- ces (3)	Type of transmitter (4)	Coordinates (5)	Power (6)	Nature of service (7)	Time table (8)	Observations (9)
Athens-Radio	SVA	460	$\Lambda^1 \Lambda^2$		1.5	CP	24	
Athens-Radio	-	422	$\Lambda^1 \Lambda^2 \Lambda^3$		0.2	CP	24	In course of reconstruction in the Port of Piræus.
Corcyra (Corfu) - Radio	-	460	$\Lambda^1 \Lambda^2$		0.5	CP	12	In course of construction.
Rhodes-Radio	-	465	$\Lambda^1 \Lambda^2$		0.5	CP	12	In course of construction.
Corinth-Radio	-	431	$\Lambda^1 \Lambda^2 \Lambda^3$		0.2	CV	24	In course of reconstruction for the service of ships passing through the canal.

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

MAR Document No.56-E
July 21 1948

Submitted in: English

IRELAND

Frequency requirements in the band 415 - 525 kc/s

1. The coast stations listed in the attached appendix will be equipped to transmit on the following frequencies:-

- (a) 410 kc/s - Direction Finding
- (b) 500 kc/s - Distress Calling and Answering
- (c) 512 kc/s - Supplementary Calling and Answering.

The frequency 512 kc/s will be used in accordance with para. 732 of the Radio Regulations (Atlantic City 1947) i.e. when 500 kc/s being used for distress purposes.

2. The working frequencies in use at present at these stations are shown below and represent the minimum requirements for these stations. Ireland is desirous of retaining the present allocations where possible.

Name of station	Geographical Position of Transmitting Stations (lat. and long.)	Maximum service range in kms	Power in Antenna in kws.	Type of emission
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Malin Head	55° 21' 45N 7° 20' 30"W	400	0.5	A1, A2
Valentia	51° 55' 48"N 10° 20' 54"W	400	1.0	A1, A2

.....

Maximum bandwidth in c/s	Frequency of Station in kc/s	Existing Frequency	Proposed Frequency	Hours of operation	Type of Service
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
2500	421			C	CP
2500	429			C	CP

Submitted in: English

Allocations for coast stations in the frequency band 415-525 kc/s
Committee 4
Working Group on frequency allocation

ICELAND

1	2	3	4A	4B	5	6	7A	7B	8	9
Name of station	Geographical position of transmitting station (latitude and longitude)	Maximum service range (in km)	Power in antenna (in kw)		Type of emission	Maximum band width (in c/s)	Frequency of station (in kc/s)		Hours of operation (GMT)	Type of service
			A1 emission	A2 emission			Existing freq. in kc/s	Proposed freq. in kc/s		
Isafjördur	23° 07' 32"W 66° 04' 18"N	150		0.1	A2	2100	473.0	473	0900-2200	CP
Reykjavik	21° 57' 21"W 64° 08' 18"N	600-1000 ¹⁾		0.5-3.0 ¹⁾	A2	2100	484.0	484	CONT.	CP
Seydisfjördur	14° 00' 00"W 65° 15' 30"N	300		0.5	A2	2100	473.0	473	CONT.	CP
Siglufjördur	18° 55' 30"W 66° 08' 45"N	150		0.1	A2	2100	467.0	467	CONT.	CP
Vestmannaeyjar	20° 16' 10"W 63° 26' 20"N	600		0.1	A2	2100	467.0	467	0900-2200	CP

Note: 1) Projected



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 58

Note: The following addition was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 112 – Addition to Document No. 58

Submitted in French

I T A L Y

Table of frequencies in service or desired.

Name of station	Call signal	Waves		Geographical position of transmitter	Power in the aerial	Service		Charge in centimes of gold francs	OBSERVATIONS
		Frequency in kc/s	Type			Type	Hours of opening		
ANCONA	ICA	476	A1-A2	13°30'38"E 43°37'03"N	2	CP	H 24	60	The station of Augusta has replaced the coastal stations of Messina and Vitoria.
AUGUSTA	IGJ	421 (1)	A1-A2	15°07'01"E	15	CP	(1)	60	
		450	A1-A2	37°05'55"N	2	CP	H 24	60	
BRINDISI	ICE	432	A1-A2	17°52'19"15E 40°38'46" 9N	2	CP	H 24	60	The frequency of 473 kc/s assigned to the coastal station of La Maddalena is also used by the coastal station of Cagliari, in case of interruption of telegraphic connections, for the despatch of radio-maritime traffic.
CAGLIARI	IDP	447	A1-A2	9°06'31"E	2	CP	H 24	60	
		421 (1)	A1-A2	39°14'38"N	15	CP	(1)	60	
		473	A1-A2		0.5	CP	HX	60	
GENOA	ICB	440	A1-A2	8°56'02"E	2	CP	H 24	60	
		516	A1-A2	44°25'44 N	2	CP	H 24	60	

(D-35)

Name of station	Call signal	Waves Frequency	Type	Geographical position of transmitter	Power in the aerial	Service Type	Hours of opening	Charge in centimes of gold francs	OBSERVATIONS
MADDALENA (La)	ICH	473 447	A1-A2 A1-A2	9°25'10"E 41°12'59"N	2 0.5	CP CP	H 24 HX	60	The frequency of 473 kc/s assigned to the coastal station of Cagliari is also used by the coastal station of La Maddalena, in the case of interruption of telegraphic connections, for the despatch of radio-maritime traffic.
NAPLES	ICN	421 (1)	A1-A2	14°14'21"E 40°50'53"N	15	CP	(1)	60	
	IQH	461	A1-A2	14°16'25"E 40°49'58"N	2	CP	H 24		
ROME	IBZ	421 (1)	A1-A2	12°33'33"E	15	CP	(1)	60	
	IDO	519	A1-A2	41°58'40"N	10	CP	H 24		
SPEZIA (La)	ICS	429	A1-A2	9°49'23"E 44°06'29",5 N	2	CP	H 24	60	
TARANTO	ICT	421 (1)	A1-A2	17°25'10"E	15	CP	(1)		
		473	A1-A2	40°26'30"N	2	CP	H 24	60	
TRAPANI	ICP	435	A1-A2	12°32'47"E 37°59'03"N	2	CP	H 24	60	
VENICE	ICZ	421 (1)	A1-A2	12°21'33"E	15	CP	(1)	60	
		429	A1-A2	45°26'08"N	2	CP	H 24		
(1)									
Meteorological Service: Timetable									
Summer: 0500 to 0530 - 1100 to 1130 - 1900 to 1930									
Winter: 0800 to 0830 - 1100 to 1130 - 1700 to 1730									
(Tr.40/R.11/St.45)									

(Tr.40/R.11/St.45)

MOROCCO AND TUNISIA:

List of Moroccan and Tunisian Coastal Stations
open for Public Correspondence (CP), submitted
to the Working Group.

Name of Station	Call Sign	Frequency	Type of Transmission	Coordinates	Power	Nature of Service	Time table	Observations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. - <u>MOROCCO</u>								
Agadir/Radio	CND	461	A1 A2	9.35.15.W 30.20.30.N	2	CP	0800-1400 1600-1800 2100-2400	
Casablanca-Morocco/Radio	CNF	441	A1 A2	7.38.05.W 33.36.30.N	2	CP	H 24	
Tangier/Radio	CNW	421	A1 A2	5.49.10.W 35.45.58.N	2	CP	H 24	
2. - <u>TUNISIA</u>								
Bizerta/Radio	FUX	429	A1 A2	9.48.18.E	0.5	CP	H 24	

NORWAY

REPORT

for

COMMITTEE 4 (Working Group 4 B)

Norway has a coastline of about 2500 km., and as the attenuation for radio propagation along the coast is very high, due to the mountainous topography, one must have a considerable number of coast stations to give sufficient traffic and safety service.

Before the last war, Norway had the following coast stations: TJØME, FARSUND, UTSIRA, BERGEN, ÅLESUND, RÖRVIK, BODÖ, INGÖY and VARDÖ.

The stations UTSIRA, BODÖ and INGÖY were completely destroyed during the war. UTSIRA and INGÖY have been replaced by STAVANGER and HAMMERFEST, but BODÖ has not yet been rebuilt. Two new coast stations, HARSTAD and TROMSÖ, have been erected to fill the gap between RÖRVIK and HAMMERFEST.

The situation of today is shown in the attached list, where new frequencies are proposed, considering the mutual sharing possibilities.

S. Skolem

Head of the Norwegian Delegation.

Name of Station	Geographical Position	Max. Service Range km.	Ant. Power kW.		Type of Emission	(MAR No. 60-E)		Frequency of Station, kc/s	Hours of Operation	Type of Service
			A ₁	A ₂		Max. Band Width c/s	Existing	Proposed		
ÅLESUND	6°12'25"E 62°28'33"N	500	2	0,8	A ₁ /A ₂	2500	x) 476	418	H24	CP
BERGEN	5°21'54"E 60°24'42"N	700	4	1,6	"	"	x) 470	441	H24	CP
BODO	14°25'46"E 67°16'10"N	300	1,5	0,6	"	"	385	464	HX	CO
BJARSUND	6°45'04"E 58°04'11"N	500	2	0,8	"	"	x) 450	450	H24	CP
HAMMERFEST	23°39'48"E 70°40'03"N	500	2	0,8	"	"	450	418	H24	CP
HARSTAD	16°32'14"E 68°48'03"N	500	2	0,8	"	"	445	432	H24	CP
KRISTIANSAND	8°02'00"E 58°09'08"N	300	1,5	0,6	"	"	385	464	HX	CO
RÖRVIK	11°14'10"E 64°51'46"N	500	2	0,8	"	"	x) 441	487	H24	CP
STAVANGER	5°38'17"E 58°53'00"N	500	2	0,8	"	"	x) 464	432	H24	CP
TJÖME	10°24'36"E 59°04'38"N	300	2	0,8	"	"	x) 438	476	H24	CP
TROMSÖ	18°55'07"E 69°38'08"N	300	1	0,4	"	"	438	441	H24	CP
VARDÖ	31°05'55"E 70°22'19"N	500	2	0,8	"	"	469	487	H24	CP

x) Montreux agreement 1939

Submitted in: English.

NETHERLANDS

Working frequencies in the band of 405-525 kc/s

1) Name of Station	2. Call Sign	3. Frequency (in kc/s)	4. Type	5. Geograph. Position	6. Power in Ant. (in KW)	7. Nature of Serv.	8. Hours of Serv.
Scheveningen	PCH	461	A1/A2	(04°15'29"E)	2	CP	H 24
		421	A1/A2	(52°05'45"N)	1 2)	CP	H 24
Umuiden	PCI	461	A1/A2	(04°35'30"E)	1	CP	1)
		421	A1/A2	(52°27'50"N)	1	CP	1)

1) Auxiliary station, hours irregular.

2) New transmitter in construction, which will use 2 KW.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 62

Note: The following replacement was issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 102 – Replacement of Document No. 62

Submitted in: French

POLAND

Frequencies in the band 405 - 525 kc/s

Name of station	Geographical position of transmitting station (latitude and longitude)	Maximum range of service	Power in aerial (in KW)		Type of transmission	Maximum Band-width (in c/s)	Station frequencies (in kc/s)		Time table	Type of service
			Transmission A 1	Transmission A 2			Existing frequency	Proposed frequency		
1	2	3	4A	4B	5	6	7A	7B	8	9
Gdynia	54 32 49 N 18 32 19 E	1000		2.0	A 1, A 2	3000	380	?	1	CP
Gdynia	54 32 49 N 18 32 19 E	1000		2.0	A 1, A 2	3000	432	432	1	CP
Gdynia	54 32 49 N 18 32 19 E	1000		2.0	A 1, A 2	3000		449	1	CP
Gdynia	54 32 49 N 18 32 19 E	1000		2.0	A 1, A 2	3000	1)484	1)484	1	CP
2)Kolobrzeg	54 11 29 N 15 30 24 E	600		0.5	A 1, A 2	3000	380	?	1	CP
2)Kolobrzeg	54 11 29 N 15 30 24 E	600		0.5	A 1, A 2	3000		425.5	1	CP
2)Kolobrzeg	54 11 29 N 15 30 24 E	600		0.5	A 1, A 2	3000		1)439	1	CP
Swinoujscie	53 54 29 N 14 13 17 E	1000		2.0	A 1, A 2	3000	361,4	?	1	CP
Swinoujscie	53 54 29 N 14 13 17 E	1000		2.0	A 1, A 2	3000	4,5	418,5	1	CP
Swinoujscie	53 54 29 N 14 13 17 E	1000		2.0	A 1, A 2	3000	1)439	1)439	1	CP
Swinoujscie	53 54 29 N 14 13 17 E	1000		2.0	A 1, A 2	3000	1)458	1)458	1	CP
Swinoujscie	53 54 29 N 14 13 17 E	1000		2.0	A 1, A 2	3000	479	479	1	CP
3)Ustka	54 35 30 N 16 51 15 E	600		0.5	A 1, A 2	3000		468	1	CP
3)Ustka	54 35 30 N 16 51 15 E	600		0.5	A 1, A 2	3000		515	1	CP

Note 1) Frequencies notified to Berne by Poland.
2) Station in process of construction.
3) Projected station.

P. Wolowski
Head of the Polish Delegation
20 July 1948.

PORTUGAL (AZORES and MADEIRA)

Submitted in English.

MAR Doc. No. 63-E
July 21, 1948

Name of station	Geographical position of transmitting station	Maximum service range	Power in antenna	Type of emission	Maximum band width	Frequencies in service (Bluebooks)	Requirements	Hours of operation	Type of service
A Z O R E S									
Flores	31 11 18 W 39 22 30 N	1.000	0.45	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7	415 ²⁾ 435.5	C	CO
Horta	28 38 04 W 38 31 39 N	3.000	2.0	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	398.6 394.7	432 415 ²⁾	C	CO
Ponta Delgada	25 40 12 W 37 44 12 N	1.000	0.45	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7	415 ²⁾ 429	C	CO
Ponta Delgada	25 39 30 W 37 44 50 N	1.800	0.50	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	417	417	C	CP
Santa Maria	25 09 W 36 58 N	1.000	0.45	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7 425.5	415 ²⁾ 420.5	I	CO
M A D E I R A									
Funchal	16 54 00 W 32 38 00 N	1.000	0.35	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7	415 ²⁾ 430	C	CO
Madeira	16 51 10 W 32 37 30 N	1.800	0.50	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	425	1)	C	GP
P O R T U G A L									
Apulia	9 05 25 W 41 28 30 N	2.000	1.0	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7	415 ²⁾ 428	C	CO
Boa Nova	8 42 16 W 41 10 36 N	1.000	0.35	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7 461	435 461	C	CO
Cascais	9 25 02 W 38 41 31 N	1.000	0.35	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	375 394.7	443 415 ²⁾	C	CO
Faro	7 55 00 W 37 01 00 N	1.500	0.75	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7 447	415 ²⁾ 447	C	CO
Lisboa	9 14 07 W 38 44 08 N	2.700	3.0	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	435	435	C	CP
Monsanto	9 11 17 W 38 43 47 N	3.000	2.5	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7 441.2	415 ²⁾ 441.2	C	CO
Montijo	9 00 49 W 38 43 12 N	2.000	1.0	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	375 394.7	458 415 ²⁾	C	CO
Sagres	8 56 48 W 36 59 49 N	1.000	0.35	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	375 394.7	460 415 ²⁾	C	CO

- 1) 425 must be changed according Atlantic City
2) 415 is a common frequency to all CO Stations.

(St. 45)

Submitted in French

ROUMANIA

COASTAL STATIONS OF THE ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
IN THE BAND 415 - 490 Kc/Sec.

Name of station	Call	Frequencies kc/s	Type of transmission	Exact geographical position of transmitting aerial	Power in aerial kw	Services		Observations
	Signal					Nature	Hours of opening	
Constanta	YQI	462	A ¹ A ²	28° 40' 15" 44° 10' 00"	2	CP	H 24	
Sulina	YQL	477	A ¹ A ²	29° 40' 37" 45° 98' 37"	0.5	CP	H 24	

(Tr.11/R 11/D D-35)

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København 1948

MAR Doc. No. 65-E
July 21, 1948

Submitted in: English

SWEDEN

SWEDEN: Required allocations for Coast stations in the band 415-525 Kc/s.

Name of station	Geographical position of transmitting station	Max. service range Km.	Antenna power KW. A1 A2	Band- width c/s	Frequency station Kc/s Exis- ting	of Kc/s Pro- posed	Hours of oper- ation	Type of ser- vice
Boden	21 38 50 E 65 50 40 N	300	- 0,5	2500	464	464	24	CP
Göteborg	11 53 57 E 57 40 46 N	300	1 1	2500	458	458	24	CP
Härnösand	18 07 47 E 62 42 30 N	300	1 1	2500	464	464	24	CP
Karlskrona	15 33 00 E 56 11 00 N	300	1 1	2500	464	464	24	CP
Stavsnäs	18 42 47 E 59 16 47 N	400	1 1	2500	464	464	24	CP
Tingstäde	18 35 50 E 57 43 47 N	300	1 1	2500	461	461	24	CP

T U R K E Y

Working Group 4 B

On 12 April 1939, the following four regional agreements for coastal stations were concluded at Montreux:

- 1) Regional agreement for the Baltic.
- 2) Regional agreement for the English Channel and the North Sea.
- 3) Regional agreement for the Atlantic Ocean and the coast of North Africa.
- 4) Regional agreement for the Mediterranean.

At present, neither the Black Sea nor the Behring Sea appear in these agreements.

As a result of the decision taken on the basic technical principles of the Maritime Radio Service, the Delegation of Turkey proposes that a regional agreement should be made for the Black Sea at the time of allocation of frequencies to the coastal stations of the European area.

The five countries bordering upon the Black Sea can easily conclude such a regional agreement by direct negotiation. The coastal stations of the Black Sea can be assigned frequencies in such a way as to avoid mutual interference, with subsequent check of interferences by night from the stations of other regions.

(Tr. 5/R. 11/D. 19)

T U R K E Y

Maximum Frequency Requirements for the Maritime Communications
of Turkish Coastal Stations

C O M M I T T E E 4

(Frequency Allocation Committee)
Working Group 4 B on Frequency Allocations)

Name of Station	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		8.	9.	
	Geographical position	Maximum	Power of	Type of	Maximum	Frequency of Station	Time-table	Type of Service		
	of transmitting station	Range	aerial	transmission	band					
	Latitude & Longitude (approximate)	(in km)	(in kw)		width (in c/s)	present frequency	proposed frequency			
	Region		A2 trans- missions							
ISTANBUL	28°55'00"E 41 00 00 N	Black Sea and Medi- terranean	450	0,8	A1	2500	376	415	continuous	CP
ISTANBUL	"	"	1000	3	A1 A2	2500	439	-	"	CP
ZONGULDAK	31°48'00"E 41 26 00 N	Black Sea	1000	3	A1 A2 A3	8000	-	463	"	CP-CO
SQMSUN (Samsun)	36°18'00"E 41 19 00 N	Black Sea	1000	3	A1 A2 A3	8000	-	423,5	"	"
TRABZOU (Trebizond)	39°40'00 E	Black Sea	1000	3	A1 A2 A3	8000	-	473	"	"
IZMIR (Smyrna)	27°11'00 E 38 25 00 N	Medi- terranean	1000	3	A1 A2 A3	8000	-	453	"	"
ADANA	35°18'00 E	Medi- terranean	1000	3	A1 A2 A3	8000	-	415	"	"

21 July 1948

Submitted in: English

Y U G O S L A V I A

Preliminary report for Working Group 4 B.

