

# Documents of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Mexico City, 1948-1949)

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<u>Pocument No. 101-E</u>
10 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

# LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

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2	-	- Use of an additional Working Language -25 Octob					
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5		- Draft Letter to be sent to each Delegate					
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	31+	***	-Minutes of the Inaugural Session of the Conference, Palacio de Bellas Artes, Friday, October 22, 1948				
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· 57	-	- Participation in Committees (Addendum to Do- cument No. 15) Argentina				
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( ,	2	- Credentials Committee - Report to Plenary Assembly of 5 November 1948 (This Document replaces Document No. 60)
69	-	- Agenda for the 6th Plenary Session - 5 November 1948
70	6	- Report of Working Group C of the Plan Committee - 29 October, 3 and 4 November, 1948
71	6	- Report of Planning Committee - Third Meeting - 2 November 1948
72	Pa	- Portugal (re: Portuguese Colony of Macao)
73	. •••	- Participation in Committees (Addendum to Document No. 15) Sweden
7 <sup>1</sup> +	7	- Report of the Implementation Committee - 4 November 1948
75	6	- Agenda - 4th Meeting of Committee 6 - 8 November 1948
76	3	- Terms of Reference of the Working Group of Committee 3 (This Document replaces Document No. 64)
77	3	- Report of General Principles Committee - 4th Meeting - 3 November 1948
77 (Annex)	3	- Intervention of Delegate of Mexico at Meeting of Committee 3 - 4 November 1948
78	<u>1</u>	- Report of the Technical Committee - 4th Meeting 2 November 1948
79	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly - First Session- Monday morning, 25 October 1948
80	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly - Second Session Monday afternoon, 25 October 1948
<b>81</b>	-	- Minutes of the Plenary Assembly - Third Session - Tuesday morning, 26 October 1948
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84,	2	- Participation in Committees (Addenda to Document No. 15) Bulgaria, Nicaragua					
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87	3	- United Kingdom Delegation - Proposed Revision of Document 49					
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90` 91	~	- Cancels Document No.20 - Swiss Confederation - Appeal To C.I.R.A.F. for the Creation of an International Humanitarian Wave Length					
92	4	- Report of the Technical Committee - 5th Meeting - 3 November 1948					
93	<b>1</b> <sub>4</sub>	- Technical Principles Committee - Terms of Reference, Organization, etc.					
94	<b></b>	- Portugal - Statement					
95	•••	- Portugal - Exchange of Recordings					
96	3	- Delegation of Uruguay - Comments on Question- naire of Document No. 49					
97	5	- Working Group A - Notice					
98	-	- Brief Explanatory Note to Projected Plan for the Distribution of Frequencies for Short Wave Broadcasting, Prepared by the Soviet Delegation					
·	1	- Coordinating Committee - Programs of Meetings on November 10 and November 11, 1948					
100		- Participation in Committees (Addendum to Document No. 15) Hungary					

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 102-E

10 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

## REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Seventh Meeting

5 November 1948 (Morning Session)

- 1. It was decided not to discuss the minutes of the second and third meeting of Committee 4 since it had not been possible for the delegates to study them before the meeting.
- 2. The Chairman of Working Group 1 reported that the Secretariat had not been able to produce the report of his Working Group in time for the present meeting. Continuing, Mr. Richardson stated that the Working Groups had discussed the Minimum Protection Ratio, taking into account:

a) Atmospheric noise.

b) Interference from unwanted stations (co-channel, adjacent channel, second adjacent channel)

c) Industrial interference

They had decided to postpone their discussion on this subject until all the members of Committee 4 had listened to the USA recordings of broadcast reception under various interference levels of atmospheric and domestic noise. The delegation of the USA hoped to have available by Monday, 8th November, some records featuring co-channel and adjacent channel interference.

- 3. The Chairman thanked Mr. Richardson for his report and informed the Committee that the Propagation curves for the Equinox would be available for study at the conclusion of the present meeting. Continuing, the Chairman asked everybody who wished to see these curves to do so as early as possible in order that the data could be approved when the report of Working Group 1 was made available at the next meeting.
- 4. Dr. Metzler, Chairman of Working Group 2 said there had been two meetings of his Group and they had reached decisions on Technical Standards for frequency tolerance, harmonic radiation, non-linear L.F., distortion caused by the process of modulation, bandwidth of emission and channel separation. Their decisions would be published in Conference Document 66. Referring to the two outstanding subjects to be discussed Dr. Metzler stated that it was hoped, after studying the Mexico Planning Committee Report, to reach a decision on these two subjects by the 10th November although, in view of the amount of data

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to be studied, it might not be possible to get the final report of Working Group 2 completed by the 10th November.

- 5. The <u>Chairman</u> after thanking Dr. Metzler for his report suggested that Working Group 2 might like their completion date extended to the 20th November.
- 6. Dr. Metzler said he did not think his Working Group would require such a long extension and stated that it might be possible to complete the work by the 15th November.
- 7. Continuing, Dr. Metzler drew the attention of the Chairman to cases where Working Group 2 meets simultaneously with the Main Committee.
- 8. In reply the <u>Chairman</u> stated that this point had been raised the previous day and it had then been decided that simultaneous Working Group meetings could take place but that no Working Group should be scheduled to meet at the same time as its Main Committee.
- 9. The <u>Chairman</u> read out a revised schedule of meetings for the Committee and its Working Groups, and agreed, following a suggestion from the delegate of <u>France</u> to post the revised schedule on the notice board.
- 10. The <u>Chairman</u> said that he had received a letter from the Chairman of Committee . This letter is reproduced in Annex A.
- ll. Commenting on the letter the <u>Chairman</u> pointed out that the Directives to which the Chairman of Committee 5 referred were similar to the Technical Principles listed under item (XIII) in Document 40E, which the Committee had decided to study, and therefore he suggested that the Main Committee would study this question as soon as the letter could be translated into the various languages and distributed to all the members of the Committee.
- 12. The <u>Delegate of Uruguay</u> said that he would like Working Group No. 2 to give special consideration to the effects of reducing the channel separation to less than 10 kc/s because such a reduction in channel separation, would allow a greater number of assignments within the bands available for High Frequency Broadcasting. He also stated that this would be most desirable in view of the fact that the requirements greatly exceeded the possibilities of the available channels.
- 13. The <u>Chairman</u> thanked the delegate of Uruguay and asked the Chairman of Working Group 2 if he would study this question.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at 10.00 a.m. on the 8th November.

The Reporter P.N. Parker

The Chairman M.L. Sastry

### ANNEX "A"

The Chairman Committee 4

The Working Group 5B calls attention to Section A-2 of the Directive of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City, which is as follows:

(Note by Secretariat: reference is to section A(2), chapter V of the "Report of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference", Atlantic City, 1947, Document No. 149 Rhf)

## Area of Reception

- (a) Normally only one frequency in a band should be used to transmit one programme.
- (b) However, in certain cases where the extent of the service area is great, the application of the foregoing principle could I lead to the use of antennas with low directivity, thereby losing the main advantages of directional antennas; it might be necessary to transmit the same programme in several azimuthal directions by means of suitable directional antennas and, as two such directional transmissions on the same frequency might create a zone of interference in the area of reception, one additional frequency in the same band may then be used.
- (c) Furthermore, the simultaneous use of two frequencies or, for short periods, three frequencies in different bands is permitted in order to provide and maintain a suitable service of one programme to a given service area in the case of circuits in which difficult or rapidly changing ionospheric conditions justify this procedure.

Since the terms of reference of Working Group B of Committee 5 include the directive to determine the number of frequencies most appropriate for each programme requirement, definite standards are needed in order to enable this Working Group to apply the above uniformly to all program requirements.

I should be glad therefore, if the question regarding the standards that should be used in applying the above Section of the Atlantic City Conference Directive to the programme requirements submitted by the various countries should be placed on the Agenda of Commit ee 4 in order that an early decision can be reached.

(Signed) H. Faulkner Chairman of Committee 5

Document No. 103-E

10 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 4

## FIRST REPORT

# of Working Group A of Technical Principles

## for Consideration of Committee 4

With respect to Item XII, Propagation Problems, of Document No. 40, Working Group 4-A is pleased to report as follows:

- a) Unanimous approval of basic data and method of calculation of propagation curves as outlined in USA National Bureau of Standards Circular No. 462.
- b) Unanimous approval of propagation curves, prepared by the USA, for Equinox Ionosphere Conditions.
- c) Provisional acceptance of propagation curves, prepared by the USA, for Summer and Winter Ionosphere Conditions. The winter curves have been produced in one copy only but have not been examined by some members of the Working Group. Copies of the Summer Curves have not yet been produced and cannot be examined. Therefore, it is recommended that the curves for winter and summer conditions be provisionally approved subject to comment by the Working Group after they are available for examination.
- d) Working Group 4-A therefore submits this report to Committee 4 for consideration with the recommendation that 1) the Equinox Propagation Curves be accepted; 2) the Summer and Winter Propagation Curves be accepted provisionally, pending examination when available.

The Chairman:

W. G. Richardson

Mexico City, 1948

## - Document No. 104-E

10 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

## INDIA

`The Delegation of India suggests the following modifications and additions to Document No. 49:

- Item (1) Substitute the following for the original text:
  "Would it be advisable to take any of the following into consideration and if so, to what extent?"
  - a) The number of transmitters and the volume of Broadcasting that is being carried out at the present time.
  - b) The number of transmitters and the volume of Broadcasting that was being carried out at an agreed past date.

The above is expected to take into consideration the damage suffered during the last war by some of the countries.

c) The number of transmitters and the volume of Broadcasting that is expected to be carried at an agreed future date.

This will take into account cases of countries who have not fully developed their broadcasting facilities and make provision for projected services.

- (5) The following classification is proposed by the Delegation of India:
  - (a) Broadcasting in the Tropical Zone
  - (b) Internal Broadcasting -
    - (I) Short distance
    - (II) Long distance
  - (c) Broadcasting intended for overseas territories and dominions.
  - (d) Broadcasting intended for citizens located abroad.
  - (e) Broadcasting intended for foreign countries.

The Delegation of India suggests that the follow-

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India

ing point should immediately follow point (1) of Document No. 49, in order to completely take into account Reports of the Planning Committee at Geneva and Mexico City.

- (2) (a) Would it be advisable to assess the need of Broadcasting to various countries and determine their respective shares in the available high frequency spectrum space on the basis of an equitable and uniformly applicable method?
  - (b) If so, what should be the various factors that could indicate the needs of a country for Broadcasting?
  - (c) What should be the relative weightages that are to be given to the factors that will be agreed to under (b)?

DELEGATION OF INDIA

10 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 1

### SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

# 12 TO 19 NOVEMBER 1948

- Any Committee scheduled as full committee may change to Working Group and keep the same room assignment.

  Morning meetings: 10:00 13:00

  Afternoon meetings: 15:30 19:00 1.
- 2.
- Room 1 is free on Mov. 12, P.M., and Room 2 on Nov. 17, P.M. 3.

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Comm. Wrkg.		Nov.12 Fri.	Nov.15 Mon.	Nov.16 Tues.	Nov.17	Nov.18 Thurs.	Nov.19 Fri.	Observations
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Comm.	4B		2				2	
Comm.	4C				2			
Comm.	5A	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Comm.	5B	1	1	1	1	11		
omm.	5C	14	4	4	4	<u></u>	4	
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Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 106-E

10 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 2

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2

# (Credentials Committee)

4th Meeting

2 November 1948

The Chairman declared the meeting open at 10:20 a.m.

He called upon the Reporter to read Documents No. 29 (Admission of Representatives of Israel to the Conference) and No. 30 (Notes by the United Kingdom Delegation on the Admission of Israeli Representatives as Observers to the Conference), and proceeded to state his own views as to the elements of the question. There were in his opinion four solutions which the Committee should discuss:

- 1) Admission of the Israeli Representative with full powers, i.e. with all the rights of a member of the Union.
- 2) Admission of the same as a mere Observer.
- 3) Admission of the same as a Technical Adviser attached to the Consultative Representative of the United Nations, provided the United Nations approved.
- 4) Refusal to admit the Representative of Israel in any capacity.

In his opinion it was not possible to treat the Representative of Israel as a member of the I.T.U. To do so would be contrary to the provisions of Article  $\beta$  of the Madrid Convention.

Furthermore, as the present Conference was governed by the decisions of the Atlantic City Conference, of which it was in effect the continuation, it did not seem possible to admit the Representative of Israel as a member with the powers of members of the I.T.U.

The second solution implied the view that the Representative of Israel, having in all good faith interpreted certain notices and circulars of the General Secretariat of the Union as tantamount to an invitation to the Conference, might be admitted as an Observer. The status of Observer would enable him to put forward the views of his

Administration at the meetings of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, but would not give him the right to vote. It should be remembered that the requirements of Palestine had already been submitted to the I.T.U. by the mandatory State after consultation with the competent authorities of the country.

The third solution, viz. the admission of the Representative of Israel as a Technical Adviser attached to the Consultative Representative of the United Nations, had a precedent at the Atlantic City Conference, when a country invited by the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. was allowed to have an Observer to represent it.

Refusal to admit the Representative of Israel in any capacity did not seem either fair or desirable. There were certain notices of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. relating to the present Conference, which admitted of different interpretations. They might be interpreted as implying, if not a formal invitation, at any rate a possibility of participation in some form still to be determined.

He invited the Committee to consider the different solutions he had indicated; and he would like to propose to eliminate from the outset the first solution and the last (solutions 1 and 4), and confine the discussion to solutions 2 and 3.

Mr. <u>Kito</u> (Albania) said that the two documents 29 and 30 contradict ed one another. He agreed with the Soviet Delegation in regarding the presence of the State of Israel in the Committee as necessary in order to enable the State of Israel to make a personal statement of its point of view, and to make it possible for the Plenary Assembly to take its decision in a spirit of equity and in full knowledge of the facts.

Continuing, he made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania voted against the Canadian proposal for the reason that it considers that proposal unjust and unfair. The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania was, and is, of the opinion that the State of Israel ought to be admitted to the present Conference with the right to vote; and it was a concession on its part when it accepted the French proposal for the admission of Israel merely as an Observer. But the Albanian Delegation cannot refrain from expressing its disagreement with the Canadian proposal, which does not recognize the existence of either the State, the Government or the people of Israel, whose Representative has already arrived in Mexico City in compliance with the invitation of the I.T.U. The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania accordingly considers that the proposal of the Canadian Delegation, backed as it is by that Adversary No. 1 of the admission of Israel, the UK Delegation, is an insult to the country and people of Israel. The Albanian Delegation reserves the right to revert to this question in the Plenary Assembly, when the time comes for the latter to take up the problem again and find a solution for it.

The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania is the delegation of a small country, which struggled with all its might against Fascism, though it now finds itself faced with countries which deny its most legitimate right to a place in the international arena. The Albanian Delegation is accordingly astonished at the opposition of certain Delegations to the legitimate right of the State of Israel, and will not fail to defend to the last the just cause of this small country claiming to be represented at our Conference."

The <u>Secretary of the Conference</u> (Mr. Dostert) reminded the Committee that he had received a request from the Representative of the State of Israel for admission to take part in the labors of the Conference.

Mr. Rapp (UK) did not agree with previous speakers. The work of the Conference should be characterized by impartiality and respect for the regulations by which it was governed. The State of Israel had been recognized by only some of the Governments represented on the Conference. The views of the Delegates of those countries, which had not recognized it, should be heard. The Committee should avoid political discussion, and rely exclusively on juridical arguments, which should be submitted in writing. The UK Delegation had no prejudice, racial, political or religious, in relation to Palestine, and they were anxious, when the present question had been considered, to propose a form of wording which, in agreement always with the United Nations Organisation, would meet the wishes of the State of Israel and at the same time conform to the regulations of the Conference.

Mr. Goroshkin (USSR) supported the Albanian Delegation's proposal that the Representative of the State of Israel should state his case in person to the Committee. The UK Delegate's statement appeared to him to be in conflict with the statement of 29 October 1947 to the Assembly of the UNO, which recorded the recognition by 17 countries of the State of Israel. The problem was one which must be approached from the legal standpoint; and it was not possible, until the Delegate of the State in question had been heard, to decide on his participation in the work of the Conference, whether effectively or merely in a consultative capacity.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) thought a solution could be found, if the form and the substance of the problem were borne in mind.

In the first place, the Representative of the State of Israel was leaving it to the Committee to decide whether or not to accept his presence at the Conference.

In the second place, the Madrid Convention was in force until January 1949; and the Union for which it provided was open to delegates

of all nations. The Atlantic City Conference, of which the Mexico City Conference was the second phase, was a limited Conference. Again, the Secretariat General of the I.T.U. had sent an invitation by telegram to the State of Israel; and the latter had replied to the Mexican Administration, which had not invited it any more than it had invited the other nations, since the invitations were made by telegram on the initiative of the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. Such being the position, he proposed the admission of the Israeli Representative as an Observer.

The <u>Secretary of the Conference</u> (Mr. Dostert) said that:

- 1. The General Secretariat of the I.T.U. had no powers to invite countries.
- 2. The General Secretariat of the I.T.U. had been notified by the convening Administration (Mexico) of a list of the countries members of the Union.
- 3. The Administration had a list of Plenipotentiaries, signatories of the the Final Acts of Atlantic City.
- The General Secretariat had sent a service circular to the State of Israel, which the latter had interpreted as an invitation.

No formal invitation had been sent to the State of Israel.

Mr. Rapp (UK) said that, if the State of Israel had not received any invitation, it was not possible to take any decision as to the presence of the latter's Representative in Mexico City, and still less to consider the documentary material which he had submitted.

The Chairman thought the French Delegate's proposal should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Rapp (UK) asked for the French proposal in writing.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that there was a possible solution to the question, if the substance of the problem was considered. He thought the Representative of the State of Israel might be admitted as an Observer.

Mr. Meyer's proposal was supported by the <u>Chairman</u>, Mr. <u>Goroshkin</u> (USSR) and Mr. de Wolf (USA).

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Mr. Stone (Canada) proposed to admit the Representative of the State of Israel as a Technical Adviser attached to the United Nations Organization.

Mr. van Diesel (UNO) asked for information. The Canadian proposal, which the Credentials Committee was to recommend to the Plenary Assembly, seemed to him dubious. The Conference was to ask the United Nations to accept the Representative of the State of Israel as a Technical Adviser attached to the United Nations Delegation to the Conference. The United Nations Delegate to the Conference had no powers to assent to that proposal on behalf of the United Nations. The proposal would have to be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Paris. But another acceptance was also required - namely, that of the Israeli Representative himself: and the latter had rejected the proposal, both in a letter to the Chairman of the Conference and further in conversation with himself. That being so, he could not understand how the Committee would make such a recommendation to the Plenary Assembly as the Canadian Delegate had proposed.

Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) also spoke.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that the Credentials Committee had been given complete freedom of action by the Plenary Assembly. The text of Document No. 29 showed that the Representative of the State of Israel had been invited to take part in the Conference in the course of his visit to the General Secretariat of the I.T.U.

Mr. Stone (Canada) said that, if it were not for the decisions of the Atlantic City Conference, the present Conference would never have taken place. As for the admission of the Israeli Representative as a Technical Adviser attached to the United Nations, it was perfectly possible to consult the United Nations. Why not?

Mr.  $\underline{\text{Rapp}}$  (UK) proposed to refer the question to the Plenary Assembly.

Colonel R. de Albuquerque (Brazil) and Mr. Goroshkin (USSR) demanded a vote on the French proposal.

Mr. Sastry (India) said that it was quite true that the present Conference was governed by the Atlantic City directives. Let the Committee decide.

# (Doc.No.106-E)

## The French proposal was put to the vote. There voted:

FOR:

AGAINST:

ABSTENTIONS: 5

ABSENT: 11

The Canadian proposal was put to the vote. There voted:

FOR:

AGAINST: 1

ABSTENTIONS: 10

11 . ABSENT:

The meeting rose at 1.50 p.m.

Approved:

Reporter

Roberto de Arruda Botelho, Colonel R.de Albuquerque, Chairman

Mexico City, 1948

## Document No. 107-E

1 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

## Committeé 2

# REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 (CREDENTIALS COMMITTE)

5th. Meeting

3 November 1948

The <u>Chairman</u>, Colonel Raul de Albuquerque (Brazil), who was supported by Mr. E.H.R. Green (New Zealand), Vice-Chairman, Mr. Petro Kito (Albania), Vice-Chairman, and Mr. L.E. Dostert, Secretary of the Conference, declared the meeting open at 3 p.m.

He invited the Reporter to read the draft Report to be presented by the Committee to the Plenary Assembly at its meeting on the following Friday.

He then called upon the Secretary of the Conference.

The <u>Secretary of the Conference</u> read a letter from the Representative of the State of Israel to the Chairman of the Conference, in which the former stated that he was not prepared to accept the position of Technical Adviser attached to the United Nations Observer. He asked that the French proposal put forward at the 4th. Meeting of the Committee, and supported by Albania, Brazil, the USA and the USSR, should be communicated to the Plenary Assembly.

He further read a letter from the I.B.O. (International Broad-casting Organization).

Mr. Rapp (U.K.) regarded the letter from the Israeli Representative as an attempt to influence the Committee. As such, it ought not to figure in the Committee's discussions. It should be handed back to the Chairman of the Conference, to whom it was addressed, for such action as the latter might think fit to take.

Mr. <u>Kito</u> (Albania) disagreed. He thought the Israeli Representative's letter had an important bearing on the question of his admission. He reserved the right to revert to the question at the coming meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

Mr. F. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.) suggested that the Report of the Committee should include the Committee's decision to approve the Canadian Delegate's proposal to admit the Representative of the State of Israel as a Technical Adviser attached to the United Nations Observer. The Report should also contain a reference to the letter from the Representative of Israel to the Chairman of the Conference declining to accept the proposed position. The letter might be attached as an Annex to the Report.

Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) said that the letter of the Israeli Representative to the Chairman of the Conference, who had asked for it to be read out by the Secretary of the Conference to the Committee, contained nothing new. It merely suggested the adoption of a certain procedure in the Plenary Assembly in connection with a matter which had already been discussed in the Committee. Though obliged by the courtesy of the Chairman of the Conference in communicating the letter to the Committee, he thought it would more properly have been addressed to the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee; and he proposed the insertion in the Report of the following statement:

"The letter of the Representative of the State of Israel was read. The Credentials Committee decided to return the letter to the Chairman of the Conference for such action as the latter may think fit."

Mr. Rapp (U.K.) seconded the proposal of the delegate of Pakistan.

Mr. Stone (Canada) was sorry to prolong the discussion on a subject which had already received so much attention; but, as the author of the proposal approved by the Committee on the previous day, he had two corrections to make. The first concerned the wording of his proposal, the original text of which differed slightly from that read out by the Secretary. He was accordingly sending the correct text to the Reporter. The second point he had to make concerned the letter of the Israeli Representative. As he saw the matter, the Committee had already taken its decision on the participation of the Israeli Representative in the Conference, and there was nothing that could be done now to modify that decision. The letter should be returned to the Chairman of the Conference, to whom it was addressed; and no reference should be made to it in the Committee's Report to the Plenary Assembly.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) drew the Chairman's attention to the reading of Minutes of the Meetings of the Committee during the Committee's proceedings, when the Minutes in question had not been

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issued or distributed to Delegates. He objected to that arrangement, and he thought that it was indispensable that Minutes should be reproduced, distributed to Delegates and approved by the Committee at a plenary meeting of the same.

At the Minutes of the last Meeting (Meeting of 2 November 1948), at which the question of the State of Israel was discussed, had not been reproduced, he reserved the right to consider them, and to submit any amendments or observations before approving them.

He suggested that the Chairman and Reporter should prepare and submit to the Committee at its next plenary meeting on 4 November 1948 the draft Report to be presented to the Plenary Assembly on the following Friday.

The Secretary of the Conference said that it was impossible within a matter of hours to prepare and distribute a document of more than 20 pages in four languages.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) suggested that the letter from the State of Israel to the Chairman of the Conference should be annexed to the Committee's Report. If it was not included in the Committee's Report, it would have to be brought to the attention of the Conference at the meeting of the Plenary Assembly on Friday 5 November 1948. His own attitude in regard to the Committee's decision on the invitation of Israel to the Conference was that it was not in any sense definitive. It had still to be discussed by the Conference in plenary session; and it had to be borne in mind in that connection that a number of delegations, including his own, had reserved the right to return to the question.

He took exception to the U.K. assertion that the State of Israel had interfered by its letter of 2 November 1948 in the internal affairs of their Committee. The Canadian proposal on the other hand was something new and, as such, it should be discussed after due consideration. He begged the Chairman and the Secretary of the Conference to inform the Chairman of the Conference that the USSR hoped to see the Delegation of Israel attending the Plenary Assembly on Friday, when its documentary material would be considered.

As to the other items of the draft Report to be submitted by the Committee to the Conference, he hoped to see the question of the Mongolian People's Republic included, so as to enable the latter to participate in the Conference on the same footing as other countries.

As to the letter of the I.B.O., he was in agreement with a number of other delegations in thinking that a representative of

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that body might usefully be admitted to the Conference.

Lastly, he asked for the publication of all documentary material relating to the credentials of S.C.A.P. and U.N.E.S.C.O. in order to enable the Committee to study their cases at a subsequent meeting.

Mr <u>Lazareanu</u> (Roumania) said that the Committee had infortunately not agreed at its last meeting to hear the Representative of the State of Israel, as the USSR Delegate had proposed, before it took its decision. If he had been heard, the discussions would have been appreciably shortened, and the Committee would have been enabled to arrive at an equitable solution on the basis of the information it would have received. In the meanwhile even the Delegates, such as the U.K. Delegate, who were apposed to hearing the Representative of the State of Israel, had stated that the Delegate Israel was entitled to express his views in writing, and that the Committee could consider his views if so submitted. That was just what he The Israeli Delegate's letter completely changed the resolutions of the Committee, and rendered the Canadian decision null and void. In presence of the refusal of the State of Israel to take part in the Conference as a Technical Adviser attached to the United Nations observer, there were no longer four, but only three, solutions to the problem. The fourth solution, viz. the solution suggested by the Canadian Delegation, became automatically null and void, as it was in fact the same as the second solution.

Such being the position, the Delegation of the Roumanian People's Republic proposed that the Committee should resume the discussion of the case of the State of Israel, and that the letter to the Chairman of the Conference should be taken into consideration.

The Chairman said that the question had been settled at the previous meeting by the vote of the Committee in favor of the Canadian proposal, which would be submitted to the Plenary Assembly.

Mr. Rapp (U.K.) thought that the Committee's Report should include Documents Nos. 29 and 30, as the bases on which the Plenary Assembly would have to take its decision as to the legal position of the case. The Report should also include a reference to the rejection by the Committee of the French proposal for the admission of the Israeli Representative as an Observer.

The meeting rose at 7.30 p.m.

ROBERTO DE ARRUDA BOTELHO, RAUL DE ALBUQUERQUE,

Reporter

Chairman

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 108-E

11 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

# FRANCE

COMMENTS CONCERNING ANNEX 5 TO THE REPORT OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE (MEXICO SESSION)

The French Delegation wishes to point out that the figures given in this document (Annex 5 to Appendix B) concerning the area and population of France do not take into account the information furnished by Radio-diffusion Française in the document "Information No. 11", which is, moreover, reproduced in the recapitulatory table attached to Appendix B of the Report.

The difference is attributable to the omission of the data concerning the overseas departments (area: 2,300,000 km²; population 8,000,000), which enjoy an administrative status identical to that of the French metropolitan departments. The figures reproduced for France concern the metropolitan departments exclusively.

As an addition to the foregoing information, and to correct the evaluation of France's imports and exports found in the last column of Annex 5 to Appendix B, it should be observed that the total export and import volume increased:

in 1946, to 335,000,000,000 French francs, and in 1947, to 558,000,000,000 French francs.

Document No. 109-E

12 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 1

### NOTICE

The Working Group of Committee 1 has decided to distribute the reports of the Plan Committee as follows:

### GENEVA REPORT

Appendix B to Committee 3

Appendix A to Committee 6

Appendix E to Committee 4

### MEXICO REPORT

Appendix A to Committee 6

Appendix B to Committee 3

Appendix C to Committee 4

Appendix D to Committee 7

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 110-E

12 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

### AGENDA

# 5th MEETING OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

## TO BE HELD AT 3:30 P.M. - 16th NOVEMBER, 1948

- 1. Approval of the Report of the 4th Meeting of the Committee (Doc. No. )
- 2. Report of the Chairman of Working Group A
- 3. Report of the Chairman of Working Group B
- 4. Consideration of the USSR proposals (Document No. 98)
- 5. Miscellaneous

Gunnar Pedersen Chairman of Plan Committee

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 111-E

12 November 1948

Committee 4

## SECOND REPORT

# of Working Group A of the Technical Principles for Consideration of Committee 4

Further to the First Report of Working Group 4A, the Curves for MUF and OWF for <u>Winter</u> (i.e. December) ionosphere conditions have been examined by Working Group 4A, which recommends unanimously:

That the Winter (i.e. December) Curves for MUF and OWF, as prepared by the USA, are extremely practical for mass calculations that do not require great accuracy, and further, that these Winter curves can be made available for use by other committees.

The Chairman:

W. G. Richardson

Document No. 112-E

12 November 191+8

Mexico City, 1948

### FRANCHISE

Prior to the beginning of the Conference the Mexican Administration received information from various Administrations to the effect that they were not in a position to grant telegraph franchises because their circuits were operated by private The inviting Administration endeavored to establish companies. direct transmission for Europe via Geneva as a central receiving point for retransmission, but for reasons of internal administration and operation in the transit countries, this solution could not be arranged. A number of countries have agreed to grant telegraphic franchises for transit or reception. Thus the only charges that will be made are for the circuits that are not able to grant franchise privileges. Delegates may send telegrams to their Administrations in accordance with the procedure outlined in the text of the telegram quoted below and which has been circulated to all the Administrations by the General Secretariat of the Union at the request of the Secretary of the Conference.

"CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIONS WHOSE SERVICES ARE OPERATED BY PRIVATE COMPANIES WERE NOT IN A POSITION TO GRANT TELEGRAPH FRANCHISE STOP TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DELEGATES AT THE CONFERENCE AND THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS THE INVITING GOVERNMENT WILL APPLY THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE STOP FIRST: TELEGRAPH MESSAGES WILL BE ACCEPTED BY THE CONFERENCE AND WILL CONTAIN THE FORMULA 'CONFERENCE' STOP SECOND: TRANS-MISSION AT THE POINT OF DEPARTURE WILL BE FREE OF CHARGE STOP THIRD: NO CHARGE WILL BE COLLECTED IN RESPECT TO TRANSMISSION OR RECEPTION OVER CIRCUITS WHICH HAVE GRANTED FRANCHISE STOP FOURTH: CHARGES APPLIED FOR TRANSIT OR RECEPTION BY ADMINISTRATIONS WHICH HAVE NOT GRANTED FRANCHISE WILL BE DEBITED TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND COVERED BY ADVANCES MADE BY THE INVITING ADMINISTRATION STOP FIFTH: AFTER THE CONFERENCE AN ACCOUNT OF ADVANCES MADE FOR EACH DELEGATION WILL BE ESTABLISHED AND ADDED TO THE ACCOUNT OF COSTS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE FOR REIMBURSEMENT TO THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT STOP SIXTH: SIMILAR PROCEDURE WILL BE APPLICABLE FOR TELEGRAMS ADDRESSED TO THE DELEGATES STOP PLEASE ADVISE TELESCOPE WHETHER YOUR ADMINISTRATION ACCEPTS THE PROCEDURE STOP"

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In respect to telegrams sent to the Delegates, the Administrations of origin will be debited for the charges made by Administrations or companies which do not grant franchise directly in the regular monthly telegraph accounts and not through the inviting Administration.

Several Administrations have already cabled their acceptance of the procedure. When more replies have been received, the list will be published.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 113-E

12 November, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

### REPORT OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE

## Fourth Meeting

## 10th November, 1948

- 1. The fourth meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 10.20 hours by Mr. Pedersen, Chairman of the Committee, assisted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Stojanov and Mr. Trimmer.
- 2. The first item on the Agenda was the approval of the report of the third meeting (Document No. 71). This riport was approved by the Committee, with one addition requested by the delegate for Indonesia. This addition referred to his proposal contained in Para. 9 of Document 71. He wished to have inserted in the minutes of this meeting, that he had understood from Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of Committee 5, that his proposal would be included in the terms of reference of Working Group B of Committee 5.
- 3. The <u>Chairman</u> then requested the Committee to consider the second item on the Agenda, the first and second reports of Working Group A (Documents Nos. 59 and 67). Before asking the Committee for comments the <u>Chairman</u> made the following observation, regarding point 3 of Document No. 59, he had obtained a copy of the circular telegram sent by the Administrative Council to all member countries of the I.T.U. This reads as follows:-

# "Copy of R 10/195 of 15 September 1948

#### Circular telegram

112/15. - Administrative Council draws attention all administrations regarding preparations of Mexico High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to following proposal presented to Administrative Council by PFB STOP Considering that in Atlantic City frequency distribution table the bands of 9 Mc/s and 11 Mc/s each 275 Kc/s wide are assigned to broadcasting and considering that the Atlantic City Broadcasting Conference has recommended a separation

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of 10 kcs between broadcasting channels each band would therefore contain 27 assignable frequencies and 5 kcs would remain unused in each one STOP Consequently the PFB has proposed to counteract these inconveniences by an agreement between PFB and Mexico Conference intended to give full effect to paragraphs 88 and 69 of Atlantic City Radio Regulations so that transmissions from fixed stations may be authorized to overlap on band 9770 to 9775 kcs and that broadcast transmissions be authorized to overlap on band 11975 to 11980 kcs STOP The Council has noted this proposal and decided that if the Mexico Conference maintains the figure of 10 cs between channels it would be desirable for the PFB and the Mexico Conference to adopt the above mentioned procedure with the understanding that the frequency assignment plans which would result should be submitted for approval of special administrative Conference responsible for approving the new international frequency list STOP STOP"

- 3.1. The <u>Chairman</u> then proposed that Working Group B should work with these bands as laid down by the telegram, and use 10 kc/s spacing between channels, until such time as Committee 4 should give final recommendations on this latter subject.
- 3.2. The <u>delegate for the U.S.S.R</u>.agreed with this procedure but asked the Chairman whether he considered this Conference had the power to request the P.F.B. to add the 5 kc/s to the 9 Mc/s band and not the 11 Mc/s band, as proposed, as the requirements showed a heavier loading of the 9 Mc/s band.
- 3.3. The Chairman then referred the Committee to Document 43 of the Planning Committee, in which the request to the P.F.B. had been for an increase in 9 Mc/s band and not the 11 Mc/s. However, he felt that as no meeting of the Administrative Council was scheduled before the close of this Conference, we must accept the band allocation as it now existed.

- 3.4. The <u>delegate for Canada</u> agreed with the Chairman's remarks, but felt that no harm would be done if a telegram was sent to the P.F.B., asking for their views on a possible reconsideration of this situation.
- 3.5. A discussion then took place regarding which of these two bands would be the most load-ded when the full requirements were known for all seasons of the sunspot cycle, and any frequency adjustments had been made.
- 3.6. The Chairman then proposed that Working Group B should take the bands as decided by the Administrative Council but that this matter should not be dropped, and that the Committee should reconsider the position when rhe results of Committee 4 and 5 were known. This proposal was agreed.
- 4. The Chairman had one more point to make regarding Document No. 59, concerning Point 4. He proposed that a request should be passed immediately to the Chairman of Committee No. 4 requesting that priority be given to the technical considerations relating to the number of channel hours which would be available for all seasons of the sunspot cycle and in particular the June Sunspot Median period.
- 5. The <u>Chairman</u> then asked the Committee to consider the second report of Working Group 4 (Document 67) point by point. He proposed that point one could be resolved if a directive were given to Working Group A to study those parts of the Geneva and Mexico City Reports which contained plans or formula or bases for plans, and the comments thereon. Although he felt that at some later date a directive dividing this work would have to be given by the Plenary Assembly.
  - 5.1 The first point of the report was then adopted by the Committee. The second and third points were adopted after a correction had been made to point 3 of the English text of Document No. 67. The Chairman thought that the sentence in the second paragraph now containing the phrase "provisional terms of reference..." should have the word "directives" substituted for this phrase.

- 6. The <u>Chairman</u> then turned to item 3 of the Agenda and requested <u>Mr. Trimmer</u>, <u>Chairman of Working Group B</u> to give a verbal report of the work of this Group.
  - 6.1. Mr. Trimmer then stated that his group had as yet no final results to place before the Committee for approval. The main task, so far, had been to prepare forms on which the final plan could be most easily interpreted. Contact with Committee 5 and Working Group C had been mentioned, and it was hoped to present a report, with the forms to be used, at the next Main Committee meeting.
- 7. The <u>Chairman</u> then requested the Committee to consider the report of Working Group C contained in Document No. 70.
  - 7.1. The following corrections were first made to this Decument:
    - Page 1. Under the "terms of reference" should read "To give expert information to the Main Committee on the results obtained by the different assignment plnas worked out by Working Group B..."
    - Page 3. Sub Para. 4 last paragraph the words "to be submitted by Working Group B" should be struck out.
    - <u>Page 3.</u> Under the heading "For technical verification" Item 8 should read "antenna gain of the lobe or lobes".
    - Page 5. The Document should be signed "The Acting Chairman F. J. B. P. Ferdinandus".
- 5.2. The report with these corrections was then adopted by the Committee.
- 8. The <u>Chairman</u> then stated that he wished to place before the Committee, under Item 5 of the Agenda, the question of the frequency bands 3951 to 4000 kc/s (Region 1) and 3900 to 4000 kc/s (Region 3), as these were not specifically tropical broadcasting bands, and the Atlantic City Regulations stated that the P.F.B. would deal only with the shared bands concerned with tropical broadcasting. On the other hand these two bands are not included in the bands to be considered by the Mexico City Conference (Atlantic City Regulations. "Recommendations and Resolutions" Page 27). However, he felt that

it was advisable to find some way of dropping some of the high frequency broadcast requirements into these bands, in order to relieve the congestion, particularly on the lower bands.

- 8.1 During the discussion which followed the delegates for Argentine, Canada, Cuba, U.K. and the U.S.A. put forward various points of view on the subject. The general feeling was that Committee 6 should undertake the responsibility of forwarding a list of requirements which would fall into these bands, after the completion of the work of Committee 4 and 5. It was also pointed out during the discussion that these bands could be used in any part of Regions 1 and III, not exclusively in the Tropical Zones. However, this Conference could not assign frequencies in these bands, as this was a task of the P.F.B.
- 8.2. The task of eventually transmitting the requirements in these bands to the P.F.B. was given to Working Group B. Regarding the other shared bands it was felt that no definite directives could be given to the Working Group, although if at any time they could forward recommendations on this subject to the Main Committee, they should do so.
- 9. The Chairman then asked for suggestions regarding the work to be undertaken in the three Working Groups during the next few days. He put forward the suggestion that Working Group B should tackle the problem of the 26 and 21 Mc/s bands, as these bands did not appear to be overloaded, and it should be possible to plan the assignment without any reduction in the requested channel hours. It might also be possible to tackle the 17 Mc/s bands, although this would present more difficulty. The object of this work would be to check the plan producing machinery of this Working Group, and if possible produce a final plan for these bands. He also suggested that a request be forwarded to the Chairman of Committee 5 for priority to be given to the production of the final requirements for these three bands.
  - 9.1. The Committee agreed with this procedure, provided that only the bands where no reduction is

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requirements was necessary, were dealt with.

- 10. The delegates of the U.S.R. then raised the question of the plan submitted to the Conference by his delegation. After a brief description of this plan and the position regarding the distribution by the Secretariat. He suggested that Committee 6 might consider this document (No. 98) at its next meeting.
- 11. The Chairman agreed with this procedure and announced that the next Main Committee meeting would be on Tuesday afternoon next, November 16th, when it was hoped that all delegations would have been able to study the explanatory notes and basic principles of this plan. The Chairmen of the various Working Groups were requested to inform the delegates of meetings through the usual channels.
- 12. Mr. Esping, Chairman of Working Group C suggested that no further meetings of his Group were necessary until some material from Working Group B was available. This suggestion was agreed by the Committee.
- 13. As there was no further business forthcoming the meeting was closed at 12.40 hours.

The Reporter:

The Chairman:

R.A.CRAIG

GUNNAR PEDERSEN

The plans and graphs for the three median seasons would follow; the period June sunspot median solar activity would be issued first.

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 114-E

November 11, 1948

Original: RUSSIAN

COMMITTEE No. 6

### REPORT No.3

Working Group A of Committee 6 (Plan).

Working Group A of Committee 6, in its meeting of November 11, 1948, has agrred to accept the following list of questions, to be studied by Working Group A in the near future:

l. To continue the analysis of comments submitted by countries in connection with Annex A of the Report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session, which has already been started by the Mexico City Session of the Planning Committee. These comments will be given in a short outline.

Preparation of the working data is entrusted to Mr. S. Stojanov (USSR).

2. To carry out an analysis of comments submitted by the countries, for the purpose of determining the daily division of channels into desired time periods.

It will be necessary to take into consideration the desires of the countries, as reflected in their requirements.

Preparation of the working data is entrusted to Mr. Sacco (Italy).

3. To carry out the analysis of comments submitted by the countries for the purpose of finding out whether any opinions are expressed on the question of overloading in any band.

Preparation of the working data is entrusted to Mr. Montez (Cuba).

4. To carry out an analysis of the comments submitted by the countries in accordance with the point of view expressed in point 2 (b), Report No.2 of Working Group 6-A (Doc. No. 67).

Preparation of the working data is entrusted to Mr. Nerurkar (India).

Mr. Van den Broek (Holland) did not participate in the meeting of the Working Group 6-A on November 11, 1948.

Chairman, Working Group 6-A

S. Stojanov (USSR)

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 115-E

12 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 3

## Text of Question No. 1 as proposed by the India delegation.

Would it be advisable to take any of the following into account, and if so, to what extent?

- a. The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out at the present time.
- b. Extraordinary circumstances, if any, which have had a significant bearing on the position of H.F.B. in a country.
- c. The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out at an agreed past date, in the case of certain countries which suffered damage during the last war.
- d. The number of transmitters to be operated and the volume of broadcasting that is expected to be carried out at a future date to be agreed by the conference.

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 116-E

12 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE 3

### (GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE)

6th Meeting

10 November 1948

The meeting was opened at 10:15 A.M. by Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, 1st Vice-Chairman.

The <u>Chairman</u> submitted for approval the Minutes of the 3rd and 5th Meetings of the Committee (Documents Nos. 50 and 85).

The Delegate of the  $\underline{U}_{\bullet}K_{\bullet}$  proposed to omit in Document No. 50, page 4, fourth line from the bottom, the words "of wave characteristics".

Subject to the U.K. amendment, Documents Nos. 50 and 85 were approved without comment.

The <u>Chairman</u> welcomed the Delegates of Argentina, Belgium, Norway and Sweden, who were participating in the work of the Committee for the first time.

He proceeded to read a list of the documents before the Committee, viz.

Document No. 25, prepared at the request of the Soviet Delegation in order to summarize the various points of view previously expressed on the question of priorities. On page 11 it was stated that Document No. 113 Rhf was attached as an annex. That was not the case; and the Socretariat would be

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asked to correct the omission.

Document No. 28, a proposal for the classification of short-wave transmissions, submitted by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia.

Document No. 49, a Questionnaire proposed by the Chairman of the Committee.

Document No. 53, an attempt to classify high frequency broadcasting services, submitted by the Portuguese Delegation.

Document No. 54, a proposal for the classification of high frequency broadcasting services into two groups, submitted by the Brazilian Delegation.

Document No. 58, a proposal by the Portuguese Delegation on the general principles to be determined, and the problems to be solved, by the Committee for the purpose of economizing frequencies.

Document No. 87, a proposal by the U.K. Delegation of an amendment to the above-mentioned Document No. 49.

To this list was to be added the Second Report of the Planning Committee, in particular Appendix B, which directly concerned the Committee.

He thanked in this connection Mr. Barajas, Chairman of the Planning Committee, for his very important and useful Report. He requested Mr. Barajas to transmit his congratulations and those of the Committee to all the members of the Planning Committee.