(frequency allocation)

Along the Yugoslav Coast with its airline of 700 km. and coastline of 1200 km. there are several hundreds of large and small islands. The coast and islands are very mountainous, and contain large quantities of iron ore and other minerals. There are many fjords, large and small. There are some ten main commercial ports, which can accommodate large ocean-going vessels. Local and oversea trade and traffic is of the first importance.

Under the Montreux agreements, the Yugoslav coast had two coast radio stations, namely Klinici-radio and Sibenik-radio. Both of these were destroyed by the armies of occupation during the recent war. After the war ended, two radio-stations were established on the Yugoslav coast, namely Rijeka-radio and Split-radio. A third (Dubrovnik-radio) is under construction, as will appear from the attached list. "Rijeka" and "Split" radio were included in the 1947 Bern "List of Ships and Coast Stations with Supplements".

Considering the importance of the maritime traffic (ships of all nationalities) along the Yugoslav coast and the numerous islands, the conditions above indicated are very unfavourable for the transmission of electromagnetic waves. It is therefore essential to assign new frequencies for the Yugoslav coast stations, in order to ensure satisfactory communication with ships at Sea, and to comply with the provisions of the safety of Life at Sea Convention.

Frequencies required for COAST STATIONS
in the frequency Band 415 - 525 kc/s

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		
Name of Station	Geographical position of transm. station (lat. & long)	Maximum service range (in km)	Power in Antenna (in kW)		Type of emissions	Maximum Bandwidth (in c/s)	Frequency of station (in kc/s)		Hours of operation	Type of service
			A1 Emissions	A2 Emissions			Existing frequency	Proposed frequency		
Dubrovnik 1)	42° 39'N 18° 17'E	<u>150</u> 250	0,12	A1 A2	2500		490 <u>418</u>	H 24	CP	
Rijeka	45° 16'N 14° 20'E	<u>300</u> 400	0.5	A1 A2	2500	400 461 444	<u>484</u> <u>444</u>	H 24	CP	
Split	43° 30'N 16° 25'E	<u>500</u> 700	1	A1 A2	2500	500 466 427	461 <u>421</u>	H 24	CP	

1) Under construction.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 68

Note: The following replacements and cancellations were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 133 – Replacement of Document No. 68
- Document No. 134 – Replacement of Document No. 68
- Document No. 135 – Replacement of Document No. 68
- Document No. 136 – Replacement of Document No. 68
- Document No. 133 – Cancellation of Document No. 68
- Document No. 134 – Cancellation of Document No. 68
- Document No. 135 – Cancellation of Document No. 68
- Document No. 136 – Cancellation of Document No. 68

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 68-E
July 21, 1948

Original: Russian

U.S.S.R.

Frequency kc/s	Approximate wave- length	Date when the fre- quency has been de- manded for the first time by the coun- try in question	Date of the demand of this fre- quency for the station whose name appears in col. 5	Signal	Denomination and geogra- phical situa- tion of the station, and denomination of the coun- try to which the station belongs	Class of transmission
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6

Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic

152	1974	-	-	UOR	Leningrad RSFSR	A ₁ A ₂
158	1900	-	-	UDK	Murmansk	" A ₁ A ₂
267	1124	-	-	UOY	Narian-Mar	" A ₁ A ₂
284	1056	-	-	UTS	Arkhangelsk	" A ₁ A ₂
405	740	-	-	UGK-2	Kaliningrad	" A ₁ A ₂
422	711	28.7.33	27.2.34	UVB	Poti	" A ₁ A ₂
425	706	-	-	UZT	Mezen	" A ₁ A ₂
435	690	27.2.34	27.2.34	UEK	Feodosia	" A ₁ A ₂
435	690	27.2.34	27.2.34	UMV	Murmansk	" A ₁ A ₂
440	682	28.7.33	28.8.37	UZB	Sochi	" A ₁ A ₂
441	680	27.2.34	27.2.34	UZS	Onega	" A ₁ A ₂
445	674	28.7.33	27.2.34	UMB	Rostov/on/Don	" A ₁ A ₂
448	670	29.5.31	27.2.34	UZI	Kandalakcha	" A ₁ A ₂
451	665	-	-	UNN	Vyborg	" A ₁ A ₂
454	661	-	-	UZC	Anapa	" A ₁ A ₂
454	661	-	-	UFO	Sukhumi	" A ₁ A ₂

MAR Doc. No. 68-E

Power of the antenna		Directionality of the antenna	Maximum frequency of modulation for the transmissions of class A ₁ , A ₂ , A ₃ , A ₄ (in kc/s)	Maximum normal rate (in bands)	Nature of service and denomination of territories where communication is envisaged or introduced	Date of putting the frequency into use by the station whose name is given in col. 5 (The presumed date appears in brackets)	Administration or exploiting company
kw	Percentage modulation (in %)						
7a	7b	8	9	10	11	12	13

R.S.F.S.R.

1,0	-	-	-	-	FC CP int	-	(Ministry of Communications)
1,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1936	"
0,25	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1936	"
0,025	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1936	"
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	-	"
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1927	"
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1936	"
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1924	"
0,3	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1936	"
1,0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1936	"
0,25	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	25.6.31	"
0,25	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1931	"
0,12	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	29.9.33	"
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	-	"
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1939	"
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1936	"

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1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6
454	661	-	-	UKH	Tiptse R.S.F.S.R.	AlA2
454	661	-	-	UPI	Otchémtchiri "	A2
454	661	-	-	ULP	Evpatoria "	AlA2
454	661	-	-	UDN	Novorossiisk "	AlA2
454	661	-	-	ULH	Rostov /on Don "	AlA2
454	661	-	-	UWK	Kem "	AlA2
454	661	-	-	ULM	Kertch "	AlA2
454	661	-	-	UJE	Khodovarikha "	AlA2
460	652	27.2.34	17.4.36	UMN	Murmansk "	AlA2
464	647	27.2.34	27.2.34	UCO	Yalta "	AlA2
465	645	-	-	UIA	Arkhangelsk "	AlA2
465	645	27.2.34	20.5.35	UWT	Tanganrog "	AlA2
469	640	10.1.36	10.1.36	UNY	Tiptse "	AlA2
475	632	14.4.32	20.5.35	UHF	Eisk "	AlA2
476	630	1.12.34	27.2.34	UES	Belomorsk "	AlA2
484	620	1.1.34	1.1.34	UPJ	Leningrad "	AlA2
484	620	2.4.30	19.3.37	UFA	Batumi "	AlA2
484	620	2.4.30	27.2.34	UVA	Batumi "	AlA2
500	600	-	-	UMP	Novorossiisk "	AlA2
500	600	-	-	UMQ	Kertch "	AlA2
513	584	-	-	UGK	Kaliningrad "	AlA2
516	581	-	-	UDB	Leningrad "	AlA2
519	578	-	-	UGE	Arkhangelsk "	AlA2
530	566	-	-	UWE	Akhtari "	AlA2
530	566	27.2.34	10.4.37	UMN-2	Adler "	AlA2
530	566	-	-	UDT	Gagry "	AlA2
530	566	27.2.34	20.5.35	UWT	Taganrog "	AlA2
530	566	-	-	UWF	Taman "	AlA2
530	566	-	-	UWC	Temruk "	AlA2
530	566	-	-	UWD	Bokovo "	AlA2
530	566	-	-	UZV	Kertch "	AlA2

(D32)

7a	7b	8	9	10	11	12	13
0.07	-	-	-	-	FC CR int.	1936	Ministry of Communications
0.1	-	-	-	-	FC CO "	"	"
0.25	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	"	"
0.5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	"	"
0.5	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	"	"
0.1	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	"	"
1.0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	"	"
0.1	-	-	-	-	FC CO "	"	"
1.0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1937	"
0.3	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1925	"
1.0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	-	"
0.1	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1913	"
0.3	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1937	"
0.5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1928	"
1.25	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1934	"
0.3	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1939	"
0.07	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1939	"
1.5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1937	"
0.5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1936	"
0.5	-	-	-	-	FC CO "	1936	"
1.0	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	-	"
5.0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	-	"
5.0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	-	"
0.5	-	-	-	-	FC CO "	1939	"
0.07	-	-	-	-	FC CO "	1939	"
0.07	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1938	"
0.1	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1931	"
0.1	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1936	"
0.25	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1936	"
0.005	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1936	"
0.005	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	-	"

(D32)

Observations re the demand submitted by the
Russian S.F.S. Republic (pp. 1, 1a, 2, 2a).

- 1) The list of frequencies of coastal stations enumerated in our demand corresponds to the one which the Soviet Union has submitted to the Provisional Frequency Board.
- 2) The coastal stations enumerated in our demand do not work only on frequencies contained in the present list, but also on frequency ranges registered with radio stations and published by the Berne office of the International Union of Telecommunication in the lists of radio stations both on the coast and on board ships. This implies that at any given time those of the frequencies will be used which are not occupied by another station.
- 3) A part of the frequencies cited in the given demand are outside of the band allotted to the mobile maritime services. Therefore it is indispensable to replace them by frequencies of the range attributed to those services.
- 4) As regards working frequencies which should be definitely reserved for coast radio stations, their attribution to the latter is imperative and should be effected on the basis of the general plan of this Conference for the allowance of frequencies in such a manner that smooth functioning of radio stations, undisturbed by mutual interferences, is safeguarded. In this connection it is desirable that the 2 stations referred to in the demand should be assigned frequencies in the band of 150 - 160 kc/s, 2 others in the band of 255 - 285 kc/s and the remaining ones in the bands of 415 - 490 and 510 - 525 kc/s respectively.
5. The power of some of the coast radio stations enumerated in this demand should be altered in conformity with the general plan of this Conference for allocation of frequencies.

(D.19)

Frequency kc/s	Approximate wave- length	D a t e		Signal	Denomination and geographical situa- tion of the station and denomination of the coun- try to which the station belongs	Class of trans- mission A1, A2, A3, A4, B.
		when the frequency has been demanded for the first time by the country in question	of the demand of this frequency for the station whose name appears in Col. 5			
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

418	718	-	-	UOV	Kilya R.S.S.U.	A1 A2
428	701	-	-	UED	Otchakov "	A1 A2
431	696	-	-	UOI	Skadovsk "	A1 A2
434	691	-	-	UOL	Khorly "	A1 A2
445	674	28.7.33	20.5.35.	UDC	Mariupol "	A1 A2
445	674	"	27.2.34.	UDE	Odessa "	A1 A2
454	661	-	-	UHM	Nikolaev "	A1 A2
460	652	27.2.34.	14.6.36.	UEQ	Genitchesk"	A1 A2
460	652	"	20.5.35.	UWH	Osipenko "	A1 A2
475	632	14.4.32	15.5.36.	UHZ	Kherson "	A1 A2
490	512	-	-	UFR	Izmail "	A1 A2
500	600	-	-	UHL	Nikolaev "	A1 A2
500	600	-	-	UHN	Odessa "	A1 A2
520	577	-	-	UVE-2	Odessa "	A1 A2

(MAR Doc. No. 68-E)

7a	7b	8	9	10	11	12	13
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CR int.	-	Minsviaz Ministry of Communications " " " " " " " " " " "
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CO "	-	
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CO "	-	
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CO "	-	
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1931	
0,75	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1934	
0,3	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1936	
0,05	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1936	
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1930	
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1931	
1,0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	-	
1,0	-	-	-	-	FC CO "	1938	
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1936	"
5,0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	-	"

(D32)

(MAR Doc. No.68-E)

Observations

Re the demand of the Ukrainian
Soviet Socialist Republic.

1) The list of frequencies enumerated in the demand concerning coast radiostations corresponds to the one which the Ukrainian S.S.R. has submitted to the Provisional Frequency Board.

2) Some of the coast radiostations amongst those which are enumerated in the demand work in fact not only on the frequencies figuring on this list, but also on frequency ranges registered for radiostations and published by the Berne office of the International Telecommunications Union in the lists of stations functioning on the coast and on board ships.

3) Part of the frequencies enumerated in this list are not meant for coast stations in conformity with the regulations of Atlantic City. Therefore this kind of frequencies ought to be replaced by frequencies belonging to the range that has been reserved for the mobile maritime services.

4) On the basis of the general plan of this Conference relating to allocation of frequencies, the working frequencies destined for coast stations of the Ukrainian S.S.R. ought to be allocated in such a manner as to guarantee these stations the possibility of functioning without mutual interference. In this connection it would be desirable that the radiostations enumerated in the demand be assigned frequencies within the ranges both, of 415 - 490 and of 510 - 525 kc/s.

(St.45)

(MAR Doc. 68-E)

Frequency kc/s	Approximate wave- length	D a t e		Signal	Denomination and geogra- phical situa- tion of the station, and denomination of the coun- try to which the station belongs	Class of trans- mission A ₁ , A ₂ A ₃ , A ₄ B
		when the frequency has been demanded for the first time by the country in question	of the demand of this fre- quency for the station whose name appears in col. 5			
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6
<u>Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic</u>						
429	699	-	-	YLB	Libava L.S.S.R.	A1A2
435	690	1.1.34	1.1.34	UOG	" "	A1A2
442	679	-	-	UNI	Vindava "	A1A2
470	638	-	-	YLA	Riga "	A1A2
480	625	1.1.34	1.1.34	UKB	Riga "	A1A2

(D32)

Power in the aerial		Directi- vity of the an- tenna	Maximum frequency of modula- tions for the trans- missions of class A ₁ , A ₂ , A ₃ A ₄ (in kc/s)	Maximum normal rate (in b.uds)	Nature of service and deno- mination of terri- tories where com- munication is envisa- ged or introduced	Date of putting the fre- quency into use by the sta- tion whose name is gi- ven in col.5.(The presumed da- te appears in brackets)	Admini- stration or exploi- ting company.
kW	Percent- tage mo- dula- tion (in %)						
7a	7b	8	9	10	11	12	13

Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP int.	1940	Minsviaz
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CR "	1.1.34	(Ministry
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	-	of Commu-
1,0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1940	nications)
1,0	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1934	"

Frequency kc/s	Approximate wave-length	D a t e		Signal	Denomination and geographical situation of the station, and denomination of the country to which the station belongs	Class of trans- mission A ₁ , A ₂ A ₃ , A ₄ B
		when the frequency has been demanded for the first time by the country in question	of the demand of this frequency for the station whose name appears in col.5			
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6
<u>Soviet Socialist Republic of Esthonia</u>						
425	706	1.8.33	25.2.37	ESF	Tallinn R.S.S.R.	A1 A2
429	683	1.1.34	1.1.34	ESB	Tallinn "	A1 A2
<u>Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania</u>						
476	630	1.9.39	1.9.39	UNM	Klaipéda { R.S.S. de Lith.	A1 A2

Power in the aerial			Maximum frequency of modulation for the transmissions of class A ₁ , A ₂ , A ₃ , A ₄ (in kc/s)	Maximum normal rate (in bauds)	Nature of service and denomination of territories where communication is envisaged or introduced	Date of putting the frequency into use by the station whose name is given in col.5 (the presumed date appears in brackets)	Administration or exploiting company
kW	Percentage modulation (in %)	Directivity of the antenna					
7a	7b	8	9	10	11	12	13

S.S.R. of Esthonia

1,0	-	-	-	-	FC CP int	1928	Ministry of communications
0,5	-	-	-	-	FC CP "	1928	

Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania.

0,25	-	-	-	-	FC CP int	1928	Ministry of Communications
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EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

RD Document No. 139-E
21 July 1948

MARITIME REGIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

MAR Document No. 69-E
21 July 1948

Submitted in: French

Corrigendum to
RD Document No. 95-E
MAR Document No. 41-E

Page 4, 6th line of the 2nd speech of the Chairman of Committee 3,
read:

(While Germany) would not represent herself, her needs could de facto
and de jure be presented by the authorities.....

(Tr.5/R.11/D.16)



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 70

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 73 – Correction to Document No. 70

22 July 1948

Replaces document 52-E

Original : French

FRANCE

List of coastal stations open to public correspondence (CP and CR), submitted to Working Group 4 B.

Name of station (1)	Call sign (2)	Frequencies (3)	Type of transmission (4)	Coordinates (5)	Power (6)	Nature of service (7)	Time table (8)	Observations (9)
Agde Radio		458	AlA2	3.30.14.E 43.22.15.N	5	CP	H.24	in course of construction
Algiers Radio	FTA	416	AlA2	3.11.00.E 36.45.00.N	1	CP	H.24	
Bayonne Radio	FFV	387	A2	1.31.30.W 43.31.46.N	0,1	CR	-	frequency to be replaced
Bordeaux-Port Radio	FFX	461	AlA2	0.37.12.W 44.52.21.N	1	CP	H.24	
Boulogne-sur-Mer Radio	FFB	448	AlA2	1.37.12.E 50.43.00.N	1	CP	H.24	
Calais Radio	FTG	428,5	AlA2	1.51.11.E 50.67.11.N	0,1	CR	H.24	
Cherbourg-Rouges-Terres-Radio	FUC	458	AlA2	1.35.48.E 49.36.28.N	0,5	CP	H.24	
Dieppe Radio	FFI	428	AlA2	1.04.30.E 49.55.30.N	0,1	CR	H.24	
Dunkerque-Port Radio	FFT	468,5	AlA2	2.28.21.E 51.02.59.N	0,1	CR	H.24	
Guesnou Radio	FFW	416	AlA2	4.27.35.E	5	CP	H.24	(to be transferred to the Con- suet (new station under construction)
	FFW	476	AlA2	48.27.29.N	1	CP		
Havre-Port Radio	FFY	442,5	AlA2	0.06.07.E 49.28.50.N	0,2	CR	H.24	
Lorient Radio	FUN	444	AlA2	3.22.05.W 47.43.02.N	1	CR	H.24	
Marseille Radio	FFM	432	AlA2	5.21.00.E 43.19.00.N	1	CP	H.24	
Oran-Ain-el-Turk Radio	FUK	438	AlA2	0.45.30.E 35.45.00.N	0,5	CP	H.24	
Rouen-Port Radio	FFR	419,5	AlA2	1.15.16.E 49.26.29.N	0,2	CR	H.24	
St Nazaire Radio	FFK	432	AlA2	2.06.00.W 47.32.30.N	1	CP	H.24	
Toulon-la-Crau Radio	FUO		AlA2	6.03.45.E. 43.08.12.N	2	CR	H.24	frequency still to be determined

Minutes
of
the Plenary Assembly
—
Second Meeting
—

21 July 1948
—

1. The Meeting was opened at 2.30 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.B. Holmblad.
2. In the absence of any observations, the Agenda (Doc. MAR 44) was adopted.
3. Item 1 of the Agenda: Approval of Minutes.
4. a) Minutes of Meetings of Heads of Delegations:
MAR Documents Nos. 13, 14, 17, 18, and 22,
The first four of these documents had already been approved by the Broadcasting Conference.
5. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. referred to his observations on these Minutes made at the Broadcasting Conference (Meeting of July 9). His observations still held good.
6. The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) recalled that he had asked at the meeting of July 9 for a full report of his observations of June 26 (Doc. MAR 18)
7. The Chairman replied that Doc. RD 109 fulfilled his request, as he would be able to see, when that document appeared in Russian.
8. There being no other observations, the Minutes of the Meetings of Heads of Delegations were approved with the amendments of July 9..
9. b) Minutes of the formal inauguration of the Conferences (Doc. MAR 16)
Approved without discussion.
10. c) Minutes of the Meeting of the First Plenary Assembly
11. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. announced that he would hand to the Secretariat two observations altering the form but not the substance.
12. The Delegate of the United Kingdom observed that he had said that "some members of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Delegations spoke good French" and not "some members of the Russian and Bulgarian Delegations".