He invited the Committee to begin the discussion which was to have taken place on the previous Monday but had been postponed. He suggested that the Committee should begin discussion of the Questionnaire (Document No. 49) as a whole, and then proceed to discussion in detail.

The Delegate of <u>India</u> congratulated the Chairman on the preparation of Document No. 49, which seemed to him entirely acceptable, though in regard to question No. 5 he preferred to await the conclusions of the Working Group. The point in question should therefore not be included in the present discussions.

The <u>Chairman</u> agreed that question No. 5 should be postponed. The question would be considered separately, as he had proposed at a previous meeting.

The Delegate of the <u>U.K.</u> stated that he and his Delegation had studied Document No. 49 with care and interest, and had stated their views on the subject in writing in Document No. 87. His Delegation proposed to call the Committee's attention to certain details of the text when the moment arrived.

The Delegate of <u>Switzerland</u> wished to put before the Committee what he considered an essential conception of the real purpose of high frequency broadcasting. That which characterized high frequency broadcasting was not its ability to cover long distances so much as its ability to break through political barriers. The Swiss Delegation believed that high frequency broadcasting represented a common patrimony for all peoples. In its opinion, each nation should first receive a minimum, and then priorities should be granted to certain countries embodying active and positive elements of world recovery. It was only when those conditions had been met that the distribution of the remaining frequencies could be undertaken. The Swiss Delegation would therefore like to place this fundamental conception of high frequency broadcasting at the top of the Questionnaire.

The Delegate of <u>Portugal</u> pointed out that it would be possible to enlarge Questionnaire No. 49 by taking into account some of the elements found in <u>Document No. 58</u>, submitted by his Delegation. He intended to reopen this question when the various items in the Questionnaire came up for discussion.

The Delegate of <u>Brazil</u> urged the Committee to begin by establishing fundamental criteria grouping all possible types of broadcasting, but without discussing for the moment the different types, so as not to raise the question of priorities.

The Delegate of <u>Roumania</u> agreed with the Brazilian Delegation as to the necessity of establishing criteria as a basis for the Questionnaire. Question 1 of the Questionnaire

was ambiguous in so far as it was not clear to what situation the expression "status quo" referred. It left open the possibility of the belief that the Questionnaire made no provision for consideration of the projects of certain countries for the future, or of the complete destruction of the installations of certain other countries.

He added, in reply to a question by the <u>Chairman</u>, that Roumania had not submitted any proposal for priorities; but the USSR had drawn up a general plan, to which reference had been made at the close of the Plenary Assembly of the previous day. It would seem advisable, therefore, for the Committee to await the results of the labors of its Working Group and the presentation of the USSR document.

The Chairman said that he had himself raised the question of criteria, and a Working Group had been entrusted with the work of definition and classification. He admitted that the form of wording of Question 1 was not very satisfactory, and he was prepared to consider the possibility of proposing a new wording for the Question. But he did not think there was any need for the establishment of criteria as a necessary preliminary to the discussion of the Questionnaire. As for the USSR document, that could not be discussed, because it had not yet been distributed, and no one knew what its contents were.

The Delegate of <u>Pakistan</u> congratulated the Chairman on the production of Document 49. It seemed to him that there was a certain element of confusion about the discussion owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between the questions and the answers. What the Committee had to do was to establish a frame-work for the questions, and to discuss nothing but the questions, and not the answers which might be given to them. As for the "criteria", it would be time enough, when the Working Group had finished its labors, to deal with the answers to Question 5. Question 6, which raised the subject of priorities, would then have to be dealt with. But he supported the Questionnaire as a whole with reservations only on the subject of certain details such as those to which the UK document alluded. In the matter of Question 1, and the Roumanian Delegate's reference to it, he would be interested to hear what new proposals the Chair had to make.

The Delegate of France had certain reflections, suggested

by the discussion, which he wished to put before the Committee. It seemed to him in the first place that it was a defect of method which had led to confusion between the questions in the Questionnaire and the answers which would have ultimately to be given to them. At the mement all that the Committee was discussing was the way in which the questions were to be put. It was essential to attempt to clarify the highly complicated problem with which the Committee was confronted. If they did so, they would find that the list of questions was reduced ultimately to two - namely:

- 1. What are the different priorities to be taken into account?
- 2. What method should be employed in order to establish a relative order as between these priorities?

No useful work could be done, until those two questions had been put and answered.

He had been somewhat astonished to find that certain delegates were not prepared to leave the question of priorities and definitions on one side. The definitions had been entrusted to a Working Group; and the criteria would be determined by the replies of the Committee.

As to what was meant by the "status quo", there were no doubt a number of different factors which might be taken into account. It was a point which would have to be cleared up; and the suggestions of the Roumanian Delegate would have to be taken into consideration in that connection. But the proposal of the latter to await the documents which were to appear before taking any decision would at once hold up the work of the Committee. There were in fact a whole series of documents still in course of preparation - among others, documents on the subject of the French suggestion.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of Portugal, he added that Document No. 58 was a mixture of questions, some of which were, while others were not, within the province of the Committee. There were technical problems for example, which would have to be considered by other Committees. On the other hand it seemed to him that Point 4 of Document No. 58 embodied an idea of capital importance - namely, the suggestion of agreements to permit economies of frequencies by the use of relays and recordings reproduced on medium waves. It would be remembered that as long ago as 1936 France had proposed to the League of Nations a general agreement to limit the use of short waves, and to advocate agree-

ments for the purpose between the different countries.

The Delegate of <u>India</u> observed that the problem arising in connection with Question 1 had already been considered in Committee 5 and Sub-Committee 5c of the Atlantic City Conference. It had been very clearly discussed on that occasion, and a full account of the position would be found in the documents of the Conference.

Reference to Annex E of the documents of the Mexico Session would also be of use in the same connection.

Generally speaking, it was desirable to take all the work of the Planning Committee, whether at Geneva or in Mexico City, into account with a view to placing the Questionnaire in more accurate perspective.

The Delegate of the Argentine congratulated the Chair on its work; but logically it was necessary to proceed by stages, if it was desired to arrive at a system of allocations. The first point to be considered was the question of what was to be allocated. The second was the establishment of logical bases for allocation. Lastly, when the criterion of allocation was once established, they could proceed to the actual allocation. That being so, consideration of the Questionnaire should be postponed pending agreement as to the criteria.

The Delegate of <u>Brazil</u> reverted to his earlier proposals. There were two problems. The first was the establishment of criteria for the grouping of the different broadcasting services. The second was the establishment of criteria for priorities. The two problems were quite different. To deal with the first, a Working Group had been set up with perfectly clear instructions, the first and fourth paragraphs of which admitted of no dispute: they were for the definition of criteria without touching the question of priorities. It appeared, however, that priorities had a place in Document No. 49. It was not possible to discuss priorities before the grouping of the different forms of broadcasting was completed. For these reasons the Brazilian Delegation proposed to begin by establishing criteria for the grouping of the different broadcasting services.

The Delegate of the <u>Ukraine</u> expressed satisfaction with the Questionnaire. It introduced some order into conceptions of a highly complicated character, and made possible a beginning of

discussion. It was essential to study it as a prelude to the replies to the questions. In substance it recalled the directives given to Committee 3. He thought Question 1 should reproduce the essential elements of No. 1 of those directives; and there should be no mention of the "status quo". He would prefer to substitute for it some such question as the following: "How, in the case of countries whose installations have been destroyed, can consideration best be given to the part they have taken in the struggle against Fascism?"

Again, he did not think the question of the number of channels should appear in the Questionnaire.

To all these points and to others he proposed to return, when the detailed discussion of these questions began.

The Delegate of the <u>U.K.</u> said he would like to see a certain rearrangement of the questions. The first point for the Committee to take up was the necessity of reducing frequencies to a minimum; and the subject of the first question should be consideration of the desirability of taking into immediate account programmes which did not admit of transmission by any other means, so as to reduce the problem to its simplest terms.

The Delegate of Mexico (Mr. Barajas) congratulated the Chairman on the Questionnaire. The Questionnaire took into account both the decisions of the Atlantic City Conference and such subsequent expressions of opinion as those of the Geneva Session. He reserved the right to comment later on the several points of the Questionnaire. As regards its general structure, it would seem desirable to take the suggestions of the Indian Delegation into account. The latter had drawn attention to the proposals of the Working Group of the Planning Committee at Geneva for reducing the requirements of each country. There were certain questions which would be eliminated, if all the labors of the past were taken into account. It would also be well to speed up the Working Group by fixing a time limit for the conclusion of their work.

He thanked the Chairman for his kind words about himself and the members of the Planning Committee. The latter had not only worked with good will and good faith in accordance with the instructions given to them at Atlantic City: they had tried to do much more than that in the common interest of all.

The <u>Chairman</u> was anxious to sum up the discussion. Most of the speakers, he noted, did not seem to have objections of principle to the Questionnaire being taken as a working basis. Others had offered observations of two kinds.

- 1) The Roumanian, Brazilian and Argentine Delegates would prefer to begin by establishing criteria before considering the Questionnaire. Mr. Meyer seemed to him to have met that contention sufficiently in his reply to it.
- 2) To the U.K. plea for rearrangement of the questions, he could only say that, as there were seven questions, there were a number of different ways of arranging them. It would certainly take several weeks to consider them all. He accordingly suggested that the Committee should now make an end of its general discussion of the Questionnaire, and proceed after a recess to the consideration of it in detail.

The Delegate of the  $\frac{\text{Argentine}}{\text{Questionnaire}}$  repeated his proposal to postpone consideration of the  $\frac{\text{Questionnaire}}{\text{Questionnaire}}$  until a later date, and pressed for a vote on the question.

The Delegate of the  $\underline{\text{U.S.A.}}$  agreed with the U.K. view that the first point in the Questionnaire should be the greatest possible reduction of requirements.

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u> was anxious to express to the Chair, as other Delegates had done, his appreciation of Document No. 49. As the latter had been discussed on November 3, i.e. a week ago, it would seem that the Committee had had ample time to become acquainted with the problems before them. He would accordingly like the discussion to continue.

The <u>Chairman</u> proposed to put the Argentine Delegate's motion to postpone consideration of the Questionnaire to the vote.

After further observations by the Delegates of the Argentine, the <u>Vatican City</u> and <u>Brazil</u>,

the Argentine Delegation's mot. tion of the Questionnaire was rejected by

The Committee went into recess at 12:20 P.M.

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The Committee resumed at 12:45 P.M.

The <u>Chairman</u> invited the views of the Committee on the question of proceeding with the Agenda or postponing it to the following day.

After observations by the Delegates of <u>India</u>, <u>Brazil</u> and the <u>U.S.S.R.</u>, the Committee agreed to postpone further consideration of the Agenda until the meeting on the following day.

The <u>Chairman</u> informed the Committee that he had felt obliged to take an opportunity which had occurred in the Coordinating Committee to arrange, without first consulting the Committee, for the Working Group to meet on the following day at 3:00 P.M. in Room 1, which happened to be free. His sole object had been to speed up the work of the Committee as far as possible, though he was well aware of the wish expressed by certain Delegates that Committee 3 and its Working Group should not meet on the same day. He would endeavor to limit such clashes in the future to the strict minimum.

The Delegate of the <u>Argentine</u> expressed a desire for the inclusion of the Argentine in the discussions of the Working Group.

The <u>Chairman</u> replied that the number of countries represented in the Group had been definitively fixed; and it would be a very delicate matter to bring up again any question of increasing its numbers.

In conclusion, he suggested to the Committee the following amendment of the text of Document No. 49:

"Question 1. Should a situation of fact be taken into account in connection with high frequency broad-casting and, if so, as at what date and to what extent?"

He added, in reply to questions from various Delegations asking for more precise information, that Document No. 49 had no

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specifically official character. In other words, he did not regard it as having received any sort of approval by the Committee: it was merely one document among others for the Committee's consideration and amendment in whatever manner and to whatever extent the Committee thought fit.

The meeting rose at 1:00 P. M.

Reporter:

Chairman:

Leproux

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

### Document No. 117-E

12 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

### UNITED KINGDOM

Performance Characteristics of Various British Made Export Receivers

### 1. Introduction.

In the course of preparing for the Mexico City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference the United Kingdom delegation arranged for measurements to be made of the performance characteristics of a number of typical broadcast receivers made in the United Kingdom for export abroad. The receivers were not specially adjusted prior to the tests. It is thought that the results of these measurements may be of interest to the Conference, and particularly to Working Group B of Committee 4, to which Group the study of receiver performance has been entrusted. The results in question are, therefore, summarised in the present document, together with such general explanatory notes as seem to be desirable.

### 2. General Explanatory Comments.

Measurements were made on a total of nineteen different types of receivers, all of which were made in the United Kingdom and intended primarily for the export market. Eleven were tested at the laboratories of the British Broadcasting Corporation, the remainder at the laboratories of the General Post Office. The particular performance characteristics which were measured are described below, the basic method of measurement being briefly indicated.

### (a) Sensitivity.

This was measured in terms of the voltage of a carrier which, modulated to a depth of 30% and applied between the input terminals of the receiver in series with a resistance of 400 ohms, gave a receiver output of 50 milliwatts.

### (b) Input to give standard signal to noise ratio.

This was measured in terms of the voltage of a carrier which, modulated to a depth of 30% and applied between the input terminals of the receiver in series with a resistance of 400 ohms, gave a signal to noise ratio of 30 db at the output of the receiver.

### (c) Width of Passband.

This was measured at the width in kilocycles per second, of the band at the limits of which the attenuation was 6 db greater than the minimum attenuation in the pass-band.

### (d) Selectivity at 10 kc/s from mid-band frequency.

This was measured in terms of the attenuation at a frequency separated by 10 kc/s from the mid-band frequency, this attenuation being expressed relative to that at the limits of the pass-band (see (c) above).

### (e) Selectivity at 20 kc/s from mid-band frequency.

This was measured in terms of the attenuation at a frequency separated by 20 kc/s from the mid-band frequency, this attenuation being expressed relative to that at the limit of the pass-band (see (c) above).

### 3. Summary of Results.

The results of the measurements made on the nineteen receivers are summarised in Table I. This table also gives broad details of the receivers, i.e. the number of radio frequency and intermediate frequency stages, etc.

Page 142 of the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session) contains a table showing the input signals required in different frequency bands to produce a 30 db signal to noise ratio, the figures given being based on measurements made on a number of different receivers. It is of interest to compare these results with the corresponding results obtained from the measurements described in the present document, and with this idea in mind Table II has been prepared. It will be seen from this table that the two series of measurements agree fairly well for the laber signal frequencies, but that as regards the higher frequencies the figures given in the Report of the Planning Committee appear to be somewhat low. It is not clear, however, from the latter report what modulation depth was used in arriving at the results quoted, and it must be borne in mind that if this was not 30% a correction must be applied before the figures given in column (2) can be directly compared with those in column (3) or those in column (4) with those in column (5).

Receiver	No. of Radio Frequency Stages	Circuit	Test Frequency in Mc/s	Sensitivity (microvolts)	<pre>lnput to   give stan-   dard signal   to noise   ratio (microvolts)</pre>	Width of Passband in kc/s	Selectivity at 10 kc/s from mid-band frequency	Selectivity at 20 kc/s from mid-band frequency
A		1 Radio Frequency stage 1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate Frequency stage 1 Double diode triode stage	7.0 9.6 11.9	7.5 10 9.5 3.5 44 x 5	48 - 73 27 400 × 44	13.0	5.0 db	19 <b>.</b> 0 db
В		<pre>1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate   Frequency stage 1 Double diode   triode stage</pre>	3.0 5.0 9.3 11.0 13.1 16.1 19.8	32 18 35 32 18 20 20	45 80 63 40 63 56	6.5	26.0 db	61.0 db
С		1 Radio Frequency stage 1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate Frequency stage 1 Double diode triode stage	9.45 11.6 15.7	1.2 3.1 2.3 4.1 2.8 4.3	48 37 55 51 49 38	5 <b>.</b> 7	46.0 db	118.0 db
D		1 Radio Frequency stage 1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate Frequency stage 1 Double diode triode stage	9.7 11.7 15.2	5 1 1 1 1	58 32 45 30 40 40	5 <b>.</b> 7	48.0 db	128.0 db

<sup>(</sup>x) - Abnormal figure, which should possibly be neglected.

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Receiver	No. of Rad Frequency Stages	io Circuit `	Test Frequency in Mc/s	Sensitivity (microvolts)	Input to give stan-dard signal to noise ratio (microvolts)		Selectivity at 10 kc/s from mid-band frequency	Selectivity at 20 kc/s from mid-band frequency
E	1	<pre>1 Radio Frequency     stage 1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate     Frequency stage 1 Double diode     triode stage</pre>	4.0 9.0 10.0 15.0 20.0	5 11 3 6 4	32 80 39 70 28	6.5	30.0 db	76 <b>.</b> 0 db
F	1	<pre>1 Radio Frequency    stage 1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate    Frequency Stage 1 Double diode    triode stage</pre>	4.0 9.7 11.8 15.2 17.8 21.5	9 1 2 2 3 11	70 45 30 35 45 125	5.0	28.0 db	64.0 db
Н	0	<pre>1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate   Frequency Stage 1 Double diode   triode stage</pre>	6.0 10.0 15.0	30 21 11	227 140 80			
I	0	1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate Frequency stage 1 Double diode triode stage	7.0 9.6 11.8 15.2 19.0	4 13 15 9 9•5	63 220 180 110 140			,
, J	1	<pre>1 Radio Frequency    Stage 1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate    Frequency Stage 1 Double diode    triode stage</pre>	7.0 9.4 11.7 15.0 18.0 21.0	2 2 1 3 3	44 44 10 45 45 16			

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Receiver	No. of Radio Frequency Stages	o Circuit .	Test Frequency in Mc/s	Sensitivity (microvolts)		Width of Passband in kc/s	Selectivity at 10 kc/s from mid-band frequency	Selectivity at 20 kc/s from mid-band frequency
K	1	l Radio Frequency Stage 1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate Frequency stage 1 Double diode triode stage	9.6 11.8 15.2	2 1 3 7 3.5	35 31 20 31 70 50			
L	· 1	l Radio Frequency stage l Mixer Stage l Intermediate Frequency stage l Double diode triode stage	9.6 11.8 15.2	12 17 3.5 15 5.5	63 90 32 80 63 63	-		
М	1	l Mixer Stage l Intermediate Frequency stage l Double diode triode stage	4 6 9.5 12 15 18 22 26	6.3 5.5 8 9 8 9	112 125 141 158 112 125 158 200	. 8	33.0 db	46.0 db
N	1	l Mixer Stage l Intermediate Frequency Stage l Double diode triode stage	4 6 9.5 12 15 18 22	100 112 30 70 40 80 200	250 355 126 177 141 250 282	8 1/2	30.0 db	55.0 db

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Receiver	No. of Radi Frequency Stages	o Circuit	Test Frequency in Mc/s	Sensitivity (microvolts)	Input to give stan-dard signal to noise ratio (microvolts)	Width of Passband in kc/s	Selectivity at 10 kc/s from mia band frequency	Selectivity at 20 kc/s from mid-band frequency
Ο,		<pre>1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate   Frequency Stage 1 Double diode   triode stage 1 Pushpull output   stage</pre>	12 15	63 50 63 70 125 200 112 89	200 158 200 224 355 794 447 355	10	23 db	43 db
P		<pre>1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate   frequency stage 1 Double diode   triode stage</pre>	4 6 9.5 12 15 18 22	16 22 22 25 25 25 28 45	80 100 90 112 100 125 141	8	26 db	53 db
Q		<ul> <li>1 Mixer Stage</li> <li>1 Intermediate</li> <li>frequency stage</li> <li>1 Double diode</li> <li>pentode stage</li> <li>with output stage</li> </ul>	12 15	50 50 56 45 56 80 112	158 141 224 141 178 250 400	7 1/2	39 db	62 db
R		l Radio Frequency Stage l Mixer Stage l Intermediate Frequency stage l Double diode triode stage	6 9.5 12	40 13 10 22 30 30 50 70	200 250 300 355 400 400 794 562	10	25 db	49 db

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Receiver	No. of Rad Frequency Stages		Test Frequency in Mc/s	Sensitivity (microvelts)	Input to give stan-dard signal to noise ratio (microvolts)	Width of Passband in kc/s	Selectivity at 10 kc/s from mid-band frequency	Selectivity at 20 kc/s from mid-band frequency
S	1	1 Radio Frequency Stage 1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate frequency stage 1 Double diode triode stage.	12 15 18	1 2 6 8 8	30 30 4 <b>0</b> 56 80	8 1/2	19 db	54 db
T	1	1 Radio Frequency stage 1 Mixer Stage 1 Intermediate frequency stage 1 Double diode pentode stage	6 9•5 12	13 6 30 17 13 22	40 30 70 50 80 56 45	7 1/2	36 db	59 db

TABLE II

	Input to give a signal to noise ratio of 30 db (in microvolts)								
Test Frequency Mc/s	Receiver wit	h no R.F. Stage	Receiver with R.F. Stage						
	United Kingdom Measurements	Geneva R <sub>e</sub> port	United Kingdom Measurements	Gene <b>v</b> a Report					
4	80 <b>–</b> 25 <sub>0</sub>	210	32-70	53					
6	45-350	210	32-63	46.5					
9.5	80-220	134	31_90	30					
12	63–220		10-63	,					
15	63–350	76	30-80	28.5					
18	120-800		40-70						
20		76		38					
22	140-450	,	16–125	•					
26	200-350								

## HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Document No. 118-E

12 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Mexico City, 1948

COMMITTEE 4

#### REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

10 November 1948

4th Meeting

The meeting opened at 3:30 p.m.

The <u>Chairman</u>, Mr. M. Lalic (Yugoslavia) presided and was assisted by Mr. C. C. Chien (China) and Mr. R. V. McKay (Australia).

The minutes of the previous session, which are contained in Document No. 74, were approved without discussion.

The <u>Chairman</u> announced that Document No. 26 would be accepted as a working document and invited discussion.

The Delegate of <u>Brazil</u> asked the Delegate of the United States to clarify the coordinative function of the proposed new organization to implement the plan.

The Delegate of the <u>United States</u> stated that whether the organization is mandatory or voluntary depends upon the duties as signed to that organization. He further recommended that before discussing the type of organization, the Committee should first establish a list of functions or duties of the agency.

The Delegates of a number of countries engaged in a discussion to determine whether the Committee should consider first the type of organization or the functions of the organization.

The Delegate of the <u>United Kingdom</u> stated that a permanent official organization is required, with mandatory powers to control change of frequencies caused by sun spot variations.

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The Chairman invited discussion of Paragraph 3, Document 26.

The Delegate from Albania stated that he does not agree to the establishment of a new organization because of economic reasons, and he indicated that the CCIR could carry out the duties that would be assigned to a new agency.

The Delgate of the <u>United States</u> remarked that the Committee should draw up a set of functions for the new agency, which may not involve any substantial additional expense for the countries.

The Delegate of <u>France</u> stated that this is an administrative conference and that this Committee cannot create a new organization, but can only make recommendations to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman agreed with the statement made by the Delegate of France.

The Delegate of <u>Yugoslavia</u> remarked that he does not favor the creation of a new organization because of the expense involved.

The Delegate of <u>Argentina</u> declared that this Committee has a mandate from a Plenipotentiary Conference to study and make recommendations for an organization to insure the orderly working of the Plan.

The Delegate of <u>Brazil</u> referred to the successful operation of the International Postal Union, which has so greatly benefited humanity, and stated that a similar coordinative agency is needed for high frequency broadcasting.

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u>declared that instead of creating a new agency this Committee should elaborate the functions of an agency which is already in existence.

The Delegate of the <u>United Kingdom</u> remarked that this Committee must avoid the setting up of a special organization outside the frame-work of the present ITU Organization. He stated that he would favor a CCID, or something of that nature within the present ITU Organization.

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The Delegate of the <u>United States</u> stated that he does not necessarily recommend a new organization and repeated that the Committee should first consider the functions and then the type of organization.

The Committee adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

R.L. Harrell

M.Lalic

The Reporter

The Chairman

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

### Document No. 119- E

15 November, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

### REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

### 10th November 1948

(Afternoon Session)

1. The minutes of the second meeting (<u>Document 40</u>) were approved, the Chairman pointing out one typographical error in paragraph 17, which should read in the fourth line:-

"Working Group 1 Points 1, II, VII, VIII, XII, XIII

- 2. The minutes of the third meeting (Document 41) were approved.
- Arising out of <u>Document 41</u> the delegate of <u>U.S.S.R.</u>said his delegation felt that the resolution given in paragraph 12 required amplification. His delegation thought that in deciding the minimum field required for satisfactory reception the figures used should refer to reasonably suppressed industrial noise.
- The <u>Chairman</u> said that the resolution reproduced in the minutes was exactly the same as the transactional text proposed by the Chairman and read out at dictation speed to the Committee and it had been accepted then without dissent. He did not feel that the majority of the delegates put the same interpretation on the resolution as the U.S.S.R. had just suggested.
- Morking Group A had to discuss this subject and that their report would come before the Main Committee for discussion, it was decided to leave a decision on this matter until that time.
- 6. The minutes of the fourth meeting (<u>Document 78</u>) were approved.
- 7. Mr. Richardson, Chairman of Working Group A, said that the report of his Working Group had been approved at the last Working Group meeting but had not been printed in time for the present meeting. It was decided to leave discussion of the report until the next Committee meeting.

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- 8. <u>Dr. Metzler</u>, Chairman of Working Group B, said that the report of his Working Group was given in Document 66 and he would be pleased to answer any queries arising out of the report.
- 9. After brief comments from various delegates it was decided to consider the report section by section.
- 10. Recommendation (a) paragraph 1 was approved without comment.
- 11. The delegate of <u>Rumania</u> said he thought that the frequency tolerances suggested in section (a) paragraphs 2 and 3 were too severe, and in his opinion a tolerance of 0.005% up to 1st January 1953 and 0.003% after the 1st January 1953, as recommended on page 226 of the Atlantic City Regulations would be satisfactory. The Rumanian delegate further stated that it would be difficult for some countries who were recovering from the effects of war, to try and build apparatus with such strict tolerances as recommended by the report of Working Group B.
- 12. The delegate of <u>U.S.S.R.</u> supported the views expressed by the delegate of Rumania.
- The Chairman in reply said that he appreciated the views expressed by the Rumanian and Russian delegates. Continuing, the Chairman said that the Atlantic City Regulations had recommended the tolerances quoted by the delegates of Rumania and Russia but that the Atlantic City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, bearing in mind simultaneous sharing and adjacent channel interference. had recommended tolerances of \$\ddots 0\$ c.p.s. provisionally and \$\ddots 20\$ c.p.s. for the future. He asked the Rumanian and Russian delegates to accept the recommendation of the Working Group because the stricter tolerance of \$\ddot 20\$ c.p.s. would not come into force before the next International Telecommunications Conference so they could be considered merely as an aim for the future.
- 14. The delegate of <u>Portugal</u> supported the tolerances quoted in paragraph 2 of section (a) of the report of the Working Group B.
- 15. <u>Dr. Metzler</u> said he agreed with the remarks made by the Chairman and added that it was essential to have strict tolerances if it was hoped to plan for considerable simultaneous sharing.

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- The delegate of the <u>U.K.</u> said he sympathized with the countries who would, during the post-war era, be experiencing difficulty in bringing their apparatus up to the standard of tolerance suggested but it was essential to try and provide as much simultaneous sharing as possible and this could only be accomplished by adopting fairly strict tolerances and therefore, he supported the recommendation of Working Group B.
- 17. After further discussion on this point it was decided by 19 votes to 2 to accept paragraph 2 of section (a) of the Report.
- 18. The <u>Chairman</u> suggested that the frequency tolerance quoted in paragraph 3 section (a) should be amended to \$\frac{100}{c.p.s.}
- 19. Paragraph 3 section (a) was approved with the amendment suggested.
- The delegate of <u>U.S.S.R.</u> and <u>Rumania</u> said that they wanted it to be recorded in the minutes that they considered that a frequency tolerance of 0.003% was most desirable both for shared and unshared channels in the inclusive high frequency broadcast bands.
- 21. It was decided to approve paragraph 1 of section (b) but to delete paragraph 2.
- Following a comment of the delegate of the <u>U.K.</u> it was agreed to amend the draft of the Working Group report in the following manner:-
  - Section (c) delete "bandwidth" and substitute "an audio frequency bandwidth"
  - Section (d) delete "Transmission bandwidth" and substitute "Bandwidth of audio modulating frequencies".
- 23. After further discussion, section (c) was approved.
- 24. Section (d) was approved.
- 25. Referring to section (e), the <u>Chairman</u> pointed out that the delegate of Uruguay had at an earlier meeting suggested that Working Group B should study the effect of reducing the channel separation to less than 10 kc/s. In view of this suggestion he thought that Working Group B might like to study this question again.

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- 26. After some discussion on this point it was decided provisionally approve section (e). It was also agreed t section (d) has to be reviewed if (e) were revised.
- 27. The <u>Chairman</u> of Working Group A stated that records were now available illustrating the effect of co-channel and adjacent channel interference.
- 28. It was decided that a recording would be arranged for Committee 4 at 1430 on Thursday November 11th at the "XEX" studio.
- 29. <u>Dr. Metzler</u> stated that Working Group B had two very important subjects to discuss and asked the Chairman if it would be in order to seek the assistance of Dr. Howard of the U.S.A. delegation who was an expert on these subjects.
- 30. The <u>Chairman</u> said that the Co-ordinating Committee had agreed that any Working Group could on request seek the assistance of any delegate who was not attached to their Working Group.
- 31. It was agreed that the Propagation Data, prepared by the delegation of the U.S.A., for Equinox and Winter could be forwarded to Committee 5.

The Chairman:

M.L. Sastry

The Reporter:

P.N. Parker

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 120-E

12 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

SPANISH

# A MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE MEXICO INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNESCO

The purpose of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference is of direct concern to UNESCO.

Under the terms of its Constitution, UNESCO is called upon to further "the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication", and to recommend "to that end such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by work and image". (Art.l, para. 2 a). Of all the organs of mass communication, high frequency broadcasting is, by its range and speed, best equipped for long-distance interchange between peoples.

is therefore under obligation to see that its own principles and objectives are both expressed and taken into consideration by the Mexico City Conference. The purpose of this memorandum is to outline the main implications of these objectives and principles, as they appear to the Secretariat, in their application to items on the Agenda.

1. The necessity of reaching international agreement on the allocation of high frequencies is emphasized by the chaos now prevailing; it is the duty as it is to the advantage of all. Unesco therefore appeals most earnestly to all Governments to secure that the Conference achieves this agreement.

Only a universally accepted plan of frequency allocations can guarantee reception of broadcasts and with it, effective enjoyment of the right of man to be informed about his fellow men. When, as in the case of high frequencies, the channels of communication are limited in number, and appreciably below requirements, there can be no free flow of information without planning. In the present cacophony, voices do not carry; they stifle one another.

The present anarchy and the concomitant interference to reception result in lowering, in no small measure, the efficiency of broadcasting. Furthermore, it encourages those very practices which tend to subvert the very function of radio. Radio is, by its very nature, the perfect instrument for communication between peoples, and therefore for mutual knowledge and understanding, but it is being used more and more for propaganda, i.e. for making unilateral assault on the minds of others. The absence of international regulations for the assignment of frequencies allows such practices to develop unhampered, to the great detriment of peace and human solidarity. This situation, which is constantly being aggravated, must be brought to an end.

- 2. The work of the Planning Committee has clearly proved that the 2,150 kilocycles allocated to high frequency broadcasting are quite inadequate to satisfy the demands of the various states. An adjustment is, therefore, necessary, possibly along these lines:
  - a) a revision of the system of utilisation of frequencies, to ensure that the optimum use is made of the limited physical resources;
  - b) a reduction, as equitable as possible, of the demands made by the States.
- 3. It should not be too difficult to reach agreement on the first point, which is purely technical.
  - a) Among the measures likely to contribute to the fullest use of the resources of the spectrum, it will suffice to mention here those involving more definite specification of broadcast time, power, range and direction. There is no doubt that an appreciable increase of effective broadcasting time could thus be obtained, to be shared between the countries.
  - b) It would be better still if stations, situated in tropical regions and which now use high frequencies for internal broad-casting were to switch to the lower frequencies set aside for them by the Atlantic City Conference, which are equally suitable for their purpose. A valuable quota of high frequencies would thus be released.

Admittedly such a change would involve the replacement or conversion of receiving sets in general use inside those countries, but the transfer could be made gradually, and the necessary changeover might be speeded up by international aid.

c) Lastly, consideration could be given to closing certain stations whose technical deficiencies result not only in poor output, but also in interference with other stations.

However, if such a principle were admitted, it should be put into effect only with great caution. Temporary deficiencies should not be a pretext for permanent disqualification. It would be wrong, for instance, if countries at present suffering from exceptional economic difficulties as the aftermath of war, or from newly acquired national independence, were handicapped in a permanent international plan of allocation for reasons which are only valid in the immediate present. It would be both unjust and unrealistic not to take into account the sacrifices of the past and the possibilities of the future.

UNESCO could not approve such a decision, since the safeguarding of all cultures in their diversity and the multiplication of sources of information are among its main objectives. Far from acquiescing to the continuance or aggravation of inequalities in technical facilities available to countries for communicating with each other, UNESCO considers it one of its major tasks to alleviate such inequalities in the field of information as in those of science, education and culture.

4. However great the ingenuity and goodwill brought by the Conference to the task of making the best possible use of high frequencies, it is unfortunately certain that the countries' demands will have to be reduced considerably to conform to the limits of available resources.

An all-round reduction in claims by a fixed percentage would be fair only in appearance, as the original demands did not conform to a given scale.

Can the necessary reductions be assessed on technical grounds alone? The objectivity of such technical criteria would seem to justify this method being used as much as possible, but actually this alone can not and must not suffice.

A plan based on purely technical considerations would take into account only the technical capacities in the various countries, and not their needs, which is UNESCO's primary concern. It would merely serve to strengthen and prolong existing inequalities by sacrificing the future of the ill-provided areas for the benefit of those that are technically advanced, whereas the disparity between the resources and the needs of the former should be a matter of international concern.

Furthermore it is doubtful whether in calculating the necessary reductions, purely technical considerations can give the requisite appreciation of varying needs. Such considerations can do much to clarify the complex premises of the problem, but in the end they cannot in themselves be the deciding factor in judging the widely varying possibilities of the different broadcasting services.

If there must be choise, it can only be based on the purpose the broadcasts serve, and not by reason of their technical quality. In other words, it will be necessary to establish an order of relative importance to serve as a general criterion for estimating the special needs of the various countries.

of all the different uses of high frequencies, UNESCO believes that broadcasting to foreign countries is the most important. If there is any question of priorities, UNESCO therefore earnestly recommends that the highest priority be assigned to international broadcasting.

UNESCO's theoretical and practical reasons for adopting this attitude have been stated in the beginning of this memorandum. Firstly, such broadcasts are the most powerful means of ensuring world-wide dissemination of information. Secondly, when great

distances are involved, broadcasting is entirely dependent on high frequencies, while, given suitable apparatus, there is no reason why other categories of broadcasts such as those for domestic consumption in vast land-areas or for colonial territories should not use the far more plentiful lower frequencies.

High frequencies are the sole natural channels for long-range broadcasting, especially between continents. It is only logical that they should be used in the first place for this purpose. If this superb instrument of communication is to contribute properly to the growth of human solidarity, that priority must be recognized. Failing this, all the evidence suggests that high frequency broadcasting will scree instead to deepen the world's divisions by strengthening the imponetrable isolation of those political, economic or linguistic units into which the human community has grouped itself.

The decision to be taken is of paramount importance to UNESCO.

6. Once the principle of priority for foreign broadcasts has been established, certain important adjustments will have to be made.

UNESCO is keenly conscious of the great domestic needs which radio must meet in the fields of mass communication, education and culture to the thickly populated countries, where distances are vast and education still backward.

These needs, for which UNESCO more than others has shown its concern, can be met by the use of other frequencies; by increasing the number of local stations, by establishing relay networks or by use of line connections, as is proved by the example of countries of comparable size but with better industrial equipment.

However, the fact is that the majority of the countries using high frequencies for domestic broadcasting, for reasons either of economy or simplicity, do not at present possess the necessary resources for an increased number of stations or a huge network. In justice, this fact must be recognised.

It would seem only fair, therefore, that the better equipped countries, which are precisely those interested in the reservation of high frequencies primarily for international broadcasting, should give material and technical aid to those countries which are asked to relinquish the high frequencies they are now using for national programmes, to help the latter re-equip themselves as quickly as possible with apparatus designed for lower frequency broadcasts.

On the other hand, the very principle which justifies priorities being granted for foreign broadcasts, namely their special position as an instrument for communication between peoples, makes it a duty to take into consideration their content, and never has the need for caution been greater. The exaggerations of both sides when propaganda systems are in active rivalry or merely mutually intolerant, are more dangerous to peace than isolation and ignorance.

If frequencies reserved for international broadcasts were to be employed merely for propaganda, then it cannot be argued that in augmenting them one furthers harmony among peoples.

In the absence of a World Broadcasting Organisation with universally recognised authority to pass objective judgment on the content of transmissions, it is probably not feasible to suggest that among the criteria for revision of the international allocation of frequencies should be included the wrious nations! use of them in furthering the cause of peace and human progress.

It might not, however, be inappropriate to suggest that the new Plan to be drawn up by the Conference be complemented by a Protocol under which the signatory States would undertake not to use the frequencies assigned for ends inimical to mutual understanding and tolerance. In the circumstances of to-day such an instrument would be of indisputable utility and of great significance. The benefit of UNESCO's good offices is assured to any willing to accept and pursue this idea.

8. UNESCO earnestly recommends that support be given to the application submitted by the United Nations for a high frequency allocation.

This allocation will not only cover the requirements of the United Nations but those of the Specialized Agencies generally, and UNESCO in particular. The Supplementary Agreement signed on 3rd December 1947 between UNESCO and the United Nations stipulates:

"The United Nations broadcasting station or stations, as and when set up by the United Nations, shall provide common facilities for the United Nations, for UNESCO and for such other specialised agencies as agree to participate. The determinating and development of this common service and such other coordination of activities as may be mutually agreed shall be the responsibility of a board, the composition, constitution and functions of which will be determined by administrative arrangements between the parties concerned." (Art. IV, para. 1 a.)

UNESCO therefore asks for the request of the UN to be considered as a joint request, with a view to the creation of a joint broad-casting system dedicated to the carrice of peace, which, by its very nature, cannot but have a salutary effect in the Concert of Nations.

Such an undertaking has never yet been attempted. It is perhaps startling in its originality and scope, but never, in all its greatness, was it more necessary than to-day.

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 121-E

15 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 5

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5 (REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE)

2nd Meeting

28 October 1948

The meeting opened at 3:00 p.m. with Mr. Faulkner in the Chair.

The Chairman summarised briefly the difficulties of the preparatory Session at Geneva. Under present conditions the principal work for Committee 5 would be the compilation of a complete list of requirements in the form best suited to the other Committees. That meant that they would have to furnish Committees 3 and 6 within the shortest possible time with the fundamental information they needed in order to begin their work.

To keep within the dates fixed for the Conference, he proposed that the Committee should split into three Working Groups with fixed instructions in accordance with the suggestions he had made in Document No. 17.

In reply to a question by the Delegate of the <u>French Oversea</u> <u>Territories</u>, the <u>Chairman</u> said that Form 4 would be <u>completed</u>, if necessary, by information obtained from the Delegations concerned, and that the work of the Committee would have to cover all periods of sun-spot activity and all seasons of the year.

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u> was referring to the relative equity of the demands which were compared on a basis of population and areas of territory, when

The Chairman ruled that his remarks were outside the terms of reference of the Committee and therefore out of order.

The Chairman's ruling being disputed, the question was put to the Committee, which on a show of hands supported the ruling by a large majority.

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The <u>Chairman</u> declared a recess of 30 minutes in order to allow of the consideration of Document No. 17, which had just been distributed.

### On resuming,

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u>, while bowing to the Committee's decision, was concerned to make it clear that his remarks only related to the extent to which the requirements submitted were, or were not, in conformity with the stipulations laid down at Atlantic City. The fact that he had been prevented from finishing what he had to say constituted a violation of the Rules of Procedure of the present Conference.

As regards the organisation of work, the U.S.S.R. was of opinion that the work of Committee 5 should consist in:

- a) considering whether the requirements submitted were in conformity with the stipulations laid down at Atlantic City;
- b) considering whether they contained all the information required by Form 4;
- c) analysing their accuracy and technical practicability.
- d) considering to what extent they took into account the phases of sun-spot activity.

The activities of the Committee should, he thought, be divided into four stages, as follows:

- 1) Reconsideration by the countries concerned of the requirements submitted by them.
- 2) Further consideration of these requirements by a special Working Group; the latter to confine itself to checking and classifying the requirements in accordance with the bands, the sun-spot activities and the hours of transmission concerned.
- 3) Subsequent study of the requirements in the light of the work of the Technical Committee.
- 4) Drafting of a Report.

Continuing, he said that the chief point of his proposal was his suggestion that the requirements should be checked by the countries themselves.

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After some discussion on this point it was indicated by a show of hands that the majority of the members of the Committee were in favor of the task in question being entrusted to Working Group  $B_{\bullet}$ 

The Delegate of <u>Bielorussia</u>, who was supported by the Delegate of <u>Albania</u>, did not feel that Document No. 17 covered the whole of the powers of Committee 5. All Delegations should be consulted before publishing in final form any statement of the ; owers of the Committee.

The Delegate of <u>Poland</u>, who was supported by various other Delegations, referred the Committee to the instructions issued to the Committee by the Plenary Assembly. He suggested the inclusion in Form A of information in regard to the characteristics of directive antennas and to the power of transmitters.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. proposed in Form A to enlarge the hours column and to narrow the bearing column. On Forms C, and  $^{\rm C}_{\rm 2}$  the full hours should be shown up more clearly.

The Committee approved the U.S.A. suggestions.

A long discussion took place on the subject of the instructions to be given to the several Working Groups. The upshot of the discussion to be published in a limited number of copies for further consideration and discussion at the next meeting.

The <u>Chairman</u> was anxious to fix time-limits for the conclusion of the Working Group's activities. He proposed the following dates:

Group A Monday morning

November 8

Group B and C Thursday
November 12

The Chairman's proposal was approved.

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The <u>Chairman</u> proposed the following Chairmen for the several Working Groups:

Group A a Delegate of Italy
Group B a Delegate of the U.S.A.
Group C a Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

The composition of the Working Groups, and the wording of the Forms to be filled in, to be the subject of a decision to be taken at the next meeting of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.

A. BLANCHETTE, A. WOLF,

Reporters.

H. FAULKNER,

Chairman.

Mexico City, 1948

### Document No. 122-E

15 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 5

### ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF COMMITTEE 5

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 1.- To consider the requirements submitted by the various countries and make their presentation uniform, after having determined the most appropriate frequencies for each request.
- 2 To verify that the request for allocations of frequencies are in accordance with the recommendations made in this connection by the Atlantic City Conference, taking into account the report and documents of the Planning Committee, and that they meet the needs of the service requested.
- 3 To revise the requests in the light of all subsequent conclusions of the Technical Committee of the Conference, immediately the latter makes them knowm.
- 4 To prepare the recapitulation of the total requests within each one of the bands, and for each hour.

### ORGANIZATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING GROUPS OF COMMITTEE V

It is proposed to give the following instructions to Working Groups A, B and C:

### Working Group A

To render uniform the requirements of each country with regard to programs, independently of the needs for frequencies. To submit this information on Form A, attached.

The Working Group to make an analysis of Forms 4 or Forms 3, taking into account the opinion of the representatives of the various countries, in order to determine:

- a) the number and transmission hours of the different programs.
- b) the zone or zones of reception of these programs.

- c) the number of transmitters in use and the number of transmitters projected.
- d) the power of these transmitters with an indication of the power utilized in each program.
- e) the directional characteristics of the antennas in use and of the antennas projected.

### Working Group B.

- a) To establish the correct order of megacycles of the frequencies in the case of countries which have not yet submitted their detailed requirements for the nine periods of sun-spot activity, at the beginning in the light of the information already available, and subsequently in the light of all the information made available by Committee 4.
- b) To verify that the order of frequencies requested by countries which have submitted Form his for each of the 9 propagation phases are propagationally accurate, and to make the necessary change in the order of frequency when a substantial difference is found between the requested order of frequency and the predicted optimum working frequency.
- c) To determine the number and exact order of the bands of megacycle frequencies which are the most appropriate for each program band on Form A, in accordance with the directives given by the Atlantic City Conference as also with any other technical principles which may be recommended by Committee 4, and to correct the requirements to that they correspond fully with the directives of the Atlantic City Conference.
- d) Group B, in the course of its work, will consult the delegations of the countries interested whenever supplementary information may be necessary. Once the calculations for each country are finished, they will be submitted to the Delegation concerned, for its approval.

### Working Group .

To study the results arrived at by Working Group B. To present the analysis relative thereto on Form C attached in connection with the number of simultaneous transmission in each band and for each fifteen minute period requested, and to correct Appendix D of the Report of the Geneva Session in accordance with the final information received with regard to the number of channel—hours requested by each country.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 123-E .

15 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

#### REPORT

### of Drafting Group to Group 4A of the

### Technical Committee

- 1. The Drafting Group formed by Working Group 4A consisting of Mexico, India, Cuba and USSR presents the following report:
- 2. One of the questions to be studied by Working Group 4a is as follows:

Minimum protection ratio, taking into account:

- a) Atmospheric noise
- b) Industrial interference
- 3. On November 6 1948 delegates to the Conference were invited to the studios of Radio Station XEX to listen to recordings, supplied by the USA Delegation, of speech and music with various ratios of interference from atmospheric and industrial noise.
- 4. A ballot was prepared and 36 persons attending the tests recorded their opinions. The results of this ballot are shown in Annex A.
- 5. Two recordings of atmospheric noise interference to speech and music were demonstrated. The first represented typical day-time noise due to a local thunderstorm and the second, typical night-time noise. It was agreed unanimously that the night-time noise recordings represented atmospheric noise conditions usually met in the high frequency range.
- 6. Both atmospheric noise recordings were made using natural atmospheric noise and the ratios indicated are the ratios of steady signal carrier voltage to average atmospheric noise voltage in an effective radio frequency band width of 4,000 c.p.s. The effect of atmospheric noise peaks are automatically taken into account in the listening tests.

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- 7. The third recording demonstrated the effect of three types of industrial interference on speech and music. This recording was made with various ratios of steady signal carrier to peak noise as measured by an RCA type 312B R-F Noise Meter. The radio frequency band width of the Noise Meter and the broadcast receiver being the same, 9,000 c.p.s. at 6 db down.
- 8. After the discussion of the results which are included in Annex A this working group came to the conclusion that; by the voting of 7 in favor, 4 against, 2 absent and 1 abstention, the following protection ratios should be recommended:
  - 1) With respect to steady signal carrier to average atmospheric noise in a radio frequency band width of 4,000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio must be 50 to 1. (34 db) (without taking fading into account).
  - 2) With respect to steady signal carrier to peak industrial noise in a radio frequency band width of 9,000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio must be 10 to 1. (20 db)
- 9. The USA Delegation indicated that it was necessary to have a further explanation in regard to the form in which measurements constituting the numerical data of the voltage ratios of the transcriptions were made, and that these explanatory remarks will be presented in a separate document to the working group 4a for its consideration.
- 10. Regarding technical standards, the Delegation of India is of the opinion that the signal to noise ratios in cases of atmospheric and industrial noise, now being recommended by the majority of the Working Group 4a are lower than those indicated by practical experience and therefore reserves its right to re-open the question in a full moeting of Committee 4.

CARLOS NUÑEZ A.

The Chairman Drafting Group

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ANNEX A

Result of	voting. Day-ti	me atmospheri	ic noise	recordings.

Test number		1		2	3	)	<u> </u>	5	6
Voltage ratio		400.	-1	50 <b>-</b> 1	200-1		25 <b>-</b> 1	100-1	12.5-1
	Music	s 36	U	S U 10 24	s 35	U 1	s v 3 33	S U 24 12	s u o 36
·	Speech	3 <b>5</b>	0	15 18	34	1	0 36	2 <b>7. 7</b>	0 36

### Result of voting. Night-time atmospheric noise recordings.

Test number	1		2	3	4.	5	6	
Voltage ratio	400.	-1	50-1	200-1	25-1	100-1	12.5-1	
	S	U	s u	<b>ន</b> ប	ន ប	s u	s u	
Music	35	0	10 25	31 5	0 36	19 11	0 36	
Speech	34	1.	1.2 23	35 0	1 35	31 3	0 36	

### Result of voting. Industrial noise recordings.

ml i. i.	100-1		_	2			١.	. م		
Test number			<u> </u>				4			
Voltage ratio			<b>50-</b> 1		25	<u>-1</u>	12.5-1	6 <b>.</b> 25 <b>-</b> 1	The state of the s	
	S	U	S	U	S	U	s u	S U		
Electric razor	36	0	36	. 0	33	2	21 13	6 30		
Vacuum Cleaner	35	0	35	0	33	1	19 14	7 27		
Dial Telephone	36	0	36	.0	32	2	21 10	<b>13</b> 19		

Document No. 124-E

15 November 1948

Moxico City, 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee No. 5

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5 (REQUIREMENTS COMMITTE)

3rd Meeting 29th October 1948

The meeting opened at 3.15 p.m. with Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) in the Chair.

The Agenda of the Meeting appears in Document No. 22.

I. Appointment of members of Working Groups.

After an exchange of views, the composition of these Groups was fixed as follows:-

Group A: Chairman

Italy

Members:

Australia Ch**in**a

Colombia

Oversea Territories of the French Republic and territories

administered as such.

Finland U.K.

(Subject to agreement of Australia and Colombia)

Group B: Chairman

U.S.A.

Members:

Bielorussia

Brazil Canada Cuba India Pakistan - 2 -Report (Doc. 124-E)

> Roumania Switzerland

Group C: Chairman

U.S.S.R.

Members:

Albania Chile

Vatican City

Cuba

Dominican Republic

U.S.A.
France
Guatemala
Indonesia
Italy
Mexico
Portugal

U.K.

Czechoslovakia

Uruguay Vonezuela

(with the possibility of adding Poland and Yugoslavia after the arrival of their respective delegations).

### 2. <u>Confirmation of terms of reference agreed at the 2nd Meeting of the Confittee.</u>

### Working Group A.

The Delegation of <u>Portugal</u> presented an amendment (See Document No. ), which met with the unanimous <u>approval</u> of the Committee.

### Working Group B.

The delegate of the <u>U.S.A.</u> proposed the insertion of a new paragraph b) regarding the order of frequencies. His proposal was <u>approved</u>; the previous paragraphs b) and c) to become c) and d) respectively.

The delegate of the <u>U.S.A</u>.further proposed to start the new paragraph c) as follows: "To determine the number and exact order of the bands in frequency megacycles..."

The Delegation of <u>India</u>, supported by the Delegations of Mexico and Switzerland, made the following reservation:

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"The India Delegation wishes to state that, in case the changes in the megacycle order of frequencies that Group B might decide to effect or recommend in the requirements submitted by India, are, in their opinion, considered to adversely affect the actual requirements or interests of their country in the light of their own experience. In ionospheric investigations, the India Delegation would reserve the right to insist on the maintenance of their requirements as they were originally submitted by their country.

"B. Y. NERURKAR for India Delegation".

The <u>Chairman</u>, after a brief exchange of views on the value of practical experience in comparison with the propagation curves, declared that the divergence between these indications coming from different sources was generally very small, and it was open to all delegations to make any reservations in this connection that seemed to them advisable.

The Delegate of <u>Bielorussia</u>, seconded by the Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u>, proposed to add at the end of the new paragraph c) the words "in excluding the requirements which do not now or in the future correspond to these directives and to these principles".

The Delegate of the  $\underline{U.K.}$ , as well as the Delegates of  $\underline{Cuba}$  and the  $\underline{U.S.A.}$  could not agree.

The Delegate of the <u>U.K.</u> found it preferable to replace the word "exclude" by the word "correct". In his opinion it was not a question merely of reducing excessive requirements, but also of correcting requirements which might be plainly insufficient to the operation of circuits for which the frequencies requested were provided.

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.A.</u> cited the provisions of  $N_0$ . 4, letter b) of Chapter V of the Final Report of the Atlantic City Conference.

The Delegate of <u>Bielorussia</u> proposed to replace in his text the words "to these directives and to these principles" by the words "the directives of the Atlantic

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City Conference".

The amendment as finally adopted read as follows: "and correct the requirments in such a way as to conform fully with the directives of the Atlantic City Conference".

### Working Group C.

The Delegate of the U.K. thought it would be better to substitute the words "for each fifteen-minute period" for the words "for each hour".

The Committee of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u>, considering that all the results which would be established in Form C would have to be posted and presented in a form similar to that of Appendix D of the Report of the Geneva Session, proposed to add the following words to the instructions to Group C: "and correct Appendix D of the Report of the Geneva Session in accordance with the final information received in regard to the number of channel-hours requested by each country.

The Committee approved the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of <u>India</u> reverted to paragraph a) of the instructions to Working Group B. He wished to make the text more precise, and proposed the following wording: "...at the beginning in accordance with the information already available, and subsequently in the light of all the information..."

The discussion on the instructions to the several Working Groups was concluded. The final text of the instructions will be found in Document No. , attached to this Report.

The Delegate of <u>Roumania</u> enquired as to the timelimit for the submission of requirements. Would requirements arriving after 15 January be taken into censideration?

The Delegate of the <u>U.K.</u>, at the invitation of the Chairman, replied that it was only a very small num-

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ber of requirements that were submitted prior to 15 January. If the Committee wished to do useful work, it could not keep rigurously to this time-limit, as fixed at Atlantic City. In view of the fact that the Plenary Assembly had fixed November 5 as the time-limit for all supplementary information, the Committee, in default of any other decision of the Plenary Assembly, would continue to receive until that date all requirements transmitted to it by the Mexican Government.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.

Reporters:

Chairman:

A, BLANCHETTE, H. FAULKNER.

A. WORLF.

Mexico City, 1948

#### Document No. 125-E

15 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 5

### PROPOSED AGENDA

### 4th Meeting of the Requirements Committee

to be held at 3:30 p.m. - 16th November, 1948

- 1. Approval of the Minutes of the 2nd and 3rd Meetings of Committee 5 (Documents No. 121 and 124)
- 2. Consideration of a letter from the Chairman of Committee 6, a copy of which is attached.
- 3. Reports of the Chairmen of the Working Groups:
  - (a) Working Group 5A Mr. Aurini (Italy)
  - (b) Working Group 5B Mr. Legge (USA)
  - (c) Working Group 5C Mr. Smirnov (USSR)
- 4. Consideration, if necessary, of a new target date for the completion of the work of the Committee.
- 5. Any other business.

The Chairman:

H. Faulkner

- 2 - (Annex to Doc. 125-E)

#### ANNEX

Committee 6
November 1948

The Chairman Committee 5

Dear Mr. Chairman,

In order that the work of the Plans Committee may proceed as rapidly as possible, I would be grateful if your Committee could consider giving priority to producing the final requirements for the bands 26, 21, and 17 Mc/s, in particular for the period of sunspot activity, June median. This information is required in order that Working Group B can proceed to plan these bands provided that no reduction in requirements is necessary.

I should be grateful, if you consider it possible, if the information could be forwarded to my Committee as soon as possible.

(Signed) Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman Committee 6

Document No. 126-E

15 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Corrigendum to Doc. No. 102

Concerns the French text only.

Document No. 127-E

15 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

### PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES.

Addition to document No. 15-E

Norway Committees 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Mexico City, 1948

### Document No. 128-E

15 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 7

### REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTE MEETING

12 November, 1948

5th Meeting

The <u>Chairman</u>, Mr. M. Lalic, opened the meeting at 3:30 P.M. He proposed the establishment of a small Working Group and after a lengthy discussion, the following Terms of Reference were adopted:

#### Terms of Reference

The Working Group shall have as its task:

- (a) To study and recommend to Committee 7 the list of functions which are considered desirable and necessary for the implementation of the plan or plans for High Frequency Broadcasting.
- (b) After the question in point (a) above has been agreed upon, the Working Group shall then study the various types of organization which are to be given the necessary authority in order to carry out or fulfill the functions proposed as a result of point (a) above.
- (c) In order to carry out this task, the Working Group shall take the following into account:
  - (1) The Report of the Planning Committee of Geneva and Mexico City.
  - (2) Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Recommendations concerning broadcasting appended to the "International Telecommunication Convention" of Atlantic City 1947 p. 112 E.
  - (3) The exchange of views expressed during the course of the third and fourth Plenary Sessions of Committee 7.

As a basis of discussion the Working Group shall use para-

graph 3 of Document 26 and all the proposals submitted to that end by the Heads of Delegations.  $\ \ -$ 

Meeting adjourned at 7:15 P.M.

The Reporter R. L. Harrell

The Chairman M. Lalic

Document No. 129-E

15 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

### CORRIGENDUM

# to the Final Report of the Planning Committee, Mexico Session, 1948

Annex 3, of Appendix B, read:

a) page 10:

 $d_n$  = number of channel-hours assigned to country "n"

an a area of country "n"

bn = population of country "n"

cn = number of languages spoken in country "n"

b) page 12:

$$d_{n} = D = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{a_{n}}{A} \cdot \frac{b_{n}}{B} \cdot \frac{c_{n}}{C}}}{\sum \sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{A} \cdot \frac{b}{B} \cdot \frac{c}{C}}}$$
(IV)

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{Q_n.b_n.C_n}}{\sum_{i=1}^{3}Q_i.b.C_i} \tag{V}$$

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 130-E

15 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

### REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Seventh Meeting
11 November 1948

The <u>Chairman</u> of the Committee (Mr. Van den Broek), who was assisted by the First Vice-Chairman (Mr. Jacques Meyer), declared the meeting open at 10:15 a.m.

He said that there were no Minutes of earlier meetings for the Committee's consideration, but there were new documents for its attention - viz. No. 88 of the U.K. Delegation (an exposé of the principles of allocation of frequencies for high frequency broadcasting), No. 96 of the Uruguay Delegation ("Comments on the Questionnaire presented by the Chairman of Committee 3"), and No. 98 (an exposé of the USSR Delegation on its projected Plan for the distribution of frequencies for broadcasting).

The Agenda provided, in accordance with the Committee's decision of the previous day, for the consideration point by point of the questions in the Questionnaire, not with a view to finding answers to them, but only with a view to the compilation of a new list of all the questions, to which in the Committee's opinion answers were required. uestion No. 1 was as follows:

"Should a situation of fact (<u>situation do fait</u>) in the matter of broadcasting be taken into account and, if so, as at what date and to what extent?"

The Delegate of <a href="Poland">Poland</a> made the following statement:

"The Polish Delegation desires to draw the attention of the Chair and the Committee to the fact that the present International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference was convoked with no other object than to attempt to find a remedy for the existing situation, of which it may be said that its outstanding characteristic is the general chaos in which we are all involved, and in which none of us can find any satisfaction.

"The discussions which have taken place, the problems which are continually arising and the very way in which we approach them,

all go to show the almost complete impossibility of basing our deliberations on the existing state of things.

"In this connection it has to be said that neither point (a) of Question 1 of the Questionnaire, which the Chair proposes to put to all countries, on the subject of the existing situation, nor point (b) of the same question, which relates to a former state of things resulting from chance and technical conditions now obsolete, can make any contribution to the progress of our present labors.

"The Polish Delegation is accordingly of opinion that it would be preferable to omit the first Question of the Questionnaire.

"Acting in accordance with the Chairman's statement as to the possibility of changes or additions in the Questionnaire in connection with information capable of contributing to a better allocation of high frequencies, the Polish Delegation desires to draw attention to the following consideration.

"The present period is a post-war period; and the fact that this is so is not taken into account as often as it should be. Our discussions would be very different to what they are, if the tragic consequences of the late war were not still felt. In the course of that war a number of countries, including Poland, suffered immense losses, the extent of which it is impossible even to estimate. In addition to material losses in the form of industrial plant, technical equipment and the like, we have intellectual losses to deplore in the disappearance of some of our ablest compatriots.

"The countries of which I speak have been placed at a very serious disadvantage in respect of the resources which are indispensable for them, if they are to develop and extend their culture, or to take their part in the efforts which are made for the cultural rapprochement of the different peoples. To indicate more precisely what I have been saying in general terms, I may explain that what I have more particularly in mind is the destruction of libraries, scientific institutions, laboratories and Universities, and the general annihilation of printing and other industrial material, causing a shortage in the production of paper and a resultant handicap of a serious character in the establishment and maintenance of cultural relations with other peoples.

"The essential aim of high frequency broadcasting, as conceived by us all, is the popularisation of culture and the provision of means by which all peoples can explain their several problems with a view to the consolidation and intensification of mutual understanding as a prelude to the peace for which all the world is longing.

#### Document No. 130-E

"The Polish Delegation considers that the countries, which have suffered the grave losses to which we have referred, are entitled in equity to expect from the Committee the allocation of compensation in the form of an adequate number of hour-frequencies. Such an allocation would do something, however little, to recoup the countries in question for the heavy tribute paid by them in defence of human culture, and to restore the balance between their own potentialities and those of the countries which have not suffered from the war to the same extent.

"The Polish Delegation accordingly proposes to substitute for the first question of the Questionnaire the following:

\*1) to what extent and in accordance with what criterion, should account be taken in the allocation of hour-frequencies of the losses incurred by those countries, members of the I.T.U., which took part in the last war?\*

"The Polish Delegation further feels that there is a gap in the Questionnaire proposed by the Chair in so far as it omits to put the following direct question to the countries concerned:

What should be the bases and general priorities to be adopted in the allocation of frequencies between countries?

"The inclusion of such a question appears to the Polish Delegation indispensable."

The <u>Chairman</u> asked if the Polish Delegate did not think his second question was directly related to Question 6 of the Questionnaire. As to his first question, the problem which it raised was no doubt one which the Committee was called upon to solve; but the question as put by the Polish Delegation seemed to be of too general a character to be included in the Questionnaire.

The Delegate of <u>India</u> drew attention to a document containing certain proposals, which would shortly be distributed to the Committee. He proposed to wait until the Committee had had time to study the document before speaking on the subject.

The Delegate of the <u>U.K.</u> said he could well understand the difficulties felt by the Chair in reference to proposals for rearrangement of the questions. But he was anxious to draw the Committee's attention to Document No. 88, which the U.K. Delegation had just circulated, as also to the proposals of various other countries (India, Portugal, Brazil, Uruguay, etc.), all of which called for consideration. Document No. 88 reproduced in logical order the different opinions which had been expressed in the course of the work. He had two points to make.

- 1. What was demanded was much more than what was available. That was the plain fact; and that was the reality on which any argument and any solution must be based.
- 2. Reference should then be made to Document No. 88, which embodied the U. K. Delegation's opinion on the principles involved.

Incidentally, the French translation of Document No. 88 was in-accurate, and would have to be corrected.

But the Document brought forward positive conclusions, which should form a practical contribution to the solution of the problems concerned.

Its principal criticisms were directed against all formulas which were based solely on the consideration of a number of different factors. That was not in his opinion the way to proceed. Discussion should begin at the only reasonable point of departure, viz. with the problem of those broadcasting services which were unable for good reasons to operate with any but high frequencies. The consideration of other broadcasting services should be left till later.

The Delegate of <u>Brazil</u> was grateful to the Chair for the latter's labors in connection with Document No. 49 (the Questionnaire). But the Committee had three documents before it, Nos. 49, 58 and 87, all having the same object in view but all overlapping one another. It did not seem possible to study Document No. 49 without knowing the results of the labors of the Working Group. It was indispensable that the opinion of the Committee should be taken as to its attitude to all these different documents.

### He proposed:

- (1) That the Committee should accept the Questionnaire of the Chair with the exception of Question 1 (a) and (b), leaving Questions 5, 6 and 7 for consideration until the conclusion of the labors of the Working Group,
- (2) That the Portuguese and U.K. proposals should be incorporated in the Questionnaire, omitting points (b) and (c) of the U.K.

The Brazilian Delegation further proposed so far as Brazil was concerned:

- of service or priorities should be established in the first place,
- (b) That it should be decided which should have priority in the future national or international requirements.

### Document No. 130-E

The <u>Chairman</u> observed that the day's Agenda was concerned with Question 1 of the Questionnaire. The question of criteria had been considered on the previous day, and the Committee had taken a decision on the subject. He gathered from the Brazilian Delegate's remarks that the latter was in favor of omitting Question 1, or possibly substituting for it another question formulated by the U.K. Delegation.

After an exchange of views between the Delegates of the <u>U.K.</u>, <u>India</u>, <u>Pakistan</u>, <u>Brazil</u> and <u>Colombia</u> on the approach to the day's Agenda, the <u>Chairman</u> said that certain corrections were indispensable.

He understood the Committee had concluded the discussion on the general issues the previous day, and had decided at the present meeting to take the different questions one after the other. If, however, the Committee wished to go back on its decision, the Chair would at once conform to its wishes.

The Delegate of the <u>USSR</u> said that his understanding of the position tallied entirely with that of the Chairman. He had refrained from expressing his views on the previous day pending the separate discussion on the several questions, which he had understood was to take place at the present meeting. Until that discussion had taken place, the Committee would not be in a position to consider new proposals.

The Delegate of <u>Portugal</u> was anxious nevertheless to embark on a general discussion of Document No. 49 in view of the fact that new documents relating to No. 49 had been submitted by various Delegations.

In reply to the Delegate of <u>Canada</u>, who spoke in support of a previous proposal of the U.K. for a rearrangement of the questions, the <u>Chairman</u> said that he did not consider there was any fixed order of the questions so far. They were merely beginning at one end of the list in order to arrive at the other end. When they had got there, they could decide on the order to be adopted.

The Delegate of the <u>Argentine</u> supported a proposal by the Delegate of <u>Colombia</u> to begin by discussing the preamble of the Questionnaire.

The <u>Chairman</u> repeated that it was difficult to begin again with discussions, which had been concluded on the previous day by general agreement.

The Delegate of <u>Mexico</u> said he had foreseen these difficulties in his remarks of the day before, when he had made a proposal which had not been understood. When the general discussion terminated, it was

question of submitting Document No. 49 to the Committee for its approval. That did not mean in any way that the document could not be changed either in whole or in part. He had accordingly urged the Committee to decide as to its approval of the Document, and then consider it question by question. In reply to observations by the Chairman he had made it clear that the Committee was perfectly free to give its general approval to Document No. 49 as a basis for its future discussions, on the understanding that changes of any kind which it might think necessary were in no way excluded.

In reply to remarks by the Delegates of <u>India</u> and the <u>USA</u>, the <u>Chairman</u> repeated that there was nothing intangible about Document No. 49. For instance it called for immediate correction in order to bring it into conformity with the terms of reference given to the Committee by the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the <u>Ukraine</u> observed that the Committee had wasted a great deal of time on the previous day, and was now wasting a great deal more. They would do better to begin on the discussion point by point; and it would be a good thing if Delegates made their speeches a short as possible. When the consideration of the Questionnaire was completed, there would be plenty of time for the Committee to make any changes or additions it thought necessary. It was not possible to begin again a general discussion, if it was desired to make rapid progress.

The Delegate of the <u>Argentine</u> renewed his proposal to discuss the preamble of Document No. 49, as the Committee had decided on the previous day to take that document as a basis of discussion.

The Delegate of <u>French Oversea Territories</u> thought it would be a good thing if the members of the Committee would come to an agreement as to what they had meant when they decided on the previous day to take Document No. 49 as a "basis of discussion".

The <u>Chairman</u> said he must admit that many of the difficulties which had arisen in the course of the meeting might be due to misunderstanding of translations, or to the fact that he himself was speaking a language which was not his own. He wished to try once more to explain his attitude. The Committee had before it a document, which which it had decided on the previous day to discuss point by point. It is delegates had raised the question of the preamble. But the preamble was merely an explanation by the Chair of the reasons for submitting the Questionnaire to the Committee. It might just as well be left out of the discussion. So far as he was concerned, he was

quite ready to reopen the general discussion. But he thought it would be wiser to accept the Questionnaire as a basis of discussion and then to take the different Questions one by one, on the understanding, of course, that their order could be modified later.

A further exchange of views took place between the Delegates of the <u>Argentine</u> and <u>Colombia</u> and the <u>Chairman</u> on the desirability of resuming the discussion, beginning with the preamble.

The Delegate of <u>India</u> agreed with the Chair. He could not see that the preamble was anything more than an objective explanation by the Chair. The Mexican suggestion to begin at once with the Questions seemed to him reasonable.

The Delegate of <u>Indonesia</u> proposed the adoption by the Committee of the following procedure:

- 1. Discussion of the preamble.
- 2. Then the order of the Questions.
- 3. Then the Questions one by one in whatever order was adopted.

The Delegate of <u>Cuba</u> wished to know whether the new Mexican proposal excluded any possibility of general discussion or consideration of the latest proposals.

The Chairman said that he wished to proceed methodically.

It did not appear to him possible in a general discussion to make progress towards the goal they had in view. It was better to go forward step by step in successive stages, when they could see where they were going, if they wished to arrive at their destination.

The Delegate of Albania congratulated the Chairman on his patience. He did not agree either with the Indonesian or with the Mexican proposal. It would not, for instance, be possible to fix the order of the Questions in advance, as the Committee would always be perfectly free to add others in the course of the discussions.

The Delegate of <u>Pakistan</u> invited the Mexican Delegation to agree to an amendment of its original proposal for the Committee's decision,

he amendment to read as follows:

"The Committee agrees in general to accept the Questionnaire in Document No. 49 as a basis of discussion, taking the several Questions in their present purely arbitrary order, and (if necessary) adding supplementary questions, and finally to take into consideration the order of the Questions as they are to figure in the definitive draft."

The Delegates of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u>, <u>Portugal</u> and the <u>Argentine</u> supported the Pakistani Delegate's proposal.

The Delegate of Mexico said he could approve the proposed new wording almost in its entirety. When he had spoken of the form to be adopted, everything that the Delegate of Pakistan had said was implicitly included in the form. He had not wished to go into details; but he would have no objection to the adoption of a fuller wording, though there was a risk that the fuller the wording, the narrower the discussion. If however the Committee thought a more ample wording was desirable, he would support the proposal; but he would prefer the exression "The Committee was agreed" to the expression "The Committee adopted".

The Delegate of Pakistan accepted the revised form.

In reply to the Delegate of <u>Colombia</u>, the Delegate of <u>Pakistan</u> said that his amendment referred only to the discussion of the Questionnaire. It did not refer to the preamble, because in his view it would be just the same if the preamble did not exist. At the same time the preamble was not excluded from the discussion.

The <u>Chairman</u> asked if the Committee was prepared to accept the Pakistani Delegate's wording, subject to the amendment proposed by the Mexican Delegate and the Pakistani Delegate's reply.

The Committee <u>decided</u> unanimously to adopt the text in question. (Applause).

At the close of the meeting the Delegate of New Zealand made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman:

"May I crave the indulgence of yourself and the Committee for a moment before we adjourn?

"Today is the 21st anniversary of the opening of the pioneer station of the B.B.C. (G 5 S W) on 11 November 1927. I feel that it is appropriate that this coming of age should be duly and honourably marked by this Conference.

"I am sure that we all look back with pride at the foresight of those enthusiasts who founded the service in those by-gone years. Little did we imagine, 21 years ago, the enormous growth which would take place in High Frequency Broadcasting, culminating in the problems of this Conference.

"Little did we realize that a voice was then being established in the world which, in the hour of trial - when all free men stood shoulder to shoulder against the evil forces of Fascism-, was to ring out its clarion call to inspire and unite all men of good will to fight on to Victory against the arrogant dictators.

"As the representative of a small nation - but a nation to whom the unbroken, regular pealing of Big Ben throughout the dark days of the late World War meant so much as a symbol of certain Victory - I deem it a privilege to pay this small tribute to a great and historic service which comes of age this day.

"I would further ask that reference to this historic occasion be included in the minutes and brought to the notice of the President of the Conference."

The Chairman thanked Mr. Green for his remarks.

He added that he himself had been in London during the war, when his own country was occupied, and had taken an active part in the B.B.C. broadcasts from London to the Netherlands, so that he had had occasion to appreciate the services of the B.B.C., and could associate himself whole-heartedly with the words of the New Zealand Delegate.

The mooting rose at 11:15 a.m.

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK,

Reporter:
J. M. Leproux

Chairman

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 131-E

15 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

### REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COLDITTEE

Eighth Meeting

12 November 1948

The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. H. J. van den Broek) assisted by the First Vice-Chairman (Mr. Jacques Meyer), declared the meeting open at 10.15 a.m.

He submitted the Report of the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 77) for approval.

At the request of the Delegate of <u>Uruguay</u>, in the account of his intervention given on Page 4, fourth line of the fourth paragraph, it would be advisable to eliminate the phrase: "he could not agree to the consideration by the Conference of tropical broadcasting" and to replace it by: "he believes that tropical broadcasting should not be considered as a particular type of broadcasting".

At the request of the Delegates of the <u>United Kingdom</u> and the <u>United States</u>, it was agreed that Document 77, which was considered as adopted in principle, could be modified if these delegations had any comments to present at the next meeting.

The Chairman indicated that the Committee should take into consideration some new documents, numbers 96 and 104. The first one contains the comments of the Delegation of Uruguay on the proposed questionnaire (Document 49); the second, No. 104, contains suggestions by the Delegate of India for modifying and adding to this same questionnaire.

The Chairman invited the Committee to proceed with the examination of Document No. 49 and to begin with question No. 1. He read the text of the motion accepted by the Committee the previous day following the intervention of the Delegate of Pakistan. (The text of this proposal figures in the report of the 7th meeting of the Committee).

### - 2 - (Doc.No. 131-E)

The Delegate of the <u>USSR</u> supported this proposal and made suggestions as to the manner in which the Committee should proceed with the discussion of this question.

The Delegate of <u>Belgium</u> considered it advisable not to lose sight of the situation of numerous countries where the destruction resulting from war has prevented them from having a short-wave broadcasting network commensurate with their position in the world.

The Delegate of the <u>USSR</u> emphasized that it was absolutely necessary to agree on a definition of the term <u>status quo</u>. If <u>status quo</u> was actually understood to indicate solely the present situation, it was clearly inconceivable that the term should be adhered to. The Soviet Delegate maintained that we were, in fact, in a state of complete chaos, at present, and this situation could not constitute any basis whatsoever for a beginning.

The Chairman pointed out that by status quo, or rather, by situation dc fait, since he had stopped using the former term (see Report of 7th Meeting), there should be understood the number of transmitters in service, the number of programs broadcast and the number of hours during which programs are broadcast. However, when the time comes to reply to the question, the Committee may elect to consider or reject certain of these elements.

The Delegate of the <u>USSR</u> thought it would be advisable to establish a more precise wording with reference to the existing situation (numbers of transmitters, numbers of programs and the transmission times). This suggestion being agreed to, he declared his support of the wording of question No. 1 as it appeared in the Indian Delegation's proposal, Doc. 164. That document took present conditions into account, considered the past and foresaw the future. But it would also be advisable to bear in mind the statements of the Polish and Belgian Delegates.

The Delegate of <u>Canada</u> stated that certain delegations shared with his an anxiety about the various meanings which might be given to the words <u>status quo</u>, and the Chairman reiterated that those words were to be considered deleted. In their place the expression <u>situation de</u> fait should be used.

The Delegate of <u>Brazil</u> wished to call attention to the statement he had made during the previous day's meeting (see Report of 7th Meeting) and he reiterated that, for the reasons already given, he favored the complete deletion of Question 1, a) and b)

The Delegate of <u>Uruguay</u> supported in principle the definition which figures in Document 104, but considered it necessary to establish the exact date for the beginning of the <u>situation de fait</u> to be taken into consideration. Once this date is established, all possible economy should be considered, that is, the essential and the non-essential should be clearly specified. With respect to classification of services, he could not agree.

### - 3 - (Doc. No.131-E)

The Delegate of <u>Poland</u> brought up the conclusions of the statement he made at the 7th meeting. He proposed:

l. To eliminate completely question No. 1 and to replace it by the following: "To what degree and according to what criteria would it be advisable to take into account in the assignment of frequencies the destruction suffered by member countries of the UIT who took part in the last war?"

The Delegate of <u>India</u> suggested that in order to take into account the comments of certain delegates certain modifications to Document No. 104 should be made:

- 1. Unquestionably a date could be set for the past and for the future.
- 2. The suggestion of the Delegate of <u>Poland</u> should be considered in point B of his document. In order to reply to other comments, it would be possible to reconcile point (1) and point (2) of Document 104 in such way that question No. 1 would be composed of two parts. Replies to the second part would depend on the sense of the replies to the first part.

The Delegate of Mexico thought it indispensable to consider, at an appropriate time, the situation of countries which, for reasons beyond their control, were unable to find spectrum space. He would subsequently submit a proposal on the subject and would develop his statement, but he also requested that from that moment on the following question be taken into consideration: Is it necessary to take into account the fact that certain countries have been unable to effect their installations or develop them at the same rate as countries which produce broadcasting material and that they do not have their proper space in a frequency spectrum which has been prematurely used up?

The Delegate of <u>Argentina</u> supported the proposition contained in Document 104 and requested that it be substituted for question No. 1 of Document 49.

The Delegate of <u>Italy</u> pointed cut that his Delegation was the first to deal with the question when it requested that damages caused by war be considered. On the whole, he agreed with the terms of Document 104 but he did not perceive the necessity of placing points 1 and 2 in opposition to each other, as the Delegate of India proposed. The Delegate of Italy believed that both elements should be considered.

The <u>Chairman</u> stated that the idea of the Delegate of India was that the two ideas should be in juxtaposition and not alternative ones.

The Delegate of the <u>United Kingdom</u> regretted that certain delegations had proposed to eliminate question No. 1. It seemed to him that in order to reach a unanimous agreement, the Committee should take into consideration all the elements proposed. The Committee should then endeavor to distinguish between principles and should therefore work with the utmost clarity of purpose. For that reason he thought it necessary to come to an understanding on the question of <u>status quo</u> He recalled that in Document 87 the British Delegation had made proposals on the subject of question No. 1. Therefore, his point of view on this subject was known, but since it was a matter of putting questions, he saw nothing but advantages in examining the problem from all angles. In this connection he pointed out that it was absolutely necessary to take into consideration the listeners' view point, which had been overlooked but which should be an essential element of appreciation.

0 0

The meeting was suspended at 11:40 a.m. and reopened at noon.

The Delegate of <u>Ukrania</u> pointed out that to take into consideration the <u>status quo</u> would be to recognize the existing chaos. Also, while he completely sustained the proposal of the Delegation of <u>India</u>, he proposed the following additions to the wording of the first question of Document 104: in point b, it would be advisable to mention programs, to specify a date for example, the 1st. of September 1949-and to stipulate expressly: "to what degree and on the basis of what criteria should we take into account the destruction suffered by member countries of the ITU who took part in the Second World War on the side of the democratic powers?"

The Delegate of <u>Switzerland</u> recalled that at Atlantic City the date of 1 January 1949 had been set as a starting point for the evaluation of requirements. Because this date appeared to be quite near, the Swiss Delegation proposed to postpone it to a year from this Conference in order to take into account the situation of countries which have suffered from the war or which have been unable to import the necessary material as they would have wished.

The Delegate of <u>Cuba</u> considered that the countries which have always used high frequency radio have an indisputable right to continue using it; for that reason it appeared essential to him to give primary importance to existing services. Question No. 1 seemed to him to be well written, with the condition that mention should be made of the necessity for considering the destruction suffered by certain countries, allowing a sufficient margin of time for them to repair the damages.

The Delegate of the <u>USA</u> gave his general approval of question No. 1 of Document 104, but he felt that item C should be reworded, since it could give rise to numerous other questions. He did not see very

### - 5 - (Doc.No.131-E)

clearly the practical purpose of the second part of the Indian proposal, and he therefore proposed that only the first part be included in the text. Regarding the Mexican proposal, he had several reservations to make on the wording, which was capable of many different interpretations that he might not approve. He reserved the right to reopen the question later.

The Delegate of France had no particular objection to Document 104. The Committee had decided that when considering the <u>situation defait</u> it would be necessary to take into account certain elements relating to past, present and future conditions.

Only one objection, came to his mind, when he recalled the suggestion made by the Delegate of Switzerland to the effect that a very early deadline should be set for deciding that reconstruction was completed or that the installation of broadcasting equipment has been accomplished. This he considered completely arbitrary; the economic and financial difficulties of certain countries were indeed so serious that it would be unjust to take such a categorical stand.

If one carefully analyzed the ideas relating to question No. 1, there seemed to be no difficulties preventing a rapid agreement. The proposal of the Indian Delegation seemed an excellent one, for it considered the situation de fait and allowed for practical possibilities in a given time, in the future as well as in the past.

Another factor was to be found in all the viewpoints thus far expressed: the necessity of taking into account the possible accomplishments within a period corresponding to the period of application of the plan, considering a) the present state of the transmitters, b) war damage (1939 to 1945) and repairs, c) development of broadcasting stations by appropriate technical means during a period to be determined by the Conference.

It was shown that these same suggestions had appeared in Document 67 of the Planning Committee, which intended to send us this question-naire. Our ideas were therefore being put to use in another Committee, and the Coordinating Committee should take note.

The Delegate of <u>Pakistan</u> wished to point out, while item one of Document 104 was being discussed, that his country found itself in a very special situation. It had been created as the result of an agreement with another state, India, on August 15th, 1947. But before that date the latter country possessed in its territory all the broadcasting equipment common to both countries. This was a particular case which had not been covered by the considerations brought to light in item one of Document 104. The Delegate of Pakistan also asked his colleague from India if he would agree to accepting a complementary paragraph for his proposal, to the effect that "account should be taken of extraordinary circumstances which may have had a critical influence on the situation of high frequency broadcasting in a given country".

The Chairman declared that he was personally convinced that, even if such a stipulation were not included in the text, no member of the Committee would have thought of ignoring the particular situation to which the Delegate of Pakistan had just referred.

The Delegate of Albania pointed out that it was not fair to consider solely the situation of certain very industrialized countries which have installed large broadcasting networks and which have made maximum use of the technical and economic advantages at their disposal. All countries, in fact, need to make their situation known, especially the small countries, and particularly those which have been the victims of disasters caused by Fascism. Also, the proposal of the Swiss Delegate seemed to him to be very premature. He did not consider it fair to limit the setting up of new stations. The question of dates should be the concern of other Committees.

The Delegate of <u>Poland</u> suggested acceptance of Document 104, as amended by the proposal of the Ukrainian Delegation.

Point B would read: "number and characteristics of transmitters in service or which were already under construction before 1939", and a Point D should be added, as proposed by the Delegate of Pakistan.

The Chairman summarized the situation and indicated that there were no particular preferences for the wording of Document 49. However, it seemed to him that one might ask whether the proposal in Document 104 could not, in certain respects, be considered as premature and as encroaching upon the domain of certain technical committees. The Committee should make a final decision.

The Delegate of India made the following statement:

"The Delegation of India does not object to the additional point suggested by the honourable delegate of Pakistan or in fact to any other additional point which has a bearing on the problems of Committee 3, that may be suggested by any other delegate.

The Delegation of India is at this stage not prepared to discuss either the political back-ground connected with the formation of Pakistan or the problems connected with the division of the Broadcasting facilities. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, I do not object to the addition proposed by the honourable delegate of Pakistan, not as he mentioned, in fairness to myself or to my country, but in fairness to the questionnaire itself, which I believe should include in the first state all the questions that may be proposed by the members of this Committee."

### - 7 - (Doc. No.131-E)

After several statements by the Delegates of Argentina, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France, the Committee agreed that the Chairman would submit to it a new draft of the first item of Document 104 as a result of comments made during the course of the present meeting. The Chairman indicated that the next meeting of the Committee would take place Monday at 10 a.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:40 p.m.

Rapporteur:

Chairman:

J.M. Leproux

H. J. van den Broek

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 132-E

15 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 7

### FRANCE

REMARKS CONCERNING THE QUESTIONS TO BE DEALT WITH BY COMMITTEE 7.

Document PC-Rhf 74 (Working Group 4 of the Planning Committee, Mexico Session) and Document No. 26, presented by the U.S.A., contain the principal basic elements for the work of Committee 7: Document No. 26 suggests a list of tasks which could be entrusted to an eventual world-wide broadcasting organization, while Document PC-Rhf lists various possibilities for the structure of such an organization.

The French Delegation wishes to complement these documents by presenting the following remarks:

- 1. The unofficial Paris Broadcasting Conference in 1946 (see Atlantic City Document Rhf 5), composed of Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., the U.K. and France, having attended the preliminary conference at Moscow, were <u>unanimous</u> (with the reservation of the British Delegation) in recommending the coordination on a world scale of high frequency broadcasting questions, whether such questions were of a technical, cultural or juridical nature by means of a world-wide high frequency broadcasting organization.
- 2. On the other hand, the Conference of Plenipotentiaries at Atlantic City (see Recommendation No. 4, page 112) published an opinion to the effect that a special broadcasting organization within the I.T.U. was not necessary at that time.
- 3. The two texts mentioned under 1 and 2 thus furnish an answer to the two following questions:

Should the examination or coordination of the particular problems of broadcasting (technical, cultural or juridical) be made by a specialized world-wide organization?

- 2 Remarks
(Doc.132-E)
France

Should this organization be created within the I.T.U. or outside it, or as a mixed organization?

4. Certainly the relations of Broadcasting with the I.T.U. are very numerous, as is true of all radio services,

- through intérnational conferences which take decisions

concerning the assignment of frequencies.

- through the I.F.R.B., which is responsible for the official registration of frequencies and their publication, and of the revision of the frequency list.

- through the C.C.I.R., which has been charged with the study of a certain number of questions concerning radio-electric technique and propagation.

Nevertheless, broadcasting cannot be examined under the sole aspects of "frequency" and "radio-electric technique". The list contained in Document No. 26 shows effectively that the implementation of a plan introduces the consideration of other aspects of the general broadcasting problem, particularly the aspect "programming," which would be beyond the traditional scope of the I.T.U.

As a matter of fact, all the problems concerning broad-casting are intimately connected with one another, whether they be of a technical, cultural, administrative or legal nature. It would therefore be very invonvenient to divide them up among various organizations which are loosely connected or which have no ties with one another.

5. The French Delegation recalls that at Atlantic City, it approached this problem in Document Rhf No. 56, and it quotes below the text relating to the role of the operators of broadcasting stations in parallel relation to that of the I.T.U. within the general technical scope of telecommunications.

"Doc. 56 Rhf.

### II. Role of Broadcasters.

Broadcasters must come to an agreement among themselves on a double role consisting of:

1. coordinating among themselves the special aspects of broadcasting as a whole;

a) in liaison with the I.T.U. all technical aspects included in the domain of telecommunications.

b) in liaison with the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies, the cultural, juridical, administrative and informative aspects

- 3 Remarks
(Doc.132-E)
France

as a whole;

2. undertaking any studies and experiments pertaining to the aspects enumerated in 1, paragraphs a) and b) without prejudice to the aspects belonging to them.

This double role shall be carried on:

A) for medium and long waves, by regional groups of broadcasters, whether the juridical form of these bodies is public, private, or joint.

There shall be only one such organ for each region. However, their constitution may vary from one region to another to take into account the modalities suited to each continent or part of continent;

- B) for short waves, by a federation (1) of existing or future regional organs. This general organization may, even on subjects pertaining to short waves, have recourse to studies carried out by the aforesaid regional organs (II-A).
- (1) The word "federation" is purposely used because of its broad meaning which permits the inclusion of all kinds of modalities of association.

. . . . . . . . . . .

- 6. Finally, with regard to the peculiar problems connected with the implementation of plans for the allocation of frequencies, and as a consequence of the alternative listed in document Rhf 74, the French Delegation, from the point of view of procedure, calls attention to the following facts:
  - a). The C.C.I.R. is a Consultive Committee responsible only for special technical studies; its by-laws do not at present provide for the future accomplishment of various tasks required by the implementation of a frequency assignment plan.
  - b). The official nature, and consequently the rather rigid procedure of the agencies of the I.T.U. do not so easily permit the working out of solu-

- 4 Remarks
(Doc. 132-E)
France

tions by amicable means or the improvement of frequency allocation problems as would be the case if the operators of broadcasting stations could easily and confidently present their viewpoints to one another.