MAR Document No. 71-E

13. Document MAR 23 was approved with the above amendments. All the corrections and amendments to the documents thus approved would be found in Document MAR 72.
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14. Item 2 of the Agenda: Working Methods
(Doc. MAR 8, with the corrections adopted by the Plenary Assembly of the C.E.R. on July 9).
15. The Chairman read the following corrections adopted on July 9, appearing in Document RD 104:
16. 1) in § a substitute for the present text the following:
"Committees shall be guided in their work by the Rules of Procedure of the Conference."
17. 2) in § h substitute for the last sentence the following:
"Decisions involving the Conference must be taken by the Plenary Assembly."
18. 3) at the end of the Document add a new paragraph as follows:
"The Chairmen of the various Committees may make additions to the provisions of this document in order to meet the requirements of their respective Committees."
19. The Assembly adopted the above amendments without discussion for incorporation in Document MAR 8. The Working Methods were therefore approved.
20. Item 3 of the Agenda: Admission of Organizations as Observers.
21. The Chairman said that the I.F.R.B. had already been admitted to the Conference as an Observer, and that they had decided to await the decisions of the Broadcasting Conference in the case of the four other Organizations appearing on the Agenda. The decisions in question had been taken in the meanwhile, and the C.E.R. had admitted the four Organizations as Observers.
22. He asked whether there were any objections to the admission of the International Chamber of Shipping (Doc. MAR 25).
23. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Broadcasting Conference had held full enough discussion on the subject; but he had nevertheless to remind the Assembly that the Organization included representatives of Franco Spain, and for that reason his Delegation opposed its admission. There was no need to repeat all the arguments he had advanced at the Broadcasting Conference.

MAR Document No. 71-E

24. The U.S.S.R. Delegate was supported by the Delegates of Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Yugoslavia (P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Poland (P.R.) and Albania (P.R.), who while maintaining the reservations made at the Broadcasting Conference, declared their unwillingness to cooperate with the International Chamber of Shipping.
25. The Chairman said that the above declarations would be included in the Minutes. Was it necessary to proceed to a vote, or would it be sufficient to take the same decision as the Broadcasting Conference, with the above reservations?
26. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought a vote necessary. They should not follow blindly the decision of the Broadcasting Conference, contrary as it was to the decisions of U.N.O. and the Atlantic City Conference.
27. The following were the results of the vote:
28. In favour of the admission of the International Chamber of Shipping: 15 Delegations: (Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey).
29. Against the admission of the International Chamber of Shipping: 10 Delegations: (Albania (P.R.), Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.), Hungary (P.R.), Poland (P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), Ukraine (S.S.R.), Czechoslovakia (P.R.), U.S.S.R.).
30. Abstentions: 1 Delegation: (Finland).
31. Absent or not represented: 7 Delegations: (Austria, Vatican City, Egypt, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Monaco, Syria).
32. The International Chamber of Shipping was accordingly admitted as an Observer to the Maritime Regional Radio Conference.
33. After the vote, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reiterated his refusal to cooperate with the Organization in question.
34. The Chairman proceeded to open the discussion of the admission of the International Radio-Maritime Commission (C.I.R.M.), Doc. MAR 26.
35. The Delegate of Albania (P.R.) opposed the admission of the C.I.R.M. He would refuse to cooperate with that Organization for the reasons adduced in the case of the International Chamber of Shipping.
36. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had the same objections to the C.I.R.M. as to the International Chamber of Shipping. He would like to know why the C.I.R.M. had not expelled the representatives of Franco Spain from among its Members as it was said that these did not pay their subscriptions. The Delegates of Ukraine (S.S.R.), Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Poland (P.R.) and Bielorussia (S.S.R.) expressed their agreement with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

37. The Chairman proposed that, as in the previous case, they should proceed to the vote on the admission of C.I.R.M.
38. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that no one had spoken in favour of the C.I.R.M. He had just put forward an additional argument against the Organization, and asked a question about it. No one had yet replied. Since no one wished to speak on behalf of C.I.R.M., he took it that the majority of the Assembly was against its admission.
39. The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the question of the C.I.R.M. had been discussed at sufficient length in the Broadcasting Conference. The situation being the same, and the objections the same, it only remained for the same solution to be adopted. The United Kingdom Delegation supported the admission of the C.I.R.M. because it was a non-governmental organization, and in fact did not include Spanish members.
40. The Delegates of Belgium, Greece, France, and the Netherlands supported the British Delegate's opinion. The Belgian Delegate did so, because he had presented the request of C.I.R.M., the head offices of which were domiciled in Belgium. The Delegate of France said that the technical experience of the C.I.R.M. would be even more useful at the present Conference than at the Broadcasting Conference.
41. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said there had been no reply to his question, and asked Mr. Corteil whether he could give a reason for the C.I.R.M. not excluding the Spanish members who did not pay their subscriptions. In any case, in his opinion, the admission of the C.I.R.M. would be of no value to the Conference.
42. Mr. Corteil replied that he was not in a position to reply to the first question of the U.S.S.R. Delegate in regard to the C.I.R.M. Everything in connection with the second question had already been said in the Plenary Assembly of the Broadcasting Conference.
43. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that he had received no reply to his question for the good reason that no reply was possible, although it was simple enough in his opinion.
44. There being no other observations, the Chairman called for the vote which gave the following results:
45. In favour of the admission of the C.I.R.M.: 15 Delegations:
(Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey).
46. Against the admission of the C.I.R.M.: 10 Delegations:
(Albania (P.R.), Bielorussia (S.S.R.), Bulgaria (P.R.), Hungary (P.R.), Poland (P.R.), Yugoslavia (F.P.R.), Ukraine (S.S.R.), Roumania (P.R.), Czechoslovakia (P.R.), U.S.S.R.).

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47. Abstentions: 1 Delegation: (Finland).
48. Absent or not represented: 7 Delegations: (Austria, Vatican City, Egypt, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Monaco, Syria).
49. The C.I.R.M. was accordingly admitted as an Observer to the Maritime Regional Radio Conference.
50. After the vote, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reaffirmed that his Delegation would not cooperate with the C.I.R.M.
-
51. The International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) and the United Nations Educational Scientific, and Cultural Organization (U.N.E.S.C.O.), specialized agencies of U.N.O., were admitted as Observers without discussion, as at the Broadcasting Conference.
52. The Chairman welcomed the representative of I.C.A.O., who was now (he said), as a result of the above decision, free to take his place as an Observer.
53. He added that the telegram transmitting the request of U.N.E.S.C.O. did not specify whether that Organization desired to participate in both the Copenhagen Conferences, or only at one of them: but, as he was in doubt, he had submitted the application to both Conferences.
-
54. Item 4 of the Agenda: Character of the Conference.
55. The Chairman gave the floor to Mr. Shtchetinin, Chairman of the Organisation Committee. Mr. Shtchetinin announced that his Committee had unanimously resolved to recommend the Plenary Assembly to regard the Conference as administrative. The Committee had not however finished considering the questions of the nature of Delegates' powers or the character and manner of signing of the Final Acts of the Conference.
56. There being no objections, the Chairman declared that the Plenary Assembly had decided that the Maritime Regional Radio Conference would be an administrative Conference.
57. Had Delegates any observations to make on the character and manner of signing of the Final Acts.
58. The Delegate of the United Kingdom referred to the statement of the United Kingdom Delegation's views on the point in Document MAR 46. §4 of the document was subject to reservation until the question of credentials had been considered by the competent Committee.
59. In the absence of any other comments, the pending questions were left to the Organisation Committee for further consideration.
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60. Item 5 of the Agenda: Semi-official Group for Aeronautical Services. (Document MAR 21)
61. The Delegate of Belgium observed that the proposal to set up the Group had lost interest owing to the absence of all but a few of the aeronautical experts from Copenhagen. In any case, the only mixed band which the Group might be called upon to consider was the 315-325 kc/s band, in which the only stations interested were the radionavigations stations of the U.S.S.R. Coastal stations were not interested in that particular band. The proper course would therefore seem to be to refer the question to the Conference which was to deal with the subject of radio beacons: that was, he believed, the Conference to be held at Oslo.
62. The Delegates of Ireland, the United Kingdom and France were also against setting up the semi-official Group.
63. There being no other observations, the Chairman said he proposed to reply to the Chairman of the Aeronautical Conference at Geneva that the Plenary Assembly of the Maritime Conference had decided not to set up the proposed semi-official Group, on the ground mainly of the limited number of qualified aeronautical experts present at the moment in Copenhagen.
-
64. Item 6 of the Agenda: Miscellaneous.
65. The Chairman asked if there were any proposals as to the date on which the Conference could finish its labours. Some of the Delegates present were not taking part in the Broadcasting Conference, and should not be delayed in Copenhagen unduly. The issues before the Maritime Conference were less complicated than those with which the Broadcasting Conference was confronted. It would avoid the necessity for the move of the Maritime Conference to Marienlyst, if they were to fix (say) August 10 as the closing date.
66. The Chairman of Committee 4, Mr. Kuyper, replying to the Chairman, said he was not in a position to express an opinion as to the closing date for the Conference. But it would help speed up the work, if the Broadcasting Conference would deal at the earliest possible date with the question of stations in derogation. Committee 4 had also to consider questions of propagation, on which the views of broadcasting experts would be valuable. Professor van der Pol would be back in Copenhagen on August 1, and he counted upon him in that connection.
67. The Chairman remarked that the proceedings of the Maritime Conference at Montreux had been very brief. He suggested that the question of stations in derogation might be considered after the close of the Conference, if necessary.
68. The Delegate of the United Kingdom did not think that would be possible.

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69. The Chairman said he would raise the question at the Broadcasting Conference. Were there any other points for discussion?
70. The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) said that the distinction made in MAR Document No. 34 (Report of Committee 2) between full powers and restricted powers was not clear. The document asserted that the credentials of the Ukrainian Delegation were incomplete. That was a matter which the Second Committee should reconsider in the light of the decision just taken by the Assembly as to the character of the Conference.
71. The Delegate of Poland (P.R.), speaking in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of Committee 2, said that the question could be reconsidered when the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Gnome, returned to Copenhagen from Stockholm; and that would be on July 27.
72. The Chairman said that the Executive Committee would fix the date of the next meeting of Committee 2 accordingly.
- He added that the decision just taken as to the administrative character of the Conference would facilitate the work of Committee 2. Pending that decision Committee 2 could not do anything but register credentials. The question of the character and manner of signing of the Final Acts of the Conference had still to be settled by Committee 3; but all current work was now, under the decision, of an "administrative" character, which should remove many difficulties that had hitherto stood at times in its way.
73. The meeting rose at 4.10 p.m.

V. Meyer,
H. Voutaz,
J. Revoy,

Seen:
W.F. Studer,

Seen:
N.E. Holmblad

Secretaries.

Secretary-in-Chief.

Chairman.

Corrections and Amendments

adopted by the 2nd Meeting of the Plenary Assembly

(Meeting of July 21st, Doc. MAR 71)

to be inserted in Documents

MAR 13-E, MAR 17-E, MAR 18-E, MAR 23-E.

A - Doc. MAR 13-E (1st Meeting of Heads of Delegations)

Pages 3 and 4, replace the text of the speech of the Delegate of Ireland by the following:

"The Delegate of Ireland asked what Article of the Convention or the Directives forbade the presence of Observers. He thought that even if there was an Article on the subject, which he doubted, the United States Observer should be admitted if only for reasons of courtesy."

Page 10, from the third to the last paragraph, read:

"At this point, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. remarked that agreement had not been reached on Items 2 and 3, and that he reserved the right to revert to these questions. He again proposed the suspension of the meeting.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) supported the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman did not see his way to accept"

B - Doc. MAR 17-E (2nd Meeting of Heads of Delegations)

Page 1, replace the 2nd sentence of the speech of the Delegate of Ireland by the following:

"He understood that Mr. Burton had a prima facie case for admission and he recommended that he should be heard by the Meeting."

Page 5, lines 12 and 13: Amendment which does not affect the English text.

Page 9, 3rd line of the speech of the Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.)

instead of: "On the way to Brussels....."

read: "On his arrival at Copenhagen....."

C - Doc. MAR 18-E (3rd Meeting of Heads of Delegations)

Page 3, lines 17 and 18, delete the words:

"..... and he was accredited by both sides".

Page 3, last speech, read in the 4th and 5th lines:

"He himself represented the U.S.S.R. Government's Delegation and had no powers regarding the U.S.S.R. Occupation Zone in Germany. The Soviet Delegation"

Page 5, replace the text of the speech of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. by the following:

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., anxious to elucidate that very important question, proposed that the question of observers be dealt with as a whole. The U.S.S.R. Delegation was of the opinion that observers of non-European Governments or other experts could be present at the Meetings in camera of Heads of Delegations only in case of necessity. He remarked that the United States Observer had declared the previous day that he represented the American Occupation Zone of Germany; that being so, the Soviet Delegation thought that they could not proceed to any other question before settling that of the participation of representatives of the occupation zones in the work of the Conference."

Page 9, last line of 3rd speech, read:

"As for the declaration of the Delegate of France, it lacked precision."

Page 10, after the speech of the Delegate of Roumania, read:

"The Delegate of Bielorussia recalled that the Representative of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union had explained that the Meeting of the Heads of Delegations was a meeting in camera and that the presence of the American Observer was therefore not legal. Addressing the Chairman, he asked whether his vote would not be illegal if he voted for the Chairman's proposal, i.e. for the admission of the American Observer to the Meeting of the Heads of Delegations.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) also considered that, inasmuch as"

Page 12, 1st speech, 11th line, delete the inverted commas after Germany.

13th line, insert inverted commas after per se.

Lines 37, 38, 39, under § 1, 2nd line, read:

"..... whenever the question of the European Area arose in the Rules of Procedure, the words "European Broadcasting Area" be used."

Page 13, 1st speech of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.: Amendment not concerning the English text.

Page 14, 2nd speech

instead of: "The Delegate of Roumania proposed"

read: "The Delegate of the United Kingdom proposed"

D - Doc. MAR 23-E (1st Meeting of the Plenary Assembly, July 2, 1948)

Page 5, 6th and 7th lines:

instead of: "certain members of the Russian and Bulgarian Delegations"

read: "certain members of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian Delegations"

July 22, 1948

Submitted in: French

F R A N C E

Correction

In Document MAR No. 70 the particulars given
for Dunkerque-Port Radio should read as follows:

Dunkerque- Port Radio	FFF	442.5	A1-A2	2.22.21.E 51.02.59.N	0.15	CR	H 24
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(Tr.11/R.11/D-35)

Submitted in: French

(Cancels and replaces Document No. 50)

B E L G I U M.

Information with regard to the frequency requirements of the Belgian coastal stations in the band 415-525 kc/s.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			A1 A2			A B		
Ostend 2)	2°48' 23"E 51°11' 00"N	800	2 0.5	A1 A2	2000	435 435	C	CP
Antwerp 2) 1)	4°24' 00"E 51°13' 42"N	400	0.5 0.3	A1 A2	2000	472 472	C	CP

- 1) The power of the Antwerp station will shortly be increased to that of Ostend.
- 2) The two Belgian coastal stations replace one another on occasion.

(Tr.11/R.11/D.34)

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

Information with regard to the frequency requirements
for the service of the coastal stations of Bulgaria
in the band 415 - 525 kc/s

1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	9
Varna	27°55'00 E 43°12'00 N	800	2	A1-A2	2000	480 460 450 425	<u>460</u>	C	CP
Burgas	27°25'00 E 42°30'00 N	800	2	A1-A2	2000	480 460 425 417	<u>417</u>	C	CP

For the Head of the Bulgarian (P.R.) Delegation

A. Marinov, Engineer.

(Tr.11/R.11/D-35)

WORKING METHODS TO BE FOLLOWED IN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Approved: by the Plenary Assembly of the Broadcasting Conference
(9 July 1948 - RD Doc. 104) and

by the Plenary Assembly of the Maritime Conference
(21 July 1948 - MAR Doc. 71).

Rules of Procedure

- a) Committees are guided in their work by the Rules of Procedure of the Conference.

Designation of Proposals and Amendments

- b) In order to facilitate the work of the Conference, as well as the drafting of the final documents and reference to them, the Rapporteurs shall always designate proposals or amendments by the number of the document in which they have been published.

Reports shall bear at the top of the page the number of the Committee which has drafted them.

Inclusion of additional proposals in the reports.

- c) The Rapporteurs shall be responsible for inserting in their reports the text of additional proposals, the examination and discussion of which are related thereto.

Numbering, mimeographing and distribution of reports.

- d) The Rapporteurs shall submit the first draft of their reports to the Secretariat of the Conference.

The Secretariat shall be responsible for their numbering, mimeographing and distribution.

Corrections

- e) Requests that corrections be made in a report may be addressed either to the Secretariat or to the meeting responsible for the adoption of the report. In the former case, they shall be accompanied by the endorsement of the responsible Rapporteur, numbered, and published immediately. They shall show clearly upon whose request the correction has been made.

Time-table of Meetings.

- f) Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees of the Conference shall meet on Fridays to fix the time-table for the meetings of the following week.

(RD Doc. No. 144-E)
(MAR Doc. No. 76 -E)

Allocation of Rooms. Summonses to Meetings.