- c) Arrangements should be made so that an organization of world-wide scope, specialized in high frequency broadcasting, be placed in close liaison with the organizations of the I.T.U., particularly the C.C.I.R., through its Vice-Director in charge of broadcasting problems.
- 7. In conclusion, the French Delegation is of the opinion that an organization for short waves, dependent upon the regional broadcasting organizations, would facilitate the working out of a solution of the problems relating to the implementation of a plan, its amendments or improvements, as well as all the problems peculiar to broadcasting.

An economical solution, and one adapted to the federative conception of certain regional agencies now in existence (see previous paragraph 5), might consist of a liaison bureau for these agencies, in charge of centralizing all the information and statistics furnished to or requested from high frequency broadcasting organizations. The Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R., a specialist in broadcasting questions, would assure the necessary liaison between that organization and the official agencies of the I.T.U.

JACQUES MEYER

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 133-E

16 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

This Document supersedes

Document No. 103-E

#### FIRST REPORT

of Working Group A of Technical Principles Committee

for Consideration of Committee 4

With respect to Item XII, Propagation Problems, of Document No. 40, Working Group 4-A is pleased to report as follows:

- a) Unanimous approval of method of calculation of curves for MUF and OWF as outlined in USA National Bureau of Standards Circular No. 462.
- b) Unanimous approval of curves for MUF and OWF, prepared by the USA, for Equinox Ionosphere Conditions.
- c) Provisional acceptance of curves for MUF and OWF, prepared by the USA, for Summer and Winter Ionosphere Conditions. The winter curves have been produced in one copy only but have not been examined by some members of the Working Group. Copies of the Summer Curves have not yet been produced and cannot be examined. Therefore, it is recommended that the curves for winter and summer conditions be provisionally approved subject to comment by the Working Group after they are available for examination.
- d) Working Group 4-A therefore submits this report to Committee 4 for consideration with the recommendation that 1) the Equinox Curves for MUF and OWF be accepted; 2) the Summer and Winter Curves for MUF and OWF be accepted provisionally, pending examination when available.

The Chairman:

W. G. RICHARDSON

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 134-E (Revised)

16 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

#### THIRD REPORT

of Working Group A of the Technical Principles Committee

for Consideration of Committee 4

Further to the Second Report of Working Group 4A, the Curves for MUF and OWF for Summer (i.e. June) ionosphere conditions have been examined by Working Group 4A, which recommends unanimously:

That the Summer (i.e. June) Curves for MUF and OWF, as prepared by the USA, are convenient for mass calculations that do not require great accuracy, and further, that these Summer curves can be made available for use by other committees.

It is further recommended that distances in kilometers between control points and geographical coordinates of control points be shown on each graph of Equinox, Winter and Summer MUF and OWF curves.

It is also recommended that the delegation of the USA prepare a table of coefficients, applicable to all MUF and OWF curves, by means of which MUF and OWF values may be calculated for distances, over the same path, other than that shown.

Working Group 4A unanimously expresses sincere appreciation to the Delegation of the USA for the preparation and presentation of the MUF and OWF curves, and sincere appreciation to the Delegation of the USSR for the careful examination of these curves.

The Chairman W.G.RICHARDSON

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 134-E

16 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

#### THIRD REPORT

of Working Group A of the Technical Principles Committee for Consideration of Committee 4

Further to the Second Report of Working Group 4A, the Curves for MUF and OWF for Summer (i.e. June) ionosphere conditions have been examined by Working Group 4A, which recommends unanimously:

That the Summer (i.e. June) Curves for MUF and OWF, as prepared by the USA, are convenient for mass calculations that do not require great accuracy, and further, that these Summer curves can be made available for use by other committees.

It is further recommended that distances in kilometers between control points and geographical coordinates of control points be shown on each graph of Equinox, Winter and Summer MUF and OWF curves.

It is also recommended that the delegation of the USA prepare a table of coefficients, applicable to all MUF and OWF curves, by means of which MUF and OWF values may be calculated for distances, over the same path, other than that shown.

The Chairman:

W. G. RICHARDSON

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 135-E

16 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

#### Committee 3

## A composite proposal presented by the Head of the French Delegation at the conclusion of the Meeting of the General Principles Committee

16 November 1948

Would it be advisable to make a primary minimum assignment, in the nature of an inalienable right, to all countries which so requested?

- a) If so, to what extent is this possible, in relation to the entirety of the requirements presented and the entirety of existing availabilities (question for Committee 5 and 6)?
- b) If not, what are the negative criteria which would prevent a country from exercising its rights to the use of...

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 136-E

16 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

#### AGENDA

Tenth Meeting of the Technical Principles Committee
3.30 P.M. on Thursday the 18th November 1948

- 1) Reports of the Chairmen of Working Groups A, B and C.
- 2) Consideration of problems presented by the Chairman of Committee 5. (Annex A, Doc. 102-E)
- 3) Miscellaneous business.

The Chairman

M. L. SASTRY

Document No. 137-E

6 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

#### MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Sixth Session 5 November 1948, (Afternoon)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 3.15 p.m.

Delegations present: People's Republic of Albania, Argentine Republic, Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Popular Republic of Bulgaria (temporarily represented by Czechoslovakia), Canada, Chile, China, Colombia (Republic of), Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador (Republic) temporarily represented by Guatemala, Finland, France, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iceland (represented by Denmark), Italy, Luxembourg (represented by the Netherlands), Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Poland (Republic of), Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Iran (represented by Switzerland), French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Syria, Territories of the United States of America, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United States of America, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Uruguay (Oriental Republic of), Vatican City, People's Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia, Venezuela (United States of).

Also present: Mr. L. Barajas, Vice-Chairman of the Conference.

Other members: Mr. Hernández Catá y Galt, of the IFRB:

The following were represented by observers: United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Supreme Command for the Allied Powers (SCAP); Popular Republic of Mongolia.

Secretariat: Mr. L.E. Dostert, Secretary of the Conference.

Assistant Secretaries: Miss Blanche DePuy,
Messrs. J. Millot and
Mr. T. Wettstein.

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT 1 OF THE AGENDA: EXAMINATION OF THE REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (DOCUMENT No. 68-E).

#### Categories of Credentials Submitted

The meeting approved items 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this section of the Report, with drafting corrections to item 1 which were proposed by Mr. Kito (Albania) and Mr. Stojanov (USSR). The words "Head of State" were to be included in paragraph c) whose first part would now read: "letters of credentials signed under instruction of the head of state, government or administration..."

#### Delegations having submitted final or provisional credentials.

- 1.2 The <u>Secretary</u> read out the names of the countries which had submitted final credentials, according to the list contained in paragraph 1 of section II (Document No. 68-E), with the addition of the following: Bolivia, Indonesia, Roumania, Sweden and Territories of the United States of America.
- 1.3 Mr. Damiron Díaz (Dominican Republic) and Mr. Barona Anda (Ecuador) stated that the names of their countries should be included in the above list as they had, in fact, submitted final credentials.
- 1.4 The Chairman said that this omission would be investigated and corrections made to the list as necessary.
- 1.5 The <u>Secretary</u> then read the names of the countries which had submitted provisional documents, this list being that contained in paragraph 2, with the omission of Bolivia and Roumania and with the addition of the Portuguese Colonies.
- 1.6 He informed the meeting that Guatemala would from now on represent El Salvador on a temporary basis and that Bulgaria had also transferred temporary representation to Czechoslovakia.
- 1.7 Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) declared that Iran had informed the Chairman that it wished to be represented by Switzerland at the Conference. He asked that paragraph 3 of section II should take this fact into account.
- 1.8 The <u>Secretary</u> read out the following, for insertion in paragraph 3:
  - 1. After "Delegation of the Netherlands", add: "likewise the Portuguese Colonies have conferred by telegram temporary credentials on the Delegation of Portugal."
  - 2. After "Danish Delegation", add: "a telegram from the Secretary General of the Union States that the Government of Iran has asked the Swiss Confederation to be its representative at this Conference."

- 1.9 Mr. Gross (Roumania) thought that these two cases should also be subject to a decision to be taken on item 7, section IV of the Report of the Credentials Committee.
- 1.10 With this reservation, the Assembly approved section II of Report of the Credentials Committee.
- 1.11 On the proposal of Mr. Bardai (Egypt), the meeting proceeded to discuss item 7, Section IV of the Report.

#### Participation by Proxy.

- 1.12 <u>Dr. Metzler</u> (Switzerland) stated that Chapter III, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations only applied to cases when a Delegation, which had to absent itself for a certain period from the Conference, entrusted another Delegation with its right to vote. This paragraph could not apply to the case of Iran which was unable to attend the Conference and which, as a member of the ITU, was free to choose its representative at the Conference.
- 1.13 Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) and Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) agreed with Dr. Metzler's interpretation of Chapter III, paragraph 3.
- 1.14 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) thought that the text of item 7 as proposed by the Credentials Committee correctly interpreted Chapter III of the General Regulations. It was clear that paragraph b) of this text correctly referred only to cases where countries, who had sent Delegations to the Conference, were unable to take part in one or more meetings.
- 1.15 Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) said that it was perfectly legitimate for a country permanently absent from the Conference, to accredit as its representative an individual belonging to the Delegation of another country.
- 1.16 Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) stated that the Conference had no right to interpret the texts of the Convention. If the Delegation of Iran was duly accredited and present at the Conference, it could of course, give a mandate to another Delegation. The Conference should request the Administrative Council to interpret at its next session the term "duly accredited Delegation".
- 1.17 Mr. Nicolini (Argentine) said that permanent representation of one Delegation by another was an established custom. The Delegates of Guatemala had signed the Atlantic City Convention on behalf of the Delegation of El Salvador, and nobody had disputed their right to do so.

- Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) thought that the question could be clarified if a distinction was made between "Delegation" and 1.18 "Delegate". Chapter III of the General Regulations only applied to a mandate given to a Delegation and not to a Delegate or person; the Chapter was designed to prevent a Delegation, which had arrived at the Conference, from granting a permanent mandate to another Delegation. There were, of course, countries who for economic or other reasons could not participate in the Conference, and any such country was fully entitled to appoint a Delegate of another country to represent it at the Conference, provided it supplied him with the necessary credentials. Iran. for instance, could not grant its mandate to Switzerland but had every right to give a mandate to a particular member of the Swiss Delegation. Both at Atlantic City and at many other conferences of the ITU, precedents had been established for such cases as the representation of Iran and Iccland at this Conference. Whilst the General Regulations did not, unfortunately, provide specifically for such cases, the correct solutions had been found for them in practice.
  - 1.19 The French Delegation had proposed a compromise solution for this problem at the meeting of the Credentials Committee.
- 1.20 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) supported the opinion of Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) that the Conference had no authority to change or interpret the text of the Convention or General Regulations, as this was the prerogative of the Plenipotentiary Conference. He did not agree with Mr. Meyer (France) that a Delegation permanently absent could grant a permanent mandate to a member of another Delegation. Article 1, Chapter I of the Convention laid down that each member of the Union should have one vote only at any Conference of the Union. The Conference should conform to this provision. However, as Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) had said, Chapter III, paragraph 3 did not appear to cover the case of a country which would not attend a Conference.
- 1.21 Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) pointed out that there were no provisions in the Convention or Regulations specifically forbidding a country to give a mandate when it was unable to be present at the Conference. After referring to Article 21 of the Madrid Convention, he stated that in fact, El Salvador was represented during the whole Atlantic City Conference by the Delegation of Guatemala which signed the final Acts of the Conference on its behalf.
- 1.22 <u>Dr. Metzler</u> (Switzerland) shared the opinions of Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) and agreed with Mr. Meyer (France) that it was to a person, rather than a Delegation, that a mandate should be given. However, it would be unjust to prohibit a Delegate, who represented an absent country, from acting as a member of his own Delegation too.

- 1.23 Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) supported the viewpoint of Mr. Balinas (Uruguay).
- 1.24 Mr. Gross (Roumania) declared that, if the principles of the granting of a permanent mandate was admitted, this might lead to the dangerous practice of one Delegation representing a large number of absent Delegations.

This principle was not compatible with Chapter III of the General Regulations.

- 1.25 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that his point of view was based on facts which no-one had contested. Apart from the case mentioned of the representation of El Salvador by Guatemala, the list of Delegations, which the Secretariat had published, showed that several Delegations were being represented at the Conference by Delegates of other countries than their own. No-one had raised any objections to this.
  - 1.26 The Chairman thought that the text contained in item 7 did not solve the problem. He proposed the following text, for inclusion in item 7 as paragraph c):

"An Administration unable to be present at the Conference can confer its powers on a member of an accredited Delegation, on the condition that this Delegate should no longer remain on the list as a member of the Delegation of his own country."

- 1.27 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussia) considered that representation of Iran by Switzerland at the Conference was contrary to Chapter III of the General Regulations.
- 1.28 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) thought that the Chairman's proposal did not solve the problem, as it simply meant that an Administration could accredit as its own Delegate a person not of its own nationality. When a person was duly accredited by such an Administration and no longer remained a member of his own country's Delegation, he was, in fact, no longer a proxy.
- 1.29 <u>Dr. Metzler</u> (Switzerland) stated that the Chairman's proposal was based on the original proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), but contained the unwelcome addition of the phrase "on the condition that this Delegate should no longer remain on the list as a member of the Delegation of his own country". This phrase had been included in Mr. Meyer's proposal but the latter had withdrawn it; the proposal would be perfectly acceptable if the text contained the first part only, without the addition.
  - 1.30 After Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) had seconded Dr. Metzler's proposal, Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukraine) stated that he did not favour

the granting of permanent mandates by absent countries and that mandates should only be given on a temporary basis by countries presented at the Conference.

- 1.31 <u>Dr. Metzler</u> (Switzerland) and <u>Mr. Gross</u> (Roumania) then exchanged views on the definition of "Delegation" as contained in page 53 of the Atlantic City text.
- 1.32 On the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), the Chairman then put to the vote the following text:

"An Administration, which cannot be present at the Conference at any time, may confer the power of representation for the entire duration of the Conference to a member of another duly accredited Delegation."

- 1.33 This proposal was adopted by 25 votes in favour, 17 against, and 10 abstentions; the text was to be inserted as paragraph c) of item 7.
- 1.34 Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) thought that the proposal which had just been adopted should contain an addition to the effect that the restrictions on voting rights contained in paragraph a), item 7, be included.
- 1.35 Mr. Gross (Roumania) declared that the amendment which had been approved was contrary to the letter and spirit of the Atlantic City Convention. He proposed addition of the following to the text:

"On the condition that this Delegate is not listed as the Delegate of another country."

- 1.36 Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia), supported by Mr. Burian (Czechoslovakia) stated that the text, which had just been approved by vote, constituted a violation of the General Regulations and that the meeting had no right to take such a decision.
- 1.37 <u>Dr. Metzler</u> (Switzerland) was strongly opposed to the Roumanian amendment.
- 1.38 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) considered that the decision, which had just been taken, was contrary to the Atlantic City Convention and the General Regulations.
- 1.39 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussia) also stated that the decision amounted to a violation of the Convention.

1.40 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) declared that the vote just taken was not in any way contrary to the Atlantic City Convention as the latter had, in fact, been signed by proxy by a number of Delegations.

With regard to the Roumanian amendment, every Delegation had the right to propose amendments to the text of a proposal even if the author did not wish to have such an amendment included.

- 1.41 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) said that the vote was perfectly valid for the Conference, which was Administrative, and the decision could not in any case apply to a Plenipotentiary Conference
- 1.42 Mr. Green (New Zealand) thought that the new paragraph c) was incompatible with paragraph b). He hoped that all those, who had supported the proposal, realized that the cost of the Conference would be borne by all Administrations.
- 1.43 The meeting was suspended at 5.50 p.m. and resumed at 6.30 p.m.
- 1.44 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) stated that the text approved could hardly be included under item 7, since the text seemed to imply that this was a case of a duly accredited delegate with a permanent mandate.
- 1.45 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukraine) stated that the approval by vote of the text was a violation of the General Regulations. The Conference was one of engineers and technicians and they should find a practical solution to the problem. He supported the amendment proposed by Mr. Gross (Roumania) and asked that it be put to the vote.
- 1.46 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) also seconded the Roumanian proposal and asked that it be put to the vote.
- 1.47 Mr. Kito (Albania) declared that the decision adopted by the meeting represented a breach of the Atlantic City Convention and General Regulations. He also seconded the Roumanian proposal.
- 1.48 The Roumanian amendment was then put to the vote.
- 1.49 The amendment was rejected by 33 votes against, 18 in favour, and 4 abstentions.
- 1.50 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) stated that he had voted against the Roumanian amendment as it was contrary to the provisions of the Convention and to the definition of the term "Delegation" as contained in Annex II, page 53, of the Atlantic City text.

Nature of Credentials.

1.51 The Report of the Credentials Committee as contained in section III and Annex B of the Document No. 68-E was unanimously approved.

Special Cases.

- 1.52 The Report of the Credentials Committee as contained in items 1 and 2 of section IV was unanimously approved.
  - 3. SCAP (Supreme Command for the Allied Powers.)
- 1.53 Some Delegations objected to the fact that a Japanese technical advisor was present at the Conference on the staff of the observer of SCAP. A vote was taken and it was decided that discussion of this matter be adjourned until the next Plenary Session.
- 1.54 The meeting rose at 8.40 p.m.

#### APPROVED:

The Assistant Secretary: T. Wettstein

The Secretary: L.E. Dostert The Chairman: M. Pereyra.

The Rapporteurs:

G.H. Campbell

J.E. Castaingt

E. Sánchez Lafaurie

Document No. 138-E

16 November 1948.

Original: FRENCH

Mexico City, 1948

#### PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES

Addition to Document No. 15-E

The Delegation of the Portuguese Colonies, which has presented its credentials, will take part in the work of the following Committees:

Committees 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Mexico City; 1948

Document No. 139-E

16 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 7

#### REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

15 November 1948

6th Meeting

The Chairman opened the meeting at 4:00 p.m.

After prolonged debate the following motion, which was originally proposed by the Delegation of the <u>United States</u> and modified slightly by the Delegation of <u>Argentine</u>, was approved by thirteen votes against eight, with two abstentions:

Committee 7 resolves that the terms of reference given to the Working Group shall conform to the following directives:

- (1) The Working Group shall study and report on Point (a) of the Terms of Reference which were approved at the last session of Committee 7.
- (2) Upon the decision of the Committee regarding Point (a), the Working Group shall also study and report on Point (b) of the Terms of Reference.

A Working Group was established with members composed of representatives from the following countries:

Roumania - Chairman Argentina Brazil Australia United States France United Kingdom Czechoslovakia U.S.S.R. Mexico India

The meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

THE REPORTER:
R. L. Harrell

THE CHAIRMAN:
M Lalic

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 140-E

16 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 6

#### MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

Draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia:

"Committee 6 decides to put into effect simultaneously the basis elements proposed by the U.S.S.R., India or any other country for the preparation of provisional draft plans, for the purpose of studying the <u>practical results.</u>"

Document No. 141-E

16 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

### PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES

Addendum to Document No.15-E

GUATEMALA will participate in the work of the following Committees:

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7

EL SALVADOR will participate in the work of the following Committees:

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7

9 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

#### MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Seventh Session

8 November 1948 (Morning)

The same heads of Delegations were present as at the 6th Plenary Session, with the exception of the following: Bolivia, Dominican Republic.

The following heads of Delegations, who were absent at the 6th Plenary Session, were present at this meeting: Belgium, Hungary, Siam.

The same observers were present as at the 6th Plenary Session.

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 10:25 a.m.

I - CONTINUATION OF CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: EXAMINATION OF THE REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (DOCUMENT NO. 68-E).

#### Supreme Command for the Allied Powers.

1.1. The <u>Chairman</u> read out the following letter which he had received from Lt. Col. Luther E. Johnson, the representative of SCAP:

"Mr. Miguel Pereyra, Chairman, International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference

Dear Sir:

"It is requested that the following statement be brought to the attention of the participants of the conference:

"Knowing that the Supreme Commander for the Allied

"Powers is always most desirous of cooperating to the fullest degree possible with the nations for which he commands and with all other peace loving nations, and for myself wishing to see similar cooperation within the conference, to the end that an equitable frequency assignment plan be achieved, I wish to inform the members of the various delegations of the conference that the Japanese national technical adviser to the observer for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will attend no more meetings of the conference unless it should later be determined to be desirable.

Yours sincerely,

Luther F. Johnson, Lt. Col., Observer for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers."

- 1.2. Mr. Norweb (USA) asked that the minutes of the previous Plenary Session be amended in the light of the letter just read, as it had brought a satisfactory solution to the problem which had occupied much of the time of the previous Plenary Session.
- 1.3. Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) wished to praise the attitude which had been adopted in this matter both by the Chairman of the Conference and by the Mexican Government. The latter, with a courtesy which did it credit, had granted the representative of SCAP and his technical adviser free access to its territory; inspired by the same spirit of objectivity and courtesy, it had considered that it was for the Plenary Assembly alone to make the final decision.
- 1.4. Mr. Peon del Valle (Mexico) expressed his gratitude to the Delegate of France.
- 1.5. Mr. Stojanov (USSR) also wished to express his satisfaction at Lt. Col. Johnson's decision. This bore witness to the spirit of complete cooperation which animated the work of the conference and which was a happy omen for the results that might be expected from it. He did not favour deletion from the minutes of the Plenary Session of the discussion relating to the Japanese adviser, because, if this was done, the minutes would not be a faithful reflection of the work of the Assembly. In addition, there would then be no logical connection between the discussions at the last meeting and the excellent solution which the letter of Lt. Col. Johnson had given.

- 1.6. The <u>Chairman</u> noted with satisfaction the spirit of cordiality which prevailed at the conference and which was unaffected by the fact that divergent points of view arose during the discussions. <u>Mr. Stojanov</u> then proposed that the minutes of the session of November 5th should include a concise version of the statements made.
- 1.7. The <u>Chairman</u> proposed the following text for inclusion in the minutes of the meeting on November 5th:

"Some Delegations having made objections to the presence of a Japanese technical adviser at the conference, a vote was taken and it was decided to adjourn the debate on this matter until the next Plenary Session."

- 1.8. After Mr. Stojanov (USSR) and Mr. Kito (Albania) had stated their agreement with this text, Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) suggested that the conference should ask the Administrative Council to define the relationship between the ITU and SCAP, in order to avoid long discussions during future conferences. He asked that the decision of the Council should be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI, article 48, and Annex II of the Convention.
- 1.9. The <u>Chairman</u> agreed and declared that this proposal would be included in the minutes of the meeting and might serve as a guide to the Administrative Council.
- 1.10. The Assembly approved the text proposed by the Chairman.
- 1.11. Item 4, of section IV (document no. 68-E) relating to the attendance of a representative of UNESCO at the conference, was also approved without amendment.
- 1.12. Popular Republic of Mongolia.

Mr. Aiurzana (Mongolia) made the following statement:

- 1.13. "The Delegation of the Popular Republic of Mongolia attaches great importance to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference which assembled here in Mexico City in an atmosphere of friendship and international cooperation to solve the problem of regulating high frequency broadcasting for the countries of the entire world.
- 1.14. "Our Delegation, having arrived to take part in this Conference, would like, in the same way as last year at the Atlantic City Conference, to take an active part and make its contribution towards solving this important problem.

- 1.15. "I should like to emphasize that the Delegation of the Popular Republic of Mongolia, addressing itself in a letter to the Chairman of the Conference (Document No. 63-E, 4 November 1948), did not wish to raise the question of membership in the International Telecommunications Union. We understand very well that the present Conference is not authorized to decide such questions and cannot do so. We only wish that this Conference, which is a continuation of the High Frequency Conference which took place a year ago in Atlantic City, should grant to our Delegation the same rights which it had last year. We consider that this is a justifiable and logical request.
- 1.16. "The documents of the Atlantic City Conference state clearly that full powers were granted to the Mongolian Delegation by the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference which took place last year. It is well known that the present Conference is a continuation of the Conference held in Atlantic City, and that the decision to convene this Conference was adopted at the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference in Atlantic City with the active and fully authorized participation of the Mongolian Delegation. It is quite natural that the present Conference cannot revoke these decisions.
- 1.17. "Why is it that the Mongolian Delegation is now being deprived of the right of full participation in carrying out the decisions adopted with our active participation?
- 1.18. "It might be asked, why did we not raise this question at the first Plenary Session of 25 October 1948 when it was declared that the Delegation of the P.R.M. was attending the present Conference in the capacity of observers only? I will explain this:
- 1.19. "Until October 25th, that is before the first Plenary Session, the Delegation of the P.R.M. did not even suspect that there could be any doubts as to our rights at the present Conference. Moreover, at the meeting of the Heads of the Delegations, 21 October 1948, the rights of our Delegation were acknowledged to be the same as those afforded to other Delegations present at that Meeting. Only on the morning of October 25th, before the opening of the Plenary Session, the Chairman of this Conference informed us that the Delegation of the P.R.M. will participate in this Conference only as observers.
- 1.20. "The Chairman advised us not to raise the question of the status of the Delegation of the P.R.M. at that time, in order to enable the Conference to begin as soon as possible

to take practical decisions upon the tasks before it. The Delegation of Mongolia has always been, and still is, guided by the idea of aiding in the rapid solution of these problems. Therefore, it considered at the time that it was possible to refrain temporarily from raising the question of its rights at this Conference, thinking that it would first be necessary to study the proper documents which were not at that time in the possession of the Delegation, but which are to be found in the reference files of the present Conference.

- 1.21. "These documents to which we briefly referred in our letter to the Chairman of the Conference (Document No. 63-E, Nov. 4, 1948), fully confirm that the Delegation of the P.R.M. must participate at this Conference as full members.
- 1.22. "Mr. Chairman, and fellow delegates, the Delegation of the P.R.M. hopes that you will give this matter due consideration and will adopt an equitable decision restoring our full participation at the present Conference."
- 1.23. Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) said that he had listened with sympathy to the statement of Mr. Aiurzana (Mongolia), but wanted an assurance that the provisions of Chapter I, paragraph 7 of the General Regulations had been observed when the invitation to attend the conference was issued to the Republic of Mongolia. If they had been observed, the United Kingdom Delegation would have no objection to the presence of a representative of this country as an observer at the conference. However, if they had not, and Mongolia' wished to attend with a deliberative status, he wished to lodge a formal protest against this procedure which was in direct contradiction with the stipulations governing Annex I of the Atlantic City Convention. The name of Mongolia did not appear in the list of countries contained in Annex I. He requested the Chairman of the Administrative Council, who was present at this conference, to give his opinion on this matter. The fact that Mongolia had been admitted with voting rights at Atlantic City had no bearing on the problem, as this admission was granted before the Plenipotentiary Conference decided which countries would have the right to vote.
- 1.24. The granting of voting rights to Mongolia at this conference would be contrary to articles 1 and 17 of the Convention. The omission of Mongolia from Annex I was a clear indication that the Plenipotentiary Conference felt that it was not justified in giving Mongolia a deliberative status at Conferences of the Union.

- 1.25. Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) considered that the question should be re-examined in the light of the arguments contained in Document No. 63-E and of those which the head of the Mongolian Delegation had himself brought forward. The conference would give a new proof of its spirit of cooperation by adopting a decision favourable to Mongolia. Indeed, this conference was a continuation of the Atlantic City conference where a precedent had been created by the participation of Mongolia with full powers; this constituted an argument of far more weight than that based on the list of countries in Annex I or on any other provision of the Convention. Finally, the territory of Mongolia covered more than a million square kilometers and high frequency broadcasting was practically the sole means of communications between the various parts of the country.
- 1.26. He therefore warmly supported the request that Mongolia be allowed to participate fully in the conference and asked the other Delegations to show by their agreement the same spirit of international cooperation which, from the beginning, had animated the work of the conference.
- Mr. Stojanov (USSR) seconded the proposal of the Delegate of Yugoslavia. He also drew attention to the precedent created at Atlantic City and read out extracts from Atlantic City Documents Nos. 32 and 41, dated August 1947, which related to the admission of a representative of Mongolia with full powers at the Atlantic City Conference. The Delegation of Mongolia at Atlantic City had taken part in the work of Committees 13 (General Principles of Frequency assignment) and 14 (Preparation for the Mexico Conference). For the past 2 years this country had respected the regulations of the ITU and it would be just and logical to admit it to the conference with full powers.
- 1.28. Mr. Colt de Wolf (USA) as chairman of the Administrative Council replied to the United Kingdom Delegate that the question of participation of Mongolia had not been raised in the January or September sessions of the Council and that the provisions of Chapter I, paragraph 7 of the Regulations had never been discussed in this connection. This article read: "The inviting Government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, may invite non-contracting Governments to send observers to take part in the conferences in an advisory capacity."
- 1.29. If the Atlantic City conference had, at one time, adopted a compromise solution, admitting the Delegation of Mongolia with full powers, this was only a temporary expedient. It was essential now to conform to the provisions of the Convention, which the Administrative Conference of Mexico could not modify. Any failure to respect these provisions would be a direct violation of the Convention.

- 1.30. At the request of the <u>Chairman</u>, the <u>Secretary</u> summarized the procedure hitherto adopted, stating that with respect to the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations, Mongolia could not be considered as a member of the Union and did not, moreover, claim this status.
- 1.31. Moreover, only members of the ITU had the right to vote and non-contracting countries could only take part in conferences as observers under the terms of Chapter I, paragraph 7 of the General Regulations. This procedure prescribed in Chapter I had not been followed in this case and Mongolia received an invitation on the initiative of the Secretary General of the Union. During its Plenary Session of October 27, 1948, the Conference decided to give Mongolia the status of an observer, as an exceptional measure. The only question now was whether the exception made in favour of this country should be maintained or annulled, since the Convention and the Regulations did not allow Mongolia to take part with full powers.
- 1.32. The <u>Chairman</u> decided to give the floor to two Delegations in favour of the full participation of Mongolia and to two opposed to this measure.

The status of this country at the conference would then be put to the vote.

- 1.33. Mr. Kito (Albania) stated that the Popular Republic of Mongolia had been invited to the Mexico City Conference by the Secretary General of the ITU and that the invitation did not say that the Delegation of Mongolia would have the status of observers. On the contrary, the invitation was similar to that sent to other members of the Union. Moreover, the Republic of Mongolia had been a subscribing member of the ITU for the last two years.
- 1.34. Its participation with full powers at the Atlantic <sup>C</sup>ity Conference was an undeniable reason for granting it the same status at the Mexico City Conference. It was the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Atlantic ity and not the Plenipotentiary Conference which had decided to call the present Conference. On page 19 of the Report of the Atlantic City Conference it was clearly stated that this Report should be a recommendation for the Mexico Conference. The Republic of Mongolia had cooperated in the drawing up of this Report and its name appeared on page 4 in the list of countries taking part. This Conference had this Report as its basis and was a prolongation of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City; therefore, Mongolia should take part with full powers in the Mexico City Conference. It

did not ask that its participation with a deliberative status should form a precedent for future Conferences of the ITU.

- 1.35. With regard to the statement by the United Kingdom Delegate, he added that since the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference met before the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Convention was not then in force. The present Conference had been called by the Atlantic City High Frequency Conference and should conform to the latter's recommendations.
- 1.36. Mr. Stojanov (USSR) pointed out that this conference was, in fact, simply the second stage of the Atlantic City Conference but he admitted that the precedent created at Atlantic City could not be quoted at subsequent conferences. He requested the assembly to vote on the following proposal:

"The Conference

#### Considering,

- 1. that the Republic of Mongolia was admitted with full powers at the Atlantic City Conference,
- 2. that the Mexico City Conference is the continuation of the Atlantic City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.
- 3. that the Popular Republic of Mongolia was invited to attend the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Mexico as an observer.

#### Decides

to admit this country to take part with full powers in the work of the Mexico Conference."

1.37. Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) declared that at Atlantic City the United Kingdom Delegation only approved the participation of Mongolia with voting rights as an exceptional measure and on the formal condition that this measure would not in any instance constitute a precedent for the future.

If the name of Mongolia did not appear in the list of countries in Annex I of the Convention, it was clear that this State could not, therefore, take part in the conference with full powers. If, as seemed the case, it had not been invited to the Conference, it could not send a representative as an observer. The United Kingdom therefore proposed that the conference should annul its previous decision to admit the representative of Mongolia as an observer.

- 1.38. Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) stated that the question raised was of a legal character. The granting of participation with a right to vote and the interpretation of the Convention was within the competence of a Plenipotentiary Conference only. This conference was administrative and could not, without exceeding its powers, modify the status of the Popular Republic of Mongolia, which status was expressly decided by the Atlantic City Conference. Therefore, the conference could not give voting rights to the Popular Republic of Mongolia without violating the Atlantic City Convention.
- 1.39. After the Chairman had stated that the question would be put to the vote in the Plenary Session, Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) asked that the vote be by secret ballot. This proposal was seconded by Mr. Stone (Canada), Mr. Bardai (Egypt), Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) and Mr. Norweb (USA).
- 1.40. Mr. Aiurzana (Mongolia) then stated:

"First of all, I wish to thank the Delegates of Yugo-slavia, U.S.S.R. and Albania for their support of our statement. The Delegation of the P.R.M., having heard the speeches of a number of Delegates concerning the question raised by us, again states that it considers its letter to the Chairman of the Conference to be correct and just.

- 1.41. "The Delegation of the P.R.M. wishes to cooperate with all the other Delegations in solving the important tasks which face our Conference and would like to combine this cooperation with active participation in this Conference.
- 1.42. "Some Delegates here referred to the Convention of Atlantic City. I want once again to emphasize that we do not raise the question of our admission to the International Telecommunications Union; we only want the present Conference to give our Delegation the same rights which were given to it in Atlantic City.
- 1.43. "The complications of this question have been pointed out here. We agree that this is not a simple question and that it has to be defined more accurately. However, we consider that in defining it due attention must be given to the decisions of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City at which we were given the right to vote. The Delegation of the P.R.M. hopes that the present Conference will adopt an equitable decision and will restore our rights at this Conference."

- 1.44. Mr. Stojanov (USSR) made two proposals:
  - a) that the Popular Republic of Mongolia be admitted to the Conference with full powers, or alternatively
  - b) that the Conference confirm its decision of October 25th to admit this country as an observer.
- 1.45. The Chairman stated that five Delegations had seconded the United Kingdom proposal for a secret ballot, and added that the voting would be interpreted in the following manner: Delegates voting in favour of the proposal would show that they wished to re-open the debate on the admission of Mongolia, whilst those voting against it would show their agreement that Mongolia attend the Conference with the status of observer.
- 1.46. The result of the voting was as follows: 19 votes for the proposal, 38 votes against and 1 abstention.
- 1.47. It was agreed that the Popular Republic of Mongolia be admitted as observer to the Mexico Conference.
- 1.48. Mr. Gross (Roumania) considered that the vote just taken amounted to a discrimination against Mongolia. He drew attention to the resolution of the Atlantic City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference which was passed on September 27th, 1947 and which appeared on page 19 of the Report of this conference. This resolution stated that the Report should be a recommendation to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City.

The name of the Popular Republic of Mongolia appeared between those of Monaco and Nicaragua in the list of countries taking part in the Atlantic City Conference (Chapter III, page 4 of the Report of the Conference). The decision just taken by the Mexico Conference was contrary to the resolution of the Atlantic City Conference.

- 1.49. Mr. Aiurzana (Mongolia) said:
- 1.50. "In connection with the decision recently adopted by the Conference, the Delegation of the Popular Republic of Mongolia deems it necessary to make the following statement:

"The considerations and arguments expressed by my Delegation, with regard to admission with voting rights to the Mexico High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, have not been taken into consideration by this Conference.

- 1.51. "In spite of the unquestionable principles which were agreed upon in Atlantic City, 1947, the present Conference, nevertheless, has not satisfied our just request.
- 1.52. "We have no alternative but to accept the decision taken by the Assembly and we will continue to participate in the work of this Conference with those rights which have been granted us. However, we consider this decision to be unjust and reserve the right to raise this question again at the proper time."
- 1.53.

  After the Chairman had thanked Mr. Aiurzana (Mongolia),
  Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) declared that his Delegation deeply regretted the decision taken by the Conference with regard to
  Mongolia. The failure to allow a state so vast in extent to
  sign the Convention, which the Mexico Conference would originate, might prejudice the practical application of the frequency allocation plan. The Conference had just given an
  example of injustice, of a lack of common sense and of the
  spirit of cooperation.
- 1.54. Mr. Stojanov (USSR) considered that the decision taken with regard to Mongolia was in contradiction with that taken at Atlantic City, and he stated that justice required that this country which had been admitted with full powers at Atlantic City should participate with the same status in the work of the Mexico Conference.
- 1.55. The meeting rose at 12:45 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary:

The Secretary:

APPROVED:

T. Wettstein

L. E. Dostert

The Chairman:

M. Pereyra

The Rapporteurs:

G. H. Campbell

J. E. Castaingt

E. Sanchez Lafaurie

Document No. 143-E

17 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

# Replies received to date from various countries to the Planning Committee telegram concerning Radio Receivers.

(Supplements to this document will be published when further information is received).

"The Planning Committee of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Mexico City requests your country to provide information on the number of short-wave broadcast receivers manufactured in your country during the last three years:

- A with radio frequency stages
- B without radio frequency stages

If unable give totals please give estimated ratios of A to  $B^{\prime\prime}$ .

- 2 -(Doc. 143-E)

### Radio Receivers manufactured in the past three years.

Country	with R.F. stage	without R.F. stage
Australia	66 000	465 000
Belgium	16 000	220 000
Bulgaria		45 000 total
. Canada		316 142 total
Denmark	2 760	· 276 000
Dominican Republic	Nil	Nil
Ethiopia	Nil	Nil
Haiti	Nil	Nil
Irak	Nil	Nil
Iceland	Nil	Nil
Liberia	Nil	Nil
Morocco	Nil	. Nil
New Zealand	46 400	40 000
Norway	9 21+0	282 864
Panama	Nil	-Nil
Philippines	Nil	Nil
Siam	Nil	Nil
South Africa	Nil	Nil
Sweden	15 000	535 000
Switzerland	25 000	75 000
Syria	Nil	Nil
U.S.A.	3 400 000	Nil
Tuni <b>si</b> a	Ņil	Nil
Venezuela	Nil	Nil

17 November 1948.

### INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

# Replies received to date from various countries to the Planning Committee telegram concerning Imports and Exports.

(Supplement to this document will be published when further information is received).

#### Text of telegram:

"For the further work on Alternative B, the Planning Committee asks you .......... to send information as soon as possible on the total value of imports and exports for the last two years, expressed in terms of your country's currency."

(Annex 4, Appendix B. Report of Planning Committee, Mexico Session).

- 2 - (Doc. 114-E)

	1946		191	+7.	Expressed	
Country	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	in millions of:	
Australia	209	3 <b>0</b> 9	31.0 .	409	L Aust.	
Canada	1927	2312	2574	2775	\$ Canada	
Czechoslovakia	10380	14283	28919	28550	Czech.Crowns	
Dominican Repub	blic 28	67	53	.83	<pre>\$ Dominican</pre>	
Egypt			76	50	\$ U.S.A.	
El Salvador	53	65	92	100	\$ El. Salv.	
Ethi <b>op</b> ia	69	89		nonths-69	\$ Ethiopian	
Finland	24274	31826	46971	55633	Finmarks	
France		•	,000 -	ŕ	Francs	
Haiti	27	31	32	31	\$ U.S.A.	
India	2870	3195			Rupees	
Netherlands	2145	785	4257	1860	Guilders	
Indonesia	280	<b>1</b> 55 .	754	343	Guilders	
Irak	28	13	40	14	Dinars	
Iceland	443	291	419	290	Crowns	
Luxembourg	52562	29654	.85528	61609	Fcs.Belgian	
New Zealand	Totals for	c 2 years	200	230	L N.Z.	
Norway	2197	1202	3817	1814	Kroner	
Philippines	59 (6.m.	.) 128	606	531	Pesos	
Southern Rhodes	sia 20	21	33	21+	L Sterling	
Sweden	3386	2547	5175	3220	Crowns Sw.	
Switzerland	3423	2676	4820	3268	Fcs.Swiss.	
U.S.A.	4909	9739	5739	14456	\$	
Tunisia	<b>3</b> 3	Nil	67	Nil	Francs	
Turkey	224	432	<b>6</b> 85	652	L Turk.	

Document No. 145-E

17 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Replies received to date from various countries to the Planning Committee telegram on illiteracy, etc.

(Supplements to this document will be published when further information is received).

#### Text of telegram:

"The Planning Committee of the High Frequency broadcasting Conference at Mexico City requests you to submit the following data which are of interest in connection with the establishment of the plan.

- 1. Percentage of illiteracy in your country.
- 2. Number of students in high schools.
- 3. Number of students in universities, colleges, technical schools.
- 4. Number of high schools and number of universities, colleges and technical schools."

(Annex 4, Appendix B. Report of Planning Committee, Mexico Session).

Note by Secretariat.

From the replies received it would appear that the terms used in the telegram arc not universally applicable: some countries gave many details while others gave only four numbers. Where only one number was given in answer to question 4 it is shown in the centre of the two columns 4A and 4B.

- 2 -(Doc. 145-E)

Country	<u>l</u> % Illi- torac;	<u>2</u> Numbe Stude y High		No.St Univ.	3 udents Colls. Schools	<u>+</u> A No.of High Schools	4B No. of Univ.C Tech.S	
Belgium	ø	112	748	244	223	130		20
Bulgaria	18	183	313	42	540	257		9
Canada	3	345	000	68	000		2000	
China	42	1 878	523	155	036		5892	
Belgian Congo	65	8	324	2	623		157	
Czechoslovakia	0	98	500	65	500		270	
Dominican Repub.	37	1+	601	8	384		37	
Ethiopia	-		600		613		6	
Finland	0	116	350	29	053		9	
India	86	1 980	000	1 293	000	. 1	+950	
Netherlands .	0	86	499	80	027		317	
Indonesia	58	250	000	11	500	60		205
Irak	85	22	700	1+	500		163	
Iceland	0	1+	500	2	<b>8</b> 90		28	
Italý	11	678	881	190	861	3 242		27
Luxembourg	0	3	874				13	
Morocco	65	11	700	3	400			
New Zealand	0	76	700	13	400		268	
Norway	0	32	600	15	951		300	
Panama	33	14	697	3	473	71		3
Philippines	51	365	580	. 83	678	891		
Southern Rhodesi	.a 0 #	# 4	424		810		17	
Sweden	0	17	500	15	000	103		24

			- 3 -	-	
		(Doc	. 145-E)		
Switzerland	0	121 028	19 272		10
Syria	20	500	23 500	1	
Uruguay	20	30 000	23 500	81	
Tunisia	25 #	140 624	1 901	3	
Turkey	61+	91 700	87 400	351	

<sup>#</sup> among European population only.

Document No. 146-E

22 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

#### REPLIES

## Received to date to the Planning Committee telegram regarding simultaneous transmissions

#### Text of Telegram:

For the further work on Alternative B, the Planning Committee asks you to send information on the number of simultaneous transmissions ...

"Annex 4, Appendix B
Report of the Planning Committee, Mexico Session".

#### Note by Secretariat:

This telegram has been interpreted by some countries to mean the total number of transmissions in progress at a given time, and by others to mean the number of programs that are transmitted on more than one frequency at a time.

The replies are given as received with the language of the original indicated at the beginning of each reply.

#### <u>AUSTRALIA</u> (English)

In accordance with your request, as communicated under date 20th October, 1948, through the intermediary of the International Telecommunication Bureau, Geneva, the following information is supplied in relation to the existing maximum number of simultaneous broadcast transmissions effected on high frequencies in Australia, viz.:

- 2 - Document No. 146-E

Maximum number of existing simultaneous transmissions, Median June, for each two-hourly period.

Two-hourly period	Internal Services	External Services
GMT Ol to O3	5	2
" 03 to 05	5	3
" 05 to 07	5	4
" 07 to 09	5	<b>'</b>
" 09 to 11	5	3
" 11 to 13	$\Sigma_{+}$	3
" 13 to 15	<u>1</u> .	<del>1</del> +
" 15 to 17	1	<b></b>
" 17 to 19	0	3
" 19 to 21	3	3
" 21 to 23	<del>1</del>	<u>,</u> 4
" 23 to 01	4	1

2. The total maximum number of simultaneous transmissions in respect of proposed new services and existing services combined would be as under:

Maximum number of proposed and existing simultaneous transmissions, Median June, for each two-hourly period.