- g) The rooms required for the meetings fixed by the weekly timetable shall be reserved, in agreement with the Reception Committee, at the weekly meeting of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees. In the case of meetings outside the timetable, the Rapporteurs shall apply to the Reception Committee for reservations of the necessary rooms. The Committee shall also be responsible for the posting of the date, time and place of meetings. In the case of changes in the arrangements for the meetings, it will be appreciated if the Rapporteurs will inform the Reception Committee. As far as possible, summonses to meetings shall be posted at least 24 hours in advance.

Views and Opinions.

- h) The views and opinions which the Sub-Committees or Working Groups may be asked to formulate shall be submitted for correction to the Committee concerned, and then, should the occasion arise, to the Plenary Assembly. The decisions involving the Conference are obligatorily taken by the Plenary Assembly.

Application of the Working Methods to Committees.

- i) The Chairmen of the various Committees may complete the stipulations of the present Document in accordance with the special needs of their Committees.

(Tr.5 & 42/R.11/D.16)

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
København, 1948

MAR Document N° 77-E
July 24, 1948

Submitted in: French.

AGENDA
OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
(COMMITTEE 2)
OF THE
MARITIME REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
MONDAY 26 JULY 1948 AT 2.30 P.M.
(ROOM 17)

- 1) Approval of Report of the 2nd Meeting (Document MAR No. 34).
 - 2) Verification of credentials arrived since 7 July 1948.
 - 3) Miscellaneous.
-



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 78

Note: The following replacements and cancellations were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 132 – Replacement of Document No. 78
- Document No. 132 – Cancellation of Document No. 78

Report
of the Combined Executive Committees
(Committees 1)
of the
European Regional Broadcasting Conference
and the
Maritime Regional Radio Conference.

4th Meeting
23 July 1948

The Meeting was opened at 6.45 p.m. by Mr. N.E. Holmblad, Chairman. The working programme for the week of July 26-31 was immediately taken up for discussion.

BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

The Chairman proposed that, since the Plenary Assembly of that day had not finished the discussion in progress, it should be continued on Monday in order to finish as soon as possible the Report submitted by Committee 4 on the Committee of Eight Countries.

The Chairman of Committee 5 said that there were problems which had to be thought out before the next Plenary Assembly. He preferred that it should be held on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Chairman of Committee 3 wished to know if the Plenary Assembly would continue the discussion in the order set by the Agenda published in Document RD 122. If so, Committee 3 must submit its Report on the nature of the Conference, so that Committee 2 could get on with its work.

The Chairman replied that it was his intention to take the same Agenda at the Plenary Assembly as on the present day.

(RD Doc. No. 154 - E)
(MAR Doc. No. 78 - E)

The Chairman of Committee 4 was of the opinion that the Plenary Assembly should first finish the discussion on the Report of his Committee. Consequently he proposed to continue the discussion in the order set in the Agenda of the Plenary Assembly. He imagined everyone was agreed on that point.

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that he had wished to remind them of a question which was overdue, but he would welcome all suggestions. It was the question of the nature of the Conference. There was unanimous agreement in the Committee on the substance of the question; but the title of the Conference might lend itself to discussion.

The Chairman proposed to set the continuation of the Plenary Assembly for Tuesday afternoon, July 27, and asked the Chairmen of the Committees of the Broadcasting Conference to express their views as to the meetings of their respective Committees.

The Chairman of Committee 2 did not see the utility of fixing any meetings for his Committee for the following week. It had completed its work on the examination of the credentials which had been submitted to it. Where credentials had been judged insufficient, this had been indicated to the interested parties.

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that the text formulated by the Working Group would be delivered to him on Monday morning. Committee 3 could then begin a study of relatively simple articles. He proposed fixing two meetings for the following week, the first on Tuesday and the second on Thursday.

The Chairman of Committee 4 proposed scheduling the following meetings:

Thursday 29 July at 2.30 p.m. - Sub-Committee 4 A

Friday 30 July at 2.30 p.m. - Committee 4

In the course of the following week, the Working Groups of his Committee would meet according to a schedule fixed by the Chairmen of the said Working Groups.

The Chairman of Committee 5 wished to have a meeting for Thursday or Friday morning. The first Group of Committee 5 might meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 9.30 a.m.

The schedule of meetings was therefore fixed as follows:

Monday 9.30 a.m. - Group 1 of Committee 5

Tuesday 9.30 a.m. - Committee 3

Wednesday 9.30 a.m. - Working Group of Committee 5

2.30 p.m. - Committee 3

Thursday 9.30 a.m. - Group 1 of Committee 5

2.30 p.m. - Sub-Committee 4 A

Friday 9.30 a.m. - Committee 4

2.30 p.m. - Group 1 of Committee 5

4.45 p.m. - Committee 1

(RD Doc. No. 154-E)
(MAR Doc.No. 78-E)

MARITIME RADIO CONFERENCE:

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that his Committee must continue its study of the question of the nature of the Final Acts of the Maritime Conference and the question of signatures.

The Chairman stated that the Chairman of Committee 2, Mr. Gneme, was still at Stockholm. Pending his return, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee might direct the Committee's work. He proposed to schedule a meeting of Committee 2 for Monday afternoon and a meeting of Committee 3 for Wednesday.

The Chairman of Committee 4 desired two meetings for Working Group 4 A, which had an important task to complete, and one meeting for the Committee.

The schedule of the Maritime Conference was fixed as follows:

Monday 9.30 a.m. - Working Group A of Committee 4

2.30 p.m. - Committee 2

Tuesday 9.30 a.m. - Working Group A of Committee 4

Wednesday 9.30 a.m. - Committee 3

Thursday -----

Friday 9.30 a.m. - Working Group B of Committee 4

2.30 p.m. - Committee 4

4.45 p.m. - Committee 1

The Chairman reported that the Head of the Linguistic Service had submitted to him a memorandum concerning the organisation of the Interpreting Service, to the following effect:

"1) In order to facilitate the assignment of interpreters, the Chairmen of Committees, Sub-Committees, and Working Groups are requested to adhere, as much as possible, to the prearranged schedules.

"2) The Chairman of the Conference and the Reception Committee should be notified immediately, if changes in the schedules and the number of meetings become necessary, for the smooth running of the work in progress.

"3) It is now possible to hold 4 meetings simultaneously (2 with simultaneous interpretation, 2 with consecutive interpretation); but it is indispensable that the Head of the Linguistic Service should be notified in time, in order to choose and assign the interpreters in the best possible way. The latter should moreover always be in a position to familiarise themselves with the questions to be dealt with, and the Documents to be examined beforehand."

He wished to draw the attention of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen to this request, so that the necessary provisions might be taken for the organisation of the Interpreting Service.

(D.28)

(RD Doc. No. 154-E)
(MAR Doc.No. 78-E)

Mr. Meyer, Chairman of RD Committee 3, announced that Mr. Lehmite, Delegate of France to the Maritime Conference, had begged him to report the unanimous wish of the MAR Conference to accelerate its work. He asked if, to that end, it might be possible to grant priority for the study of certain questions, such as the derogation of maritime bands.

The Chairman considered the question raised by Mr. Meyer to be important. He had intended himself to submit it to the Plenary Assembly; but it could be discussed at the present meeting. It was desirable that the Maritime Conference should terminate in the near future. He thought that the competent RD Committee 5 should examine the question of derogations as soon as possible.

The Chairman of Committee 5 said that again was a matter of organisation. He proposed to create a mixed RD/MAR Working Group to draw up a combined Plan and rapidly achieve results. He suggested in addition that the Maritime Conference should establish standards, and the Broadcasting Conference could then take them into consideration in the distribution of frequencies in derogation.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was also of the opinion that the question involved both Conferences. It could be dealt with by the Technical RD Committee and the Technical MAR Committee. He suggested that the Chairmen of these Committees should contact one another, and create a Working Group commissioned to handle the question by working with the maritime and broadcasting experts simultaneously.

The Chairman mentioned an item which interested him in Document RD 7. He had found there various directives and recommendations concerning the frequency bands to be examined by the Copenhagen Conferences. It appeared that it was for the Broadcasting Conference to take the initiative in dealing with the question. The proposed mixed Working Group would be one way of settling the question. He noted that, while some of the derogations were old and well established, an examination of them from a technical point of view would nevertheless require a great deal of time.

The Chairman of Committee 5 said he was ready to examine the derogations provided for in the Atlantic City Documents.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that his proposal was intended to speed up the work of the Maritime Conference, as desired by a number of Delegations. He thought that a mixed Working Group might be created at once, in which six countries would be represented. He proposed the following: Denmark, France, Poland (P.R.), Roumania (P.R.), United Kingdom, and U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the Netherlands favoured the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.; but he would like to have his Working Group 4 A finish its work before the new Mixed Group met.

The Chairman asked if it was intended that the Working Group should occupy itself with the principle of derogations or simply with the final allocations.

(D.28)

(RD Doc. 154 - E)
(MAR Doc. 78 - E)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that it would be a question of establishing the principles concerning shared bands.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was of the opinion that a study group of the two Conferences provided the best solution. Such a Working Group might examine the question of interference, submit a report, and determine whether or not derogations were acceptable.

The Delegate of the Netherlands doubted whether the study of derogations could be undertaken before the Plan for the allocation of coastal station frequencies had been established. It was first necessary to know the technical data; and it was not until afterwards that the derogations could be examined.

The Chairman was not certain of the terms of reference which it was proposed to assign to the Working Group. Were they to make a technical study, or to study the principle of derogations? Was the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. prepared to accept the Chairmanship of the Working Group?

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. accepted the post with pleasure.

The Chairman remarked that it was fully understood that the Working Group was to be composed of representatives of both Conferences, which did not however exclude the possibility of one and the same Delegate representing simultaneously each of the Conferences. It was desirable to fix a meeting for the Working Group.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that, according to the schedule which had just been established, Thursday would be the most favourable date. By that time Committee 5 would be in a position to prepare a number of questions which had been assigned to it.

The first meeting of the mixed Working Group was set for Thursday July 29 at 9.30 a.m.

The meeting rose at 7.50 p.m.

Rapporteur,

H. Voutaz.

Chairman,

N.E. Holmblad.

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

Mar Document n° 79 - E

July 26, 1948

Submitted in: English

A G E N D A

of the Frequency Allocation Committee
(Committee 4)

of the

Maritime Regional Radio Conference.

Friday 30 July 1948 at 2.30 p.m.
(Room 17)

1. Approval of the Reports of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd meeting (Document MAR n° 29 with correction in MAR n° 38, Document MAR n° 35 and Document MAR n° 36).
 2. First report of the working group 4 A (Technical group)
 3. Communication of the working group 4 B (Allocation group)
 4. Miscellaneous.
-



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 80

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 106 – Correction to Document No. 80

26 July 1948

Submitted in: English

COMMITTEE 4

(Frequency Allocation Committee)

Amendments to MAR-Documents No.
35 and 36.

I. Doc. MAR-35 E.

Page 1, in the paragraph beginning with the words: "The Chairman....", 6th line should read as follows:

"He suggested that the delegations wishing to do so should submit a list of technical questions in writing as a means of ascertaining which problems were common to all, and so arriving at some sort of directives for the Working Group. Comparison of the lists would surely...."

II. Doc MAR-36 E.

Page 2, 13th line:

Instead of "included", read "excluded".

Page 4, 10th line:

Instead of: "the Navy" read: "the Maritime Service".

Page 4, last line but one:

Instead of "the Chairman of the two Working Groups", read: "the Chairmen of the two Working Groups".

Submitted in: French

D E N M A R K

Memorandum

concerning the expenses relating to the Broadcasting and Maritime Conferences of Copenhagen and the Committee of Eight Countries of Brussels and their apportionment.

The question of the expenses relating to the two Copenhagen Conferences and of their apportionment raises certain problems.

The convening Administration has thought it well to formulate with the assistance of the Secretariat, the following observations to serve as a basis of deliberation for the Conferences on this subject.

The question of the apportionment of the expenses of the European Broadcasting Conference and the Committee of Eight Countries is regulated in a broad sense by § 11 of the Directives for the C.E.R. annexed to the A.P. § 11 reads as follows:

§ 11

"Since the work of the Committee of Eight Countries must be considered as the first stage of this Conference, and the delegates of the various Administrations to this Committee must not themselves be considered as authorized agents of their own countries but as entrusted with a work of general European interest, the expenses of this Committee shall in principle, like those of the Conference itself, be borne by all of the European countries.

However, to reduce the expenses indicated to a minimum, it is agreed as follows:

- a) the salaries of the said Delegates shall be borne by their Administrations;
- b) this shall also be the case with regard to their travelling expenses;
- c) the only reimbursement made to the Delegates shall be that of a single and identical contractual allowance in Belgian francs corresponding to the daily travel allowance calculated only for the days that the Delegates are actually in Belgium, at the rate of one Delegate per country. The Chairman of the Committee shall fix this allowance, make the calculations for it and come to an agreement with the Belgian Government on the payment,

(D34)

(RD Doc. No. 157 - E)
(MAR Doc. No. 81 - E)

which will be reimbursed to it through the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, acting in the name of all the countries participating in the European Regional Broadcasting Conference;

- d) the funds necessary for the operation of the Secretariat, which shall be as small as possible, shall be advanced by the Belgian Government under the same conditions of reimbursement in effect for allowances to the delegates;
- e) if the Committee of eight countries should decide, by agreement among their members, to call for the collaboration of competent experts, it may make a recommendation to the European Regional Broadcasting Conference, concerning the payment of the reasonable expenses of these experts;
- f) the final apportionment of the expenses of the Committee of eight countries and of the Conference itself, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City (1947);
- g) it may be decided that the international organizations which may in future participate in the Conference will be invited to participate in all of the expenses of this Conference."

Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 14

Finances of the Union

1. The expenses of the Union shall be classified as ordinary expenses and extraordinary expenses.
2. The ordinary expenses of the Union shall be kept within the limits prescribed by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall include, in particular, the expenses pertaining to the meetings of the Administrative Council, the salaries of the staff and other expenses of the General Secretariat, of the International Frequency Registration Board, of the International Consultative Committees, and of the laboratories and technical installations created by the Union. These ordinary expenses shall be borne by all Members and Associate Members.
3. (1) The extraordinary expenses shall include all expenses pertaining to plenipotentiary conferences, administrative conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees. They shall be borne by the Members and Associate Members who have agreed to participate in these conferences and meetings.

(2) Private operating agencies and international organizations shall contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the administrative conferences and the meetings of the International Consultative Committees in which they participate, in proportion to the number of units corresponding to the class chosen by them among the classes provided in paragraph 4 of this Article. The Administrative Council may, nevertheless, excuse certain international organizations from contributing to these expenses.

(RD Doc. 157-E)
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- (3) Expenses incurred by laboratories and technical installations of the Union, in measurements, testing, or special research for individual Members or Associate Members, groups of Members or Associate Members, or regional organizations or others, shall be borne by those Members or Associate Members, groups, organizations or others.
4. For the purpose of apportioning expenses, Members and Associate Members shall be divided into 8 classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units, namely:
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1st class: 30 units, | 5th class: 10 units, |
| 2nd class: 25 units, | 6th class: 5 units, |
| 3rd class: 20 units, | 7th class: 3 units, |
| 4th class: 15 units, | 8th class: 1 unit. |
5. Each Member and Associate Member shall inform the Secretary General of the class in which it wishes to be included. This decision shall be communicated to the other Members and Associate Members by the Secretary General and shall not be changed during the interval between the coming into force of this Convention and the opening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
6. Members and Associate Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares calculated on the basis of the ~~estimated~~ expenditure of the Union for the following financial year.
7. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union with regard to ordinary expenses and from the date on which accounts for extraordinary expenses, and for documents supplied, are sent to Members and Associate Members. This interest shall be at the rate of 3 % (three per cent) per annum during the first six months after the date on which the amounts are due and at the rate of 6 % (six per cent) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month."

Protocol X of Atlantic City reads as follows:

X

"Protocol

Concerning the Procedure to be Followed by the Countries

Wishing to Modify Their Class of Contribution to

the Expenditures of the Union

The International Telecommunication Conference of Atlantic City agrees as follows:

1. In derogation of the provisions of the Madrid Convention, the classification of Units of Contribution provided in Article 14, paragraph 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City shall go into effect as of January 1, 1948.

(St.45)

(RD Doc. 157-E)
(MAR Doc. 81-E)

2. Each Member shall, prior to September 1, 1948, notify the Secretary General of the Union of the class of contribution it has selected, from the classification table set forth in Article 14, paragraph 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City. For meeting expenses for the fiscal year 1948, such notification may indicate the selection of a class of contribution for the expenses of the radio service, and a different class for the expenses of the telegraph and telephone service. For meeting expenses for the fiscal year 1949 and subsequent fiscal years, such notification shall indicate the single class selected for meeting the consolidated expenses of the radio service and the telegraph and telephone service.
3. Members failing to make decision prior to September 1, 1948, in accordance with the foregoing paragraph shall be bound to contribute in accordance with the number of units to which they have subscribed under the Madrid Convention, provided, however, that if such Members have, under the Madrid Convention, subscribed to a class of contribution for the radio service which is different from the class subscribed by them for the telegraph and telephone service, they shall, for the fiscal year 1949 and subsequent years, be bound to contribute in accordance with the higher of these two classes."

For the study of this question, it is worth while to be familiar with the resolution taken by the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., which reads as follows:

"20.

"Resolution concerning the detachment of members of the
Permanent Staff of the Union to regional conferences.

(Minutes of the 26th Meeting, Document 89 revised)

The Administrative Council

considers

that is desirable that members of the permanent staff of the Union should be detached for temporary loan to regional conferences upon their request to the extent personnel may be available. In this case, the regional conferences must be required to cover all the expenses of this personnel. The amount thus collected will be credited to the Union."

- A. It is desirable to examine whether the accounts of the Committee of Eight Countries should be, or can be, adjoined to those of the Copenhagen RD Conference, or whether they should be controlled separately.

Although the Directives stipulate in § 11 that "the expenses of this Committee shall in principle, like those of the Conference itself, be borne by all of the European countries", it is well to remember that, this Committee was entrusted with a work of general European interest, and that consequently the expenses should in principle be borne by all of the European countries. It is true that for the expenses of the Committee, one might wonder if countries like the Republic of San Marino could be called upon to contribute to the cost, or if the apportionment should be limited to the 33 signatories of the Additional Protocol.

(St.45)

- B. The apportionment of the expenses might be achieved in different ways for the European Broadcasting Conference.