Two-hourly period	Internal Services	External Services
GMT Ol to 03	11	<u>1</u>
" 03 to 05	11	1+
" 05 to 07	11	5
" 07 to 09	11	1+
" 09 to 11	9	3
" 11 to 13	. 8	3 ·
" 13 to 15	8	5
" 15 to 17	1	5

### Document No. 146-E

Two-hourly period	Internal Services	External Services
GMT 17 to 19	0	5
" 19 to 21	7	1+
" 21 to 23	10	4
" 23 to 01	10	<u>1</u> +

3. The two-hourly periods above quoted coincide with those used by the Planning Committee in preparing its previous Report, following the Geneva Session held during 22nd March to 10th June, 1948.

#### CANADA (English)

Simultaneous transmissions by Canadian high frequency broadcasting service:

Time GMT	Frequencies (Kc/s)	Reception Area		
1500 - 1630 daily 1630 - 1900 daily 1920 - 2000 daily 2015 - 2330 daily 0030 - 0130 daily 0415 - 0500 Mondays 0845 - 1035 Sundays	. •	Europe (incl. U.K.) Europe (incl. U.K.) Europe (incl. U.K.) Europe (incl. U.K.) Brazil areas of Northern Canada alia, New Zealand and S. Pacific.		

#### BURMA (English)

Number of simultaneous transmission nil.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA (English)

Number of possible simultaneous broadcast transmissions in Czechoslovakia is nine.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Spanish)

Simultaneous transmissions from the radio stations of our country are carried out in the following manners:

Freq.	6080	and	9650	kc/s	${ t Nos.}$	1	&	2
freq	5970	and	9727	kc/s	Nos.	3	&	4
freq.	6130	and	9590	kc/s	Nos.	6	&	12

as indicated on forms 4 which were recently forwarded containing our requests:

### Document No. 146-E

#### ETHIOPIA (English)

Ethiopia has simultaneous transmission in the 31, 49 and 19 metre bands.

#### HAITI (English)

Simultaneous transmissions were already specified on forms sent to Mexico in January. Number of simultaneous transmissions are as follows on 9, 11, 15 Mc/s bands.

Two with region of reception N. America, Eastern Zone.

Two towards N. America, Western Zone.

Two towards Latin America.

Two towards Central America.

Two towards West and Central Europe.

Two towards Australia.

· Two on 6 Mc/s towards N. America, Eastern Zone.

#### INDIA (English)

Number of simultaneous programme transmissions presently conducted on short waves in India is eleven, but likely extended sixteen to twenty when projected transmitters come into operation.

#### IRELAND (English)

Number of simultaneous transmission. 2.

#### LUXEMBURG (French)

Radio Luxemburg radiates two transmissions simultaneously.

### NEW ZEAL ND (English)

At present, simultaneous transmissions are conducted on 11,780 kc/s and 15,280 kc/s from 0700 to 0900 G.M.T.

### PHILIPPINES (English)

Number simultaneous transmissions with high frequency seventeen.

#### POLAND (French)

The Polish Broadcasting Organisation is providing for the simultaneous transmission of six programmes on high frequencies.

### Document No. 146-E

#### SAN SALVADOR (English)

E'ery broadcasting station utilizes simultaneous transmissions for its regular operation. We understand by simultaneous transmissions when similar programs are transmitted on both long and short wave, or the same program is radiated on different frequencies. It present we have twelve broadcasting stations in our country and all of them transmit the same program simultaneously on both frequencies. The frequencies have previously been authorized for their operation.

#### SWEDEN (English)

Swedish broadcasting network transmits one national programme over all stations and in addition one special programme over short wave transmitters certain times a day.

### TUNISIA (French)

Number of simultaneous high frequency transmissions zero. No stations exist as yet. For the number of simultaneous transmissions projected, refer to my requirements.

#### TURITY (French)

No simultaneous transmissions on short waves.

#### <u>U.S.A.</u> (English)

Four simultaneous transmissions from U.S.

### YOUGOSLAVIA (French)

With reference to the second telegram requesting the number of simultaneous transmissions we inform you that at the present time six programmes are transmitted simultaneously.

Mexico City, 1948

#### Document No. 147-E

17 November 1948

Original: SPANISH

#### GUATEMALA

The Delegation of Guatemala wishes to make known to the Delegates to the present Conference that it supports Annex V of Document No. 105 Rhf, issued by the Delegation of Argentina, dated November 9 (Annex to Document 25). Like Argentina, Guatemala cannot accept either a juridical statute on broadcasting services which impairs the sovereign rights either of Guatemala or of El Salvador which we represent temporarily at this Conference.

We consider that all should enjoy equal rights, without priorities of any kind in conformity with the principles adopted at the Atlantic City Conference.

We do not think that mathematical formulae or other theoretical data are sufficient for the drafting of a Plan or Plans for the allocation of frequencies. Factors of reason and justice must also be taken into account, as well as facts likely to lead to a practical solution.

There are small countries like Guatemala and El Salvador, whose internal economic position does not allow of their competing with other prosperous countries where radio equipment is manufactured. The difficulties of producing and acquiring powerful transmitters force us to use short wave transmissions, with which it is possible to obtain long range even with lower power. It is on this account that we have asked for what we actually require, and UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES CAN WE ACCEPT AN ALLOCATION WHICH DOES NOT MEET OUR BASIC NEEDS.

There is another very important factor in our case. Guatemala for many years has been very sparing in the use of the spectrum, in as much as only three official broadcasting stations operate in our country, as was made known by the Director General of Posts and Telecommunications in the Comments already published. The costs of maintaining these stations have been duly met. On the other hand, other countries have for many years been enjoying many channel-hours and have had unrestricted access to the spectrum. Why, therefore, should our small countries - for which broadcasting represents an efficacious means of making known the programs for combating illiteracy and spreading culture which our Governments have undertaken for the benefit of their peoples now be deprived of the necessary channels?

- 2 -(Doc. 147-E)

It is not possible to deprive our country of such an admirable medium for the education of its people as the Radio. We would like to call your attention to this consideration now that we are about to embark on the arduous task of assigning frequencies; for we have noted a tendency to eliminate small countries as if they were not worthy of being taken into account as Free and Sovereign Republics on a par with other countries which are so worthily represented here.

We again refer to the views expressed by the Delegation of Argentina and we place our trust in the principle of equality. But, if priority is insisted on for countries which enjoy the standing of great nations, we deem that the words of the Chairman of the Conference, as to seeking a practical result, are not being fulfilled, at least in so far as can be seen at present. We ask for justice and for observance of the principles of equality.

Felix P. Monteagudo

Head of the Guatemalan Delegation.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 148-E

17 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

#### AGENDA

# 6th Meeting of the Plan Committee to be held at 3:30 p.m. - 18th November 1948

- 1. Approval of the report of the 1+th meeting of the Committee (Doc. No. 113).
- 2. Resumption of the discussion on the appropriate action to be taken regarding the USSR proposal (Doc. No. 98).
- 3. Miscellaneous.

GUNNAR PEDERSON

Chairman of the Plan Committee.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 149-E

17th November, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

#### REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

#### Fifth Meeting 16th November 1948

- 1. The fifth meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 15:45 hours by Mr. Pedersen, Chairman, assisted by the Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Stojanov and Mr. Trimmer.
- 2. The first item on the agenda was the approval of the report of the fourth meeting (Document 113); however, as the French text of this document was not available, the item was postponed to the next meeting.
- 3. The second item was the consideration of the third report of Working Group A (Document 114). Mr. Stojanov, Chairman of this Working Group, drew the attention of the Committee to a further point which had been discussed in the Group and on which he wished to have the opinion of the Committee. This concerned the continuation of the analysis of the comments received from the various countries on the Planning Committee's Report, relative to Appendix B.
- 3.1 After discussion, on the proposal of the Delegate for India, it was requested that the Chairman raise the following points at the next meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee:-
  - (a) That the task of studying the proposals made in appendix B of the Geneva and Mexico City Planning Committee Reports should be allocated to Committee 6.
  - (b) That the task of continuing the analysis of the comments submitted by the various countries relative to appendix B of the Planning Committee Geneva Session Report be allocated to Committee 6.
  - (c) That the various countries be invited to comment on the work of the Mexico City Session of the Planning Committee.

- 3.2 The report of Working Group A was then approved, and the Group should proceed with the work as outlined in this report.
- 4. The third item on the agenda was the verbal report by Mr. Trimmer, Chairman of Working Goup B. Mr. Trimmer said that the forms to be used by his Group were now being reproduced by the Secretariat and would be available for distribution on Thursday next. The Group had also decided that the interviewing of various delegations with a view to any reduction of requirements, would not be practical until the work of Committee 5 had been completed. The work on planning the 26 and 21 Mc/s bands would be commenced as soon as the Working Group B forms were available.
- 5. The Chairman then raised the question of a name for the plan when produced, and proposed the name "Mexico Plan" to be used on all relative documents. This was agreed by the Committee.
- 6. The fourth point on the agenda was to discuss the U.S.S.R. plan outlined in Document 98. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should decide on the procedure to be adopted regarding this plan, and suggested that it should pass through the organisation set up by Committee 6, i.e. the basis to be discussed in Working Group A, and the recommendations of this Group to be discussed in the Main Committee before passing these to Working Group B and thence to Working Group C. He thought that as Working Group A contained the Chairman of Committees 3 and 4, any modification necessary to the basis of this plan in the light of the finding of these Committees could be made.
- 6.1 The <u>Delegate for India</u> stated that his understanding was that Working Group A should put forward as many bases as possible for plans, and that this U.S.S.R. proposal should be treated merely as one of these bases and passed through the Main Committee to Working Group B.
- 6.2 A prolonged discussion than took place on whether the plan should be discussed in the Main Committee or whether it should first be passed to Working Group A for recommendations. Opinions on this point were divided. Some delegates felt that a full discussion of the plan would not be possible until the detailed allocations and graphs were available.
- 6.3 Mr. Stojanov was then requested to give the Committee a further amplification of the basis used for the plan. He stated that the Plan was based on the formula given in the document issued by the U.S.S.R. Delegation during the Planning Committee Session; that the requirements had first been screened

using the standards laid down by Atlantic City and that the amount of internal disorganisation suffered by countries during the war years had been taken into consideration. The plan for June sunspot Median Solar gave a total of hours allocated of 5,500; although this figure may be increased in practice, as experience had shown a variation in the amount of simultaneous sharing possible. A 40 db signal/noise ratio had been used, and the channel separation throughout was 10 kc/s as recommended by Atlantic City. Mr. Stojanov considered that the procedure outlined by the Chairman should be followed, i.e. that the proposal should be put through the various working groups of Committee 6.

- 6.4. The Delegate for Argentine stated that in his opinion the plan should be utilised by Working Group B as "educational" material only. He considered that the basis used was advantageous to some countries, and that he could not see the value of studying the proposal until the findings of Committee 3 were known. Also the plan had no agreed main principles or technical principles.
- 6.5. The <u>Chairman</u>, in summarising the situation, pointed out that the Committee had but two courses of action available, (a) To put the basis of the plan to Working Group A for recommendation.
  - (b) To postpone the discussion until the full plan and description of the basis was available.
- 6.6. The Delegate for the United Kingdom then made the following statement:- "The United Kingdom Delegation has no objection to the Plan being submitted to the appropriate Working Group of Committee 6 for examination and analysis as we may agree later, but in doing so the United Kingdom Delegation wishes to make it quite clear that in agreeing to consider the Plan as a serious contribution to our work here in Mexico City it does not necessarily subscribe to or approve the principles on which the channel-hour allocation appears to have been worked out. The United Kingdom Delegation has already stated its views on the subject of factors and formulae in Document No. 88. The United Kingdom Delegation's agreement to consider the Plan at the present moment must not be taken in any way to prejudice the attitude on general principles which the United Kingdom Delegation may take in the future."
- 6.7. The Delegate for Portugal expressed the wish of his delegation to be associated with the above statement and added

the following remarks:

(a) That any plan produced should be the result of a collective effort, not by an individual delegation.

(b) That although the plan represented extremely useful work, in his opinion it was only a first approximation and did not meet individual cases.

(c) That the Indian proposal was a second and further pro-

gressive approach to the problem.

(d) That the Portuguese delegation would shortly present a third formula for consideration, in which further progression would be included.

(e) The Portuguese delegation considered the U.S.S.R. proposal as absolutely unacceptable, as it did not meet Portugal's minimum requirements.

- 6.8. The Delegate for Switzerland then made the following state-ment:
  - 1. "The Swiss Delegation does not object to the Chairman's proposal, which would entrust the detailed study of the proposals of the USSR to a small working group. Since questions of principle are involved, the logical procedure would have been first of all to submit the basic principles to an examination. In the opinion of the Swiss Delegation, a similar study should have been made by the Committee on General Principles.
  - 2. "While quite appreciating the undeniable interest and great value of a proposal as detailed as that of the Delegation of the Soviet Union, the Swiss Delegation believes this proposal takes into account only some of the important factors, and consequently, is based on an incomplete foundation. The Swiss Delegation is convinced that the basic ideas and principles already set forth by many delegations at this Conference, and particularly by the Delegation of the United Kingdom in its Document No. 88, could not be set aside when establishing a plan for the assignment of high frequencies, without seriously endangering the practicability of the plan and its application by an important number of countries."
- 7. In an attempt to clarify the position the <u>Delegate for Morocco and Tunisia</u> made the following proposal:"Committee 6 decides to take into consideration, simultaneously, the various formulae proposed by the U.S.S.R., India and any other countries, in order to study the practical results of their application.

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- 7.1. A prolonged discussion then ensued on the motion, and after several modifications had been approved, the Committee was still unable to agree on the procedure to be adopted. The Chairman then proposed that the discussion on the question be resumed at the meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon next.
- 8. The fifth meeting was then closed at 19:00 hours.

The Reporter:

The Chairman.

R. A. CRAIG

GUNNAR PEDERSEN

Document No. 150-E

18 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 1

Mexico City, 1948

#### WORKING GROUP OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

#### Outline for Drafting of Plan

#### Text of Agreement

- 1. Agreement concluded between the following countries...
- 2. Definitions.
- 3. Revision of Plan.
- 4. Modification to the Plan.
- 5. Notifications of Frequencies to the IFRB.
- Organization for Implementation of Plan.
- 7. The time at which the Plan shall be brought into effect.
- 8. Signatures.

#### Preamble to the Plan

- 7. Technical directives:
  - Effect min. and max.

  - b. Frequency tolerance.c. Modulation and harmonic radiation.
  - d. Directive antennas.
- 2. Functions of Expert organization.
- Implementation of Plan for first periods of 3. sun spot activity.
- Implementation of Plan for later periods of sun spot activity.

#### Frequency Plan C.

#### D. Reservations

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 151-E

18 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

#### UNITED KINGDOM

Some Numerical Calculations of Directional Properties of Certain Horizontal Rhombic Aerials

#### SUMMARY

Some calculations have been made of the directional distribution of field strength produced by certain horizontal rhombic transmitting aerials of different dimensions; the assumption of a perfectly conducting horizontal earth plane is common to all these calculations. The results are presented in graphical form showing the relative values of the field strength due to horizontally polarized radiation, for all vertical angles and for horizontal angles up to 30 degrees from the main direction of propagation.

A table of correction factors is included, which can be applied to these values of horizontal field strength to give the total field strength, if account has to be taken of the addition of vertically polarized components of the radiated field.

#### CONTENTS

- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 2. METHOD OF DETERMINING THE FIELD STRENGTH CONTOURS
- 3. CORRECTION FOR COMBINED HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL POLARIZATION
- 4. CONCLUSIONS

Table of correction factors

Charts A to O inclusive

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The aperiodic feature of the rhombic aerial makes this type of aerial particularly useful when any one of a number of different frequencies may have to be transmitted at some time or the other in a given direction. The directional characteristics of a rhombic

aerial are not simple in form, and while equations defining them are known, detailed calculation from these equations is necessary for their application to particular problems. Calculations have accordingly been made for 15 different cases and the results have been assembled as charts of equal field strength contours with vertical and horizontal directions from the aerial as coordinates.

#### 2. METHOD OF DETERMINING THE FIELD STRENGTH CONTOURS.

In Harper's "Rhombic Antenna Design" (Van Nostrand 1941) the horizontal component of the field strength radiated by a horizontal rhombic aerial is given in equation 10 (page 37) as:

$$D_{H} = B \left[ \frac{\cos (\varnothing - \beta)}{1 - \sin(\varnothing - \beta)\cos \Delta} + \frac{\cos (\varnothing + \beta)}{1 - \sin(\varnothing + \beta)\cos \Delta} \right]$$

$$\times 2 \sin \left( \frac{2\pi H}{\lambda} \sin \Delta \right)$$

$$\times 2 \sin \left[ \frac{\pi \ell}{\lambda} \left( 1 - \cos \Delta \sin (\varnothing + \beta) \right) \right]$$

$$\times 2 \sin \left[ \frac{\pi \ell}{\lambda} \left( 1 - \cos \Delta \sin (\varnothing + \beta) \right) \right]$$

where D<sub>H</sub> = the horizontal component of the field strength radiated by a rhombic aerial erected over a perfectly conducting earth.

B = a constant, evaluation of which is not required for the present purpose, as relative values of field strength only are concerned.

 $\emptyset$  = semi-side angle of the aerial.

 $\Delta$  = vertical angle between the ground plane and the direction of propagation considered.

 $\beta$  = azimuthal angle between the direction of propagation considered and the longitudinal axis of the aerial.

 $\ell$  = length of one side of the aerial,

H - height of aerial above the ground.

The preliminary work consisted of the evaluation of this equation for the following range of aerial dimensions which comprise, in effect, calculations for three different rhombic aerials, each of 5 different frequencies

Semi-side angle  $\emptyset = 60^{\circ}$ ,  $65^{\circ}$ , and  $70^{\circ}$ Ratio of length of side to wavelength  $\frac{9}{1}$  = 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The height of the rhombus, H, was in each case taken as 1/5th the side length, this being regarded as a practical value consistent with present construction practice for the range of wavelengths concerned in the short wave band.

A family of curves for each rhombus was plotted with vertical angles as abscissae and the relative values of field strength  $D_H$  as ordinates, for a number of horizontal angles  $\beta$  from 0° to 30°, the calculations of  $D_H$  being made at intervals of angle of 5 degrees. From these curves, points of equal amplitude (numerical value of  $D_H$ ) were transposed as a plot of horizontal angle  $\beta$  against vertical angle  $\Delta$ , and joined up to form contour lines. The results are shown in the accompanying charts, details of which are tabulated below.

	Dimensions	ensions of Rhombus   Chart   Dimensions of Rhombus				Chart !
. ! . !	Ø degrees	Ratio $\ell/\lambda$	! !	ø degrees	Ratio $\ell/\lambda$	
1	60	2	A	65	5	I !
!	. 11	3	В		6	J
!	tt	; <u>)</u>	C	70	2	K
!	tt	· 5 !	D	, , 11	3	L
1	11	. 6 .	E	; ; ;	ί+	M
1	65	. 2 i	F.	• ;	5	M i
1	11	3	G	; ;	6	0 !
· !	, u	, j <sup>+</sup> ,	H	•	'	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
1		i ;	•	: !	1	1

These curves have been completed only so far as to include the major lobes of transmission; the minor ones are in some cases incomplete due to uncertainties in defining these accurately from calculations made at 5 degree intervals of angle. It is pointed out that, as a factor & is inherent in the constant B of the equation cited above, field strength values shown on different charts are not directly comparable.

#### CORRECTION FOR COMBINED HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL POLARIZATION 3.

For some purposes it may be necessary to consider the vertically polarized component of the field strength, since the total radiation from an aerial can be resolved into two components, one in a plane parallel to the plane of the aerial, and the other in a plane perpendicular to that of the aerial.

In Harper's book, cited above, equation 9 (page 29) gives an expression for the field intensity with the horizontal and vertical components  $D_{H}$  and  $D_{V}$ , respectively, separated. Dividing  $D_{V}$  by  $D_{H}$  gives  $\frac{D_{V}}{D_{H}} = \frac{(\sin\beta\sin\Delta)\left[K_{V}^{2} + 1 - 2K_{V}\cos(\Psi_{V} - \frac{4\pi H}{\lambda}\sin\Delta)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\cos\beta - \sin\beta\cos\Delta)\left[K_{H}^{2} + 1 - 2K_{H}\cos(\Psi_{H} - \frac{4\pi H}{\lambda}\sin\Delta)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ 

$$\frac{D_{V}}{D_{H}} = \frac{(\sin \beta \sin \Delta) \left[ K_{V}^{-1} + 1 - 2 K_{V} \cos (\psi_{V} - \frac{\pi \Delta}{\lambda} \sin \Delta) \right]^{2}}{(\cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \Delta) \left[ K_{H}^{2} + 1 - 2 K_{H} \cos (\psi_{H} + \frac{4 \pi H}{\lambda} \sin \Delta) \right]^{2}}$$

where K = amplitude ratio of reflected to direct ray on reflection from the ground.

 $\Psi \pm \pi$  = phase advance at reflection

V & H = subscripts referring to vertical or horizontal polarization, respectively.

Other symbols as previously defined.

Assuming perfect ground conductivity,

$$K_{H} = 1$$
,  $\Psi_{H} = 0$ ;  $K_{V} = 1$ ,  $\Psi_{V} = \pi$ 

whence the expression reduces to

$$\frac{D_{V}}{D_{H}} = \left[ \frac{\sin \beta \sin \Delta}{\cos \beta - \sin \beta \cos \Delta} \right] \cot \left( \frac{2\pi H}{\lambda} \cdot \sin \Delta \right) = f$$

With the assumption that is made for these calculations that the ground is perfectly conducting, the value of the total field strength is given by:

$$D = \sqrt{D_H^2 + D_V^2} = \sqrt{D_H^2 + f^2 D_H^2} = D_H \sqrt{1 + f^2} = F D_H$$
(see Harper, Equation 9A)

Numerical values of the factor  $F = \sqrt{1 + f^2}$  are contained in an accompanying table, for the aerial dimensions previously considered, and for a range of  $\triangle$  from 0° to 90° in steps of 10° and for a range of  $\beta$  from 0° to 30° in steps of 5°. It should be noted that the expression for F tends to infinity when  $\cos\beta$  =  $\sin \phi \cos \Delta$  and also when  $\cos \left(\frac{4\pi H}{\lambda} \sin \Delta\right)$  = 1, i.e. when  $\sin \Delta = \frac{\pi L}{2H}$  where n is any integer. The expression for D<sub>H</sub> tends to zero correspondingly, so that in such cases the total field strength is that obtained by evaluating  $D_V$  alone (see Harper, page 29).

A study of the table in conjunction with the curves shows that for directions where Dy predominates over  $D_{H}$  (i.e. F is greater than about 1.4 in the table), the value of  $D_{H}$  in the corresponding curve is invariably comparatively small; in fact only a few of such directions which appear in the table lie within the contour areas which have been plotted on the charts.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

A series of field strength contours of propagation from horizontal rhombic aerials of certain dimensions has been calculated and is presented in graphical form. The results apply to horizontal polarization only, but from a table of correction factors relative values of total field strength can also be obtained. It is assumed in these calculations that the ground on which the aerial is erected is horizontal and perfectly conducting.

An interesting result brought out by these calculations is the division of the major lobe for certain aerial dimensions; this division can in some cases, e.g. for a semi-side angle of 60° at wave-lengths 5 cr 6 times the side length, bring about greater field strengths in the side lobes than in the centre lobe.

#### TABLE OF CORRECTION FACTORS TO OBTAIN TOTAL FIELD STRENGTH

#### SYMBOLS

 $\emptyset$  = semi-side angle of rhombus

H = height of rhombus above ground in wavelengths

 $\ell$  = length of side of rhombus in wave lengths

 $\Delta$  = vertical angle from horizontal plane, in degrees  $\beta$  = horizontal angle from major axis of rhombus, in degrees

			Participation of the state of t	r age delitioner Cityles († reporte day, pay taggalli allem bliotene . Steady t	nor visitus crus semple (III) (III) in insurancember)				
Ø = 60° : H = 0,4 λ : l = 2 λ									
	i	<i>B</i> = 5	$\beta = 10$	· B = 15	$\frac{1}{1} B = 20$	ß = 25	<i>B</i> = 30		
40 50		1.002 1.002 1.004 1.007 1.008	1.113 1.043 1.007 1.006 1.017 1.028 1.033 1.029	1.117 1.019 1.016 1.016 1.065	1.787 1.787 1.278 1.042 1.031 1.078 1.12 1.137 1.118	1.092 1 1.057 1.133 1.196 1.219	14.38 2.963 1.221 1.099 1.214 1.301 1.327 1.277		
		Ø:	= 60 <sup>0</sup> :	н = 0.6	λ ; l =	 : 3 λ			
	1 1	β=5	1 1	<i>∫3</i> = 15	i <i>y</i> 3 ≈ 201	<i>B</i> = 25	1 1 /3 = 30		
20 30 40 50 60 70		1.002 1.019 1.16 1.088 1.035	1.005	1.014 1.019 1.185 2.124 3.554 1.292	: 1	1.096 1.092 1.641 3.728 6.348 1.773	8.775 1.368 1.221 1.2.088 1.4.909 1.8.167 1.2.102 1.456 1.277		

(Duc. 151)

T										
1	$\emptyset = 60^{\circ} : H = 0.8\lambda : \ell = 4\lambda$									
	; ß = 0	B = 5	$\beta = 10$	ß = 15	ß = 20	ß = 25	$\beta = 30$			
10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.001		6.384 1.149 1.013 1.003	1.592 1.209 1.282 1.025	2.109 12.94 1.474 1.044 1.008	1.111			
				1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
1	! !	Ø = 60°	: H:	<del>- λ ; .</del>	·l = 5 \					
. 4	<i>β</i> = 0	B = 5	10 = ادر	/3 = 15	<i>B</i> = 20	ß = 25	ß = 30			
0 10 20 30 40 50 70 80 90		1.002 1.006 2 1.009 1.007 1.041 1.378	1 1.007 1.025 1.038 1 1.03 1.159 2.186	1 1.021 1.068 1.094 1.001 1.07 1.346 3.132	1.062 1.165 2.165 1.002 1.13 1.593 4.171	1.231 1.42 1.419 1.004 1.218 1.899 5.31	3.624 2.326 2.326 1.625 1.007 1.346 2.276 6.603			
T			·				<del></del>			
<u> </u>		$\phi = 60^{\circ}$	;	H → 1.	.2 λ:	<u>l=6λ</u>	ſ			
<u>ι Δ</u>	1/3=0	1 3 = 5	· /3 = 10	3 = 15	B = 20	B = 25	<i>B</i> = 30			
1 0 1 20 20 30 1 40 1 50 1 60 1 70 1 80		1 1 .033 1 1.029 1 1.003 1 1.037 1 1.136 1 1.007 1 1.001	1.48	1.296 1.029 1.324 1.962 1.062	1.017 1.789 1.59 1.06 1.591 2.548 1.114	1 1.066 2.69 2.102 1.117 1.957 3.311 1.187 1.032 1.012	2.054 5.3 3.092 1.222 2.452 4.136 1.287 1.05			

- b - (Doc. 151)

		Ø = 65°	) : I	H = 0.4)	\ :	= 2 λ	†
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- c -(Doc. 151)

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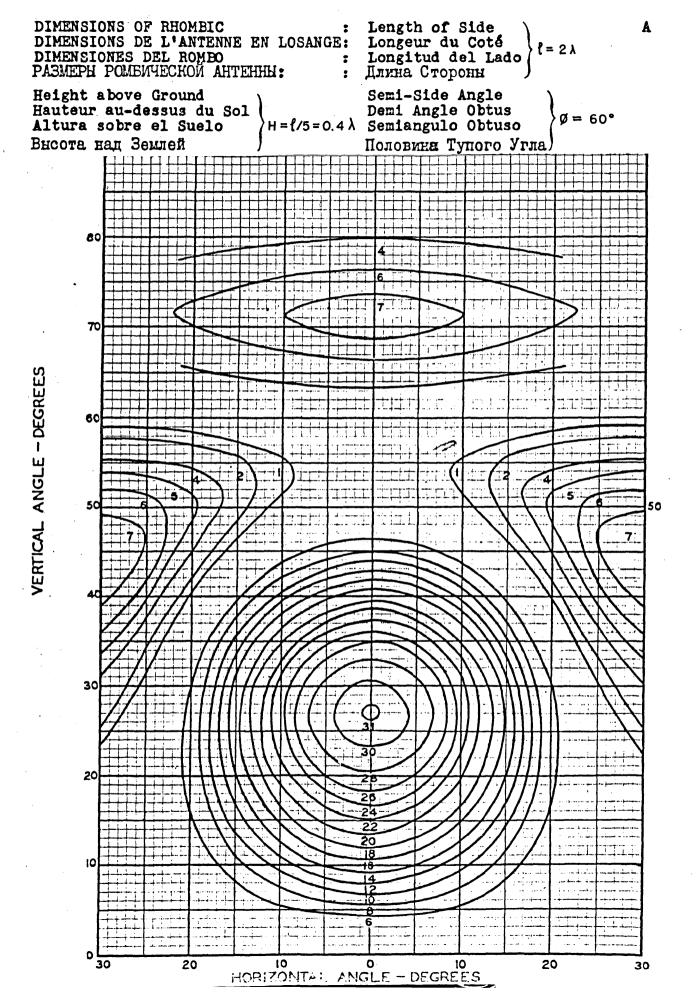
#### Annex to Document No. 151-E

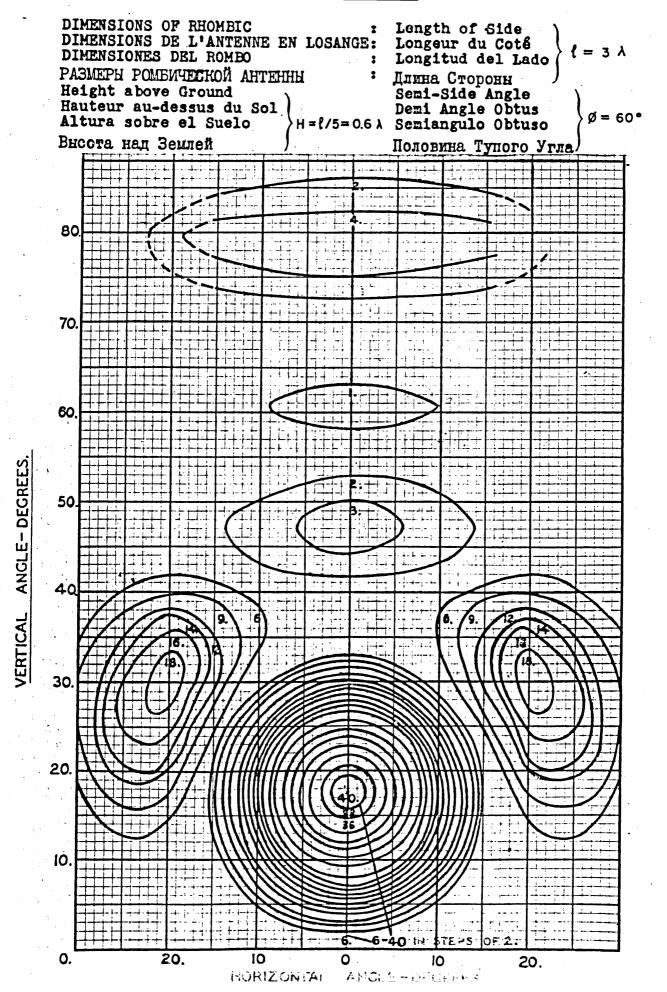
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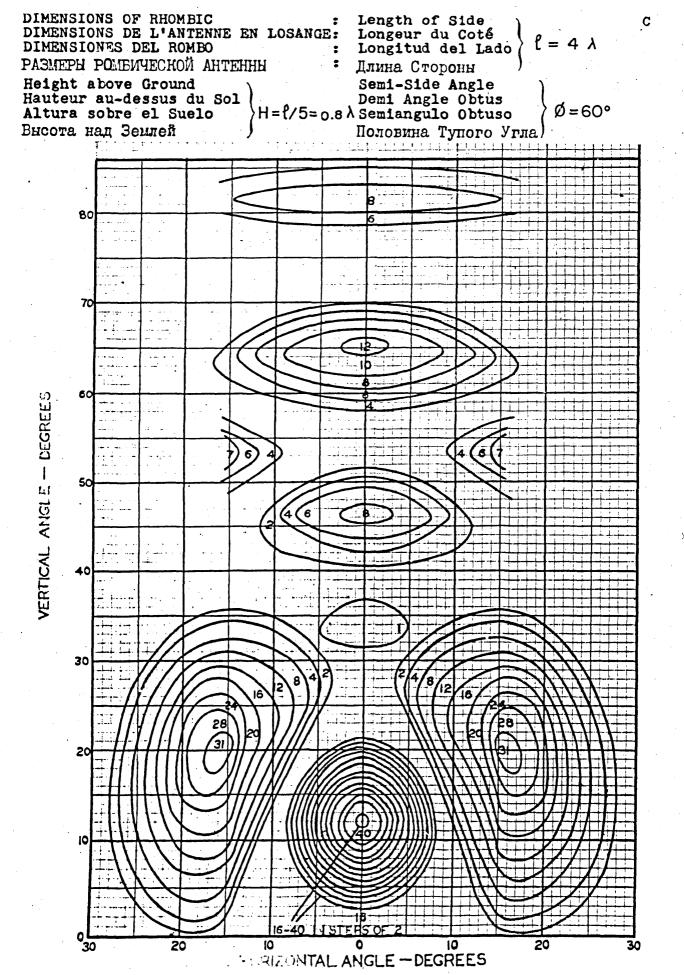
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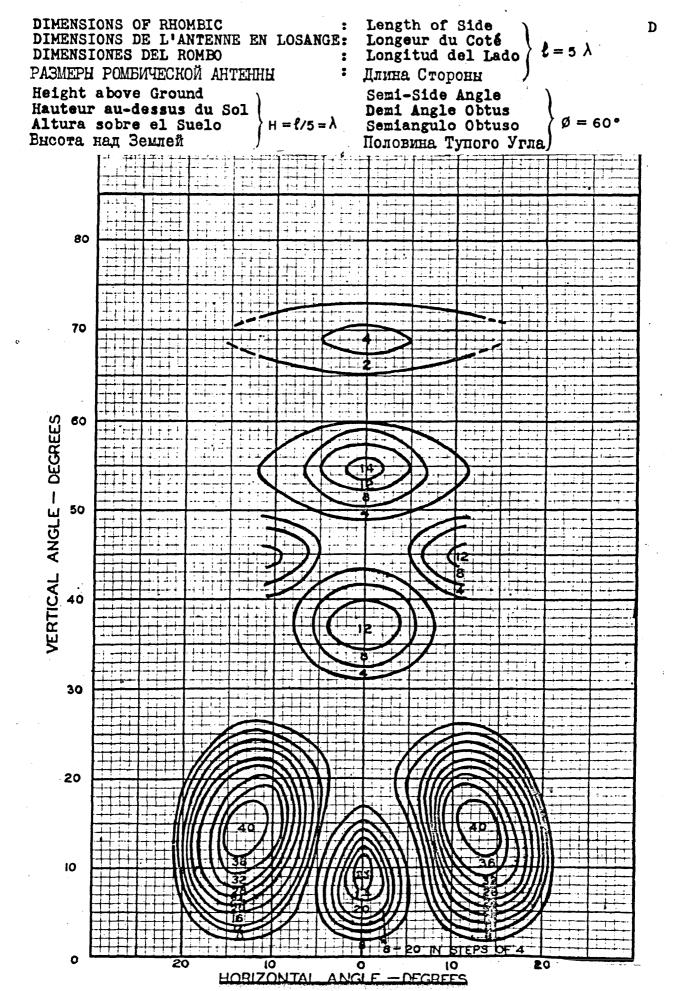
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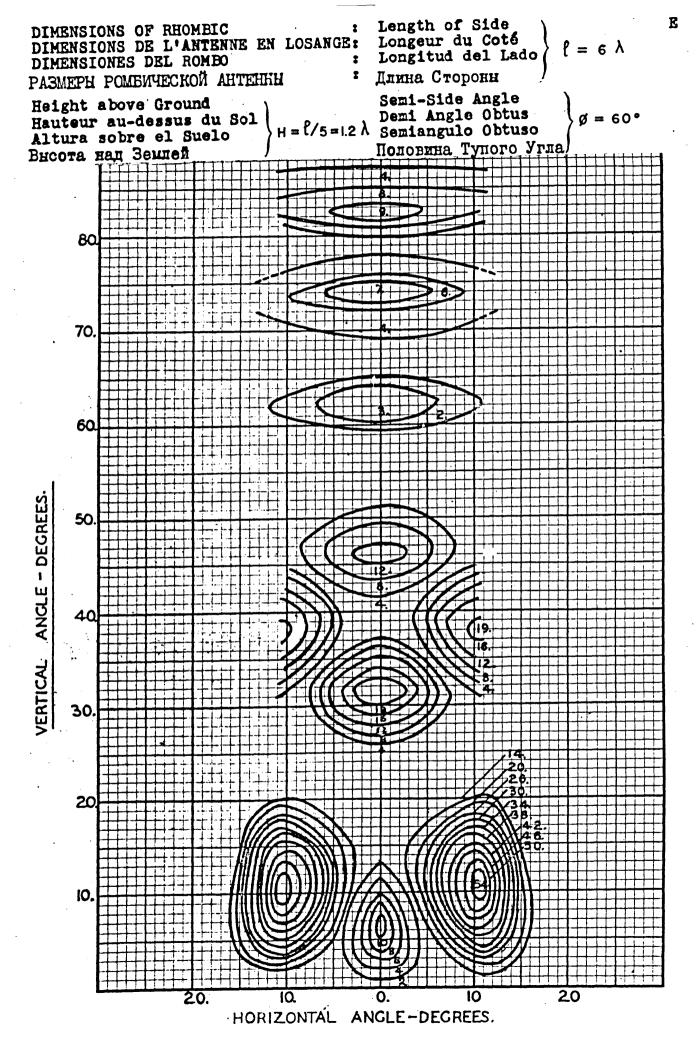
- 1) Figures on contour curves indicate relative amplitudes of field strength.
- 2) Abscissa: Horizontal angle in degrees;
  Ordinate: Vertical angle in degrees.