Firstly,

- a) should all the signatories of the AP contribute to the expenses, or only the participants in the Conference? In the latter case, Lebanon would be excluded.
- b) how should the Republic of San Marino be charged?
- c) how should the United States of America be charged?
- d) how should the following organisations be charged?
 - 1. The International Chamber of Shipping
 - 2. C.I.R.M.
 - 3. O.I.R.
 - 4. U.I.R.
- e) In regard to the I.F.R.B., which is an organ of the I.T.U., the situation is quite special. It would appear that it should be exempted.
- f) Concerning the U.N. (whether it is a question of the Organisation itself or of its telecommunication service), it would also be desirable to examine this as a special case.
- g) As to specialised agencies such as U.N.E.S.C.O. and the O.A.C.I., there are to our knowledge no provisions applicable to them concerning exemption from payments. Since the Copenhagen Conferences are "regional", it would appear that they are entirely at liberty to decide sovereignly.

By referring to Article 14 of the Atlantic City Convention, to which there is a cross-reference in § 11 (f) of the "Directives", it will be noted that Article 14, in paragraph 3 provides for (1) the contribution of the participants and (2) the contribution of international organisations.

At Montreux, for example, the organisations were called upon to contribute and the Montreux Convention even provided, in Article 10, that the expenses should be borne "by the participating Governments and the international organisations admitted to Conferences."

- C. Apportionment of the expenses for the MAR Conference.

Questions analagous to those arising under B, above.

In addition, it will be necessary to examine how the expenses should be apportioned,

- a) for the RD Conference, and
- b) for the MAR Conference*.

*Annex 1 indicates who are the participants (A) in the European Broadcasting Conference and (B) in the Maritime Radio Conference, according to the information communicated to the Reception Committee (16/7/48).

A decision will have to be taken as to whether a discrimination should be made on the subject of languages or if, in view of the parity of the languages adopted here, the accounts should be established without regard to the different languages used and the expenses resulting therefrom.

In regard to the classes of contribution of which the Bureau of the Union was notified and which it communicated to us, the table annexed hereto (Annex 2) shows the situation as of 16 July 1948.

Protocol X allows Administrations to declassify themselves until 1 September 1948. It would be wise, however, to determine if that date should be maintained for the present Conference or advanced, in order to enable the Copenhagen Conferences to establish the definitive table of the classes which should be taken as a basis for the apportionment of expenses.

The preceding decisions, indispensable for the establishment of accounts, might act as a source of inspiration to Committee 3, which is entrusted with the formulation of the text of the new Convention, notably in case the Committee should decide to insert a clause on the "Expenses of the Conferences", as was done at the Montreux Conference (cf. Article 10).

We reproduce below for purposes of information the above-mentioned text of Article 10 of the Montreux Convention.

"Article 10

Expenses of Conferences

- § 1. Without prejudice to special provisions which may be contained in the Plan, the expenses of the European Broadcasting Conferences shall be borne by the participating Governments and the international organisations admitted to the Conferences.
- § 2. For the purpose of apportioning expenses the participants shall be divided into four classes, each contributing in the proportion of the following numbers of units:
- 1st class: 25 units.
 - 2nd class: 20 units,
 - 3rd class: 15 units,
 - 4th class: 10 units.

The first three classes shall comprise the Governments included in the first three classes under the Article on the payment of expenses of the Bureau of the Union in the International Telecommunication Convention.

The fourth class shall comprise Governments which are included in the last three classes of the said Article of the International Telecommunication Convention, and in addition international organisations.

- § 3. Contributions shall be paid according to the provisions of the said Convention."

In a resolution of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. (No.21), the Council requested the C.C.I. to let it know, amongst other things, "which documents should be printed and published and/or mimeographed."

The identical question could be asked in relation to the Copenhagen Conferences. In view of the financial repercussions that this question raises, it is opportune to ask it here also.

If it is true that at Prague, Lucerne and Montreux the documents were printed, it is essential to realise that the Copenhagen Documents will probably be very voluminous.

Then again, if it were decided to print all the Documents, it would be necessary to keep in mind the following points:

- a) that there will be three languages instead of only one;
- b) that, for this very reason, the circulation will be less for each language;
- c) therefore that the expenses, greatly increased by comparison with 1939, will be very high.

This point should also be carefully studied.

(TR.42/R.11/D.19)

Annex 1.

(RD Doc. No. 157-E)
(MAR Doc. No. 81-E)

List of participants in the two
Conferences based on information communicated
up to and including
16 July 1948.

Participant	RD Conference	MAR Conference
<u>I Countries</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
a) Albania P.R.	RD	MAR
Austria	RD	-
Belgium	RD	MAR
Bulgaria P.R.	RD	MAR
Bielorussia S.S.R.	RD	MAR
Czechoslovakia P.R.	RD	MAR
Denmark	RD	MAR
Egypt	RD	MAR
Finland	RD	MAR
France	RD	MAR
French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia	RD	MAR
Greece	RD	MAR
Hungary	RD	MAR
Iceland	RD	MAR
Ireland	RD	MAR
Italy	RD	MAR
Luxemburg	RD	-
Monaco	RD	MAR
Netherlands	RD	MAR
Norway	RD	MAR
Poland P.R.	RD	MAR
Portugal	RD	MAR
Roumania P.R.	RD	MAR
Sweden	RD	MAR
Switzerland	RD	MAR
Syria	RD	MAR
Turkey	RD	MAR
Ukraine S.S.R.	RD	MAR
United Kingdom	RD	MAR
U. S. S. R.	RD	MAR
Vatican City	RD	-
Yugoslavia P.P.R.	RD	MAR

(RD Doc. 157-E)
(MAR Doc. 81-E)

b) European Observer

San Marino	RD	-
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c) Extra-European Observer

United States of America	RD	MAR
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II Organizations

a) I.F.R.B.	RD	MAR	I.T.U. Organization
-------------	----	-----	---------------------

b) U.N.			U.N.
---------	--	--	------

c) I.C.A.O.			Spec. Agency
			S.Fr.Ch. Art. 57
U.N.E.S.C.O.			ditto

d) C.I.R.M.	RD	MAR	
Int. Chamber of Shipping	RD	MAR	
O.I.R.	RD	-	
U.I.R.	RD	-	

Annex 2

(RD Doc. 157-E)
(MAR Doc. 81-E)

Situation as of 16 July 1948.

Classification of countries for their subscriptions
in 1948.

Class Units Notif.				Class Units Notif.			
Albania P.R.	VIII	1	555				
Austria	VIII	1	539	Observers			
Belgium	V	10	542	a) <u>Countries</u>			
Bulgaria P.R.	VII	3	550	S. Marino	VI	5	-
Bielorussia S.S.R.	V	10	544	United States			
Czechoslovakia P.R.	V	10	545	of America	I	30	550
Denmark	IV	15	-	b) <u>Organizations</u>			
Egypt	VI	5	550	I			
Finland	I	30	544	I.F.R.B.	I.T.U. Org.		
France	VI	5	544	U.N.	(as org. in general		
Greece	VIII	1	546		((I.T.U./U.N. arrangement)		
Hungary	VIII	1	549				
Iceland	V	10	-				
Ireland	II	25	546	U.N.E.S.C.O. } Spec. agencies			
Italy	VII	3	541	I.C.A.O. } (Art: 57,			
Luxemburg	VIII	1	542		U.N. Charter)		
Monaco	VI (5)	?	539				
Morocco)	VII(3)		549				
Tunisia)	V	10	543				
Netherlands	V	10	542				
Norway	III	20	554	II			
Poland P.R.	IV	15	551	C.I.R.M.			
Portugal	VI	5	550	Int. Chamber of Shipping			
Roumania P.R.	V	10	551	O.I.R.			
Sweden	V	10	550	U.I.R.			
Switzerland	VI	5	-				
Syria	V	10	549				
Turkey	III	20	-				
Ukraine S.S.R.	I	30	-				
United Kingdom	I	30	-				
U.S.S.R.	VIII	1	541				
Vatican City	V	10	-				
Yugoslavia F.P.R.							



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 82

Note: The following corrections and continuations were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 114 – Continuation of Document No. 82
- Document No. 139 – Correction to Document No. 82

27 July, 1948

Submitted in: French

Composition of Committees

+ = taking part in the work of the Committee C = Chairman
0 = not taking part in the work of the Committee VC = Vice-Chairman

<u>Countries</u>	<u>ø)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1. Albania (P.R.)	1.	0	+	+		0
2. Austria	2.	not participating in MAR				
3. Belgium	3.	0	+	+		+
4. Bielorussia (S.S.R.)	4.	+	0	+		0
5. Bulgaria (P.R.)	5.	0	+	+		+ VC
6. Vatican City	6.	not participating in MAR				
7. Denmark	7.	+	+	+		0
8. Egypt	8.	0	+	+		0
9. Finland	9.	0	0	+		0
10. France	10.	+	+	+		+ C
11. Greece	11.	0	+	+		0
12. Hungary	12.	0	0	+		0
13. Ireland	13.	0	+	+		0
14. Iceland	14.	0	0	+		0
15. Italy	15.	+C	+	+		+
16. Lebanon	16.	not represented at Copenha-				
17. Luxembourg	17.	not participating in MAR ^{gen}				
18. Monaco	18.	0	+	+		+
19. Norway	19.	0	+	+VC		0
20. Netherlands	20.	0	+	+C		0
21. Poland (P.R.)	21.	+VC	+	+		+
22. Portugal	22.	+	+	+		0
23. French Protectorates of Moroc- co and Tunisia	23.	+	+	+		+
24. Yugoslavia (F.P.R.)	24.	0	+	+		+
25. Ukraine (S.S.R.)	25.	0	+	+		0
26. Roumania (P.R.)	26.	0	+	+		+

ø) Committee 1 (Executive) consists of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and of the Committees.

St:30

27. United Kingdom	27.	+	+VC	+	+
28. Sweden	28.	0	+	+	0
29. Switzerland	29.	0	+	+	0
30. Syria	30.				
31. Czechoslovakia (P.R.)	31.	0	+	+	0
32. Turkey	32.	0	0	+	0
33. U.S.S.R.	33.	0	+C	+	+

Observers.

a. Countries.

U.S.A.	0	+	+	0
-------------	---	---	---	---

b. Organisations.

International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.)	0	0	+	+
United Nations (U.N.O.)				
U.N.E.S.C.O.				
International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.)	0	0	+	0
International Chamber of Navigation	0	+	+	0
International Radio Maritime Commission (C.I.R.M.)	0	+	+	0

Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and Rapporteurs
of Committees.

	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Vice-Chairman</u>	<u>Rapporteur</u>
<u>Committee 1</u> Executive	N.E. Holmblad Denmark	G. Pedersen Denmark	H. Voutaz Secretariat
<u>Committee 2</u> Credentials	G. Gneme Italy	K. Wolowski Poland	J.M. Biansan France
<u>Committee 3</u> Organisation	A. Shtchetinin U.S.S.R.	R.M. Billington United Kingdom	A.F. Golovenshenko U.S.S.R. J.M. Biansan France
<u>Committee 4</u> Frequency Allocation	J. Kuyper Netherlands	O. Moe Norway	L. Stellman France
<u>Committee 5</u> Drafting	M. Lhermite France	A. Grigorov Bulgaria	

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2
(~~Credentia~~ Committee)

3rd Meeting

Monday 26 July, 1948
- - - - -

1. In Mr. Gnome's absence, the meeting was opened at 2.35 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. Wolowski, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.
2. The Chairman opened the discussion on the first point of the Agenda: "Approval of the Report MAR No. 34".

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R) wished to replace the word "adjoint" in the 6th paragraph of page 2 (French text) by the word "suppléant" (No change in the English text, 7th paragraph of page 2).

The Delegate of the Ukraine had not been present at the previous meeting, and should not therefore be mentioned in the last paragraph of Section 3 of the Report.

He had already explained that the credentials of the Ukraine were to be considered as constituting full powers on the same footing as those of the U.S.S.R. It was therefore erroneous to include the Ukraine under the heading: "Delegations not having presented credentials, or having presented only a letter of introduction".

The Chairman agreed to have the Bielorussian Delegate's observations inserted in the present Report.

The Report of the 2nd meeting (Document MAR No. 34) was then approved, subject to the observations of the Delegate of Bielorussia.

3. The Chairman proceeded to the second item of the Agenda: "Verification of credentials arrived since July 7."

He thought it would be useful to reconsider the case of Delegations not classed with those whose full powers had been declared valid.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom suggested the preparation of a list (a) of Delegations with full governmental powers entitling them to sign on behalf of Governments, and (b) of the Delegations with administrative powers to sign on behalf of Administrations.

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) declared that, the Conference having decided that it was an Administrative Conference, Delegates with administrative powers had the same competency to sign as Delegates with full governmental powers. No distinction should be made between the two.

The Chairman recalled that under the terms of paragraph 72 of the Minutes of the Second Plenary Meeting (Document MAR No. 71) "The question of the character and manner of signing of the Final Acts of the Conference had still to be settled by Committee 3".

The Delegate of Bielorussia (S.S.R.) did not press the point for the moment, in order to avoid wasting time; but he wished his statement to be included in the present Report.

4. Verification gave the following results:

Albania (P.R.): No credentials handed in except a telegram stating that full powers were given and would arrive by an early post.

Belgium No credentials submitted

Denmark Administrative powers.

Egypt No credentials submitted

France No credentials submitted.

Greece Full governmental powers.

Hungary (P.R.) Administrative powers.

Iceland No credentials submitted.

Monaco Full governmental powers.

Poland (P.R.) Powers to participate (letter of introduction, and telegram of designation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

No powers to sign.

Portugal Full governmental powers.

French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia

Powers to participate (governmental for Tunisia, administrative for Morocco).

No powers to sign.

Roumania (P.R.) Administrative powers to participate.

No powers to sign.

Switzerland No powers submitted.

Syria Document not clear. The Delegate of Syria to be invited to specify whether or not Syria was participating in the Maritime Conference.

Czechoslovakia Telegram of administrative powers to participate.
(P.R.) No powers to sign.

Turkey Telegram of powers to participate.
No powers to sign.

Ukraine (S.S.R) Full governmental powers.
(U.S.S.R.) Full governmental powers.

5. The Chairman urged Delegations which had not yet submitted adequate credentials to ask their Governments to send them without delay.
6. The meeting rose at 3.45 p.m.

J.M. Biansan,
Rapporteur.

K. Wolowski,
Chairman.

(D.16).

A N N E X

SUMMARY

1. Delegations with full powers recognised as valid for signature in the name of Governments.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| - Bielorussia (S.S.R.) | - Netherlands |
| - Bulgaria (P.R.) | - Portugal |
| - Finland | - United Kingdom (with a certain reservation). |
| - Greece | - Sweden |
| - Ireland | - Ukraine (S.S.R.) |
| - Italy | - U.S.S.R. |
| - Monaco | - Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) |
| - Norway | |

II. Delegations with administrative powers recognized as valid for signature in the name of Administrations.

- Denmark
- Hungary (P.R.)

III Delegations submitted documents not giving powers to sign.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| - Poland (P.R.) | - Syria |
| - French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia. | - Czechoslovakia (P.R.) |
| - Roumania (P.R.) | - Turkey |

IV Delegations which have not submitted any powers.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| - Albania (P.R.) | - France |
| - Belgium | - Iceland |
| - Egypt | - Switzerland |

V. Delegations not participating in the work of the Conference.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| - Austria | - Lebanon |
| - Vatican City | - Luxemburg. |

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Doc. No. 84-E
July 28, 1948

Submitted in: English

Amendment to MAR Document No. 54-E, July 21.

Page 2.

The hours of operating of Larnaca Radio, Cyprus should
be "0800-2000" instead of "CP"

EUROPEAN REGIONAL
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København, 1948

RD Document No. 165-E
July 28, 1948

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 85-E
July 28, 1948

Submitted in: English.

Committee 5 RD (Frequency Allocation)

Proposals for study of derogation by the joint working
group of the Marine and Broadcasting Conferences.

At the joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Broadcasting and Marine Conferences held on the 23rd July, 1948, a Joint Working Group was set up to consider the question of derogations in the marine bands 415 - 485 kc/s and 515 - 525 kc/s, and Committee 5 RD was given the task of preparing a list of questions to be addressed to that Joint Working Group.

On behalf of Committee 5 RD, I therefore request this Joint Working Group to study paragraph 138 of the Atlantic City Regulations and to report on whether any or all of the five stations mentioned therein can be accommodated in the marine bands and if so, on what frequencies and what power can be tolerated without causing harmful interference to the maritime mobile service.

H. Faulkner

Chairman

Committee 5 RD

(St:45)

UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom Delegation submits herewith a draft text of a European Maritime Convention which, it suggests, might be suitable as a basis for discussion of the question whether it would be desirable at this Conference to conclude one single Convention, with a Plan annexed thereto comprising all European coastal stations, in lieu of a series of Regional Arrangements similar to those concluded at Montreux on the 12th of April, 1939.

In submitting this document the United Kingdom Delegation suggests that the following considerations should be taken into account in assessing the desirability of concluding a single Convention:

- (i) the increased importance of maritime radio services;
- (ii) the fact that whereas the Montreux agreements related only to stations open to public correspondence whose operation was largely the responsibility of the respective PTT Departments, it will now be necessary, owing to the changes in the frequency tables, to provide for stations under the control of Government Departments other than the PTT;
- (iii) the need for making provision for areas not previously covered at Montreux such as the Black Sea, the White Sea and the Barents Sea;
- (iv) the desirability of eliminating the administrative difficulties which may result
 - (a) from the overlapping of separate regions within the European Maritime Area, or
 - (b) from the need to avoid interferences between near stations in neighbouring regions;
- (v) the desirability of bringing the instruments relating to the coastal stations in line with those relating to the broadcasting stations.

It will be noted that pending further study no proposals have been submitted for the Articles relating to the notification of frequencies or to the entry into force of the Convention and of the Plan.

The United Kingdom Delegation would draw attention to the fact that while it favours this Convention being an inter-governmental Convention rather than an Administrative Agreement for the reasons stated in Document MAR 46, it is equally anxious that the Article relating to modifications should provide that modifications of the Plan may be effected by simple agreement between administrations (as in the case of the United Kingdom suggestion for the corresponding Article in the Broadcasting Convention.)

It will also be noted that Article 3, relating to the Limitation on the use of ship frequencies by coast stations, has been provisionally included in the text of the Convention itself although its contents are of a technical character. In making this suggestion the United Kingdom Delegation observed that this was the only Article remaining in the preceding Agreements and was of opinion that it would be preferable to include it in the Convention, in order that the Annex thereto should contain nothing except the table of the coast stations together with the technical particulars relating to each.

H. Faulkner.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL MARITIME
C O N V E N T I O N

The Governments of A, B, C, etc., Members of the International Telecommunication Union,

Desiring to revise the Regional Arrangements for coastal station frequencies concluded at Montreux on the 12th of April, 1939, in respect of the Baltic Sea, the English Channel and North Sea, the Atlantic and the North African Coast and the Mediterranean,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Purpose of the Convention

- (1) The contracting Governments declare that they adopt, and will implement, the provisions of this Convention and of the Plan annexed hereto.
- (2) These Governments agree neither to instal nor to put into operation any coast stations other than those contained in the Plan annexed hereto, except under the conditions provided for in Article 8.
- (3) Until such time as this Convention shall enter into force, the contracting Governments agree to make no changes in their radiocommunication services of a nature which would prevent a strict and complete implementation of the said Plan.