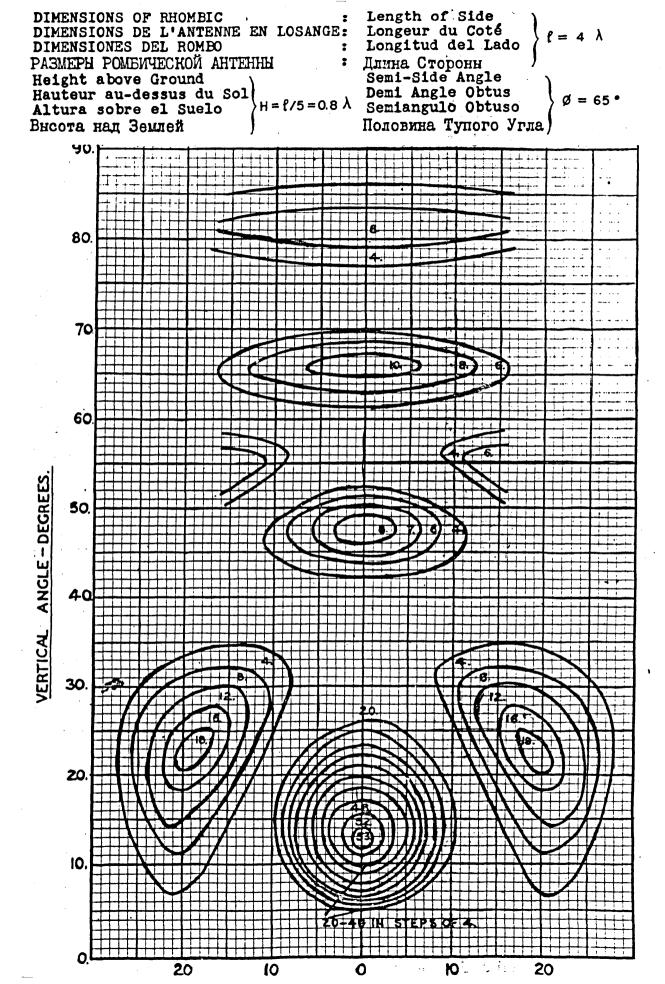
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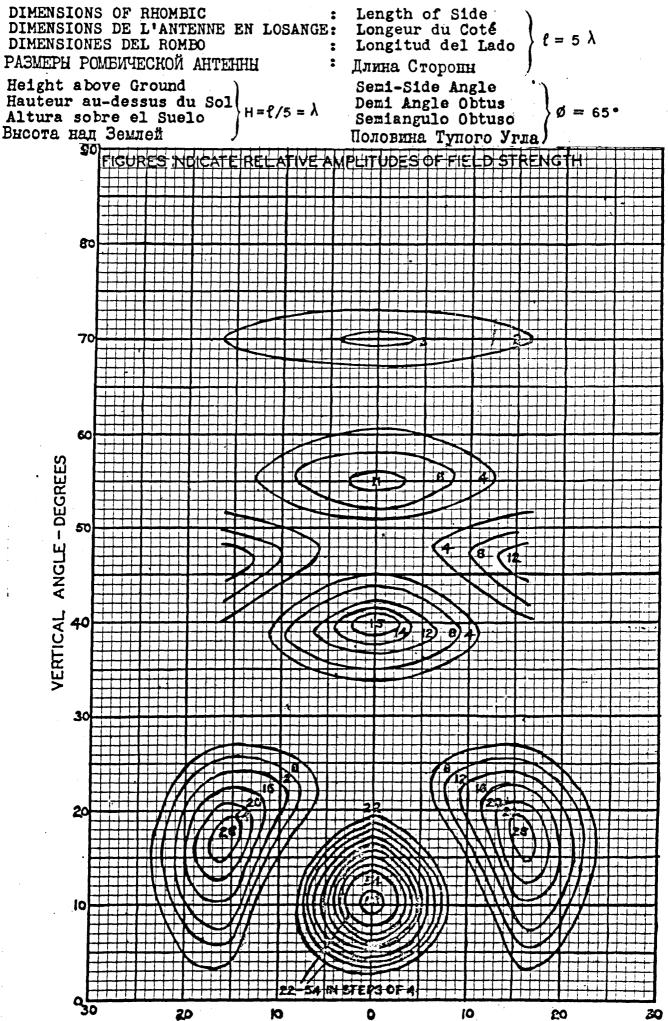
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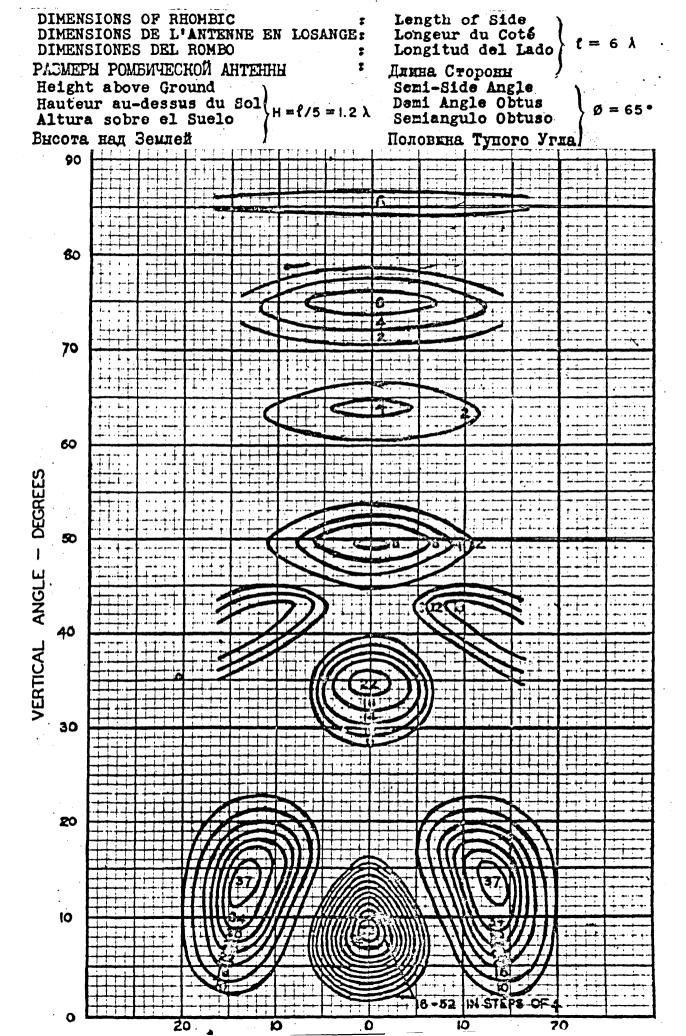
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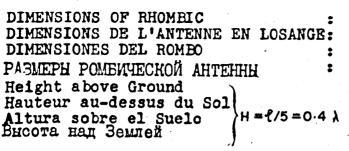
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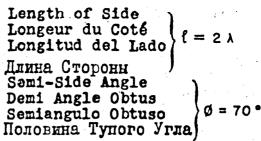
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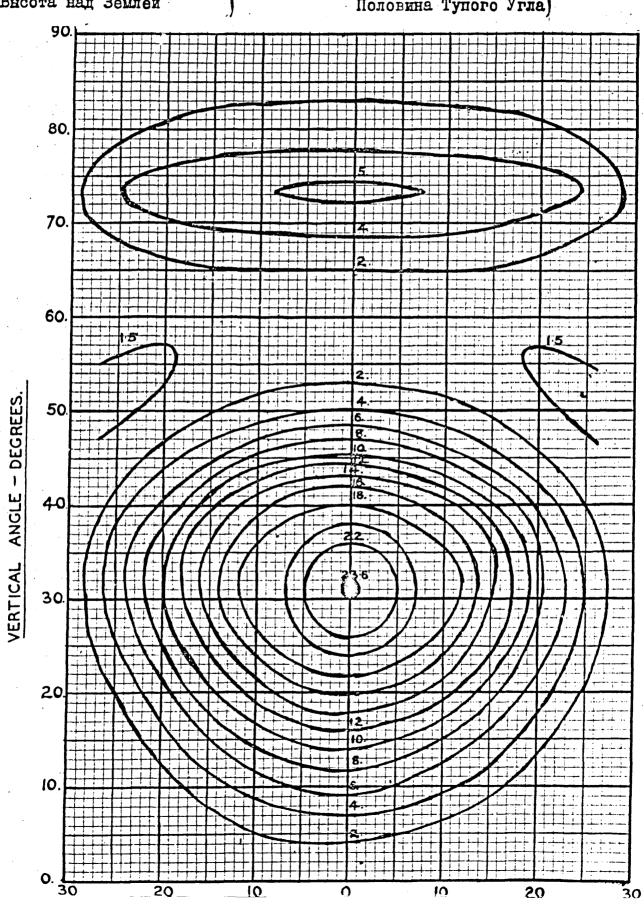


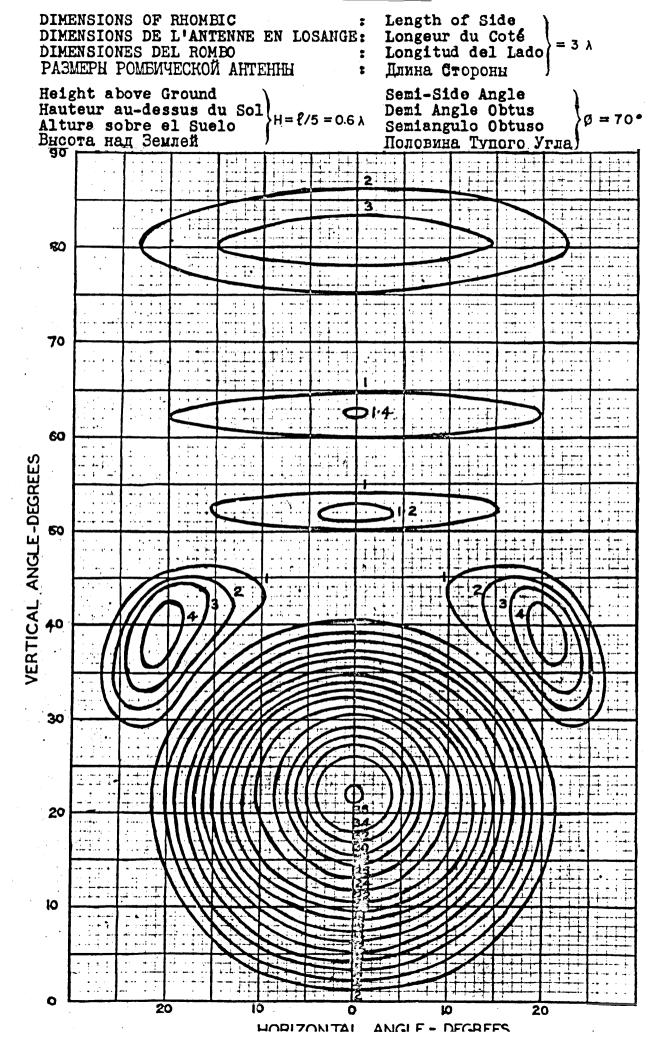


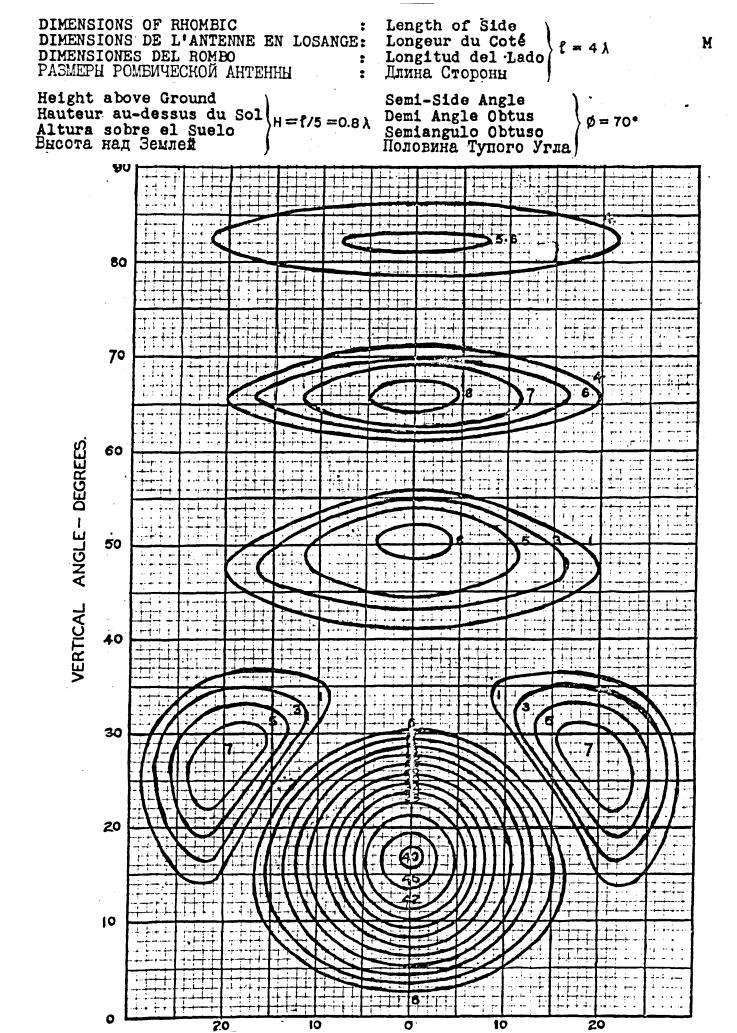


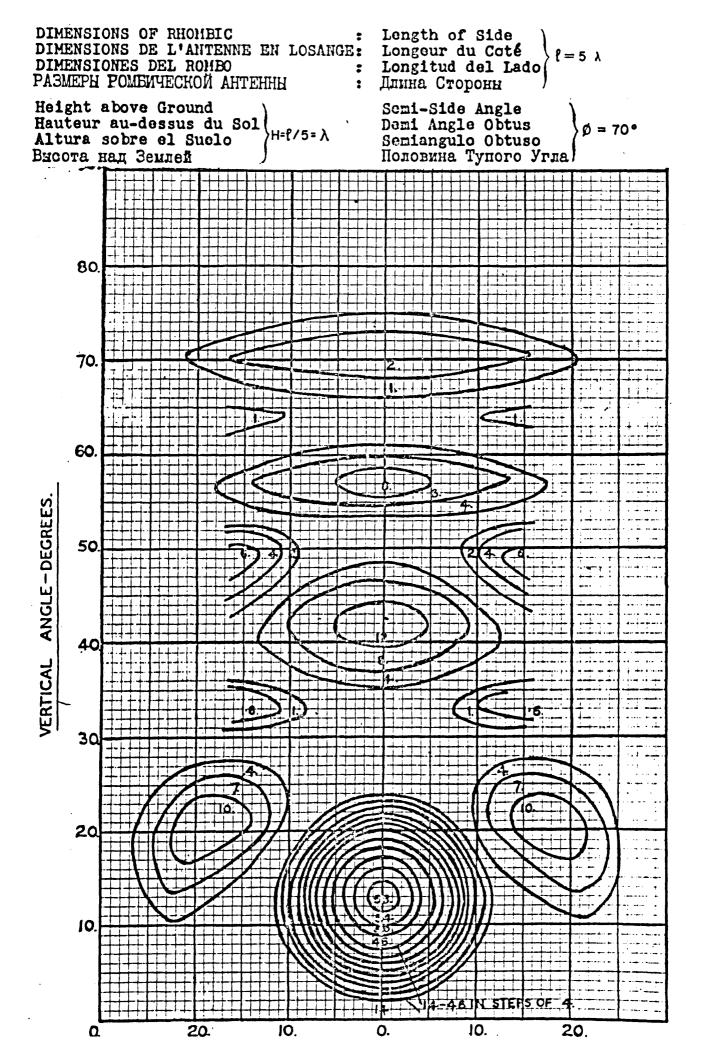












# 'INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Document No. 152-E

18 November 1948

Mexico City, 191+8

#### PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES

Addendum to Document No 15-E

Iran, represented by Switzerland, will participate in the work of the following Committees:

Committees 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 153-E

18 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 6

#### ITALY

#### PROCEDURE FOR ASSIGNMENT OF HIGH FREQUENCIES

The Italian Delegation, after having carefully examined the two Reports of the Planning Committee and the successive documents submitted by various delegations, desires to state its point of view on the subject of the question which is the main object of our Conference - namely, the procedure with a view to the establishment of a plan for the assignment of frequencies to the various countries.

The Italian Delegation believes that at the present paint in the work of the Conference we should restrict ourselves to examining certain of the proposals submitted, which in the Italian Delegation's opinion are capable of leading to solutions, temporary no doubt but none the less concrete and acceptable as a basis of discussion by all or nearly all delegations.

It is noteworthy in the first place that two kinds of complementary suggestions have been considered:

- 1. Suggestions for the consideration of fixed principles of general or nearly general application which are capable of being expressed in mathematical formulae, on the basis of which the grand total of frequency-hours assignable to each country can be determined:
- 2. Suggestions based on an empirical method of assignment, at the same time taking into account the state of affairs existing at a conveniently chosen date, the possibilities of realization, the proposed installations, etc.... and at the same time seeking reasonable compromises through direct agreements between the Planning Committee and the countries concerned.

One may consider as belonging to the first category the two methods proposed, one by the Delegation of the USSR, and the other by the Delegation of India, which are contained in the Report of the Planning Committee, Mexico City Session, 1948; and, in certain aspects, one may consider as compromised within the second category the proposal submitted by the Delegation of the United Kingdom in Document No. 88. This proposal in effect recognizes the necessity for reducing to some extent the purely empirical procedure while adopting certain fundamental principles before proceeding with the assignment of high frequencies.

## - 2 - (Doc.No. 153-E)

On the other hand, one of the procedures in the first category (India's) is limited to fixing the grand total of frequency-hours without arriving at the establishment of a real frequency plan for the different bands and for the different hours of service, whereas the procedure of the USSR is a real frequency plan.

The second category may also be taken to include the procedure followed by the Planning Committee at its Caneva Session 1948 when drawing up Appendix A of its Report, although there was no negotiation on that occasion with the countries concerned.

The absence of negotiations cannot however be regarded as the sole reason for the failure of the Geneva Plan. The main reason for its failure is perhaps to be sought in the fact that the Planning Committee had not, it seems, any general criterion for the allocation of the total of hour-frequencies in approximate proportion to the effective requirements of each country.

Under these circumstances the Italian Delegation is of the opinion that advantage might be taken of the fact that the two categories of methods supplement one another to affect some such arrangement as the following. The Group entrusted with the preparation of a new draft Plan should take as its starting-point a theoretical, though approximate, allocation of channel-hours to the different countries, evolved in accordance with one of the methods of the first category. It should then proceed, on the basis of the provisional figures thus obtained, with the aid of successive corrections inspired by the empirical methods of the second category, to draft a detailed Plan. Document No. 88 of the UK might in our opinion serve as a guide in this connection

The Italian Delegation is of opinion that it is indispensable to adopt a method of this kind as a means of limiting the number of tentative proposals of the planning Group, and at the same time offering a minimum of satisfaction to all countries.

With that object it is proposed to take as a basis for the determination of the approximate provisional number of assignments for each country the formula suggested by the Indian Delegation in the Report of the Planning Committee, Mexico City Session, 1948.

The Indian formula represents, in the Italian Delegation's opinion, a serious and well-considered attempt to meet as far as possible the effective requirements of the different countries.

It is obvious that another starting-point would be possible, if some other delegation should be moved to propose another formula even better adapted to the requirements of the different countries. But it would always be clear that such formulae should be regarded only as starting-points, since the final form must be given by the Planning Group, and by the Planning Group alone.

## - 3 - (Doc.No.153-E)

It is also clear that in every case one factor of the formula must be the number of nationals abroad - a factor to which the Italian Delegation attaches primary importance, as it has already had occasion to point out in Document No. 42.

There will thus be available one or more draft Plans affording valuable indications for the preparation of the final Plan.

In conclusion, we believe that this form of procedure is calculated to stimulate the work of the Planning Committee on practical lines, and to lead within a reasonable period to results which will be acceptable to everybody. This procedure is entirely compatible with the terms of reference of Committee 6, which provide for modification of results in accordance with general principles, as well as technical principles and standards, as and when formulated by the other Committees.

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE.

Document No. 154-E

19 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 1 Working Group

## PLANNING OF FUTURE WORK OF CONFERENCE (Preliminary Draft)

#### Introduction

At the meeting of 17 November of the Working Group of the Coordination Committee it was decided that the time was opportune to examine the general status of the work of the Conference and, if possible, to come to certain basic decisions in respect to future plans. The Working Group examined a draft Document prepared by the Chairman of the Conference and agreed that, after redrafting, this project should be submitted to the consideration of Committee No. 1 during its meeting of 19 November. After examination of this document, and appropriate amendment or clarification, the Working Group recommends that the text should be transmitted to a session of the Plenary Assembly for final consideration, to be convened, if possible, on Tuesday, November 23.

The draft proposal is given in the following pages.

## - 2 - (Doc. No. 154-E)

# Proposal for the Organization of the Future Work of the Conference

- I. Present Status of the Work of Committees 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Major Difficulties Confronting Them
  - 1. No specific report is required concerning the work of Committees 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9 for the planning of the future work of the Conference.
  - 2. <u>Committee 3 General Principles</u>
    - (a) This Committee has been considering a questionnaire prepared by the Chairman of the Committee, after this procedure had been approved. The purpose of this questionnaire is to permit an exchange of views on basic points agreed upon through the medium of questions and answers.
    - (b) At the present time the work of the Committee has been retarded by the prolonged discussions which have characterized the examination of the items contained in the questionnaire. The progress, while substantial in that a free exchange of views on basic questions has been afforded, has not been as rapid as certain delegations had hoped. Various proposals have been made to accelerate the work of this Committee, among them the following:
      - (1) The inclusion without lengthy discussion of a number of additional questions to be submitted by members of the Committee;
      - (2) The curtailment of debate by limiting the time allowed to each speaker;
      - (3) The establishing of a fixed target date for the completion of the discussion of the questionnaire;
      - (4) The submission of written replies without preliminary discussions, and
      - (5) The fixing of a firm target date for the completion of any discussion concerning the replies.

- (c) The view is held by some that assignment plans could be prepared on a tentative basis for examination without awaiting the formulation of general principles, while others consider that no useful attempt can be made without first defining the principles on which a plan is to rest.
- (d) One of the complications which Committee 3 has encountered is that in reviewing the items on the questionnaire various Delegations have been concerned with the replies to be given to the questions rather than with the specific questions themselves.
- (e) The consensus appears to be that it would be possible to complete the examination of the questions in another two weeks, that one more week could be given to the consideration of the answers so as to achieve as great a measure of uniformity and agreement as possible and perhaps another week to establish the principles on the basis of the replies. This would mean that under the most favorable circumstances the work of Committee 3 could not be completed prior to the 20th of December. Regardless of which of the alternatives given below is decided upon by the Conference, this target date would appear to be essential, although some concern has been expressed concerning the measures to insure the application of target dates.
- (f) The consensus, likewise, is that the time is at hand for establishing firm target dates for the completion of the various phases of the Committee's work.
- (g) Finally, the proposal has been made to increase the number of meetings of this Committee and, if necessary, to provide for night sessions.

### 3. Committee No. 4 - Technical Principles and Standards

- (a) On the whole, the work of Committee 4 has made satisfactory progress. The various Working Groups have submitted their reports at the time specified. Some slight complications have been experienced through lack of technical information in respect to the requirements under 6 Mc/s. The necessary information has been requested from the Provisional Frequency Board. This lack of information, however, has not retarded the normal advance of the work of other Groups.
- (b) Certain controversial questions have been reserved rather than referred to Working Groups in order to avoid repetition of debate in both the Working Group and the full Committee.
- (c) Certain problems have been placed before the Committee through inquiries made by other Committees but this is being handled satisfactorily. This Committee expects to complete its work by December 20 at the latest, possibly by the 15th of December.

## 4. Committee No. 5 - Requirements

- (a) The work of this Committee has been distributed among three Working Groups. Not all of the target dates have been met. The Committee has endeavored to improve its organization in order to accelerate its progress.
- (b) The Committee awaits replies to queries placed before Committee 1+ concerning the principles to be applied in the handling of difficult circuits in accordance with the directives of Atlantic City. While awaiting these replies, the various Working Groups have, nevertheless, proceeded with their other tasks.

- (c) Working Group 5C has been handicapped through lack of sufficient manpower but steps have been taken to obtain the assistance of various technicians attached to the Mexican Delegation as Observers, particularly after some of the conclusions of Committee 5B are in hand.
- (d) Committee 5 does not expect to be in a position to complete its work before the 20th of December at the earliest.

### 5. Committee No. 6 - Plan

- (a) Committee No. 6 reports generally satisfactory progress. One Working Group has been constituted to study the frequency band which is being dealt with at this Conference. The second Working Group has been giving consideration to the form which the final plan is to take, and the result of its work is being published as a document. A third Working Group has been endeavoring to systematize the means whereby different plans could be harmonized.
- (b) It is considered that it would require something like two weeks for Committee 6 to elaborate a plan after it receives the directives and principles from the other Committees assigned that task. The proposal contained in the Soviet plan is being examined and a decision is expected on that question shortly.
- (c) It would be possible for this Committee to work on the drafting of more than one plan at the same time, so that varying proposals could be handled simultaneously without retarding the final production of any given plan.
- II. Alternative Plans for the Organization of the Future
  \_\_Work of the Conference

The Working Group of Committee 1 considered the Document presented by the Chair and decided to submit the following alternatives to the consideration of the Coordinating Committee:

1. The Conference would conclude that sufficient progress has been achieved to warrant the expectation that by continuing the sessions of the present Conference, a plan can be agreed upon by the latter part of January or early February. In the event this decision is reached the following target dates would be established for the work of the several Committees:

Committee 3 - December 20. (A definition of the major principles which are to orient and guide the work of the other Committees, to be completed by that date, subject to minor readjustments only during the latter phase of the Conference).

Committee 4 - December 15. (With the same reservation as for Committee 3).

Committee 5 - December 20. The conclusion of a general inventory of requirements submitted, with specific recommendations as to principles to be applied for effective and equitable reductions.

Committee 6 - A preliminary plan by December 15 and a final draft by January 20.

Committee 7.- A preliminary outline of conclusions by December 15 and a final outline of implementation procedure and measures by January 20.

- 2. The Conference would decide that while it is not possible to establish a final plan within a reasonable time by prolonging its sessions, nevertheless the achievements of the various Committees warrant the following procedure:
  - (a) Committees 3, 4, and 5 to conclude their work by the twentieth of December.
  - (b) A Joint Interim Committee, made up of Committees 6 and 7, to continue in session in Mexico until the first of February. This group should comprise some 20 members, so selected as to represent various types of interests and views. In order to give proper weight to the work which this Committee

would endeavor to complete it would be most desirable wherever possible that the head of the Delegation should remain in Mexico to participate in its labors. The possibility of proxies would exist for members of this Interim Committee.

- (c) This Joint Interim Committee would complete its work by February 15. The plan drawn up, together with the measures recommended in respect to implementations of the plan, would be sent to the Administrations by March 1 at the latest.
- (d) A Conference would be convened in Geneva on July 1 or 15 to take final action in respect to the proposals emanating from the Joint Interim Committee.

### CONCLUSION

The two alternatives outlined above present the accepted possible issues to the work of the present Conference. It appears urgent at this time for the Coordination Committee to put forward a set of specific proposals, with appropriate comments, before the Conference in order to come to a decision in respect to our future work.

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

#### Document No. 155- E

17 November 1948

Original: RUSSIAN

#### <u>USSR</u>

Statement with reference to the requests submitted by various countries of the world and proposals concerning the Plan for the work of Committee 5

The Soviet Delegation, having studied the requirements submitted by the various countries has come to the following conclusions.

The requirements of certain countries differ by almost forty percent from the requirements presented to the Atlantic City Conference, while the requirements of other countries differ by as much as fifty and sixty percent.

The number of the requirements submitted by certain countries are based on varying evaluations and these evaluations do not in any case conform to the economic, cultural or other essential characteristics of the countries.

For instance, India, whose population is 260 million, and whose area is 1 181 000 sq. miles, has submitted a requirement for 388 channel hours, while Cuba, with a population of 4.2 million and an area of 44 000 square miles, has submitted a requirement for 334 channel hours. That is, both these countries have submitted almost identical requirements.

A similar example is presented in the case of China, with a population of 457 million and an area of 3 700 000 sq. miles, which has submitted a requirement for 220 channel hours, while the Dominican Republic, with a population of 1.6 million and an area of 19 300 square miles, has presented a requirement for 221 channel hours.

It is quite evident that a number of countries, as for example the UK, the territories of the UK, the Portuguese Colonies, the Vatican and others have submitted patently excessive requirements. In point of fact, the UK with all her Colonies has submitted a requirement for 1807 channel hours which represents more than 1/3 of the total channel hours actually available for the whole world. This has been done partially at the expense of breaking the principles adopted at the Atlantic City Conference.

For instance, instead of one transmission bearing on Spain, the UK has shown transmissions to N. Spain, S. Spain, S.E. Spain, N.W. Spain and finally Spain itself and Portugal, although for all of these transmissions the width of the beam is 340 which would permit covering the whole of Spain with one channel; considerations of the languages used can no longer play an important role because practically the **entire** population of Spain speaks Spanish.

Similar infringements are being noticed in the requirements of the British Colonies. For instance, Singapore requests six simultaneous channels for broadcasting to the Malayan Islands, three of the channels being in the 6 Mc/s band, while the remaining three are in the 7 Mc/s band.

Hongkong also requests 3 channels for broadcasting to S.E. Asia from 0900 to 0600 GMT. The requirements of British Guiana (Georgetown) for broadcasting to Australia and New Zealand from 0415 to 1100 GMT indicate 4 frequencies, 2 in each of the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands.

Particularly characteristic in this respect is the request of Pakistan in which it asks for 4 to 5 simultaneous channels for each direction.

In the requirements of Portuguese West Indies there appears a demand for 3 simultaneous channels for internal broadcasting (Dan Region) while it can be seen that the frequencies have been selected without any consideration for their path, and 4 simultaneous channels for breadcasting to Portugal.

The requirements of the Vatican show 4 simultaneous channels to Europe, 3 channels to the Central part of S. America and 3 channels to the southern part of S. America.

Many such examples could be given.

In addition to this, the requirements of some countries (e.g. Luxemburg), have indicated a number of frequencies without times of use. If these frequencies correspond to the parallel working channels (which approximately coincide with the number of requested hours calculated by the Working Group), then in this case also, there will appear many simultaneous channels working in the same direction.

Further we must note that a number of countries situated in the tropical zones, instead of using frequencies assigned for their own internal broadcasting, have submitted requirements for frequencies which belong to common broadcasting bands. In this number of countries could be included Peru, Bolivia, Haiti, Costa Rica, Equador, Dominican Republic, Panama, Guatemala, Ethiopia, Brazil, Portuguese Colonies, Belgian Congo and others.

The majority of the countries which have submitted requirements have not followed the recommendations of the Atlantic City Conference with respect to the exchange of programmes over telephone channels.

Such a measure, if followed, would economize considerably in frequencies, e.g. broadcasting in Australia could be carried on from only two or three centres instead of seven by an exchange of programmes over telephone lines. In a similar manner in S. Africa internal broadcasting could be carried out from one instead of four centres. In Canada, from two or three centres instead of ten, and so on.

In the requirements of Holland, broadcasting to the USA has been proposed to be carried out from three points simultaneously and on this basis three channels have been requested, of which two are in the same band.

In the requirements of Argentine it has been indicated that internal broadcasting will be carried out from seven points.

Such increases in the number of transmitting centres and the refusal to use telephone lines can be considered to be a means for artificially exaggerating their requirements.

Appendix D of the report of the Geneva Session, which has been worked out by Group No. 1 of the Planning Committee and which contains a summary of channel hours requested by each country, reflects quite clearly the disproportionate requirements of some countries. However, it must be noted that these disproportionate requirements appear in some cases to be the reason for grave mistakes which occurred in the working out of the tables by Group 1.

For instance, the calculation of the requirements for Mexico gives for the sunspot median 116 channel hours while in the summary by Working Group No. 1 have been indicated 553 channel hours. The last figure has apparently been arrived at through the erroneous addition of channel hours which were submitted for all periods of solar activity.

Similar calculations by Group No. 1 for the UK give 804 channel hours, while a more correct calculation gives 642 channel hours. For India we have respectively 415 and 382 channel hours. For Venezuela 21 and 16 channel hours respectively, etc. Therefore, Group No. 1 of the Planning Committee in Geneva has allowed a number of errors to creep in while summating the number of requested channel hours which have been submitted by various countries and the committee did not study these requirements from the point of view of their conformity to the requirements of Atlantic City, to their conformity with the needs of the countries or to their technical expediency.

In connection with this, the Soviet Delegation considers that the Committee should carry out the following work.

#### PROPOSALS

- 1. To review the requirements of all countries from the point of view of:
  - (a) The reality of the requested number of channel hours
  - (b) Compliance with the requirements of Atlantic City
  - (c) Technical expediency
  - (d) More accurate conformity to the requirements of Form 4
  - (e) Division of requirements according to periods of solar activity.

(We propose to submit our requirements for all nine periods of solar activity).

The first stage of the work of reconstituting these requirements must be carried out by the countries themselves (in a fortnight).

The second stage of this work should be carried out by special sub-committees (in a week)

- 2. To classify the requirements according to the various periods of solar activity and for various periods of the day.
- 3. To review the requirements in the light of the work of the Technical Committee.
- 4. Compilation of the report.

At the request of the Soviet Delegation

V. SMIRNOV

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Document No. 156-E

19 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 1

# Agenda for the Meeting of the Coordination Committee Friday, 19th November 1948

- 1. Consideration of draft proposal for future work of Conference.
- 2. Examination of Outline for Drafting of Plan, Document No. 150.
- 3. Miscellaneous proposal from the Floor concerning coordination of the work of the several Committees.
- 4. Schedule for week of November 22-26.

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

#### Document No. 157-E

18 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

#### FRANCE

1. ELABORATION OF PRINCIPLES TO BE ADOPTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGULATING THE USE OF HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING.

The French Delegation believes that high frequency broad-casting should be used to satisfy the requirements of the listeners in the following two cases:

- 1. To ensure the broadcasting of <u>national</u> programs in large countries or unions of countries, whether their territory be compact or in different parts of the world. The object, of course, is the assignment of frequencics only to those countries where the use of low, medium, or very high frequencies, as well as tropical-band frequencies, is unable to ensure satisfactory service.
- 2. To ensure the broadcasting of programs of <u>international</u> interest, among which a priority system could be determined, according to whether they are programs of:
  - a) purely cultural nature
  - b) informative nature
  - c) economic or commercial nature

In this case it will, of course, be a question of limiting the assignment of frequencies, taking into account all possibilities of economies which already exist or could be developed among the various countries by the generalization of bi- or multi-lateral agreement. France has taken the initiative in numerous agreements on the exchange of programs, which in many cases result in a reduction of the channel-hours used, by substituting in part re-transmissions of programs on the national networks, either by direct or postponed relays or by means of recordings.

It will be noted that the French Delegation has not introduced in its classification any category covering transmissions intended for nationals residing in countries other than the mother country. These transmissions, by definition, are of a mixed character which places them mid-way between the two categories specifically defined above. If we had to chose, we would classify them among

international transmissions, giving them a priority among transmissions of that type outlined in paragraph 2, under the letters a), b), and c). The latter would then become sub-categories b), c) and d), and transmissions for nationals abroad would become sub-category a). However, the nature of transmissions of this type, which, by the way, should be intended only for important and recognized groups of nationals abroad, might give rise to involved discussions. At any rate, these transmissions should be made in the language of the mother country, which may sometimes be confused with that of other, completely separate countries, as is the case with the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

#### II. POSITION OF FRANCE IN REGARD TO THESE PRINCIPLES.

Between the two categories above, and allowing for sub-priorities within each of them, as is the case for sub-categories a), b) and c) of category 2, the French Delegation does not wish to introduce an order of priority as such. However, in the event of serious reductions being made in the submitted requirements when a plan is established, France could not possibly accept any reduction which would interfere with the essential ties between the mother country and the various territories which form part of the French Union, whatever be the legal status of their relationship (overseas departments, overseas territories, territories under mandate, or protectorates) and whatever be the language used, metropolitan or indigenous to the area.

On the other hand, as for the requirements submitted for international high frequency broadcasting, the recognized value and historic significance of French culture and the development of the French language outside the national territory fully justify a minimum of assignments and the French requirements are therefore reasonable in relation to those of other countries.

Concerning the two categories of requirements submitted by France, it is also worthy of note that they are contained within the scope of real possibilities already existing or to be realized in the course of the next few years. Our requirements do not exceed, in any case, the development which was in full stride in 1939 when the war, carried onto French soil and followed by enemy occupation, broke out and interrupted all progress. The total destruction of high frequency broadcasting equipment in France up to the Liberation gives our country the right to foresee, in regard to the real status quo, a margin of development relatively greater than that afforded many countries whose technical development has not been harmed by the war and its consequences, and which at times even benefited from it.

In spite of the financial difficulties of the moment, which are slowing down the implementation of development schemes, the French requirements do not exceed our country's possibilities of realization during the period of several years which would correspond to the duration of the application of the plan.

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All the principles expressed here, and their methods of application, correspond to the pacific tradition and desire for international harmony which have always inspired France and which in 1936, at the initiative of our country, were responsible for the formulation of a Convention in the League of Nations which was signed by twenty-two countries (see Annex 1) and which entered into force on April 2nd,1938.

The principle of that Convention, which circumstances prevented from being applied, was to use broadcasting, and especially high frequency broadcasting only for those ends which would create complete accord among nations and a better mutual understanding on the part of all countries. It is in this spirit alone that France has formulated its requirements.

(signed) JACQUES MEYER

## - 4 - Annex 1 to Doc. 157-E

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

Having recognized the need for preventing, by means of rules established by common agreement, broadcasting from being used in a manner prejudicial to good international unde standing;

Prompted, moreover, by the desire to utilize, by the application of these rules, the possibilities offered by this medium of intercommunication for promoting better mutual understanding between peoples:

Have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and

due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

#### Article 1

The High Contracting Parties mutually undertake to prohibit and, if occasion arises, to stop without delay the broadcasting within their respective territories of any transmission which to the detriment of good international understanding is of such a character as to incite the population of any territory to acts incompatible with the internal order or the security of a territory of a High Contracting Party.

#### Article 2

The High Contracting Parties mutually undertake to ensure that transmissions from stations within their respective territories shall not constitute an incitement either to war against another High Contracting Party or to acts likely to lead thereto.

## Article 3

The High Contracting Parties mutually undertake to prohibit and, if occasion arises, to stop without delay within their respective territories any transmission likely to harm good international understanding by statements the incorrectness of which is or ought to be known to the persons responsible for the broadcast.

They further mutually undertake to ensure that any transmission likely to harm good international understanding by incorrect statements shall be rectified at the carliest possible moment by the most effective means, even if the incorrectness has become apparent only after the broadcast has taken place.

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#### Article 4

The High Contracting Parties mutually undertake to ensure, especially in time of crisis, that stations within their respective territories shall broadcast information concerning international relations the accuracy of wheih shall have been verified --- and that by all means within their power --- by the persons responsible for broadcasting the information.

#### Article 5

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertake to place at the disposal of the other High Contracting Parties, should they so request, any information that, in his opinion, is of such a character as to facilitate the broadcasting, by the various broadcasting services, of items calculated to promote a better knowledge of the civilisation and the conditions of life of his own country as well as of the essential features of the development of his relations with other peoples and of his contribution to the organisation of peace.

### Article 6

In order to give full effect to the obligations assumed under the preceding Articles, the High Contracting Parties mutually undertake to issue, for the guidance of governmental broadcasting services, appropriate instructions and regulations, and to secure their application by these services.

With the same end in view, the High Contracting Parties mutually undertake to include appropriate clauses for the guidance of any autonomous broadcasting organizations, either in the constitutive charter of a national institution, or in the conditions imposed upon a concessionary company, or in the rules applicable to other private concerns, and to take the necessary measures to ensure the application of these clauses.

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The following countries have signed:

Albania
Argentine Republic
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

France Greece Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlends Roumania Switzerland - 6 -(Doc. 157-E)

New Zealand
India
Colombia
Denmark
Spain

Czechoslovakia Turkey Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Uruguay

# INTERNATIONAL HICH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No.158-E

19 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

#### REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Ninth Meeting '

#### 15 November 1948

- 1. The <u>Chairman</u> said that the first item on the Agenda was the approval of the reports of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Meetings (Document No. 92E, 89E, and 102E).
- 2. <u>Document 92E</u> was approved after it had been agreed that the following statement should be added after paragraphs 4 and 6:

"The USSR Delegation suggests that the Russian language should be also adopted as a working language in the Group 4A on the following basis:

- 1) The USSR Delegation, as well as other Delegations speaking Russian language, takes a great part in the work of Group 4A;
- 2) The Group is a single technical group where the members of the USSR Delegation and other countries speaking Russian language are represented and therefore there will be no difficulty for the Secretariat to provide Group 4A with Russian interpreters."
- 3. Document 89E was approved.
- 4. Document 102E was approved after it had been agreed to delete the words "second adjacent channel" in paragraph 2 (b).
- 5. The Chairman asked Mr. Richardson for a report on the work of Working Group A.
- 6. Mr. Richardson said that his Working Group reports were contained in Documents 103 and 111. Continuing, Mr. Richardson drew attention to certain amendments necessary in Document 103.
- 7. The reports of Working Group  $\underline{A}$  as shown in Annexe  $\underline{A}$  and  $\underline{B}$  were approved unanimously.
- 8. The <u>Chairman</u> asked <u>Dr. Metzler</u> for a report on the work of <u>Working</u> Group B.

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- Dr. Metzler said that Working Group B still had the following points to discuss:
  - (a) Receiver characteristics
  - (b) Directional antennas
  - (c) Reconsideration of channel separation.

Continuing, <u>Dr. Metzler</u> said that it was hoped to discuss the draft reports for points (a) and (c) at the next meeting of the Working Group.

- 10. It was agreed that <u>Working Group B</u> should meet on <u>Wednesday afternoon</u>, <u>November 17th</u>, in lieu of the Main Committee, in order to expedite the work of that working group.
- 11. The Chairman said that he had received a letter from the Chairman of Committee 6 and he asked the Chairman of Working Groups A and B to try and give priority to the discussion of the points raised in his letter, a copy of which is given in Annexe C.
- 12. The <u>Information Sheet (Document 93E)</u> was approved
- The Chairman asked the Delegate of France for a report on the work of Working Group C.
- 14. The <u>Delegate of France</u> said he was sorry to report that <u>Mr. Mercier</u> was unavoidably absent due to his having an operation necessitated by wounds received during the last war. It was hoped that he would be able to rejoin the Committee in the near future.

Continuing, the <u>Delegate of France</u> said that Mr. Mercier had asked him to furnish a brief report to the Committee. In the report, Mr. Mercier had pointed out that Working Group C, although it had received poor support in the number of members attending its meeting, had reached provisional conclusions which it was hoped to approve at its next meeting.

- 15. The <u>Chairman</u> thanked the delegate of France for his report and on behalf of the Committee wished Mr. Mercier a speedy recovery.
- 16. The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to the letter from the Chairman of Committee 5 as contained in Annexe A of Document 102.
- 17. Continuing, the Chairman said that this problem had been given to Working Group A for preliminary study but unfortunately no members of the Working Group had offered any suggestions on the problem, while the Working Group itself had not found time to discuss the matter. The Chairman asked the I.F.R.B. member if the P.F.B. had carried out any work on this problem.

- Mr. Catá in reply, stated that Committee 5 of the P.F.B. were dealing with this problem but unfortunately he left Geneva before any documents had been produced on the subject. Mr. Catá said he would urge the P.F.B. to forward any documents relevant to the subject and in the meantime he would see if he had any useful documents in his possession.
- 19. The Chairman thanked Mr. Catá for his statement.
- 20. The Chairman briefly outlined the ways in which he thought the problem could be approached and referred to pages 1 and 2 of the Minutes of the Geneva Planning Committee - Document Rhf 23E.
- 21. The delegate of the <u>USSR</u> said that it would be inopportune to start discussions on this subject because his delegation had not come prepared to discuss such a difficult subject at the present meeting.
- 22. The delegate of <u>France</u> said he agreed with the USSR and continuing, suggested that the subject should be first discussed in the various Working Groups.
- 23. The Chairman in reply, pointed out that the subject had been referred to Working Group A, who, after 10 days, had not produced any results, and therefore, since the matter was urgent, he wanted the matter taken up in the Committee.
- The delegates of <u>USSR</u> and <u>France</u> both confirmed their opinion that a decision would be expedited by letting the Working Groups carry out a preliminary study of the subject.
- The <u>Chairman</u> pointed out that a decision to refer the question to the Working Groups was contrary to the decision taken at a previous meeting (para. 12, Document 78E) but in view of the opinion expressed by the delegates of the USSR and France he had no alternative but to put their proposition to the meeting.
- 26. The delegate of <u>Ukraine</u> intervened and suggested that the matter could be settled by agreeing to defer discussion on the subject until the next meeting.
- 27. The Chairman asked the Committee if they agreed with the suggestion made by the delegate of Ukraine.
- 28. The delegate of <u>USSR</u> said he would gree to the <u>Ukrainian</u> suggestion if that was the feeling of the majority of the Committee.
- 29. No objection was made to the Ukraine suggestion so it was decided to discuss the points raised by the Chairman of Committee 5 at the next meeting of Committee 4.
- 30. The Chairman asked all the members of the Committee to try and obtain information on the subject raised in the letter from

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Committee 5. Continuing, the <u>Chairman</u> drew the attention of the members to the Geneva Planning Report Rhf 23E, pages 1 and 2, and the Atlantic City High Frequency Broadcasting Documents Nos. 78 Rhf, 85 Rhf, and 92 Rhf, for guidance.

- The <u>Chairman</u> stated that he proposed at an early meeting, following a directive from Committee 1, to discuss the reports of Working Group 2 of the Geneva Planning Committee and Working Group 3 of the Mexico City Planning Committee, and he would like members to be prepared for a discussion on these documents.
- 32. The delegate of the <u>Ukraine</u>, referring to Document 41 said there was an error in the reporting of the remarks made by his delegation on the subject of the Suppression of Industrial Interference and he would like the text corrected.
- 33. The Chairman appealed to the members of the Committee to, (i) try and keep to the points being discussed; (ii) to state all the comments and the modifications that delegations might wish to make at the time the minutes are being discussed and approved; and (iii) if due to some unavoidable circumstances it is not possible for any delegation to be present at the time the minutes are discussed and approved, they will please submit in writing as a statement, any suggestions or amendments relating to minutes that had already been approved so that the statements could be considered when the subject to which they referred was being discussed at any future meeting.

The Reporter

The Chairman

P. N. Parker

M. L. Sastry

## Annexe A to Doc. 158-E

#### FIRST REPORT

### of Working Group A of Technical Principles

#### for Consideration of Committee 4

With respect to Item XII, Propagation Problems, of Document No. 40, Working Group 4-A is pleased to report as follows:

- (a) Unanimous approval of basic data and method of calculation of curves for OWF and MUF as outlined in USA National Bureau of Standards Circular No. 462.
- (b) Unanimous approval of curves for MUF and OWF prepared by the USA, for Equinox Ionosphere Conditions.
- (c) Provisional acceptance of curves for OWF and MUF, prepared by the USA, for summer and Winter Ionosphere Conditions. The winter curves have been produced in one copy only but have not been examined by some members of the Working Group. Copies of the Summer Curves have not yet been produced and cannot be examined. Therefore, it is recommended that the curves for winter and summer conditions be provisionally approved subject to comment by the Working Group after they are available for examination.
- (d) Working Group 4-A therefore submits this report to Committee 4 for consideration with the recommendation that 1) the Equinox curves for MUF and OWF be accepted; 2) the Summer and Winter curves for MUF and OWF be accepted provisionally, pending examination when available.

The Chairman:

W. G. Richardson

#### Annexe B To Doc. 158-E

#### SECOND REPORT

#### of Working Group A of the Technical Principles

### for consideration of Committee 4

Further to the First Report of Working Group 4A, the Curves for MUF and OWF for <u>Winter</u> (i.e. December) ionosphere conditions have been examined by Working Group 4A, which recommends unanimously:

That the Winter (i.e. December) Curves for MUF and OWF as prepared by the USA, are extremely practical for mass calculations that do not require great accuracy, and further, that these Winter curves can be made available for use by other committees.

The Chairman:

W. G. Richardson

ANNEXE C. To Doc. 158-E

C O P Y

Committee 6

November 1948.

The Chairman Committee 4.

Dear Mr. Chairman,

In order that the work of the Plans Committee may proceed as rapidly as possible, I would be grateful if your committee could consider giving priority to forwarding the technical recommendations connected with the establishing of the maximum number of channel hours which will be available in each band. This will involve decisions on the question of simultaneous sharing and channel separation etc. It has been decided in my Committee to commence work on the period of solar activity June median, therefore, if you could primarily let us have your recommendations for this period as soon as possible, we should be extremely grateful.

Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman Committee 6

9 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

#### MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Eighth Session

8 November 1948 (Afternoon)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 3:25 p.m.

The same Delegates, Members and Observers were present as at the 7th Plenary Session.

I - CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: EXAMINATION OF THE REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (DOC. NO. 68-E).

#### Participation of Israel.

- The Chairman stated that the conference had, from its first Plenary Session, agreed to settle questions of importance and law in accordance with the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations. In opening the debate on the participation of the State of Israel in the conference, he wished to recall the necessity of respecting this agreement. From the annexes to Document No. 29 it appeared that no formal invitation had been sent to the State of Israel. However, confusion had arisen from the fact that it received a circular telegram from the Secretary General of the Union, giving details of the conference. This was probably interpreted by the State of Israel as an official invitation to the conference.
- 1.2. The Credentials Committee had ruled out the possibility of admitting Israel with full powers, proposing that it be admitted with the status of technical adviser to the United Nations Delegation. The representative of Israel rejected this solution through a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Conference and published in Document No. 65-E.

The conference must decide if it wished to recommend the United Nations representative to take the appropriate measures,

despite the considerations contained in Document No. 65-E; or if it would accept the State of Israel in the capacity of observer.

1.3. Mr. Van Dissel (United Nations) declared that he had received a letter from Mr. Prihar-Friedberg of Israel on November 6th. Its text was as follows:

"Dear Sir,

1.4.

"As Delegate Plenipotentiary for the State of Israel to the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference I have the honour to communicate to you the following:

"On November 2nd, 1948, I wrote to the Chairman of the Conference declining the offer, proposed by the Canadian Delegation, to act as technical adviser for Israel to you as representative of the U.N. I am enclosing herewith a copy of that letter which, as you may see, reflects clearly the position I have considered necessary to take.

"If, notwithstanding the above communication, the Conference decides to recommend to the ".N. to take steps conforming with that decision, I shall be grateful if you will kindly inform the U.N. that the position offered, honourable as it may be, cannot be accepted by me, as Delegate for the State of Israel, because I esteem that it does not reflect the position of the independent State of Israel, as expressed in the decision taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations at Lake Success on November 29th, 1947.

"I hope that you will be good enough to transmit this information to the U.N. as I am anxious that the U.N. should know that this offer has already been refused and the reasons for that refusal. On the other hand, I wish to assure you that, should I be admitted to the Conference as Observer for the State of Israel, I would only be too happy to cooperate with you as Representative of the United Nations.

"I shall be glad if you will also communicate this letter to the Conference, if you deem it necessary.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly,

(signed) Z. PRIHAR-FRIEDBERG"

- 1.5. Mr. Van Dissel (United Nations) added that he felt it opportune to communicate this letter to the conference, as its text confirmed the content of Document No. 65.
- 1.6. Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) then made the following statement:
- 1.7. "The Delegation of Uruguay wishes to inform the Plenary Session of its position with regard to the question of the right of the State of Israel to take part in this Conference.
- 1.8. "In accordance with its sovereign right and its policy of support and sympathy for States which enter international life as the result of a process of liberation, the Government of Uruguay recognized the Government of Israel on May 5th 1948, pursuant to the resolution passed by the United Nations General Assembly on November 29th, 1947.
- 1.9. "Thus, for our Delegation, the Government of Israel exists and the State of Israel is a juridical international entity, with the power to acquire rights and obligations under International Law.
- 1.10. "Taking this conclusion as a basis, my Delegation considers that, for a correct solution of the juridical problem involved in the participation of the State of Israel in this Conference, it is necessary to analyze the background information in Document 29 in the light of the provisions of the Madrid Convention. These provisions are, in our opinion, the only basic standards which regulate the relations of the members of the ITU, since it is obvious that the Atlantic City Convention has not yet come into force, as expressly stipulated in Article 49 of the Convention.
- 1.11. "After careful examination of this information, this Delegation has no doubt that the State of Israel is a member of the ITU and, as such, has all the rights and duties provided for in the Madrid Convention. These include that of participating in the Conferences of the Union, with the right to speak and to vote, pursuant to Articles 3 and 18 of that Convention.
- 1.12. "It appears from Annex C to Document 29, page 5, that the State of Israel, on June 24th, 1948 formally and expressly made known to the Secretariat of the ITU its desire to adhere to the Madrid Convention and Regulations, according to paragraph 2, Article 2 of said Convention.
- 1.13. "We understand that, by this act, Israel has acquired the status of member of the ITU, with all the rights and

obligations which this implies. Paragraph 3 of Article 3 lays down expressly that the adherence automatically produces, without time-limit, condition or stipulation, all the obligations and all the advantages laid down in the Madrid Convention.

- 1.14. "This conclusion is not affected by the fact that the notification to the other members was not made, as required by paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Convention, since such an irregularity is purely formal and cannot affect the validity of an adherence expressed in a clear and unmistakable manner.
- 1.15. "Actually, under the Madrid Convention, the notification by diplomatic channels, to which the rule refers, has no other purpose than to make the act known to the contracting governments, without according them any right to oppose the adherence.
- 1.16. "As aptly stated by the General Secretariat in Annex I, page 11 of Document 29, any State may adhere unilaterally to the Madrid Convention and Regulations, this adherence not being subject to acceptance by the members of the Union.
- 1.17. "Moreover, there is no provision in the Madrid Convention which invalidates an adherence which has not been notified and it is a principle of law that there can be no invalidation without a specific text to establish it.
- 1.18. "Finally, the rights of Israel to take part in this Conference are related to its status as member of the Union and the matter is not within the competence of this Conference, as it is connected with the Convention and not the Regulations. This is derived from the provisions of Article 18 of the Madrid Convention.
- 1.19. "Only a Conference of Plenipotentiaries is competent to decide whether the State of Israel is, or is not, entitled to continue being a member of the ITU.
- 1.20. "We consider that the reasons which might be invoked, based on the provisions of the Atlantic City General Regulations, for opposing the admission of Israel have no authority whatsoever, since the Regulations cannot overrule higher standards established by the Convention, nor circumscribe the rights which are granted to members of the Union.
- 1.21. "In particular, we understand that the provisions of Chapter I, paragraph 7 of the Atlantic City General Regulations which states that "the inviting Government, in

agreement with the Administrative Council, may invite non-contracting Governments to send observers to take part in the Conference in an advisory capacity" - are not applicable to the present case, since Israel is a member of the ITU and this provision refers to "non-contracting Governments", that is to say, those which do not belong to the Union.

- 1.22. "In view of the foregoing, the Delegation of Uruguay maintains that the State of Israel, as a member of the ITU, is entitled to take part in this Conference with the right to speak and to vote, and that this Conference, as an Administrative Conference, can only interpret the Regulations, without having any power to analyze the status of members of the ITU."
- 1.23. At the request of the Chairman, the <u>Secretary</u> read out Article 3 (1) of the Madrid Convention, relating to accession by governments.
- 1.24. Mr. Kito (Albania) made the following statement:
- 1.25. "The establishment of the State of Israel was decided by the United Nations on November 29th, 1947. Upon this basis, 17 nations, including the USA and the USSR, have already recognized the government of Israel. The State of Israel has a government, an army to protect the territory, in which the Jewish people lives, and finally a telecommunications administration. The United Nations mediator has official relations with this government and there is no validity to the argument brought forward by the United Kingdom Delegation that all the countries of the world have not recognized the government of Israel. Delegations are taking part in this Conference, whose governments have only been recognized by a limited number of nations, and a number of these governments are not members of the United Nations. For reasons easy to understand and which need not be repeated, the government of Albania has not been recognized by numerous nations and has not been admitted to the United Nations. The Albanian Delegation considers that the State of Israel has every right to be admitted to this Conference, if not with full powers, then at least as an observer. On June 24th, 1948 the government of Israel adhered to the Madrid Convention and to its 3 Regulations, stating that it was ready to contribute 3 units to the expenses of the ITU. This adherence was published in a Notification No. 554 of the Union. The Secretary General of the ITU informed the representative of Israel, when the latter visited Berne, that it was possible for a state to accede to the Madrid onvention without the approval of the other members of the Union. The Cacretary General invited

the State of Israel to attend the Mexico City Conference by circular telegram no. 107/2 and this proves that the ITU considers the State of Israel to be a member of the Union until the Madrid Convention is no longer in force. informed the Reception Committee of the Mexico Conference that it wished to take part, on the basis of this telegram which was an invitation for the State of Israel and for the members of the ITU. In reply, the Reception Committee asked for the name of the second Delegate of Israel, stating that two rooms had been reserved for the Delegation at the Hotel Reforma. All this proved that the Delegation did not come to Mexico solely on the initiative of its administration but that it came, like all the other members of the ITU, in answer to the circular telegram and the telegram of the Reception Committee of the Conference. It would not be an honour for the ITU, for the inviting nation or for the Conference, to refuse admission to a representative of the State of Israel, at least as an observer after the government and people of Israel had spent so much money on the journey. For the ITU, the Madrid Convention is still in force and all countries adhering to it are automatically admitted to all Conferences of the Union. The admission of the Delegation of Israel to this Conference is therefore legal. Even if the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations were in force, the State of Israel could be admitted because the General Regulations are not unchangeable. Under article 12, paragraph 2 of the Convention, modifications may be made to the Regulations, if this is considered necessary. This Conference can decide to admit representatives of the State of Israel as observers, in view of the circumstances in which they came to Mexico and of the fact that the Administrative Council is not in session at the moment and cannot, therefore, be asked to give an opinion. This decision would not constitute a breach of the provisions of Atlantic City.

1.26.

"I wish to refer to a statement made by the United Kingdom Delegate at the previous meeting when he accused certain Delegations of interpreting the Convention as they thought fit. If the Delegation of Albania or of France and Uruguay state that the Atlantic City Convention is not in force, they are only saying the truth. During the 6th session of the Plenary Assembly, the United Kingdom Delegate considered that SCAP was an associate member and referred to the term "Delegation" in Annex II of the Convention; whereas, in fact, SCAP, under article 1, paragraph 4 of the Convention cannot be an associate member of the ITU. It was the Administrative Council which decided in favour of the participation of SCAP as an observer in Conferences of the Union. This fact shows how the Atlantic City Acts may be interpreted in order to

allow a Japanese expert to take part in the Conference. In the Credentials Committee the Canadian Delegation proposed that the representative of the State of Israel be admitted to the Conference as a technical consultant of the United Nations representative; this proposal was seconded by the United Kingdom Delegation which is the strongest opponent of the admission of the State of Israel to this Conference. The Delegation of Albania voted against this proposal because it considered then, as it does now, that the proposal entailed the non-admission of the State of Israel and a negation of its existence as a sovereign and independent state. This is not a question of philanthropy nor of finding any sort of a solution to allow the representative of Israel, who is already in Mexico, to take part in the Conference. It would be an honour for him to be admitted as a United Nations representative but he is right in not accepting this honour, as he came to Mexico as a plenipotentiary representative of an independent state and not as representative of the United Nations. The participation of Israel, as an observer at least, is a legitimate right owing to the categoric refusal of the representative of Israel to accept the UK-Canadian proposal and the resolution passed by the Credentials Committee with a very weak vote (9 in favour, 1 against and 10 abstentions) becomes quite fruitless. It is useless to reopen the debate on this proposal. The Plenary Assembly must vote on the proposal of the French Delegation, seconded by the Delegations of Brazil, USA, USSR and Albania in the Credentials Committee; it must decide if the representative of Israel is to be admitted to this Conference as an observer. The Delegation of Albania again seconds this proposal and asks the Assembly to vote upon it. The Jewish people was the first victin of Hitlerian Fascism and now, thanks to the just decision of the United Nations, it has a territory of its own, has constituted a state and a provisional government and has put an end to the wretched past when it was a wanderer on the face of the earth. It is therefore the duty of every nation to help this state and people which has such an unhappy past. It would not then be just to refuse admission to the representative of the State of Israel and such a refusal would also be an example of a lack of cooperation and international friendship.

1.27. "The Delegation of Albania appeals to the spirit of friendship and international cooperation of all Delegates, in order to admit the State of Israel to this Conference, at least as an observer. Such a decision should not be influenced by reasons arising from mandates, colonies or general political matters or by other faulty arguments which

certain Delegates bring forward to oppose the right of the State of Israel to be admitted to the Conference. The latter is technical, not political; it is in its interest that the largest possible number of countries should participate, and it should be as universal as possible."

- 1.28. Mr. Bardai (Egypt) said that he did not wish to enter into discussions of a political nature, as this was a technical conference in which the Convention and Regulations of Atlantic City, and not Madrid, were applicable. The Soviet Delegation had supported the Delegate of Yugoslavia when the latter declared that the Atlantic City Regulations could not be modified. The Delegation of Egypt agreed with this statement. It understood that it was not within the competence of the Conference to modify the Convention or Regulations established by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and that this conference must act in accordance with them.
- 1.29. Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) then declared:
- 1.30 "The United Kingdom Delegation supported the Canadian resolution in the Credentials Committee in an effort to find some compromise which would be consistent with the Atlantic City Convention under which this Conference has been convened, and which would at the same time enable the interests of Palestine to be represented at the Conference. In January of this year my Government, as the then Mandatory Power, submitted the frequency requirements of the whole area of Palestine for which it was then responsible, only after consultation with the various interests involved, including both Jews and Arabs. Shortly afterwards my Government handed over its reponsibilities in this area to the United Nations. These responsibilities extended over the whole of Palestine, and included the areas allocated to both the Jewish and Arab states proposed in the United Nations resolution of the 29th November 1947, as well as to the International area of Jerusalem. This resolution has not yet been put into effect and no State of Israel has therefore been recognized by the United Nations.
- 1.31. "At this point I should like to dispose once and for all of the assertion that has been made more than once in the course of this Conference as indeed it was also made at the recent Copenhagen Conference that a State of Israel has been created by a decision of the United Nations on November 29th, 1947. There is not the slightest foundation for this assertion. What in fact, was the decision of the United Nations on this date? It was to instruct a United Nations Commission to take a series of steps in Palestine which should culminate in the establishment of

both Jewish and Arab States with economic union. Each State was to draft a Constitution and to make a declaration about Holy Places, the rights of minorities, citizenship etc. The representatives of Israel have seen fit to ignore nearly all of these instructions and to proclaim a State of Israel without fulfilling most of the conditions laid down by the United Nations - in fact, one might with justice say, in spite of the United Nations.

- 1.32. 'It is the contention of the United Kingdom Delegation that the interests of the whole of Palestine, and not merely the part allotted to the Jewish State, should be represented at this Conference, and that no single one of these interests should receive special treatment. The final disposition of the frequencies allocated to Palestine will form part of the general settlement which, we trust, will soon be imposed by the United Nations.
- 1.33. "We realize that the United Nations observer accredited to this Conference may not feel himself to be competent to undertake this task on his own responsibility, and therefore agreed with the second part of the Canadian proposal that the United Nations itself should be asked to make the necessary arrangements for this representation. All of these interests have an equally valid right to be heard at this Conference as have the Israeli representatives. Especially do we feel sure that the majority of Delegations will wish to ensure that the Sacred City of Jerusalem, equally sacred to three great religions of the world, will be enabled eventually to make the voice of peace heard throughout our troubled world.
- "You have heard in the statement by the Chairman of the Credentials Committee that an alternative proposal was considered and rejected by that Committee. I need not trouble you with the suggestion that the Israeli representatives should be admitted to the Conference as full members with the right to vote. Such a suggestion would be directly contrary to the Atlantic City Convention, which has unequivocably laid down in Annex 1 the list of States entitled to a vote at this Conference. Any attempt to violate these provisions by arbitrarily adding other names to this list would not merely be a violation of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference at Atlantic City, to which this Conference owes its existence, but would also open wide the door to other violations and would invalidate the whole juridical basis of this Conference.
- 1.35. "The proposal rejected by the Credentials Committee was that the Israeli representatives should be admitted to the Conference as observers. The United Kingdom Delegation has submitted its views on this proposal in Document No. 30. In the

course of all our discussions, no attempt has been made to rebut our contentions which undoubtedly represent the correct legal position. In brief, we consider that the status of this Conference must be that of an Administrative Conference under the Atlantic City Convention and the General Regulations annexed thereto, an opinion which was confirmed without opposition by the First Plenary Session of this Conference. This being so, we are bound by the terms of the Convention and Rogulations. Chapter 1, paragraph 7 of the General Regulations states clearly that the Inviting Government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, may invite non-contracting Governments to send observers to take part in the Conferences in an Advisory Capacity. Neither of these two conditions has been fulfilled in the case of the Israeli representatives. The President of this Conference has assured us that the Mexican Government did not issue an invitation to them and Mr. Colt de Wolf, the Chairman of the Administrative Council, has stated that the Council was never consulted in the matter. There is, therefore, no basis under the Convention or the Regulations for the admission of the Israeli representatives as observers, and the United Kingdom Delegation considers that their admission contrary to the Convention, would involve a decision which it is beyond the powers of this Conference to take. I repeat that this Conference is an Administrative Conference only, and is therefore, bound by the terms of the Convention under which it is convened. If this Plenary, Sir, upsets these terms it runs the risk of wrecking this Conference which rests on the agreements made at Atlantic City.

1.36.

"It has been argued that the Israeli representatives have come to this City in good faith, having received some form of invitation from the Secretariat of the Union, and that we are therefore bound to admit them as observers to our deliberations. You will no doubt have studied the collection of papers on this question which has been circulated as Document No. 29. In Annex G of this Document, the Secretary-General of the Union categorically states that Israel has received no invitation from him to this Conference, and that he was not informed of their intention to participate. The most that can be said is that Israel, by a mistake that has yet to be explained, received some sort of notice from the Secretariat General of the ITU that it would take place, but this notice was in no sense an invitation. reluctant to challenge the good faith of the Israeli representatives, but I should have thought that the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention were as well known to them as to the rest of us here present. If they wished to attend this Conference as observers, the way was open to them to do so by means of a request to the Mexican Government, followed by an Application to the Administrative Council - which was in session at Geneva a short time before this Conference. The fact that they did not

do so, and yet expect to be admitted to this Conference, cannot be regarded as evidence of their good faith. Nor can this Conference be asked to modify its rules merely because an uninvited delegation arrives in Mexico and demands admission.

- 1.37 "It has been argued that the Israeli representatives are entitled to be present at this Conference because Israel has adhered to the Madrid Convention. This contention completely ignores the fact that in no circumstances can a telegram to the Secretary-General of the Union be regarded as an act of accession to a diplomatic instrument which has the character of a treaty between soverign states. If anyone is further interested in this Convention of Madrid I would refer him to the Convention itself from which he will clearly see that Israel has not fulfilled the conditions for adhesion. What really counts here is that we are meeting under the Atlantic City Convention which has. for the purpose of this Conference as well as for many other purposes, been accepted by us all as having come into force. And the Atlantic City Convention lays down clear and unambiguous rules governing attendance at this Convention.
- 1.38. "This Conference cannot accept dictation from any quarter. It is certainly not for the Israelis to lay down conditions for their participation.
- 1.39. "If the Israeli representatives decline to accept the compromise solution proposed, we cannot see that it is possible on the juridical basis of the Conference, to accord them any representation herein."
- 1.40. Mr. Colt de Wolf (USA) stated that, in his opinion, the admission of Mongolia with the status of observer constituted a violation of the Atlantic City Regulations. There appeared to him to be no difference between the status of Mongolia and Israel, as neither of them figured in the list of countries in Annex I of the Convention. It was regrettable that an error of the Secretary General of the Union had resulted in the sending of these invitations to take part in the conference, and he considered that both Mongolia and Israel should receive the same treatment. Radio waves did not take religious or political factors into account and, therefore, Israel should be admitted under the same conditions as Mongolia.
- 1.41. Mr. Stojanov (USSR) thought that the proposal made by the Credentials Committee had no juridical basis and that it was adopted contrary to the wishes of many Delegations present who were decidedly opposed to the proposal. One of the main arguments of the United Kingdom Delegation was that the circular

sent out by the Union was not an invitation of a formal character. It was deplorable that the Secretary General of the Union should have made such an unfortunate error. In any case, the fact remained that the Government of Israel enquired at Berne whether it might be admitted to the conference and, moreover, the reception committee of the conference cabled to Israel, asking it to notify the names of its Delegates. This alone could be interpreted as a formal invitation. One might wonder why Israel could not be admitted to the conference when it had adhered to the Madrid Convention and Regulations from June 1948 onwards, and had expressed its wish to be a member of the Union from June 1st, whilst being prepared to pay the appropriate contributions. Both for reasons of an official and juridical character, the Soviet Delegation considered that Israel should be admitted to the conference. The Government of Israel had been recognized as a soverign state by 17 countries and was, therefore, on an equal footing with other nations. The State of Israel existed "de facto" and "de jure". He supported the proposal of the Delegate of France and considered that the Canadian proposal was merely a variant of the United Kingdom proposal, amounting in fact to the exclusion of Israel from the conference. For political reasons, certain countries objected to the admission of Israel but the Soviet Delegation supported its admission and agreed with the proposal made by the Delegate of Uruguay. However, as this latter proposal had, it appeared, not been accepted, he thought that at the very least Israel should be accepted as an observer.

1.42.

The Secretary said that in his capacity as representative of the Secretary General of the Union, he felt obliged to give some explanations, inasmuch as two Delegations had mentioned the name of the Secretary General. The Secretary General had stated by telegram from Berne that he had sent an invitation to the Popular Republic of Mongolia on the grounds that the latter had signed the Atlantic City Radio Regulations. The case of Israel was fundamentally different. In Document No. 29, Annex I, the Secretary General clearly stated that the representative of Israel, when visiting Berne, received no information whatsoever that accession to the Madrid Convention carried with it the right to participate in any conference of the Union. Moreover, the Secretary General had no power to pronounce on the validity of a declaration of accession and he (the Secretary General) had stated that under the Madrid Convention accession had not been subject to acceptance by members of the Union. In the same annex, the Secretary General confirmed that Israel had not received any invitation for the Mexico Conference and finally, that Israel had not informed the Secretary General of its intention to participate in the conference. The Secretary General had, in fact, sent out a circular telegram giving details of the

conference. However, in the opinion of the Secretary General, this telegram only concerned countries actually invited, which in this case did not include Israel.

- 1.43. Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) made the following statement:
- 1.44. "When the questiom of Israel was presented to the Credentials Committee, the Delegation of Brazil made known its views on this matter, which were favourable to the admission of Israel to this Conference as an observer. The question having been submitted to the consideration of the Plenary Assembly the Brazilian Delegation again wishes to express its opinion.
- 1.45. "The case of Israel is presented to us as a question in which, above all, justice must be done, setting aside juridical arguments and taking previous events into consideration.
- "As a result of these, the representative of Israel traveled to Mexico, fully convinced that he could take part in the work 1.46. of the Conference, which is of interest to the entire world. It is not just the particular case of Israel which is at stake. The Delegation of Brazil has no intention of discussing the political situation of Israel. What we wish to bring out is the injustice we might commit with regard to Israel. The objection has been voiced that Israel did not receive a formal invitation to take part in the Conference. The fact remains that this State requested its admission as a Member of the ITU and received subsequently, if not a formal invitation, at least a cable in which it was asked to give the names of its Delegates to the Conference. Finally it received a message from the Administration of the Conference informing it that rooms had been reserved for its Delegates. We thus have a situation where Israel, without having received a formal invitation, did receive corréspondence which assured its participation in the Conference. On the other hand, in the opinion of the Delegation of Brazil, the admission of Israel to the Conference as a member of the ITU cannot be considered unless the application was in accordance with the procedure outlined in Article 3 of the Madrid Convention. Moreover, the Conference has established the principle that it is governed by the Convention, Regulations and decisions of Atlantic City. As this Conference is really the second phase of the work begun at Atlantic City, it is clear that the Representative of Israel cannot be admitted to the present Conference as a member with the right to vote, but he can be admitted as an observer.
- 1.47. "This is the opinion of the Delegation of Brazil, and it is based principally on an act of justice.

- 1.48 "Therefore the Delegation of Brazil takes the liberty of reminding the Assembly of the proposal presented by the Delegation of France to the effect that the representative of Israel be accepted at the Conference as an observer."
- 1.49. Mr. Monteagudo (Guatemala) stated that he seconded the proposal of the Delegate of Uruguay, with whom he was in complete agreement. From 1944 onwards, Guatemala had followed the policy of giving full support and sympathy to countries which enter international life as independent states. Therefore, he considered that the proposal of the Delegate of Uruguay was entirely just and he proposed that the latter's statement be included in the minutes of the meeting.
- 1.50. Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) said that Israel as a non-contracting party had not fulfilled the necessary conditions in order to be admitted as observer.
- 1.51. He did not agree with the opinions expressed by the Delegate of the USA. The case of Mongolia might well be similar to that of Israel. However, the fact that the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations had been violated once, did not justify a repetition of the same error.
- 1.52. Moreover, the offer contained in the Canadian proposal, that Israel should have the status of technical adviser to the United Nations representative, had already been rejected by the representative of Israel through a letter which the conference was not bound to consider. In fact, the Credentials Committee had proposed that a suggestion be made to the United Nations so that the latter might make the appropriate offer to Israel. It was to the offer of the United Nations that Israel should reply.
- 1.53. The Delegation of Pakistan considered that the Canadian proposal, contained in the Report of the Credentials Committee, could not be invalidated by the letter sent by the representative of Israel to the United Nations observer.
- 1.54. The meeting was suspended at 5 p.m. and resumed at 5.30 p.m.
- 1.55 Mr. Saleh (Syria) made the following statement:
- 1.56 "The Delegation of Syria, having arrived only a few days ago, did not have the opportunity to take part in the discussions which led to the Report of the Credentials Committee regarding the participation of Israel.
- 1.57. "From the legal point of view, we would like to draw attention to Chapter I, paragraph 7 of the General Regulations, which shows clearly that Israel cannot be admitted as observer.

- 1.58. "The existing situation is similar to that which took place four months ago, when Israel applied for admission to the Copenhagen Broadcasting Conference of the European Region, of which Israel claims to be a part.
- 1.59. "The Copenhagen Conference rejected this application.
- "If we know that the Copenhagen Conference was a Plenipotentiary Conference, was free according to the Atlantic City Convention to make its own Regulations, and yet did not agree that Israel be present at the conference, then I do not think that the honourable members of this Administrative Conference will agree to violate the regulations by admitting Israel to this Conference.
- 1.61. "We should not neglect the fact that the majority of the countries represented here did not recognize Israel and I do not think the honourable delegates here like to take actions against the policy of their governments.
- "I think I need not repeat the arguments which were put forward by the honourable delegate of the United Kingdom, which show clearly that Palestine is still considered one country. Therefore, we are not in a position to accept a representative for Israel, which forms only one third of the population of Palestine.
- 1.63. "I do not see why we are taking the trouble of carrying on this discussion while the rules are clear. I have heard that we are doing this because a representative of Israel is already here. This cannot be accepted as a reason for such a procedure, especially if we know that he intended to put himself in this situation. To clarify this, we must refer to the incorrect information he gave, when he stated that, during his visit to Berne, he was informed by the Secretary General of the Union that by adherence to the Madrid Convention he could participate in the conferences of the Union.
- 1.64. "In reply to this, the Secretary General of the Union, in document 29-E, Annex I, states:

"Information that such adherence carried right to participate in whatsoever conference of the Union has not been given."

"If this is the case, why are we going to the trouble of trying to propose solutions?

- 1.65. "To this we must also add the decision we have taken this morning, by which the Japanese technical adviser, who is already in Mexico City, will not attend this conference.
- 1.66. "If we are thinking of the representation for the interests of Palestine, we can see that at least ten countries, of those who were invited, are not present here. We all know, and these countries are sure, that the conference will look after their interests, just as if they were present here. We cannot say that short wave broadcasting is more fundamental for a country than national medium wave broadcasting. The Copenhagen Conference did not find any necessity for Israel to participate in any way and meanwhile looked after the interests of Palestine by allocating to it the necessary frequencies.
- 1.67. "We can easily do the same here without going into the difficulties of who is going to represent Palestine."
- 1.68. "We must state here that we attended this conference on the assumption that the Rules and Regulations of Atlantic City would be respected and that these Regulations did not allow the participation of Israel.
- 1.69. "I feel confident that everyone here desires the success / and smooth working of this conference, and, to this effect, I am sure that the attempts to admit Israel in contradiction of the Regulations, will not be approved by the honourable members."
- 1.70. Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) drew the attention of the assembly to the result of the vote taken in the Credentials Committee on the Canadian proposal. The Delegation of France did not consider that this vote was of much value, since the proposal was approved by 9 votes only and the total of abstentions (10) and votes against (1) was greater than the number of affirmative votes. In addition, the application of the Canadian proposal would give rise to a number of difficulties. In the first place, the matter would have to be discussed with the United Nations and the reply would certainly arrive too late. He fully approved the clear cut manner in which the Secretary of the Conference had defended the position of the Secretary General of the Union, whose telegram could not be more precise. There were two fundamental points in the text of the telegram: firstly, that adherence to the Madrid Convention did not carry with it the right to participate in this conference; secondly, that no official invitation to attend the conference was sent to the State of Israel. However, it was open to discussion whether the conference was under the regime of Madrid or of Atlantic City. any case, the telegram had been sent asking for the names of the Delegates of Israel, and in his opinion, this telegram constituted

an invitation. In this case, the conference was concerned with the participation of a country which had simply asked that it be invited as an observer and, indeed, during the first plenary session no Delegation had objected to the presence of Mongolia. It did not, therefore, seem right to act differently in the case of Israel. Annex I of the Convention mentioned neither Mongolia nor Israel and, if no objections had been made against Mongolia, it was not right to make any against the admission of Israel. If certain countries wishing to take part in the conference, were not admitted, numerous difficulties might arise later on, as such countries also had broadcasting stations. These difficulties would also affect the same countries who were now opposing the admission of Israel.

- 1.71. Mr. Stone (Canada) stated that his Delegation had proposed that the representative of Israel should act as adviser to the United Nations Delegation on the grounds that the United Nations were responsible for the geographical area in question. This proposal had solved what appeared in the Credentials Committee, to be an insoluble problem; for the Committee, after studying the matter from its various angles, was unable to propose any other solution. He, therefore, again supported the Committee's recommendation which would be put to the vote at the end of the debate and he proposed that this vote should be by secret ballot.
- Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) declared that his Delegation agreed in principle with the proposal of the Delegate of Uruguay that the State of Israel should be admitted as a member with the right to vote. The conference was being held under the aegis of two Conventions. The assembly should remember the need for effective international cooperation but if it decided that Israel could not be admitted under the above conditions, then the Delegation of Yugoslavia supported the Soviet proposal that Israel should be admitted as observer. He wished to ask the United Nations representative if Israel had overlooked, failed to observe or violated any of the recommendations made by the United Nations.
- Mr. Van Dissel (United Nations) said that his duty as United Nations representative was to bring to the notice of the United Nations such documents and questions arising from the debates of the conference as directly or indirectly concerned the United Nations. He would follow this procedure and, if need arose, or if a Delegation requested, he would draw the attention of the United Nations to points of particular interest or requiring direct intervention by the United Nations.
- 1.74. The <u>Chairman</u> stated that he would now put to the vote the Canadian proposal as contained in the Report of the Credentials. Committee.

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- 1.75. A secret ballot was requested by Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom), Mr. Bardai (Egypt), Mr. Saleh (Syria), Mr. Fryer (Colonies and Protectorates of the United Kingdom) and Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil).
- 1.76. Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) recalled that he had submitted a third proposal relating to the admission of Israel with voting rights.
- 1.77. However, the <u>Chairman</u> said that it was not opportune to vote on this proposal as the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations must be observed.
- 1.78 The result of the secret ballot was as follows: 19 votes in favour, 25 against, 10 abstentions and 10 Delegations absent.
- 1.79. The Canadian proposal, submitted to the Assembly by the Credentials Committee, was therefore rejected.
- 1.80. The <u>Chairman</u> stated that he would now put to the vote by secret ballot the proposal of the Delegate of France that Israel should be admitted with the status of observers.
- 1.81. Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that he saw no need to have a secret vote upon his proposal.
- 1.82. The result of the vote was as follows: 26 votes in favour, 21 against, 7 abstentions and 10 Delegations absent.
- 1.83. <u>It was therefore agreed that the State of Israel be admitted to the conference with the status of observer.</u>
- 1.84. Mr. Bardai (Egypt), Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom), Mr. Saleh (Syria), Mr. Stone (Canada), Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) and Mr. Sastry (India) declared that the approval of this proposal violated the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations and that they wished to lodge a protest on behalf or their Delegations, whilst reserving their position upon this matter.

### Participation by proxy.

- 1.85. Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) made the following statement:
- 1.86. "It is the view of the Delegation of Pakistan that the amendment proposed by the Delegate of France on November 5th, 1948 in the Plenary Session to item 7 of the Report of the Credentials Committee and passed by the Plenary Assembly is ultra vires.

- 1.87. "They do not agree that the paragraph entitled "Delegation" in Annex II, page 53 of the Final Acts of the Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City 1947, is concerned with auch an amendment, much less grant its validity. This paragraph refers merely to the composition of a Delegation. When read as a whole, it states that a Delegation may be composed of any number of persons and such persons my have had any personal qualifications or personal status in life prior to their selection as Delegates. It has nothing to do with the representation of absentees which is the essence of the amendment in question.
- 1.88 "The only rule relevant to this question is Annex IV, Part 1, Chapter III, paragraph 3, page 62. This permits one Delegation to vote for another Delegation (not absent administration) during the absence of the latter, subject to the proviso that one Delegation may not exercise more than one such proxy vote. The amendment passed by the Plenary Assembly is totally opposed to the spirit of Rule 3 of Chapter III for the following reasons:
  - a) It permits an absent administration, without sending a Delegation, to vote through the Delegation of another administration.
  - b) It permits one Delegation or one person to vote for his own administration and for any number of administrations beside his own.
  - c) If the amendment therefore stands, it would mean that there are much greater restrictions in the case of an administration which does send a Delegation than in the case of administrations which do not.
- 1.89. "The amendment and Rule 3 of Chapter III are therefore widely divergent in spirit and the former is, therfore, ultra vires."
- Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) stated that his Delegation did not represent any other country than the Republic of Colombia. He thought it desirable that the decisions emanating from this Conference should be signed by the largest possible number of countries. A government had the right to accredit and compose its Delegation in the form it considered the most appropriate, and, if this government issued the corresponding credentials, then this was quite a different case from that of a "mandate", which was the authorization given by one Delegation to another. He recalled that the Delegate of Uruguay had proposed an addition to the French proposal, specifying that, with regard to voting rights, there would remain in force the provision contained in the last sentence of Chapter III, paragraph 3 of the General Regulations.
- 1.91. Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) pointed out that the Assembly was discussing a proposal which had already been adopted, although he did not wish to question its right to do so. The proposal was, in his opinion, not in contradiction with either paragraph a) or b) of item 7.

- 1.92. Mr. Norweb (USA) thought that the proposal, which had been approved, was too broad in scope and should be limited. This could be proved by comparing the clear cut provisions of the Atlantic City Regulations with the unlimited freedom given by the French proposal. If the discussion was to be continued it would be preferable for the matter to be discussed by a working group which would later give the Plenary Assembly its comments on the subject.
- 1.93. Mr. Stojanov (USSR) supported the opinion of the Delegate of Pakistan which he considered correct and logical. Indeed, the French proposal was contrary to the stipulations of the Atlantic City Convention and General Regulations, under which the Conference was working.
- 1.94. Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) thought that the amendment proposed by the Delegate of France had a firm juridical basis. As he had already stated, there was no question of ascertaining which provision laid down how a country should compose its Delegation or how it should delegate its authority; on the contrary, it was for the opponents of the French proposal to draw attention to a clause which prohibited a country from appointing the Delegation which it considered appropriate.
- 1.95 Mr. Sastry (India) thought that the amendment could not be placed in item 7 as it would be in direct contradiction with paragraph b), and was contrary to the provisions of Chapter III, paragraph 3 of the Atlantic City Regulations.
- 1.96 After statements by Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan), Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) and Father Soccorsi (Vatican City), the Secretary read the text of a compromise proposal which the Chairman submitted to the Assembly for consideration.
- 1.97. Dr. Metzler (Switzerland) stated that the term "Delegate" was clearly defined in Annex II, paragraph 4 of the Final Acts of Atlantic City. This covered specifically the case of Iran and, since neither the Convention nor the Regulations contained any prohibitive clause in this respect, every country could accredit its Delegation in the form it considered appropriate.
- 1.98. After a brief recess, the session was resumed at 8.40 p.m.
- 1.99. Mr. Green (New Zealand) stated that the proposal of the Delegate of France, though acceptable to him in spirit, was out of place in item 7.
- 1.100. The Delegate of Pakistan had brought forward logical reasons why one Delegation should not exercise more than one proxy vote. However, precedents had been created at Atlantic City that a Delegation could give a permanent mandate to another Delegation

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and a number of Delegations had come to this conference, following the Atlantic City precedent in all good faith. He did not wish to disturb such arrangements.

- 1.101. It might be advisable for the Assembly to delete the amendment of the Delegate of France and examine the cases of the countries who had given certain Delegations at the Conference mandates to act on their behalf.
- 1.102. The Chairman made two proposals to the Assembly. The first, to appoint a small working group, composed of Delegates wishing to continue the discussion, which group after due study would make a report to the Plenary Assembly. The second, to adjourn the meeting and continue discussion in the Plenary Assembly next day.
- 1.103 The Assembly decided to adopt the second proposal.
- 1.104. The meeting rose at 8.55 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary: The Secretary:

APPROVED:

T. Wettstein

L. E. Dostert

The Chairman

M. Pereyra

The Rapporteurs:

G.H. Campbell

J. E. Castaingt

E. Sanchez Lafaurie

#### INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

### Document No. 160-E

19 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 5

### FIRST REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP 5-B

3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 November, 1948

The following participated in the work of this Group:

Argentine (Mr. J. Etulain) (Mr. Georgy Egorov) (Mr. Villaca Meyer) Bielo-Russia Brazil (Mr. Mather) Canada (Mr. Estrada) Cuba India (Mr. Nerurkar) Pakistan Rumania (Mr. Aziz) (Mr. Gross) Switzerland (Mr. Guldimann) (Mr. Legge and Mr. Walker) U.S.A. U.S.S.R. (Prof. Kosikov)

- 1. It was agreed to analyse the June Median propagation period first, since the Planning Committee had indicated a desire to work on this season first.
- 2. Since standards for determining "difficult propagation conditions" are necessary in order to determine the most appropriate number of frequencies for each program, and since the report of the Atlantic City RHF Conference did not define this term, the Working Group asked on November 3, 1948, that the Chairman of Committee 5 refer this question of "difficult propagation conditions" and other technical principles involved in Chap. 5-A-(2) a, b, c, of the Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City, 1947 (Doc. Rhf-149E) to Committee 4.
- 3. In order not to delay the start of the frequency analysis while waiting for the above standards, the Working Group decided to procede on the following basis:
- In the present analysis of requirements by Working Group 5-B, requests for the simultaneous use of two frequencies in different bands for one program to a given area will not be reduced.

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Requests for simultaneous use of more than two frequencies in different bands for one program to a given service area will be reduced to two frequencies in different bands, except that during periods of rapidly changing OWF's on a circuit, requests for short periods of not more than one (1) hour for three frequencies in different bands for one program to a given service area will be retained.

This procedure is adopted in order to permit Working Group 5-B to continue with the analysis of the requirements without delay and with the expectation that at a later date, when standards for the definite determination of "difficult ionospheric conditions" have been adopted, the requests will be re-checked.

Working Group 5-C must keep in mind, when analysing forms B2 of Working Group 5-B, that some circuits may be modified by them when a definition for "difficult circuits" has been adopted.

- 4. The propagation curves for December and Equinox were made available on November 11. Since the curves for June were not available, analysis of the December Median period was started.
- 5. In the course of the work on the requirements of the first few countries, it was decided that it would be desirable to request a representative from each country to be present when the frequency calculations on the requirements of the country were taking place.
- 6. The work of Working Group 5-B has been divided into specific operations, thereby permitting the establishment of a "production line" which will expedite the completion of the assignment. For Denmark and Finland, the work has been completed for December median. Work is well under way for Iceland, Vatican City and Canada. Upon receipt of the June propagation curves from Committee 4, it is expected that parallel "production lines" will be established for work on all seasons rather than on June median only. The additional personnel required may be supplied from Working Group 5-A, which has practically completed its work.
- 7. The estimate of the time required to complete our assignment is mostly speculative as yet, but it is hoped that a dead-line of Dec. 15 may be met.

The Rapporteur:

The Chairman:

A. GULDIMANN

ROGER LEGGE

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

### Document No. 161-E

19 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Comitte 4

This Document supersedes

Document No. 123-E

#### FOURTH REPORT

# of Working Group 4A of the Technical Principles Committee for consideration of Committee 4

- 1.- The Drafting Group formed by Working Group 4A consisting of Mexico, India, Cuba and USSR presents the following report:
- 2.- One of the questions to be studied by Working Group 4 is as follows:

Minimum protection ratio, taking into account:

- a) Atmospheric noise.
- b) Industrial interference.
- 3.- On November 6 1948 delegates to the Conference were invited to the studios of Radio Station XEX to listen to recordings, supplied by the USA Delegation, of speech and music with various ratios of interference from atmospheric and industrial noise.
- 4.- A ballot was prepared and 36 persons attending the tests recorded their opinions. The results of this ballot are shown in Annex A.
- 5.- Two recordings of atmospheric noise interference to speech and music were demonstrated. The first represented typical day-time noise due to a local thunderstorm and the second, typical night-time noise. It was agreed unanimously that the night-time noise recordings represented atmospheric noise conditions usually met in the high frequency range.
- 6.- Both atmospheric noise recordings were made using natural atmospheric noise and the ratios indicated are the ratios of steady signal carrier voltage to average atmospheric noise

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voltage in an effective radio frequency band width of 4,000 c.p.s. The effect of atmospheric noise peaks is automatically taken into account in the listening tests.

- 7.- The third recording demonstrated the effect on speech and music of three types of industrial interference. This recording was made with various ratios of steady signal carrier to peak noise as measured by an RCA type 312 B R F Noise Meter. The radio frequency band width of the Noise Meter and the broadcast receiver being the same, 9,000 c.p.s. at 6 db down.
- 8.- After the discussion of the results which are included in Annex A this working group came to the conclusion that; by the voting of 7 in favor, 4 against, 2 absent and 1 abstention, the following protection ratios should be recommended:
  - 1) With respect to steady signal carrier to average atmospheric noise in a radio frequency band width of 4,000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio must be 50 to 1. (34 db) (without taking fading into account).
  - 2) With respect to steady signal carrier to peak industrial noise in a radio frequency band width of 9,000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio must be 10 to 1. (20db) (without taking fading into account).
- 9.- The USA Delegation indicated that it was necessary to have a further explanation in regard to the form in which measurements constituting the numerical data of the voltage ratios of the recordings were made, and that these explanatory remarks will be presented in a separate document to the Working Group 4A for its consideration.
- 10.- Regarding technical standards, the Delegation of India is of the opinion that the signal to noise ratios in cases of atmospheric and industrial noise, now being recommended by the majority of the Working Group 4A, are lower than those indicated by practical experience and therefore reserves its right to re-open the question in a full meeting of Committee 4.

### 11.- Statement by the Delegation of the United Kingdom

When de vote referred to in paragraph 8 of the present Document was taken two alternative sets of figures were before the meeting, namely:

(a)	Atmospheric noise	40 db
	Industrial noise	25 db

(b) Atmospheric noise 31+ db Industrial noise 20 db

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The United Kingdom delegation voted in favour of the higher pair of ratios because there appeared to be a rational basis for their adoption as minimum standards for satisfactory listening, namely, the results of the ballot as given en the Annex to the present Document. The United Kingdom, nevertheless, recognizes that it may well be necessary, for practical reasons, eventually to adopt somewhat lower standards, such as those favoured by the majority of the Working Group, but considers that such a step, if taken, should be recognized as a compromise and that this should be made clear in any recommendation on this question from Committee 4 to the other Committees.

- 12.- The Delegation of the Netherlands objects to Report No. 123 of Working Group 4A for the same reason already expressed when it voted against the figures of 34 and 20 db which are found in the Report. We can approve these figures only if it is clearly indicated in the Report that the result, taking into account the "satisfactory or unsatisfactory" criterion, would give the figures of 40 and 28 db. If it is desired to reduce these figures by practical arguments, using the "tolerable" criterion, the Delegation of the Netherlands would not object, on the condition that this consideration be clearly established in the Report.
- 13.- The Delegation of the United States does not agree with the majority view as expressed in the report of Sub-Committee 4A, for the following reasons:
  - 1. The ratio of signal to atmospheric noise of 34 db was satisfactory to only 30% of the Delegates to this Conference who listened to the test recordings. This value of 34 db was satisfactory to only 10% of more than 2,000 average radio listeners, tested in the United States.
  - 2. The ratio of signal to industrial noise ratio of 20 db was selected by the Sub-Committee although a ratio of 22 db was satisfactory to only 36% of the Delegates to this Conference who listened to the records.
  - 3. The Sub-Committee was inconsistent in that it selected a ratio of 20 db for industrial noise and only 16.7 db for atmospheric noise, when the two are converted to the same standards.
  - +. It was stated in the Sub-Committee that high ratios would require tremendous powers but no investigation was made to prove this.