Article 2

Definitions

In this Convention:

- (1) the words "International Telecommunication Convention" denote the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, 1947, or any revision which may be substituted therefor;
- (2) the words "Radio Regulations" denote the radio regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, 1947, or any revision which may be substituted therefor;
- (3) the word "Plan" denotes the Maritime Plan of Copenhagen annexed to this Convention or any revision which may be substituted therefor;
- (4) the word "Administration" denotes a government administration of a contracting Government of the European Maritime Area;
- (5) the words "General Secretariat of the Union" denote the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union;
- (6) the words "European Maritime Area" shall mean the area bounded on the west by a line extending from the North Pole along Meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North, and thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 50° West and parallel 40° North, and thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 40° West and parallel 30° North; on the East by the meridian 42° East of Greenwich; and on the South by the parallel 30° North; the Canary Islands shall also be included in the Area.

Article 3

Limitation on the use of ship frequencies by Coast Stations

The contracting Governments undertake, pursuant to paragraph 8(1) of Article 33 of the Radio Regulations, not to use for coast stations the following frequencies which are reserved for ship stations:

422 to 428 kc/s;
451 to 457 kc/s;
465 to 471 kc/s;
477 to 483 kc/s;
509 to 515 kc/s except as provided for in
sub-paragraph (3) thereof.

Article 4

Initial Adjustments

For a period of six months from the date of the entry into force of this Convention, Administrations may, by agreement with other Administrations affected, make modifications, having a maximum variation of plus or minus one kilocycle, to the frequencies contained in the Plan, in order to avoid interference.

Article 5

Notification of frequencies

[Text to be submitted later]

Article 6

Interference

When the use of a frequency by a coast station causes interference which had not been foreseen at the time of signing of this Convention or of the Plan, the Administrations concerned shall endeavour to reach agreement eliminating such interference.

Article 7

Revision of the Convention and of the Plan

The revision of this Convention or of the Plan shall be undertaken by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the contracting Governments, convened pursuant to the provisions of Article 41 of the International Telecommunication Convention of Atlantic City, 1947, when a decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union or a Radio Administrative Conference, referred to in Articles 10 and 11 of the said Convention, renders such revision necessary.

Article 8

Modification of the Plan

- (1) Any Administration wishing to alter the characteristics (such as frequency, power, position) of one of the coast stations contained in the Plan, otherwise than by initial adjustments to frequencies provided for in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, or to set up a new coast station, shall inform the other Administrations, which it considers to be directly concerned. If agreement is reached, the General Secretariat of the Union shall be notified and shall inform all other Administrations.

- (2) Any Administration which considers that such agreement may affect its own services unfavourably, shall notify its objections, through the General Secretariat of the Union, within a period of six weeks from the date of receipt of the notification. Until the expiry of this period, the modification shall not be adopted.
- (3) Any Administration, which does not reply before the expiry of this period, shall be considered to have given its assent.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Where agreement is not reached under the provisions of this Article, 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.

Article 9

Expenses of Conferences

- (1) The expenses of European Maritime Conferences are a charge on participating Governments and international organizations admitted to the Conferences.
- (2) The final apportionment of expenses of such Conferences shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the International Telecommunication Convention, 1947.

Article 10

Ratification

This Convention shall be ratified by each of the signatory Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, as soon as possible, with the Government of which shall notify the other contracting Governments of each deposit of ratification.

Article 11

Accession

The Government of a country, which is Member of the International Telecommunication Union, and the whole or a part of the territory of which lies within the European Maritime Area, may accede to this Convention by depositing an instrument of accession with the Government of Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The said Government shall notify the other contracting Governments of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the instrument of accession.

Article 12

Application to Dependent Territories

A contracting Government may, at the time of signature, ratification, accession or at any time thereafter by notification given to the Government of declare that this Convention shall extend to any of the territories, wholly or in part within the European Maritime Area, for the international relations of which it is responsible, and this Convention shall, from the date of the receipt of the notification, or from such other date as may be specified in the notification, extend to the territory or territories named therein.

Article 13

Denunciation

- (1) Each Government which has ratified, or acceded to, this Convention, shall have the right at any time to denounce it by a notification given to the Government of which shall inform the other contracting Governments thereof.
- (2) A Government which has made a declaration under Article 12 extending this Convention may at any time thereafter by notification given to the Government of declare that this Convention shall cease to extend to any territory named in the notification.
- (3) The Government of shall inform the other contracting Governments of any notification received by it in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article.
- (4) Each denunciation referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the receipt of the notification of it by the Government of

Article 14

Abrogation of the Convention and of the Plan

- (1) This Convention and Plan shall be abrogated between all the contracting Governments from the date on which a new Convention enters into force. The Plan shall be abrogated from the date on which a new Plan enters into force.
- (2) In the event of a contracting Government not approving a new Plan, the Convention shall be abrogated in relation to such Government from the date on which the new Plan enters into force.

Article 15

Abrogation of Regional Arrangements concluded at Montreux in 1939

This Convention and the Plan shall abrogate and replace between the contracting Governments the Regional Arrangement for the English Channel and the North Sea, the Regional Arrangement for the Atlantic and the North African Coast, the Regional Arrangement for the Baltic Sea, the Regional Arrangement for the Mediterranean, which were concluded at Montreux on the 12th of April, 1939. *)

Article 16

Entry into Force

[Text to be submitted later]

*) As there appears to be no provision for the abrogation of the Regional Arrangements ipso facto on the conclusion of a new regional arrangement or arrangements, it will be appropriate to have an article abrogating the Montreux Regional Arrangements. It will, however, only affect abrogation as between the parties to the proposed Convention.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 87

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 125 – Correction to Document No. 87

R E P O R T
of Committee 3.
(Organisation Committee)

1st. Meeting
Monday, 5 July 1948

The Meeting was opened at 3.30 p.m. with Mr. Schtetinin (U.S.S.R) in the Chair.

The Chairman introduced the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Billington (United Kingdom), and the Rapporteurs for French and Russian, Mr. Biansan (France) and Mr. Goloventchenko (U.S.S.R.). He asked for proposals for an English-speaking Rapporteur.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that, in the Organisation Committee of the European Regional Broadcasting Conference, there was only a French-speaking Rapporteur. He did not think that an English Rapporteur was indispensable.

No objections on this latter point were raised.

The Chairman considered it expedient to draw up a list of Delegations taking part in the work of the Committee. He requested these Delegations to apply for registration to one of the Rapporteurs after the Meeting, or on the following day.

Adopted.

He proposed to draw up a programme and Agenda for the next Meeting.

The Delegate of Denmark drew the Committee's attention to MAR Documents Nos. 1 and 2.

The Chairman said that the Committee had to clear the ground for the adoption of the Plan which would be the culmination of the work of the Conference. The following points might usefully be considered:

1. The assembling of the requirements of the various countries.
2. The fixing of the geographical distribution of the agreements.
3. The framing of principles of delimitation and of frequency allocation for coastal stations.

(MAR Doc. 87-E)

4. The settling of the nature and the form of the agreements for frequency allocation.

He proposed the following Agenda for the next Meeting:

1. Form and time-limits for submission of coastal station requirements.
2. Fixing of geographical zones for the future agreements.
3. Principles of frequency allocation.
4. Miscellaneous.

Mr. Billington, Vice-Chairman, asked for permission to take part in the discussions in his capacity as Delegate of the United Kingdom.

The Chairman considered that both the Vice-Chairman and he himself might speak as Delegates in view of the insufficient number of members of Delegations.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the first three points above fell rather within the competence of Committee 4, in view of their technical nature. The determination of the frequency bands to be considered by the Conference was, on the other hand, within the scope of Committee 3, especially as regards the two questions raised by Italy in MAR Document No. 1.

The Delegates of the Netherlands, France and Belgium supported this statement.

The Chairman referred to MAR Document No. 4. It would be thought be wise to deal in Committee 3 with the questions of geographical distribution and the principles of frequency allocation, as well as that of delimitation of bands, for it was desirable that the other Committees, should not be overburdened.

The Delegate of Denmark said that the frequency requirements had been submitted at Atlantic City on forms Nos. 1 and 2. The P.F.B. had extracted from them the data concerning the coastal station frequencies comprised in the bands under consideration by the Conference. This information was contained in MAR Document No. 10, submitted to Committee 4 by the decision of the first Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) remarked that the discussion had strayed from the point. He supported the Chairman's point of view.

The Delegate of France thought that there was an overlap between the Terms of Reference of Committees 3 and 4. While the determination of the frequency bands to be considered fell to Committee 3, the study of the frequencies in the bands chosen was apparently a matter for Committee 4.

(D34)

(MAR Doc. 87-B)

He suggested that, in the event that the matter could not be decided within Committee 3, it be examined at a Plenary Assembly in order to determine exactly the Terms of Reference of the two Committees.

The Chairman proposed, in view of the advanced hour, that the matter be postponed until the next Meeting.

The Delegate of the Netherlands thought it would be inconvenient if the matter were not decided by the present Meeting, since Committee 4, which was to meet in a few minutes' time, would then have difficulty in organising its work.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, reverting to his previous statement, recalled that the Conference had rejected, at a Plenary Assembly, a proposal to create a Technical Committee, and had widened the scope of Committee 4, entrusting to it all technical matters. The first three points did, in fact, have technical aspects, and should not, therefore, be examined by Committee 3.

The Chairman pointed out that three matters remained to be examined:

MAR Document No. 1. (Proposals of Italy)

MAR Document No. 2. (Proposals of the United Kingdom)

The letter from the Chairman of Committee 2 asking whether the Acts of the present Conference should be binding on Governments or should constitute only simple Administrative agreements.

He suggested that these matters be put on the Agenda of the next Meeting.

The Delegate of Denmark proposed that the first item should be the question of determining the bands to be studied, with a view to enabling Committee 4 to start its work.

The Chairman agreed that the examination of Documents MAR Nos. 1 and 2 should be the first items on the Agenda.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) said that he had not yet received MAR Document No. 2. He requested that the Documents be distributed regularly.

The Chairman, accordingly, asked Mr. Pedersen, Vice-Chairman of the Conference, to make the necessary arrangements with the Secretariat.

He proposed to put on the Agenda for the next Meeting the question of the exact Terms of Reference of Committees 3 and 4.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that Committee 3 did not have the power to modify the Terms of Reference of Committee 4; they could only submit a recommendation for discussion in a Plenary Assembly.

(MAR Doc. 87-E)

The Chairman hoped that Committee 3 would clarify the position as soon as possible.

The Meeting rose at 4.35 p.m.

J.M. Biansan,
Goloventchenko,

Rapporteurs.

Schtetinin,

Chairman.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 88

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 125 – Correction to Document No. 88

July 29, 1948

Submitted in: French

R E P O R T
of
Committee 3
(Organisation Committee)

2nd Meeting

Tuesday 6 July 1948

The Meeting was opened at 3.35 p.m.

The Chairman recalled that the question of the limits of the terms of reference of Committee 3 and 4 had been left pending on the previous day.

During a conversation which he had had that day with the Chairman of the Conference, it had been decided that a whole series of questions concerning terms of reference could be settled by Committee 3. In case of disagreement, the question at issue would be submitted to the Executive Committee and, if necessary, dealt with by the Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

He hoped that Committee 3 would come to an agreement, so that recourse to such a complicated procedure would be avoided.

One of the cases at issue to be considered concerned the form, order and time limit to be fixed for lodging frequency requirements. The information supplied regarding the radio-maritime service was not complete.

One previously expressed point of view was that it would be desirable to refer this work to Committee 3, with a view to easing the task of Committee 4. Another opinion was that Committee 4 could undertake the work directly.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom, France and Denmark shared the latter view. Time would be gained if this work was assigned directly to Committee 4, within whose competence, moreover, it fell.

The Chairman considered that the general impression was that the majority of the Delegates thought that the list of requirements should be drawn up by Committee 4.

(MAR Doc. 88 - E)

Mr. Kuyper (Netherlands) said that as Chairman of Committee 4, he was of that opinion.

On the Chairman's suggestion the Committee also indicated agreement.

The Chairman passed to the following question: geographical boundaries of the future arrangement.

It seemed to him that the Montreux arrangements, which related only to the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic, the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, were not satisfactory to certain countries bordering on other seas.

The Chairman thought that the boundaries should be drawn up by Committee 3 and then submitted to Committee 4.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed to the question being examined by Committee 3. He had some doubts about the order in which the discussions should take place in Committees 3 and 4. The Montreux arrangements did not form a whole and, as the opinion of Committee 4 seemed to him indispensable, he thought that the latter should first discuss the question and submit its recommendations to Committee 3 for final decision.

The Delegate of the Netherlands supported the Chairman's point of view, on the understanding that, before submitting its recommendations to the Conference, Committee 3 would await the comments of Committee 4.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the same opinion. He thought that, with a view to gaining time, it could be decided that the agreement should relate to all the seas within the European Area, as defined in the Additional Protocol to the Acts of the Atlantic City Radio Conference.

The Delegate of the Ukraine S.S.R. thought that the question could be settled immediately.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) shared the opinion expressed by the Chairman and by several Delegates.

The Chairman proposed that the question of geographical boundaries be put on the Agenda of the next meeting.

Adopted.

The Chairman proceeded to the question of the general principles of frequency allocation. He understood that technical principles would be excluded from the discussion.

In reply to a request for clarification from the Delegate of the Netherlands, the Chairman observed that Committee 4 would be faced with certain difficult problems, such as the inadequate number of channels, and the allocation of frequencies to Spain and Germany, etc. On these points, it would be necessary for it to have specific directives.

The Delegate of France thought that it was not necessary to put the question on the Agenda immediately. The Committee could wait for Committee 4 to intimate the difficulties which might arise.

(MAR Doc. 88 - E)

The Chairman noted that it was proposed that discussion of the question be deferred until after Committee 4 had given its comments.

He saw no objection to deferring it to a later date.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that Committee 3 should consider problems such as those of Spain and Germany. He also agreed to the postponement of the discussion.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) wished to know whether the question of Germany would be discussed by Committee 3 and then referred to Committee 4.

The Chairman explained that Delegates wished to postpone this question until later in order to give it detailed examination.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) was satisfied with this postponement.

The Chairman noted that there were no objections.

He recalled that 3 Items remained for consideration:

- the proposal of Italy (Document MAR No. 1)
- the United Kingdom proposal (Document MAR No. 2)
- the letter from the Chairman of Committee 2 asking whether the acts of the Conference should be considered as binding on Governments or only on Administrations.

He asked whether the latter question should be decided immediately, or whether it should be postponed until a later meeting.

The Delegate of Denmark asked that the frequency bands for study by the Maritime Conference be specified. This was necessary before Committee 4 could begin its work.

The Chairman pointed out that Documents MAR Nos. 1 and 2 dealt with that question. Mr. Pedersen's proposal would be considered when Documents MAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were being discussed.

The Delegate of Bulgaria (P.R.) stated that he had not yet received these Documents.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was uncertain as to when the 3rd Item of the Agenda was to be considered.

The Chairman said that this Item would appear on the Agenda of the next meeting.

The Meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

J.M. BIANSEN,

GOLOVENTCHENKO,

Rapporteurs.

SCHTETININ,

Chairman.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 89

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 93 – Correction to Document No. 89
- Document No. 125 – Correction to Document No. 89

Report
of
Committee 3
(Organising Committee)

3rd Meeting
Tuesday 7 July 1948

1. The Meeting opened at 9.35 p.m.
2. The Chairman recalled that the first Item of the Agenda was the following:

Discussion of the Geographical Areas to be covered by the future agreements.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that, for the allocation of frequencies to coastal stations of the European Area, the Conference of Montreux had concluded four arrangements applying respectively to

- the Channel and the North Sea,
- the Baltic,
- the North Atlantic and the coast of North Africa,
- the Mediterranean.

Certain countries had not taken part in these agreements, and were not included in the general plan.

It was decided at Atlantic City that the Maritime Regional Radio Conference should allocate frequency bands to the coastal stations of the European Area, defined as follows in Number 107 of the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City:

"The "European Area" is bounded on the West by the Western boundary of Region 1, on the East by the meridian 40° East of Greenwich and on the South by the parallel 30° North so as to include the western part of the U.S.S.R. and the territories bordering the Mediterranean, with the exception of the parts of Arabia and Saudi-Arabia included in this sector."

The Atlantic City Regulations therefore extended the limits of the area of application of the agreements, and permitted other countries to participate in their conclusion.

But the definition of the European Area did not take into account all the interests of the Maritime Service. Part of the Eastern coast of the Black Sea with several coastal stations was situated outside its limits. Similarly meridian 40° divided the White Sea and the Barents Sea into two. In the Eastern parts of both these Seas there were several other coastal stations. All these stations facilitated navigation, contributed to the safety of life at sea, and maintained a service of correspondence for the public. They should be included in the new Plan; and it was possible to do so under Article 12 of the Convention.

To this effect, the following limits were proposed:

- to the West, line B,
- to the East, the Eastern limit of the Black Sea - approximately meridian 53° East,
- to the South, parallel 30° North.

The Delegate of the Netherlands asked whether a map could be distributed, on which the proposed area could be seen.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. answered that the map annexed to Document MAR No. 10 corresponded to the limits indicated, as far as the Northern and Black Sea basins were concerned.

On the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the proposed extension covered three or four stations of the Black Sea (to the East of meridian 40° East) and a similar number of stations in the Northern basins. The names of these stations, which were open to public correspondence, appeared in the list published by the Berne Bureau.

The Delegate of Portugal said that, if the map in question was to be used, there were several errors in its contents as regards the Azores and Madeira, neither of which were included in the area of application of the Plan.

The Delegate of Denmark declared that the map had been drawn on the lines of the similar map published in the Montreux documents. Some stations which had begun service later, had been added. It contained errors, and could not serve as a working basis, but only as an indication of the different regions to be discussed.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with that observation. It would be interesting if the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. would submit a map giving the limits of the area proposed with indications of the latitude and longitude and the sites of the stations to be included.

(MAR DOC 89-E)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that such a map could be produced at the next meeting.

He pointed out that the islands mentioned by the Delegate of Portugal were in fact included in the area defined by number 107 of the Atlantic City Regulations.

In answer to the request of the Chairman the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the stations he had in mind were the following:

White Sea and Barents Sea:

- Archangel,
- Mezen,
- Khodovarikha,
- Narian-Mar.

Black Sea:

- Sukhumi,
- Poti,
- Otchemtchiri,
- Batum.

The Chairman did not think the proposed extension of the area and the stations in it was very considerable. It would certainly allow of the improvement of the general frequency allocation plan.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom agreed in principle. But he thought it desirable to revert later to the question of the areas and the stations included in the agreements.

The Chairman said that the United Kingdom Delegate's observation would appear in the Report.

He asked if there were any other observations or suggestions.

There being no observations, the proposal for the extension of the area was accepted.

3. The Chairman passed to the second Item of the Agenda.

Frequency bands to be considered by the Conference.

(Documents MAR Nos. 1 and 2).

The Delegate of Italy made the following declaration:

"The proposals contained in Document MAR No. 1 aimed at taking advantage of the presence of many experts in maritime radio questions to settle, or at least to begin the study of, certain problems, and so facilitate the work of future specialized meetings.

"However, in view of the observations of the United Kingdom Delegation in Document MAR No. 2, the Italian Delegation does not insist on our Conference considering frequency allocations in the 1605 - 2850 kc/s band, but leaves this for the Oslo Conference.

(MAR Doc.89-E)

"As regards the preparation of a new plan of frequency allocation to radiobeacons, the Italian Delegation, after consultation with various other Delegations, has found that several of them are not prepared to discuss this question here. This being so, the Italian Delegation thinks it preferable for unofficial exchanges of views to take place between Delegations so as to assist the respective Administrations in preparing modifications to the Bordeaux agreement."

The Delegate of France supported the Italian Delegate's proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought the present Conference was not in a position to consider the 1605 - 2850 kc/s band.

The Regulations of Atlantic City had allocated the 1605 - 2850 kc/s band, as a shared band, to the Fixed and Mobile Services. There were no experts on the Fixed Service present.

The same Regulations had allocated the 150 - 160 kc/s band to be shared between the Maritime Mobile Service and broadcasting with priority for the latter. Furthermore, the 10 kc/s interval should be studied only in the light of the decisions of the European Broadcasting Conference.

The Chairman summed up the two points of view expressed:

- a) that the 150 - 525 kc/s band should be considered.
- b) that the 1605 - 2850 kc/s band should be left out of the discussion, and that the 255 - 525 kc/s band alone should be discussed for the moment, on the understanding that the 150 - 160 kc/s band would be discussed later.

He thought the following proposal would be acceptable:

- to discuss in the first place those bands, in the case of which experts and information were available.
- to proceed, if time permitted, to a preliminary study of the 1605 - 2850 kc/s band.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom had no objection. He thought that the study of the 1605 - 2850 kc/s band would not amount to more than an unofficial exchange of views, and that no recommendation to the Oslo Conference would result.

The Chairman was of the same opinion.

He passed to the third Item of the Agenda:

Discussion of the Status of the Final Acts of the Conference
(Document MAR No. 27).

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that he had not received the English text of Document MAR No. 27.

(MAR Doc. 89-E)

The Delegate of Ukraine (S.S.R.) was likewise not in possession of the Document, and asked for the discussion to be postponed until the following day.

The Chairman asked the Secretariat to expedite the distribution of the document. He agreed to have the question placed on the Agenda for the Meeting of July 8. It was not, in his opinion, necessary to have the Agenda distributed, as it contained in addition to the above question only the heading "Miscellaneous."

5. The Meeting rose at 10.30 a.m.

J. M. Biansan,	Schtetinin,
Goloventchenko,	Chairman.
Rapporteurs.	

St:30



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 90

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 125 – Correction to Document No. 90

Submitted in: FRENCH

R E P O R T
of the
C O M M I T T E E 3
(Organisation Committee)

4th Meeting

Thursday 8 July 1948

1. The Meeting opened at 2.35 p.m.
2. The Chairman read the Agenda as follows:
 - I. Discussion of the nature of the Final Acts of the Conference (Document MAR No 27).
 - II. Miscellaneous.
3. He put item I for discussion.

He ascertained that the United Kingdom Delegation was in possession of the English text of Document MAR No 27.

The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) had not received the Russian text of the document. The Chairman accordingly read the letter annexed to it.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Committee was now discussing the status of the instruments which would be used for the signature of the Final Acts of the Conference. He did not see that there was any occasion to discuss the status of the Conference itself. There was general agreement to regard the Maritime Conference as an Administrative Conference.

But the question arose as to whether an Administrative Conference could draw up Final Acts of an inter-governmental character.

Annex 2 of the Atlantic City Convention defined the word "Delegate" as follows:

"Delegate: A person representing a government at a plenipotentiary Conference, or a person representing a Government or an administration at an administrative conference...."

He thought that the representation of the Delegate to the present Conference ought to have a governmental character.

The greater part of the credentials submitted appeared to be full powers signed by the Head of the State, Prime Minister or Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State concerned. Delegates so accredited would sign in virtue of their powers,

(MAR Doc. No 90-E)

and their signatures would obligate their Governments to accept the documents so signed, subject to ratification.

The Maritime Conference differed from the Broadcasting Conference in respect of the fact that the Broadcasting Conventions of Lucerne and Montreux had been signed by delegates having full powers, whereas recent maritime agreements had been signed merely by representatives of the Administrations concerned.

On the other hand, the Prague Broadcasting Convention (1929) had been signed by the telecommunications Administrations. In the interval between the two Conferences of Prague and Lucerne the increasing importance of broadcasting had become more evident, with the result that the agreements had assumed an inter-governmental character.

The development of radiomarine questions was now reaching such a level that it became necessary in this case also to give an inter-governmental character to the agreements concluded.

He reminded the Committee that the full powers accorded to his Delegation by the United Kingdom Government stipulated that they were not to be valid except in relation to signatories having equally full powers. He did not think agreements of a mixed character could ever prove satisfactory.

The Chairman gave the floor to Mr Gnome, Chairman of Committee 2 (Credentials Committee).

Mr Gnome read Article 6 of the Montreux Agreements and the formula preceding the signatures, as follows:

"Article 6. The present agreement annuls and replaces the agreement put into force on 1 January 1934 for the same region."

"The Delegates of the Administrations above indicated have signed this agreement subject to the approval of their Administrations, the which approval shall be notified to the Netherlands Administration before 1 September 1939. The other Administrations will be free to accede to the said agreement at any time."

The nature of the powers conferred on the signatories of the Final Acts determined in his opinion the character of a Conference. If they decided to insist on full powers, that would be tantamount to turning the present Conference into a conference of plenipotentiaries.

Almost all the credentials considered by Committee 2 were full powers.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the Conference should in fact be a Conference of Plenipotentiaries. The word "Plenipotentiaries" could be used descriptively.

In the Atlantic City terminology "Conference of Plenipotentiaries" had a special meaning. That was the Conference which met every five years to revise the Convention.

o/...

The term "Plenipotentiary Conference" could cover, in English, not only the "Plenipotentiary Conference" defined in Article 10 of the Convention, but also any other Conference for which Delegates were given full powers.

He thought that the powers of the present Conference should be sovereign, though with this restriction that its decisions could not be otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and its Annexes.

The Chairman said it was a delicate point.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought it desirable to hear the opinion of the Chairman of the Credentials Committee. He wanted to know how many Delegations had full powers and how many had merely administrative powers.

Mr Gneme, Chairman of Committee 2, answered that the Minutes of the meeting at which the powers submitted had been examined, were with the Secretariat for reproduction.

According to his notes, the following Delegations had full powers:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| - Bielorussia (S.S.R.) | --Norway |
| - Bulgaria (P.R.) | --Netherlands |
| - Finland | --Sweden |
| - Ireland | --Yugoslavia (F.P.R.) |
| - Italy | -- |
| - United Kingdom (with the reservation that its full powers were valid only in relation to signatories with equally full powers.) | |

The Delegations of Portugal and Roumania (P.R.) had presented only letters of introduction.

The Credentials submitted by the S.S.R. of the Ukraine and by the U.S.S.R. were to be re-examined.

The other Delegations had not yet submitted credentials.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that four countries of the European Area were not taking part in the Maritime Conference, and he understood that certain Delegations had submitted full powers since the last meeting of the Credentials Committee.

He thought that the credentials of the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R. were in order as they bore the signature of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Chairman observed that approximately:

- one third had full powers,
- one third had not submitted credentials,
- one third had powers not equivalent to those of the first-mentioned group.

As far as the third group was concerned, the position in regard to their representative status was not as clear as was desirable.

He himself thought discussion of the character of the Conference premature. What did Delegates think?

The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked whether any of the Delegates who had not yet submitted credentials knew the nature of those they would present in the future.

The Delegate of Denmark declared that his country had submitted powers valid for an Administrative Conference.

Mr Gnome observed that Denmark had issued the invitation to the Conference through the diplomatic channel.

The Delegate of the Ukraine (S.S.R.) said that the wishes of the Governments sending Delegates to the Conference should be considered.

It had been suggested that the Ukraine did not have full powers. He did not want to trouble his Government with a request for new powers before he knew whether it was indispensable to ask for them.

The question ought to be taken off the Agenda, because it was not at present possible to take a decision one way or the other.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom also thought the discussion might be more fruitful after Committee 2 had held a new meeting.

As he remembered it, the document submitted by the Delegate of the Ukraine was definitely a letter conferring full powers. The only question that had been raised was as to whether it authorised him only to participate in the Conference or both to participate and to sign agreements.

The Chairman did not think it was for the Committee to discuss the validity of credentials. The proper course was to postpone the continuance of the discussion until such time as Committee 2 had prepared a more complete list.

Mr Gnome brought up the question raised in the letter of Committee 2 to Committee 3. The letter said:

"The question has come up as to whether the Acts passed by the Regional Maritime Radio Conference of Copenhagen should be considered as commitments between the Governments represented at the Conference, and should be accordingly subject to ratification, or whether the agreements in question should be binding only on the Administrations of the countries represented."

A reply to the letter would not appear to be urgent, inasmuch as it had been decided that Delegates would have the right to vote until Committee 2 completed its work.

./...

The Chairman was for deferring the matter until a later date.

He asked on what date Committee 2 was to meet again.

Mr Gneme replied that Committee 2 probably would not meet again for a fortnight.

4. There were no miscellaneous questions.

5. The Chairman said he would convoke the Committee again as and when there were new problems to be settled. Delegates would be notified in the event of a new meeting by the documents in their pigeon-holes.

The meeting rose at 3.25 p.m.

J.M. Biansan,

Goloventchenko,

Rapporteurs.

Shtchetinine,

Chairman.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 91

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 106 – Correction to Document No. 91

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4A WORKING GROUP ON
TECHNICAL MATTERS ON THE WORK EFFECTED
BETWEEN July 3 and July 27, 1948

At the second meeting of Committee 4 on the 6th July, the Technical Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sinitzine of the U.S.S.R. Delegation. Mrs. Dounaeva, a member of the Delegation of Bielorussia S.S.R., was nominated as Rapporteur of the Working Group.

The Group commenced work on the 8th July and between that date and the 27th July has held nine meetings.

The Delegates of the following 12 countries have participated regularly:- Bielorussia (S.S.R), Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The Delegates of 4 other countries, namely, Belgium, Finland, Poland and Turkey, have participated when possible.

The Working Group was directed by Committee 4 to study the following items and make recommendations:-

1. Normal reception conditions.
2. Interference of all kinds.
3. Transmitter power.

The Working Group, in accordance with these terms of reference has studied these problems and reports as follows:-

1. SIGNAL TO INTERFERENCE RATIO

After a thorough examination of this question during two meetings, it is recommended that Committee 4 should adopt for the signal to interference ratio a figure of 10 db temporarily, this figure to be used as the basis for drafting of the Plan for the allocation of frequencies for coast stations.

2. THE LEVELS OF INTERFERENCE TO RECEPTION ON BOARD SHIPS DUE TO ATMOSPHERIC CAUSES AND TO ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS ON BOARD SHIPS.

The examination of this question has been divided into two questions:-

- a) The level of interference due to electrical installations on board ships,
- b) The level of interference due to atmospheric causes.

It was indicated that the question of the level of electrical interference on board ships is an extremely complicated one and one on which little data is available. It is, therefore, impossible to recommend a figure which could be considered to be the average level of electrical interference on board ship.

It is recommended that Committee 4 should submit to a Plenary Session of this Conference a request that the C.C.I.R. be asked to study the question of interference due to electrical installations on ships. Furthermore, it was agreed to draw the attention of all Administrations to the necessity of studying this matter and to taking all steps possible to eliminate or reduce to a minimum the level of this interference.

It has also been decided that the question of interference to reception due to atmospheric causes represents great difficulties and that the Delegations participating are not in a position to adopt any definite figure.

It is recommended that Committee 4 should discuss and refer to a Plenary Meeting of the MAR Conference, the question of the necessity of asking the C.C.I.R. to study this question and to recommend figures for the level of atmospheric interference in the marine frequency bands for the different regions of the European Zone.

3. INTERFERENCE TO RECEPTION DUE TO THE OPERATION OF RADAR

During the discussion of this question and in view of the lack of information it was decided to refer this question to the C.C.I.R. for study.

4. THE WIDTH OF THE CHANNELS FOR COAST STATIONS

It has been stated that a coast station will have the least width of channel when using emissions of type A_1 . However, at the present moment, it is impossible to use exclusively emissions of type A_1 , therefore, when deciding the question of the width of channel one should take into account the use of emissions of type A_2 .

It is recommended that Committee 4 should adopt 3 kc/s as the width of channel for a coast station as a temporary figure for the elaboration of the frequency allocation plan.

5. PROPAGATION DATA TO BE USED WHEN CALCULATING THE RANGE OF COAST STATIONS

It is recommended that Committee 4 should take into account the curves of field intensity published by the C.C.I.R. for the calculation of the range during day time of coast stations. For the calculation of the range during night, to adopt temporarily the median curve as published at Cairo in 1938. A definite decision regarding the possibility of applying a median curve should be adopted after agreement has been reached on the analogous question by the European Regional Broadcasting Conference.

6. MINIMUM DEPTH OF MODULATION AND THE VALUE OF NON-LINEAR DISTORTIONS OF THE COAST STATION TRANSMITTERS

It has been decided to recommend to Committee No. 4 to adopt 70% as a minimum depth of modulation of the coast station transmitter. In order to avoid undesirable widening of the radiated band, it has been decided to recommend that the non-linear distortion should not exceed 10%, with a modulation depth of 80%.

7. SELECTIVITY CURVES OF MARINE RECEIVERS

The Working Group has discussed the communications made by the Delegates of Sweden and the United Kingdom and the under-mentioned values of selectivity of the receivers on ships.

A. SWEDISH RECEIVERS (FREQUENCY 500 kc/s).

Detuning in kc/s	1	2	3	4	5	6
Weakening of the Signal in db for receiver type 1944.	1	3.5	7	12	16	19.5
Weakening of the Signal in db for receiver type 1946	3	6.5	12	17	22.5	29

B. ENGLISH RECEIVERS- MEDIUM FREQUENCY BAND

Detuning in kc/s	0.5	1.5	2.5	5	6	12	25	35
Medium Pass Band	-	6	-	-	30	60	-	90
Narrow Pass Band	6	-	30	60	-	-	90	-

Note: The selectivity figures in Table B are taken from the British specification for an All Purpose Marine Receiver.

It is recommended that Committee 4 should accept as a ruling for the preparation of the plan for the allocation of frequencies the selectivity figures of the Swedish receivers on ships, of the 1944 type.

8. PROTECTION OF THE COAST STATIONS FROM INTERFERENCE
IN ADJACENT CHANNELS

It is recommended that Committee 4 should adopt temporarily a figure not less than 10 db for the ratio of coast stations wanted signal to the aggregate interference field, including that from a station working in an adjacent channel.

9. PROTECTION OF COAST STATIONS FROM INTERFERENCE CAUSED
BY BROADCASTING STATIONS WORKING IN THE MARITIME MOBILE
SERVICE BANDS.

It is recommended that Committee 4 should adopt temporarily, a figure of not less than 20 db for the ratio between the coast stations' wanted signal and the interference from broadcasting stations in the bands 415-490 and 510-525 kc/s.

This protection ratio should be adopted at a combined meeting of Committee 4 of the Maritime Conference and the Technical Committee of the Broadcasting Conference.

In the frequency bands 405-415 kc/s and 490-510 kc/s the broadcasting stations must not cause any interference to the mobile services, i.e. the level of the broadcasting stations' signal should be equal to zero.

10. THE POWER OF COAST STATIONS TRANSMITTERS

It is recommended that Committee No. 4 should fix:

- a) the power of coast stations should be the minimum power necessary for the performance of the requirements for which the given station is being called upon,
- b) the maximum powers should not exceed 5 kW (aerial input); moreover, such powers should be used only in exceptional cases for stations covering large sea areas.
- c) definite figures for and the grading of the power of coast station transmitters will be adopted after the study of statistical data obtained by the Working Group for the allocation of frequencies, as a result of the study of the demands of countries, for frequencies required by them.

11. FIELD INTENSITY OF THE WANTED SIGNAL

As the delegations have communicated extremely varied figures in respect of the level of noise in the receivers on board and also in respect of the value of field intensity of the wanted signal; and, moreover, taking into account the absence of figures for the field intensity of the interference on ships, it is recommended that Committee No. 4 should adopt as a temporary standard the following:

- a) 25 mV/m as normal field intensity of the wanted signal on ships and also for the normal conditions of reception at coast stations.
- b) 5 mV/m for exceptional cases of reception at coast stations when it is necessary to calculate the possible interference from other coast stations working on the same or on adjacent frequencies.

Rapporteur.
Mme Dounaeva.

Chairman
Sinitzine.

European Regional
Broadcasting Conference
København, 1948

RD Document No 170 - E

July 30, 1948

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No 92 - E

July 30, 1948

Submitted in: French

INTERNATIONAL RADIO-MARITIME COMMISSION

COPENHAGEN 1948

1. Broadcasting stations operating in derogation in the maritime service bands of 415 to 485 kc/s and 515 kc/s.

The operation of these stations is subject to the stipulations contained in the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, Chapter 3, Article 5, paragraph 138 (Reference 24).

It has been observed in maritime zones of heavy telegraphic traffic that the field intensity of some of these stations often attains and even surpasses a value of 100 mV per metre by night, and is in the region of 30 mV by day in certain areas.

Moreover, maritime radiotelegraphic traffic normally operates with field intensities of 10 to 20 mV/m. It would not be unreasonable to ask for a protection of at least 20 db against interference produced by other services in marine telegraphic bands.

For these reasons it is proposed that, if the regional agreement concluded by the next European Broadcasting Conference decides to allow the operation of certain broadcasting stations in derogation in the maritime mobile bands, the field intensity produced in interior maritime waters and at sea should never at any period exceed a maximum value of 5 mV/m.

More precisely, the bands in question, are the following (Atlantic City allocation):

285 to 315 kc/s allocated to maritime radio beacons
405 to 415 kc/s allocated to maritime radio direction-finding
415 to 490 kc/s allocated to maritime radiotelegraphic traffic
490 to 510 kc/s allocated to general and distress calls
510 to 525 kc/s allocated to maritime radiotelegraphic traffic.

In the 405 to 415 kc/s band allocated to maritime radio direction-finding no interfering signal should be admitted, as the bearings are taken to extinction. The same is true of the distress band of 490 to 510 kc/s.

(RD Doc. 170 - E)

(MAR Doc. 92 - E)

2. In the bands reserved for radiotelephonic service of small boats mostly in the region between 1605 and 2850 kc/s, the presence of powerful harmonics may constantly be observed at night during the whole year, caused by broadcasting stations operating between 525 and 1600 kc/s.

These harmonics are mainly audible in the North Sea, in the Pas de Calais, and the Channel.

By the Atlantic City Regulations the maximum aerial power authorised for small boats is 100 watts; in practice it is often 25 or 50 watts.

In the areas indicated above, several thousand of this type of ship (cargo-boats and fishing vessels) are equipped with radiotelephony sets of low power for which a distress frequency has been provided (2182 kc/s) by the Atlantic City Conference and regulated by the recent Conference on Safety of Human Life at Sea (London 1948).

The present Meeting of the C.C.I.R. is to decide upon the form of distress signal to be used on this frequency.

Under these conditions, it can be observed constantly in the areas indicated above, that the field intensity produced by harmonics 2 and 3 of certain broadcasting stations is higher than the normal field intensity of the fundamental of the small boats, rendering reception quite impossible in certain cases.

For these reasons it is proposed that the stipulations set out in Appendix 4 of the Atlantic City Regulations should be strictly observed by broadcasting stations.

LAHURE

(Tr. 40/R. 4/D 29)

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No 93 - E

July 30, 1948

Submitted in: Russian

Corrections
which concern only the French text
of Document MAR No. 89 - F.

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN 1948

MAR Document No. 94-E
July 31 1948

Submitted in: Russian

Agenda for Working Group 4 A
(Technical Questions)

Meetings of 2nd and 5th August 1948

2nd August 1948

- 1) Study of radiation of aeriels of coastal stations

5th August 1948

- 1) Fixation of the different values of the power of coastal station transmitters.

(D.19)

Submitted in: English

A U S T R I A

To the Chairman of the Working Group on Derogations

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of 30.7.48., I beg to make the following answers to your questions:

1) Power of each radio station.

The Innsbruck transmitter operates at present on a power of 15 kW, as already stated in our list of requirements submitted on December 20, 1947. (See Doc. 38 of the first session of the Committee of Eight).

As the conditions of propagation are extremely unfavourable in the western part of Austria, we intend to increase the power of this station to 20 kW in order to extend the area of reception, which is quite unsatisfactory at present.

The Dornbirn transmitter operated with a power of 5 kW until recently when this power was increased to 7 kW. For the same reasons applying to the change for the Innsbruck station, we intend to increase its power up to 20 kW (See Doc.38, RD Doc.115 and RD Doc.135).

2) Do both radio stations work simultaneously or according to schedule?

Both stations operate for the same programme with synchronised transmitters.

3) If the work is carried on according to schedule, which are the hours when work is going on or is proposed to be carried on?

No reply because of No.2.

4) Are directed aerials in use or not?

The Dornbirn station has an omnidirectional aerial.
The Innsbruck station has a directed aerial. The data are as follow

Eight-shaped radiation-diagram.
Directions (azimuths) of lobes: 90° and 270°.
Width of lobes: 60° each.
Gain: approximately 3 db.

5) In our remarks (Doc.223 of the 2nd Brussels session) concerning the first preliminary drafts of an allocation plan, we stated that in view of the power necessary for satisfactory reception in a given area, and in accordance with § 4,3 of the Document annexed to the Additional Protocol of the Atlantic City Regulations, we request a frequency among the lowest of the 525 - 1605 kc/s band for these two stations.

Yours very truly,

F. Henneberg.



**Regional Maritime Radio Conference (MAR-48)
(Copenhagen, 1948)**

Document No. 96

Note: The following corrections were issued in relation to this document:

- Document No. 110 – Correction to Document No. 96

EUROPEAN
BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
København 1948.

RD Document No. 186-E

31 July, 1948

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
København 1948.

MAR Document No. 96-E

31 July, 1948

Submitted in: French

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

5th Meeting

30 July 1948

The Meeting opened at 4.45 p.m. under the Chairmanship of Mr. N.E. Holmblad. He submitted for the approval of the Committees the Reports of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Meetings (Documents RD 39/MAR 24, RD 95/MAR 41 as amended by RD 139/MAR 69, and RD 134/MAR 47).

The three Reports were adopted without observations.

He passed to the customary Agenda, viz. the drafting of the programme for the following week.

1) European Broadcasting Conference.

The Chairman said that the Plenary Assembly, which had just been held, had asked for a new Plenary Assembly to meet at the earliest possible date to deal with the question of the right to vote. He proposed for this purpose to set aside Monday afternoon, August 2, with the following Agenda:

- 1) Approval of Minutes,
- 2) Discussion of the right to vote,
- 3) Miscellaneous.

He asked the Chairmen of Committees to let him know what meetings they required.

The Chairman of Committee 2 wanted a meeting on Wednesday morning.

(RD 186-E. MAR 96-E)

The Chairman of Committee 3 said that his Committee had taken several decisions which would affect the programme of its Working Groups A (Legal), B (Technical) and C (Financial) (Revision of Article 10 of Montreux).

He asked for a plenary meeting of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees 3, 4 and 5 to distinguish between what should be included in the Convention and what belonged in the General Provisions of the Plan. He also wished to have a meeting for Committee 3 and meetings for Working Groups A and B.

The Chairman of Committee 4 asked for the following meetings:

Monday	at 9.30 a.m.	for the Working Group of Sub-Committee 4A.
Tuesday	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Wednesday	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Thursday	" " " " " " " "	" " "
Friday	" " " " " " " "	Committee 4.

The Chairman of Committee 5 said he had a very full programme because of the questions which had to be dealt with. He asked for two meetings.

The weekly programme was therefore arranged as follows:

Monday	2/8	9.30 a.m.	Working Group of Sub-Committee 4 A.
"	"	9.30 a.m.	Working Group 1 of Committee 5.
"	"	2.30 p.m.	Plenary Assembly.
Tuesday	3/8	9.30 a.m.	Joint Meeting of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and Committees 3, 4 and 5.
"	"	9.30 a.m.	Working Group of Sub-Committee 4 A.
"	"	2.30 p.m.	Committee 5.
Wednesday	4/8	9.30 a.m.	Committee 2.
"	"	9.30 a.m.	Working Group of Sub-Committee 4 A.
"	"	9.30 a.m.	Working Group 1 of Committee 5.
"	"	2.30 p.m.	Committee 3.
Thursday	5/8	9.30 a.m.	Sub-Committee 4 A.
"	"	9.30 a.m.	Working Group 1 of Committee 5.
"	"	2.30 p.m.	Committee 5.
"	"	2.30 p.m.	Working Group C of Committee 3.
Friday	6/8	9.30 a.m.	Committee 4
"	"	9.30 a.m.	Working Group A of Committee 3.
"	"	2.30 p.m.	Working Group 1 of Committee 5.
"	"	2.30 p.m.	Working Group B of Committee 3.
"	"	4.45 p.m.	Committee 1.

Mr. Schtchetinin submitted a statement to the following effect.

The Derogations Committee had assembled the data on the broadcasting stations operating on bands of the maritime service. These data were to be examined and discussed at the next meeting. An extremely urgent question had been raised by the representatives of the Broadcasting Conference, namely, the question of shared bands of 150-160 kc/s and 255-285 kc/s. In order to settle the problem of these bands, it was indispensable to hold a joint meeting of representatives of the broadcasting, maritime, and aviation services. Should the task be assigned to the Working Group on derogations or should a new Working Group be formed?

(RD 186-E. MAR 96-E)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom also thought the question very important; but it concerned the allocation of frequencies particular to broadcasting. It would be desirable to submit the question to Committee 5, which would be more competent to discuss it and might form a Joint Working Group to include the aviation experts

The Chairman said he was not fully informed on the subject of the bands mentioned by Mr. Schtchetinin. He was under the impression that the 150-160 and 255-285 bands were not actually derogations, but were shared bands. If so, they should not be a subject of discussion assigned to the Working Group on derogations

Mr. Schtchetinin offered some complementary information. The 150-160 band was shared between the broadcasting and maritime services, and for purposes of discussion it was necessary to be informed of the requirements of the maritime service also. The situation was similar for the 255-285 kc/s band which, moreover affected the aeronautical services of the western part of Europe. The band affected the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain as regards Maritime Services and the other countries as regards Aeronautical Services. For that reason this rather complicated question did not seem capable of solution in the absence of experts of the three (maritime, aeronautical and broadcasting) services.

He did not want the work to be referred to the Working Group of Derogations of which he was Chairman: but he thought it necessary for a combined Group including experts of the aeronautical services to take charge.

The Chairman recognized the necessity for coordinating the work, but thought that Committee 5 should form such a combined group.

Mr. Makarov took up the statement of Mr. Schtchetinin. A special Working Group should be formed consisting of the Chairman of the Planning Committee of the Broadcasting Conference, representatives of the Maritime Conference and experts of the Aeronautical Service. These could examine the question thoroughly and submit their conclusions to the Conference.

The Chairman said that, as all were in agreement, it would be possible to discuss the formation of the Working Group. The best method was, in his opinion, to refer the question to Committee 5, which would take due note of the observations put forward at the present meeting. He based his point of view on the resolution of the Administrative Council in Doc. RD 7, page 6, No.5:

"The Copenhagen Broadcasting Conference shall integrate the European aeronautical and maritime mobile requirements with those of broadcasting in the band 255-285 kc/s."

They could then pass to the preparation of the programme for the coming week of the Maritime Conference.

He suggested Wednesday for a meeting of the Combined Group for the study of derogations.

(RD 186-E. MAR 96-E)

2) Maritime Conference.

Committee 2 put forward no request for a meeting. There remained twelve countries who had not handed in their credentials; and it was doubtful whether they would do so within the next few days.

Committee 3 wished to meet on Tuesday.

Committee 4 needed two meetings only for Working Group A. Working Group B would not meet; but a small Sub-Group with consecutive interpretation would meet in Room No. 7.

The programme of the Maritime Conference was fixed as follows:

Monday	2/8.	9.30 a.m.	Working Group A of Committee 4.		
"	"	2.30 p.m.	small Working Group B of Committee 4.		
Tuesday	3/8.	9.30 a.m.	small Working Group B of Committee 4.		
"	"	2.30 p.m.	Committee 3.		
Wednesday	4/8.	9.30 a.m.	small Working Group B of Committee 4.		
Thursday	5/8.	9.30 a.m.	Working Group A	"	4.
"	"	2.30 p.m.	small Working Group B	"	4.
Friday	6/8.	9.30 a.m.	"	"	4.
"	"	2.30 p.m.	"	"	4.
"	"	4.45 p.m.	Committee 1.		

The Combined RD/MAR Group on derogations to meet on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

The Chairman brought up the question of the Memorandum published by the Danish Administration on the distribution of expenses resulting from the Broadcasting and Maritime Conferences and the Committee of Eight Countries at Brussels (Document RD 157/MAR 91). He proposed the appointment of a Combined RD/MAR Committee to consider the problem and submit suggestions. Switzerland might provide a Chairman in view of the fact that previous conferences of the same nature had been held in Switzerland and the headquarters of the Union were also in Switzerland. In addition he proposed as Members of the Committee the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, France and perhaps Poland.

No objections were raised, but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that the Delegate of Albania should be added to the list. As it was not too early to begin the study of the question, the Chairman proposed that the Combined Committee should meet on Thursday morning at 9.30 a.m.

Agreed.

The Chairman invited the Chairmen of the different Committees to give some information on the progress of the work of their respective Committees and to say, if possible, when they thought it would be finished.

The Chairman of Committee 4 MAR said that August 10 had been the date proposed for the termination of the work of the Maritime Conference. Unfortunately that would not be possible, as they would have to wait a little time for the results of the Combined Group on derogations. The Committee would do its best to expedite its work, but they should not expect its work to be completed before the end of August.

St:30

(RD 186-E. MAR 96-E)

The Chairman of Committee 3 RD said that the work of his Committee had been somewhat held up by the circumstance of his own absence in Stockholm and by long discussions on methods, which had ended fortunately in agreement. Work was now progressing; and the new Working Groups were to begin work as from the following week. Two Articles had already been adopted at a first reading. He hoped that the Draft Convention could have its first general reading about August 22-23.

The Chairman would have liked the work of the Maritime Conference to be finished before the removal to Elsinore. He presumed that only the coordination with the Broadcasting Conference was still outstanding. He reminded the meeting that after the first week in September it would no longer be possible to house the Conferences; and he asked the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees to bear that final date in mind.

He was sure that every one would do their utmost to expedite the work, so that the Conference would not be obliged to work on Saturdays and Sundays and during the night.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

H. Voutaz,
Rapporteur.

N. E. Holmblad,
Chairman.

(Tr.42 & 5/R.11/D,30)

Maritime
Regional Radio Conference
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 97-E

August 3, 1948

Submitted in: English

Replaces MAR Document

No. 63-E

PORTUGAL

With the view of reducing the number of frequencies needed by the Portuguese coastal stations to an indispensable minimum, without impairing their efficiency and, at the same time to facilitate, as much as possible, the job of working group 4 B, the Portuguese Delegation after studying the available documents, has succeeded in making a reallocation or redistribution of the frequencies required and so, reducing in a substantial way, the number of frequencies asked for in Doc. No. 63.

The new list of frequencies annexed to this document shows that some of them are shared by different stations, located along the Portuguese coast and in Madeira and Azores Islands.

Copenhagen 3/8/48

J. Ramos Pereira.

(D-35)

- 2 -
 (MAR Doc. 97-E)
 PORTUGAL (AZORES and MADEIRA)

Name of station	Geographical position of transmitting station	Maximum service range	Power in antenna	Type of emission	Maximum band with	Frequencies in service (Blue Books)	Requirements	Hours of operation	Type of service
A Z O R E S									
Flores	31 11 18 W 39 22 30 N	1.000	0.45	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7	415 ¹⁾ 447	C	CO
Horta	28 38 04 W 38 31 39 N	3.000	2.5	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	398.6 394.7	458 ¹⁾ 415 ¹⁾	C	CO
Ponta Delgada	25 40 12 W 37 44 12 N	1.000	0.45	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7	415 ¹⁾ 461	C	CO
Ponta Delgada	25 39 30 W 37 44 50 N	1.800	0.50	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	417	417	C	CP
Santa Maria	25 08 48 W 36 56 47 N	1.000	0.45	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7 425.5	415 ¹⁾ 441.2	I	CO
M A D E I R A									
Funchal	16 54 00 W 32 38 00 N	1.000	0.35	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7	415 ¹⁾ 450	C	CO
Madeira	16 51 10 W 32 37 30 N	1.800	0.50	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	425	445	C	CP
P O R T U G A L									
Apulia	9 05 25 W 41 28 30 N	2.000	1.0	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7	415 ¹⁾ 461	C	CO
Boa Nova	8 42 16 N 41 10 36 N	1.000	0.35	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7 461	415 ¹⁾ 450	C	CO
Cascais	9 25 02 W 38 41 31 N	1.000	0.35	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	375 394.7	432 ¹⁾ 415 ¹⁾	C	CO
Faro	7 55 00 W 37 01 00 N	1.500	0.75	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7 447	415 ¹⁾ 447	C	CO
Lisboa	9 14 07 W 38 44 08 N	2.700	3.0	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	435	435	C	CP
Monsanto	9 11 17 W 38 43 47 N	3.000	2.5	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	394.7 441.2	415 ¹⁾ 441.2	C	CO
Montijo	9 00 49 W 38 43 12 N	2.000	1.0	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	375 394.7	458 415 ¹⁾	C	CO
Sagres	8 56 48 W 36 59 49 N	1.000	0.35	A ₁ A ₂	2.5	375 394.7	450 415 ¹⁾	C	CO

1) 415 is a common frequency to all CO Stations

(D-35)

August 3, 1948

Submitted in : English

Committee 4 B (Working Group)

Allocation of Frequencies

The "Plan Group" has examined the frequency requirements submitted by Delegates in the following documents:

- Doc. 43 Finland
- 48 Albania
- 49 Germany
- 50 Belgium - amended by Doc. 74
- 51 Denmark
- 52 France - amended by Docs. 70 and 73
- 53 United Kingdom
- 54 Stations whose interests are represented by the United Kingdom - amended by Doc. 84.
- 55 Greece
- 56 Ireland
- 57 Iceland
- 58 Italy
- 59 Morocco and Tunisia
- 60 Norway
- 61 Netherlands
- 62 Poland
- 63 Portugal
- 64 Roumania
- 65 Sweden
- 66 Turkey
- 67 Yugoslavia
- 68 U.S.S.R.
- 75 Peoples Republic of Bulgaria.

The Plan Group requires further information from Delegates concerning the power, range, and number of frequencies required for each station. Information is also required in the date when stations, that are either under construction or projected, will come into operation.

As it is essential to obtain this information as soon as possible a meeting of the Working Group 4 B will be held on Tuesday 5th August at 2.30 p.m. in Room 17, when it is requested that a representative from each of the above mentioned countries will endeavour to be present, prepared to provide the additional information required by the Plan Group.

R.M. Billington

Chairman

4 B Working Group.

MARITIME REGIONAL
RADIO CONFERENCE
KØBENHAVN, 1948

MAR Document No. 99-E
4 August, 1948

Submitted in: French

LEBANON

Telegram Received from the Lebanon Administration
August 3, 1948.

3 August 1948

C E R 15 GENTEL BEIRUT TO GENTEL KBH P K 74

NIL 3 NIL

RADIO FRANCE - NORTHERN -

No= 91/48= et stop as the Lebanon Administration can not take part in the Maritime Regional Radio Conference it asks you to intercede with the said Conference with a view firstly to the retention of 464 kc/s frequency for coastal station Beirut Radio allocated by Montreux Conference MARCH/APRIL 1939 secondly to allocation of additional frequency to planned coastal station Tripoli Lebanon Radio =

TARBARA, Director-General.

(Tr.5/R4/D16)

MARITIME
REGIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE
København, 1948

MAR Document No. 100 - E
August 4, 1948

Submitted in: English.

Trieste (Anglo-American Zone)

Information with regard to the frequency requirements
for the Coast station in the Anglo-American Zone is given below:

Name of station	Geographical position	Maximum service range	Power in Antenna	Type of Emission	Maximum band-width	Frequency in use
Trieste	13°45'12" E 45°38'54" N	300 kms	0.4 kW	A1 A2	2500 c/s	450 kc/s

Hours of Operating	Type of Service
C	CP

H. Faulkner.