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- 5. The Delegation of the United States believes that the Delegates to this Conference were correct when 80% of them selected a ratio of steady signal to atmospheric noise in a 4 kc/s radio frequency band of 40 db.
- 14.- The Pakistan Delegation abstains from voting on the proposal ratios of signal to noise but reserves the right to take up this point in the main Committee 4 if it deems it necessary.
- 15.- This report as amended was adopted in Working Group 4A on November 18th, 1948 by a vote of 9 in favour, 3 against, 1 abstention and 1 absent.

The Chairman:

W. G. RICHARDSON

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ANNEX A

Result of voting	. Day-time	atmospheric	noise	recordings

Test numb	er	· 1	2	3	<u>}</u> +	5	6
Voltage r	atio	400-1	50-1	200-1	25 <b>-</b> 1	100-1	12.5-1
	Music	\$ U 36 O	S U 10 24	S U 35 1	\$ U. 3 33	S U 24 12	S U O 36
	Speech	35 0	15 18	34 1	0 36	27 7	0 36

## Result of voting. Night-time atmospheric noise recordings

Test number	11	2	3	4	5	66
Voltage ratio	400-1	50-1	200-1	25-1	100-1	12.5-1
Music	ន ប 35 0	S U 10 25	S U 31 5	ន ប ០ 36	3 U 1 <b>9</b> 11	s u o 36
Speech	34 1	12 23	35 0	1 35	31 3	0 36

## Result of voting. Industrial noise recordings

Test number	11	2	3	<u>ц</u>	5	
Voltage ratio	100-1	50-1	25 <b>-</b> 1	12.5-1	6.25-1	
Electric razor	36 0	36 0	33 2	21 13	6 30	
Vacuum Cleaner	<b>3</b> 5 0	35 0	33 1	19 14	7 27	
Dial Teleph <b>óne</b>	36 0	36 0	3 <b>2</b> 2	21 10	13 19	

#### INFORMATION

# for Sub-Committee 4A of the Technical Committee furnished by the United States Delegation

In response to requests made at Atlantic City and at Geneva, the United States has undertaken to supply technical information with respect to signal to noise ratios.

Atmospheric noise level measurements have been made for a period of years in the United States and during the last few years such information has been collected from various parts of the world. To assist in analyzing the data, electrical integrating circuits, having a time constant of approximately one minute, were used. The recorded graphs of integrated atmospheric noise were then analyzed to determine the average noise level. Simultaneous measurements of peak atmospheric noise have been made.

With a knowledge of the average atmospheric noise level to be expected, listening tests were conducted to determine the ratios of signal to noise for a certain degree of intelligibility: For example, it has been found that a ratio of 15 db. will provide 90% intelligibility of a telephone signal. This means that 1 out of 10 or 10 out of 100 words may be missed due to atmospheric noise interference. Since telephone service is a two way service the receiving end can request repeats to re-establish 100% intelligibility.

In broadcast service the listener cannot request repeats if words are missed so records were introduced at this Conference to determine the signal to atmospheric noise ratio appropriate to a broadcast service. At the time the records were made both peak and average noise level measurements were taken.

The ratio used in practice in the United States is the ratio of signal carrier to average atmospheric noise in a 4 kc/s noise band because of the ease of analyzing noise measurements made on this basis. The worldwide measurements represented in NBS Circular 462 are average noise for the same reason.

However, the listener is troubled by peak values of noise as evidenced by the tests made at this Conference and in the United States.

Although it is not necessary to correct the signal to noise ratios to peak values in order to use them in our work, for the information of the Committee, the following are the corrected values.

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Night time atmospheric noise, both speech and music.

Number	one	36.7 db
Number	two	16.7 db
Number	three	28.7 dh
Number	four	10.7 db
Number	five	22.7 db
Number	six	4.7 db

The ratio of peak to average atmospheric noise is 15.5 db and the correction from a 4 kc/s to 6 kc/s bandwidth is 1.8 db. Total correction 17.3 db.

#### INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Document No. 162-E

19 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 1

### SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

### 22 to 24 NOVEMBER 1948

Any Committee scheduled as full committee may change to Working Group and keep the same room assignment.

Morning meetings: 2.

10:00 - 13:00 15:30 - 19:00 Afternoon meetings:

	I	Date and	Room	
Committee or Working Group	Nov. 22 Mon.	Nov. 23 Tues.	Nov. 24 Weds.	Observations
Plenary			PL	
Committee 2				
Committee 3	PL	PL		or W. G.
Committee 1+A		2		
Committee 4B	2			
Committee 4C				
Committee 5A	3	3.		
Committee 5B	11	1		
Committee 5C	7+	4		
Committee 1				
Committee 1 W.G.		Pres 18.30		
Committee 4	PL			
Committee 5		1		
Committee 5A	3	3		
Committee 5B	6	. 6	·	
Committee 50	4	4		
		PL		
Committee 6			1	. 1
Committee 6 Committee 6A	1			
Committee 6A	<u>1</u> 5	5		
		5		

# INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

### Document No. 163-E

19 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

### REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

9th Meeting

15 November 1948

. Mr. van den Broek, Chairman of the committee, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First-Vico-Chairman, declared the meeting open at 10:15 a.m.

The <u>Chairman</u>, speaking on behalf of the whole Committee, congratulated the U.K. Delegation and the Delegations of the British Commonwealth on the happy event which had taken place in the Royal Family of England. (<u>Cheers.</u>)

The Delegate of <u>Mexico</u> associated himself with the congratulations addressed to the U.K. Delegation by the Chairman. He pointed out that the Republic of Brazil on that same day was commemorating the anniversary of its Declaration of Independence. He offered his good wishes to his Brazilian colleagues for the prosperity of their country.

The <u>Chairman</u> said that he had been anticipated by the Delegation of Mexico in the expression of his good wishes and those of the Committee towards the Brazilian elegation and the country which it represented. (More cheers.)

The Delegate of <u>Uruguay</u> wishes personally to associate himself with the Committee's applause.

The Delegates of the U.K. and Brazil thanked their colleagues.

The <u>Chairman</u> regretted that the document which he had promised the Committee, representing the latest version of the proposal of India concerning question No. 1 had not yet been distributed. He read the following text: (see Document No. 135 of 16 November 1948).

He proposed an immediate vote on the subject, but would prefer not to submit point (d) to the vote, because it related to the very work on which the Committee was at the moment engaged, so that a decision on the point would amount, in his opinion, to the Committee prejudging its own subsequent work.

The Delegate of <u>Uruguay</u> considered that before taking up the discussion of the Questionnaire, two fundamental points should be taken into consideration:

- 1. The question of determining one or more dates in connection with the broadcasting situation and the number of transmitters;
- 2. The question of economies, on which it seemed to him quite indispensable to come to a distinct understanding.

The position of his Delegation remained as stated in Document 96. In answer to the <u>Chairman</u>, he agreed to the points he had brought up being re-considered when the Committee came to deal with the replies to the Questions.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia believed that to begin with a list of questions and leave the replies till later could only give rise to continuous confusion. He preferred to begin at once with the discussion of each question separately.

The Delegate of <u>Poland</u> proposed an amendment to the text of pragraph (c) of the proposal read by the Chairman. He desired that mention should be made of transmitters "about to be put into service" and of ". . . certain countries which participated on the side of the United Nations, etc.. . . "

He was of the opinion that point (d) was useless, and he proposed to leave it out. In the matter of procedure, he wished the voting to take place on all the Questions at the same time.

In consultation with the <u>Chairman</u> he agreed to waive his amendment, if the following explanation was inserted in the Minutes:

"It is established that it will be possible for the Polish Delegation in the course of the discussion to put forward the modifications it proposes. It is thought preferable for the moment not to encumber the proceedings and to retain the original text."

The Delegate of <u>India</u> recalled that Mexico had proposed a more detailed wording of his proposal and that he had accepted that wording by way of a compromise.

The Delegate of <u>Pakistan</u> suggested a vote paragraph by paragraph.

The Delegate of <u>France</u> pointed out that it was impossible to vote first on the whole thing for the reason that certain delegates had proposed the elimination of single paragraphs. The only possible procedure was to vote on it paragraph by paragraph, and then on the whole text.

A discussion took place on this procedure.

The Delegates of <u>India</u>, the <u>United States</u> and <u>Pakistan</u> wanted the Committee to decide first on the amendments, and afterwards on the whole text.

The <u>Chairman</u> again asked the Committee whether they wished to vote on the matter.

The Delegates of <u>Brazil</u>, <u>Mexico</u>, and <u>Cuba</u> pointed out that they had comments to submit on the whole text.

The Delegate of the <u>Argentine</u> wished to receive explanations on the reasons for the proposal to eliminate point (d).

The <u>Chairman</u> again explained that in deciding the point in question the Committee would be prejudging the question of arrangements, which it should not make until it had before it the elements of appreciation on which it must base its judgment.

The Delegate of <u>France</u> believed there was a misunderstanding. He did not understand the text the way the Chairman did. He thought point (d) was really a question, and merely presented an extended form of the situation of fact with a reference to the future, which it was necessary to take into account.

After statements by the Delegates of <u>India</u>, <u>Brazil</u>, and Mexico, the <u>Chairman</u> stated that in his opinion what the Conference had to determine was how many frequency-hours would be finally assigned to each country. That involved a knowledge offuture plans, and a decision as to the extent to which such plans admitted of realization. That was what the Conference was for; and that was why it did not appear possible to make reference to it in the present text.

The Delegate of <u>Mexico</u> said that the Conference was not going to devote itself solely to point (d) but also to points (a), (b) and (c). If point (d) were eliminated, points (a), (b) and (c) should likewise be eliminated.

• The <u>Chairman</u> stated that in his opinion the Committee could vote on the proposal of India as a whole, excluding paragraph (d).

A new discussion on procedure took place, in which the Delegates of  $\underline{\text{Cuba}}$ , the  $\underline{\text{Argentine}}$ ,  $\underline{\text{India}}$ ,  $\underline{\text{Morocco}}$  and  $\underline{\text{Tunisia}}$ ,  $\underline{\text{Mexico}}$  and  $\underline{\text{France}}$  took part.

The Delegate of <u>Mexico</u> found the Indian text too vague. He suggested the insertion in it of the text in the Report of the 7th Meeting, which he read. That would make it possible to take into account the situation of countries which, owing to special circumstances, had not found it possible to develop their high frequency broadcasting installations when they would have wished to do so and for that reason had not now sufficient place in the overcrowded spectrum.

There followed an exchange of views between the delegates of <u>India</u>, <u>Mexico</u> and <u>Pakistan</u> on the question of whether or not it would be possible to bring the situation to which the Mexican Delegate had alluded under the heading (on the inclusion of which the Delegate of Pakistan had insisted) of "unusual circumstances".

The Delegate of <u>Pakistan</u> could not see any possibility of accepting a compromise, which could create confusion between a very special situation and an infinite number of others.

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u> suggested that, in order to end the deadlock at which the Committee seemed to have arrived, they should return to the discussion of the Questionnaire (Document No. 49) and consider it Question by Question, without touching on general issues, inasmuch as it had already been agreed to accept the Questionnaire as a general basis of discussion.

The Delegate of the <u>U.K.</u> agreed with the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. as to the necessity of extricating themselves as quickly as possible from the morass of difficulties in which they found themselves. He thought the Delegate of Pakistan was right not to agree to modifications of the text, which would cause confusion between questions of principle. It seemed to him that the proposal of Mexico could be added to the text as a supplementary point.

The Delegates of the <u>Argentine</u> and <u>Chile</u> made compromise proposals.

The Delegate of France suggested the addition of the Mexican Delegate's proposal at the end of paragraph (d). That would give a very clear meaning to the paragraph as bringing out the point that it was concerned with a future situation. It would be sufficient to add at the end of this paragraph: "... taking into account especially the fact that certain countries ... " (add the text of the proposal of Mexico from page ... of the Report of the 7th Meeting).

The Delegate of  $\underline{\text{Mexico}}$  accepted the French Delegate's proposal.

The Delegate of <u>Belgium</u> proposed, in view of the difficulties involved, to appoint a Working Group to draw up one or more texts on which the Committee could make a decision.

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.A.</u> was of the opinion that a wording which indicated the necessity of taking economic factors into account was open to objection as seeming to exclude a great many other factors which should be taken into consideration.

The Delegate of the <u>Argentine</u> for his part objected to a discrimination, which he said the Committee should have never made in paragraph (c).

The Delegate of <u>Uruguay</u> urged the Committee not to overestimate the importance of certain mental reservations. It should not hesitate to accept any additions which appeared useful.

The Delegate of the U.K. endorsed the c iticisms of the U.S.A. Delegate. He was in favor of widening the scope of the proposal.

The Committee finally agreed:

To eliminate the phrase: "countries producing material" in paragraph (c) of the proposal of Mexico, and to replace it by: "other countries".

The Committee then decided by a show of hands of 38 to 3, to adopt the proposal of the French Delegation concerning the wording of the last paragraph.

The <u>Chairman</u> invited the Committee to take a decision on the Indian proposal (as amended) as a whole.

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The Delegation of the <u>Argentine</u> repeated its former proposal concerning paragraph 3, and further proposed to omit the word "certain" in the expression "certain countries", so as to read "countries" only.

'In this connection the Delegate of the <u>UK</u> called attention to the recommendation on page 112 of the Convention of Atlantic City, indicating precisely what should be the attitude of members of the I.T.U. with reference to countries which had been the victims of war.

The <u>Chairman</u> took a vote on the proposal of the Delegate of the Argentine, which was rejected on a roll-call by 26 votes to 13, with 12 abstentions and 7 absentees.

In reply to a number of delegations, the <u>Chairman</u> stated that the only delegations called upon to vote were those which were members of Committee  $\beta$ .

The Committee took a decision by a show of hands on the proposal of the Delegate of <u>India</u> (as amended) as a whole. 27 delegations were in favor of the Indian proposal, and no delegation was against it.

Following on the vote, the Delegation of the <u>Argentine</u> made a statement for the Minutes to the effect that it had abstained from voting for the reason that it had not had the opportunity to object energetically enough to the restrictive meaning given to paragraph (c), and it reserved the right to reopen the discussion at a plenary meeting.

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u> stated that his Delegation had been obliged to abstain from voting by the circumstances. There had been no discussion in detail except on paragraph (c), and he had not had any opportunity of indicating his point of view on the other paragraphs. He reserved the right to return to all those points on which he had not had an opportunity to express his opinion, and especially paragraph (c).

The Chairman proposed to begin the consideration of Question 2 on the following day.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia suggested that perhaps it would be advisable in the first place to discuss working methods of the Committee.

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After discussion, in which the Delegates of the <u>U.S.A.</u>, <u>U.K.</u>, <u>India</u> and <u>Pakistan</u> took part, the <u>Chairman</u> repeated that he did not intend to reopen a discussion on the question of method, on which subject the Committee had already reached unanimous agreement. He was prepared however to meet the wishes of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia to the extent of taking a vote without previous discussion after the opening of the meeting on the following day on any motion by the latter for changes in the procedure which the Committee had unanimously adopted.

The meeting rose at 2 p.m.

J. M. LEPROUX,

Rapporteur.

' H . J. VAN DEM BROEK,

Chairman.

Mexico City, 1948

## Document No. 164-E

19 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Tenth Meeting

16 November 1948

The meeting was opened at 10:15 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. H.J. Van den Broek, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, first Vice-Chairman.

The <u>Chairman</u> pointed out that the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia had withdrawn the point of order which he had previously raised; he then requested the Committee to begin a general discussion on question No. 2 of Document No. 49.

The Delegate of <u>Czechoslovakia</u> expressed his appreciation to the Chairman for Document No. 49. With reference to question No. 2, he considered that it should be thoroughly studied and clarified. For instance, there is the possibility of granting, as first priority, a certain number of channel-hours, but it is not known if this minimum would be the same for all countries. The granting of this first priority might, therefore, result in unjust discrimination.

Referring to the terms of reference of Committee 3, the Delegate of the <u>Ukraine</u> considered that the drafting of question No. 2 was not satisfactory. He proposed the following wording:

d. What are the essential and permanent factors which must constitute a basis for drafting a high frequency assignment plan among the countries which would take into account, equitably and objectively, the requirements of each country in the community of nations:

The Delegate of the <u>Ukraine</u> explained that should the majority of answers be "YES" to question No. 2, we would be faced with requirements amounting to 14,000 channel-hours whereas only 4,500 are available. A reduction of the requirements would, in this case, be inevitable. Certain requirements alone total 2,000 channel-hours, i.e., half of the entire number available. It is, therefore, essential to establish general principles from the outset.

## - 2 - (Doc. 164-E)

The <u>Chairman</u> believed that the immediate consideration of this proposal would prejudice the later work of the Conference. However, the wording proposed by the Delegate of the Ukraine might be added as another question to the question naire.

The Delegation of the <u>United Kingdom</u> drew the attention of the Committee to paragraph 3 of Document 87, wherein it proposed to amend question No. 2. The principle of allocating a minimum number of channel-hours to each country which so requested might appear very enticing. But it should be ascertained that this principle could be effectively applied and that it would not result in subdivisions so small as to render each unusable.

If, for example, the ll Mc/s band were taken and reference were made to page 128 of the Report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session, Appendix E, Annex B, it would be seen that the minimum number of channels requested simultaneously amounted to 57 and that the maximum number was 115. There is a maximum of 28 channels available. Should the principle of a basic or minimum allocation be agreed, it would mean that during the best listening hour for which 115 channels were requested, no country could have more than 14 minutes, including the time for lining up the transmitter. Similarly at that time of the day for which requirements are fewest no country could have more than one half-hour.

Were the question to be viewed from another angle, it would be seen that there are at least 86 countries which might lay claim to a minimum assignment. There is, in the above-mentioned example, a maximum of 28 available channels.

Thus, before agreeing to adopt such a principle, we should ask ourselves if the various countries would be willing to have their programs reduced in such a drastic manner.

These same examples could be found in other bands if reference were made to the above-mentioned Geneva Report. The 6 Mc/s band might furnish examples which are even more typical. Faced with this situation, we might adopt two procedures:

- a) the question could be worded so as to make clear that the principle is adopted, with reservations concerning the manner in which its application were deemed possible in practice;
- b) The Technical Principles Committee might be requested to inform this Committee as to the practicability of its implementation, prior to its inclusion in the list of questions.

The Delegation of the United Kingdom favored solution b) and felt that the wording of the question which it had suggested in Document 87 should be submitted to the Technical Committee for consideration:

"To what extent might it be possible to grant a certain minimum number of channel-hours to each country?"

The Delegate of the <u>United States</u> proposed the following amendments to the wording of question 2 in Document No. 49:

Omission of the words, "as first priority," seemed essential to him in order to avoid confusion. Point b) seemed to him to constitute a subdivision of a much broader question which went beyond the scope of question 2. He favored the wording proposed by the Delegation of the United Kingdom.

The Delegate of the <u>USSR</u> wished to point out that he did not have at all the same impression as the Delegation of the United Kingdom with respect to the examples cited by the latter, especially when the latter referred to the 11 Mc/s band and the impossibility of a country's finding more than 14 minutes' time per 24 hours. Twenty-eight channels multiplied by 24 hours equal 672 channelhours to be divided among 80 countries, i.e., approximately 8 channel-hours per 24 hours for each country. Thus, the situation was not so dramatic. It seemed to him that the same was true for the 6 Mc/s band.

With regard to question 2 of Document 49, it seemed that the Committee agreed to consider that each country had the right to receive a given number of channel-hours. The essential question would be to determine the criteria on which allocations would be based.

The Soviet Delegation proposed, therefore, that the Committee ask, first of all:

"Which criteria should be taken into consideration so that a country may exercise its rights in high-frequency broadcasting?"

The Soviet Delegation agreed with the Delegates of Czecho-slovakia and the Ukraine, and it seconded their previous proposal, which reflected one and the same idea: to adopt a realistic policy without faltering in face of difficulties.

The Chairman felt that there was a misunderstanding within the Committee concerning its treatment of the agenda. The Committee,

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at the present time, was considering a problem, question by question, without taking into account possible answers thereto. That was why he thought it advisable that the delegates restrict their remarks to the manner of drafting the questions.

The Delegate of India proposed the following compromise:

- 1. The first sentence of question No. 1 should read: "Would it be advisable and possible:....."
- 2. Concerning point b), reference might simply be made to Document 104, with the understanding that we would later discuss whether points A and B should constitute complementary points or distinct alternatives.

The Delegate of <u>Uruguay</u> considered that it was really essential to formulate questions. In reply to comments made by some previous speakers, he pointed out that the relative importance of the various countries was already shown in the requirements; these requirements would not be discussed, but they could be considered as reflecting the importance which these countries attribute to themselves.

The proposal of the United Kingdom lacks a sound basis by which the obstacles might be surmounted; the people's sovereign right to high frequency broadcasting is not recognized. In Document 49, the word "priority" appears, and this seems regrettable. Priorities should be a last recourse. The Delegation of Uruguay therefore proposed that the question read as follows:

"Would it be advisable to grant, in order to meet their most imperative requirements, a certain number ....."

The Delegate of Yugoslavia requested certain clarifications. What was meant by "as first priority"? This might be interpreted in several ways. Yugoslavia considered that all its requirements were of the first priority. Thus, what did the Delegation of Uruguay wish to convey when it spoke of the most imperative requirements?

We should therefore establish the general principles and determine the essential and permanent factors which would result in frequency allocations. The Delegate of Yugoslavia seconded the Ukrainian proposal.

The Delegate of <u>Argentina</u> would agree in principle to a wording which would recognize the right of all countries to make individual use of the high frequency spectrum. He proposed the following alternative in order to avoid any misunderstandings such as the

U.S. and Uruguayan Delegates fear might arise:

"Would it be advisable to grant, as a first allocation....

- a) (Same as Document 49)
- b) If not, which criteria of allocation should be considered so that each country might exercise its right to the use of high frequencies?"

The meeting was then recessed at 11:45 a.m. and was resumed at 12:20 p.m.

The Delegate of <u>Mexico</u> suggested certain editorial changes in order to take into account both the proposal of the United Kingdom, which appeared to him to convey satisfactorily the sense of this question, and the proposal of India contained in Document 104. He then proposed the following text:

"Would it be possible and advisable to grant a minimum number of channel-hours to each country?"

Furthermore, point b) did not seem very important in his opinion. Indeed, were point a) to be rejected, the various criteria would still have to be determined.

The Ghairman again explained to the Committee what he thought to be the purport of point (b). The first point (a) concerned the advisability of allocating a minimum to each country. If the Committee answered affirmatively, point (b) would not be discussed. In case of a negative reply, point (b) would be discussed, but the criteria would apply only to the minimum, inasmuch as the other criteria do not concern this question.

The Delegate from <u>Switzerland</u> made the following statement:

"The Swiss Delegation is under the impression that question 2 should be limited to the study of a single problem: Should a certain number of channel-hours be set aside for each nation, yes or no?

"This automatically eliminates point b) of the Chairman's proposal, which should constitute a separate question.

"Thus condensed, the Chairman's text would resemble the one proposed by the United Kingdom, especially if, in the former, the verb to grant were replaced by the verb to set aside, and if the

unfortunate word <u>priority</u> were deleted, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Delegate of the United States.

"I believe, however, that the Chairman's text thus amended would be preferable to the one proposed by the United Kingdom because it raises, in the first instance, the <u>question of principles</u>, and only in the second instance, that of the number of channel-hours considered equitable and allottable to all countries.

"The Swiss Delegation is convinced that the practical solution of this problem is, above all, a question of being reasonable. All of us will have the opportunity to show this when we answer the questionnaire.

"It seems to us, however, that the study of a problem thus restricted would necessitate a further question: Is it possible that some nations might not wish to take advantage of this frequency-reserve which had been set up in their interest; there are still members of the I.T.U. who have not yet submitted requirements. It is also possible that certain nations may not be able to use them, since their technical or financial facilities do not yet permit their so doing. Let us remember that we are not trying to work out the bases for a plan which will last for eternity but for one which will remain in force for only a limited number of years, since it may be revised in the light of experience or altered circumstances.

"In order not to block the use of frequencies in such a way that the users derive no advantage from them, it would be necessary to add a new point b) to question 2 which would take the place of the one we have just deleted: What are the criteria to take into consideration in order that a country may exercise its rights to the use of this minimum set aside for it in principle? For this purpose the phrases in point b) of the Chairman's text could be used almost literally, limiting their meaning to the very problem before us.

"In this way we would have the following text, representing the amended proposal of the Chairman:

2. Would it be advisable, in the first place, to set aside a certain number of channel-hours for all countries?

If the answer is yes:

- a) How many channel-hours?
- b) What would be the criteria to take into consideration in order that a country might exercise its rights to the use of this minimum?"

The <u>Chairman</u> wondered whether this proposal would not simply tend to complicate the situation. If certain countries did not request any frequencies, he did not really see why any should be assigned to them.

The Delegate of <u>Portugal</u> thought that the two forms proposed by the Chairman and the United Kingdom Delegation were equally acceptable: the replies were really all that mattered. The opinions expressed were not very different. A study of the matter could perhaps be entrusted to a Working Group, which could draft a composite proposal, taking into account particularly the proposal of the Delegation of Argentina, which had great merit.

The Delegate of <u>Cuba</u> proposed another wording and called it especially to the attention of the Delegations of Argentina and Uruguay. This wording would follow the text of the proposal in Document 49, with the following modifications:

"would it be advisable . . . . as a sovereign right . . . . a first assignment, etc."

- a) (No change)
- b) Text proposed by the Delegation of Argentina.

The Delegate of France was invited by the Chairman to summarize the suggestions which had been made. He considered that, as the Delegate of Portugal had pointed out, the question propounded was one which tended to prejudice the issue: it should serve as a preface to question No. 2, which did not expressly contain it. But the question should be asked because it was necessary to obtain a reply. The wording proposed by the Chairman in Document 49 was good, but so were others. The important thing was to reach agreement on a question of higher order which went beyond everything that had been said up to that moment within the Committee. At the present time there were no principles of Right dealing with high frequency broadcasting. The Conference should establish, if not this Right, at least the essential elements of it. We should state whether we believe there exists an inalienable right of nations to be heard where they wish. Certain people would say that this Right is incontestable, but others may think differently. For this reason, the Committee's decision to eliminate question b) would be ill-advised. In fact, if we wish to play the Devil's advocate, why not consider that a country is not great enough, that its culture is not old enough, that it does not have enough nationals in foreign countries to warrant propagating its culture, still ill-defined? If

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the Committee were unanimous in thinking that the right to be heard is universal, question (b) would be useless; but we do not have the right to say so in advance, and that is the reason the alternative exists theoretically.

The Delegate of France then proposed the following text to take into account all the opinions and suggestions expressed during the course of the meeting:

- 1. Would it be advisable to make a primary minimum assignment, as an inalienable right, to all countries requesting it?
  - a) If the answer is yes, to what extent is this possible in relation to all requests submitted and to the total existing availabilities?
  - b) If the answer is no, what are the negative criteria which would prevent a country from exercising its right to a minimum use of high frequencies?

The <u>Chairman</u> submitted this proposal to the Assembly. A number of speakers requested the floor, but because of the advanced hour the meeting was adjourned at 1:10 p.m.

The Reporter:

The Chairman:

J. M. Leproux

H. J. van den Broek

Document No. 165-E

22 November 1948

Committee 4

Mexico City, 1948

## AGENDA

## ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Monday, 22 November, 1948
15.30 p.m.

- 1) Approval of the Minutes of the Eighth Meeting (Doc. 119)
- 2) Reports of the Chairmen of Working Groups A, B and C.
- 3) Continuation of discussion on Annex A of Doc. 102.
- 4) Miscellaneous business.

The Chairman

M. L. Sastry

Document No. 166-E

19 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

# <u>Participation in Committees</u> <u>Addendum to Document No. 15-F</u>

S.C.A.P., in addition to participating in the work of Committees 4, 5 and 6, will participate in the work of Committee 3.

Document No. 167-E

19 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

## Stenographic Service

As announced earlier, the Secretariat of the Conference has made provisions to provide stenographic service to participants in the Conference within certain limits. This service is intended, of course, to cover the official needs of Delegations for work directly concerned with the Conference. It is regretted that no members of the Secretariat stenographic staff can be placed at the disposal of Delegates for the handling of correspondence, personal or official.

Document No. 168-E

22 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

The Chargé d'affaires of Paraguay in Mexico having presented provisional credentials, Paraguay is now participating in the Conference. Attendance at various Committees will be announced at a later date.

Mexico City, 1948

## Document No. 169-E

19 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 2

### REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Seventh Meeting

19 November 1948

The meeting was opened at 10:30 a.m. by the <u>Chairman</u>, Mr. Raúl de Albuquerque (Brazil). He was assisted by Messrs. E.H.R. Green of New Zealand, Vice-Chairman, Petro Kito of Albania, Vice-Chairman, and L.E. Dostert, Secretary of the Conference.

The <u>Chairman</u> congratulated the members of the Committee upon the work which had been accomplished and then requested the Secretary to read the list of those delegations which had submitted their final credentials.

The <u>Secretary</u> found it quicker to read the list of those countries which had not yet submitted final credentials, namely:

Bulgaria: Accrediting telegram; represented at first by its Minister to the United States who, being obliged to leave, granted the power of proxy to the Delegate from Czechoslovakia;

Belgian Congo: Represented by proxy by the Delegation of Belgium, pending the imminent arrival of its own delegation;

France: Telegram from the French Administration;

<u>Ireland</u>: The delegation has not yet arrived, but is represented by Canada, without the right of vote;

Iran: Telegram from the General Secretariat of the ITU in Geneva, stating that this country will be represented by Switzerland, but not yet confirmed;

Morocco and Tunisia: Same status as France: telegram from the Administration;

Peru: No official communication concerning the arrival of its delegation has been received, although it has informed the Conference of its intention to participate;

Siam: Telegram from the Administration;

Syria: Telegram granting the right of proxy to the Delegate of Egypt;

French Overseas Territories: Telegram from the Administration;

Union of South Africa: Telegram from the Administration;

Turkey: A recent telegram announcing the imminent arrival of its delegate;

O.I.R.: Sent a telegram to the Secretariat, stating that it would be represented by the Delegate of Belgium, but solely with regard to the distribution of technical data;

The <u>Secretary</u> concluded by stating that all other countries have submitted their final credentials.

The Delegate of Egypt, Mr. Bardai, wished to know what would happen to a country which did not submit its credentials on time.

The <u>Secretary</u> stated that the General Regulations contained very specific provisions with regard to credentials (Ch. 3, para.2 (2)).

The <u>Chairman</u> then read paragraph 3, Chapter 1, of the Report of Committee 2 to the Plenary Meeting.

Mr. <u>Bardai</u> of Egypt considered that the right to vote was not subordinate to receipt of final credentials.

The Chairman stated that telegrams did not constitute final credentials.

Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) considered that the agreed deadline was very liberal. Meanwhile, the question should be solved, and December 15 agreed upon as the definite deadline for submission of final credentials.

Mr. da Costa (Portugal) thought that the delegations whose credentials were not yet in good order should cable their governments immediately and ask them to take the proper steps.

Mr. Petro Kito (Albania) proceeded to read the statement of the Soviet Delegate on page 4 of Document 55, where he stated that it would be sufficient for the confirmation of telegrams to arrive before the close of the Conference.

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The <u>Chairman</u> opened the discussion on the draft proposal of the United Kingdom Delegate calling for December 15 as the final deadline.

Mr. Petro Kito (Albania) thought that the Chairman's statement was contrary to the Soviet statement.

The Chairman said that the Soviet statement suggested that telegrams should be confirmed before the completion of the work of the Conference, and that he thought that December 15 was the approximate date for the closing of the Conference.

Mr. Goroshkin (USSR) asked that the following two essential points be clarified: the question of countries which are present and have no final credentials, and that of others which are represented only by mandate. He also wished to know what would happen if any country were still without final credentials on December 15; perhaps the Secretary might indicate the approximate date of the closing of the Conference, so action might be taken accordingly. He also wished to obtain clarifications on the cases of Greece and Ireland.

Mr. <u>Cole</u> (Canada), replying to the Soviet Delegate, stated that Ireland, whose Delegate was soon to arrive, had asked Canada to look after its interests without any voting rights. He also thought that December 15 was a date capable of satisfying everyone.

The Chairman submitted to a vote the date of December 15 as deadline for the submission of final credentials. This met with the approval of all delegates except the Delegate of Egypt. The Chairman then asked the Secretary to furnish information on Greece and Ireland in reply to the request of the Soviet Delegate.

The <u>Secretary</u> stated that Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, and the Philippines had announced that they would not be represented. Afghanistan, Saudi-Arabia, Burma, Costa Rica, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Paraguay, and Yemen had thus far remained silent; as for Ireland, the delegate of that country was to arrive shortly, as well as the Delegate of Turkey. Luxembourg was represented by the Netherlands, and Indonesia was duly represented by a delegation accredited by the Commissioner for Indonesia Affairs.

Mr. Goroshkin (USSR) wished to know whether or not the Secretariat could publish a complete list of all countries participating in the Conference which would state their exact position as of that date in respect to the regularity of their credentials.

The <u>Chairman</u> thought that this would be an excellent measure and asked the Secretariat if he could implement it.

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The <u>Secretary</u> said that the list would be drawn up as follows:

- 1) countries present and having submitted final credentials;
- 2) countries present and having submitted provisional credentials;
- 3) countries participating by proxy, and names of countries representing them;
- 4) countries whose delegations were to arrive shortly;
- 5) countries not participating in the Conference; and
- 6) observers.

The <u>Chairman</u> thanked the Secretary and asked that the reports of Committee 2 be reviewed by the Committee, in order that the Reporter might make final corrections.

Mr. da Costa (Portugal) asked that his name be substituted for that of Mr. Divar, which had erroneously been published in document 56.

Mr. Bardai (Egypt) asked if countries not having submitted final credentials would be able to sign the Acts of the Conference.

The Chairman thought that they would not.

Mr. <u>Bardai</u> (Egypt) asked what would happen should the Conference last until February 15.

The <u>Secretary</u> suggested that if, by reason of force majoure, a country were unable to submit final credentials by December 15, it might ask the Credentials Committee for a postponement.

Mr. <u>da Costa</u> (Portugal) considered that, in order to sign the final Acts, delegations should be provided with final credentials on the day of signature.

The Chairman stated that all matters were resolved, including the list to be drawn up by the Secretariat and the necessary corrections to be submitted by delegates. He declared the meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

The Reporter:

The Chairman:

Roberto de Arruda Botelho

Raúl de Albuquerque

Mexico City, 1948

## Document No. 170-E

22 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

### AGENDA

# 7th Meeting of the Plan Committee to be held at 3:30 p.m. 23rd November 1948

- 1. Approval of the report of the 5th meeting of the Committee (Doc. No. 149).
- 2. Report of the Chairman of Working Group A.
- 3. Report of the Chairman of Working Group B.
- 4. Report of the Chairman of Working Group C.
- 5. Resumption of the discussion on the appropriate action to be taken regarding the proposals for plans, or basic elements for plans, presented by the Delegations of USSR, India and others.
- 6. Request from the United Nation Delegation regarding the participation in the work of Committee 6. (See Appendix A).
- 7. Miscellaneous.

GUNNAR PEDERSEN

Chairman of Plan Committee.

- 2 - (Doc. No. 170-E)

## Appendix A

Mr. Gunnar Pedersen, Chairman, 6th Committee

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that in the near future the Assignment Plan presented by the Soviet Delegation, as well as the Plan presented by the Indian Delegation, will be treated in detail in your Sub-Committees, A, B, and C, I draw your attention to the following:

- (1) In the Plan presented by the Indian Delegation the United Nations' services are not mentioned. The Chief of the Indian Delegation declared to me that the reason for the absence of the United Nations in the list presented by the Indian Delegation was the simple fact that the formula used could not be applied to the special case of the United Nations. As a consequence, the requisitions of the United Nations should be treated in a special way.
- (2) In the Plan of the Soviet Delegation the United Nations' requirements are reduced. However, it is not at all clear which method has been applied as again, the criteria at the basis of the Soviet Plan are not applicable to the case of the United Nations.

Although originally the United Nations Delegation had no intention of participating in the discussions of the Sub-Committees mentioned above, it seems to me that in view of this special situation it will be necessary to participate in the discussions of the different Plans. I therefore request you to take the necessary steps to enable the United Nations Delegation to receive the necessary information and to enable the Delegation to express its opinions during the study of the Plans mentioned.

Yours truly,

(Signed) G.F. Van Dissel,

Chief of the United Nations Delegation

Mexico City, 1948

## Document No. 171-E Revised

29 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

### REPORT OF WORKING GROUP A OF

### COMMITTEE 3.

## PROPOSAL FOR CLASSIFICATION AND DEFINITION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRENSMISSIONS

Classification of High Frequency Broadcasting Transmissions in relation to the following criteria:

RECEPTION AREA	TECHNICAL CONDITIONS	NATURE OF PROGRAMS
N - National	V - Vertical incidence Normal	<pre>1 - Educational and Cultural (not commercial)</pre>
M - Mixed	t - Vertical incidence Tropical	<pre>2 - Information and News (not commercial)</pre>
I - International	n - Oblique incidence Normal	3 - Other programs (not commercial)
S - Special	<pre>d - Oblique incidence     Difficult</pre>	4 - Educational and Cultural (commercial)
		5 - Information and News (commercial)
		6 - Other programs (commercial)

### NECESSITY FOR USE OF HIGH FREQUENCIES

- X "Services which cannot for technical or economic reasons be transmitted by any means other than high frequency broadcasting".
- Y Services which do not come under the above category.

•						Classification o	f transm	issions b	y			
The nature of the programmes.					1	Technical conditions					Necessity.	
Non commercial Sammercial.			vial.		Vertical incidence. Obi		Oblique il	Oblique incidence.				
und	Inf. and Events		and	and			normal	tropical.	norvael	difficult.	X	у
1	2	3	4	5	6		ν	t	л	d.		
						National N				,		
						Mixed M						
					·	International 1				,	·	
						Special International S.				(	·	

N.B. The abbreviations make it possible to define each type of transmission condetely by a a group of four signs.

Examples: N t IX.

National transmission with problem vertical incidence, querative only by means of high frequency broadcasting (non-commercial, educational and cultural programs).

Example: I d 6 X.

International transmission with difficult oblique incidence, operative only by means of high frequency broadcasting (commercial program without special characteristics).

## PROPOSED DEFINITIONS

Definitions based on the DESTINATION of the transmissions

## National Transmissions:

(M)

Transmissions by a country for the exclusive service of audiences in its own territory or of territories belonging to a Commonwealth of nations of which it is a part (in the respect of languages)

Note. Transmissions by a country destined for its colonies, protectorates, overseas territories, mandated territories or territories under its control are to be included in the above definition.

## Mixed Transmissions: (M)

- 1) Transmissions in the language of the transmitting country to persons enjoying the rights of citizenship in that country but living outside its frontiers.
- 2) Transmissions by a country intended at the same time for audiences in its own territory or territorics belonging to the same Commonwealth of Nations and for audiences in foreign countries.

Note: (The Delegations of India and of Pakistan consider that definition (2) should not constitute a special case, but that these transmissions should come within the category of International Transmissions)

## International Transmissions:

(I)

Transmissions by a country primarily for foreign listeners beyond its frontiers.

## Special Transmissions:

(S)

Transmissions carried out by the United Nations, including UNESCO, the International Red Cross, and the Vatican City.

Note. The Delegation of India considers that the case of the Vatican City, a Member of I.T.U., comes in the category of International Transmissions.

## II. Definitions based on the NATURE OF PROGRAMMS

Educational and Cultural Program Program relating to Science, Art, Philosophy, Religion, etc. broadcast

for educational or cultural purposes.

Information and News Program

Program relating to news, for the broadcast of information or reporting

of events.

Other Programs

(X)

Programs of any kind, which do not fall within the two preceding categories.

Note. Programs within each of the above classifications may be of a commercial or non-commercial nature.

> A program which includes publicity for lucrative purposes is a commercial program of the particular classification involved.

A program which does not include such publicity is a non-commercial program of the particular classification involved.

#### Definitions based on TECHNICAL CONDITIONS III.

"Vertical incidence" H.F. transmission, where the limited reception area surrounds the transmitter

without skip zone (1)

H.F. transmission (vertical incidence) "Tropical transmission"

operating in the tropical zone as

defined at Atlantic City.

H.F. transmission with skip zone capa-"Oblique incidence" ble of reaching distant regions by one

or more ionospheric reflections (1).

H.F. transmission, for which the use "Normal transmission"

of one H.F. is sufficient (1).

H.F. transmission for which the use "Difficult transmission"

of more than one frequency is necessary.

These definitions may be revised in the light of the conclusions (1) Note. of Committee 4.

IV. Definitions based on necessity for the use of high frequencies.

Services which cannot for technical or economic reasons be transmitted by any means other than high frequency broadcasting.

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(Y)

Transmissions which can be carried other than by the use of high frequencies.

## Corrections to be made to Page 2

In the second column, concerning the classification of transmissions by destination, in the last line:

instead of: "Special International"

read: "Special"

In the last column:

instead of: "Necessity"

read: "Necessity for using high frequencies"

instead of: X X

read: X Y



**Documents of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Mexico City, 1948-1949)** 

### Document No. 171-E

Not available
*********
Pas disponible
*********
No disponible

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 172-E

22 November 1948

Original: SPANISH

## MEXICO

Proposed additions to the internal regulations of CIRAF submitted for the consideration of the delegates who preside at the discussions of Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups

## The Mexico Delegation

## Considering:

FIRST that the Rules of Procedure of the CIRAF, which have served as a basis for the work of the Conference both in its Plenary Sessions and at meetings of its Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups, were approved at the first session of the Plenary Assembly;

SECOND that in the application of these Rules in discussion, it has been possible to observe that on certain occasions - as a result doubtless of misunderstandings - there has not been adequate and efficacious order in the discussions, with resulting loss of time and delays in the passing of resolutions. A certain aspect of the work of Committee 3 may be cited as an example. It took two meetings on two consecutive days to reach a point where a draft Questionnaire proposed by the Chairman of the Committee could be approved in a general way and be accepted as a working basis, in spite of the fact that the Questionnaire had been welcomed and commended by all the members of the Committee. It is certain that the Questionnaire would have been approved from the beginning of the first meeting if the members of the Committee had been consulted as to its approval in general terms, as suggested by the Delegate of Mexico, with the explanatory text proposed by the Delegate of Pakistan;

THIRD That it is very probable - and in the opinion of the Mexico Delegation more than probable - that other Committees and even Plenary Sessions have been faced, or may in the future be faced, with similar situations; and

FOURTH. That it would be desirable in the discussions of the Conference to take advantage of the experience of the rules of order established in parliamentary debates, in so far as that may be compatible with the nature of the work of the Conference;

NOW THEREFORE SUBMITS TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE FOR HIS CONSIDERATION and, in so far as he may think desirable, to decision by the Plenum, the following additions to the Rules of Procedure with a view to their immediate enforcement:

THE WHICH ADDITIONS PROPOSED BY THE DELEGATION OF MEXICO, subject always to the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure now in force, are as follows:

### ARTICLE 16

## Procedure for voting at Plenary Sessions

- 1-A. If the proposal or amendment presented consists of two or more articles, paragraphs or sub-paragraphs, or is preceded by a preamble or exordium, the procedure shall be as follows:
- a) The proposal or amendment shall be put for discussion and subsequent voting in general terms, on the understanding that its acceptance in that form shall only imply approval of the general nature or purpose of the proposal or amendment, without prejudice to the introduction in the course of its discussion in detail of amendments, additions, interpolations, changes of order of paragraphs or modifications in the preamble, or any other change agreed on by the meeting.
- b) If the proposal when put in general terms is rejected, the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 16 shall not be applicable to it.
- c) If the proposal or amendment when put in general terms is approved the meeting shall be asked before proceeding to discuss it in detail, to what passages, paragraphs or sub-paragraphs objection is taken, in order that the said passages, paragraphs or sub-paragraphs may be discussed separately.
- d) Passages, paragraphs or sub-paragraphs to which no objection is taken shall be considered to have been approved in detail; and the meeting shall then proceed to discuss in detail, point by point, the passages, paragraphs or sub-paragraphs to which objection is taken.
- e) The discussion in detail of the passages, paragraphs or sub-paragraphs to which objection is taken shall follow the order in which the objections were put forward, provided always that the said order of discussion shall not imply the retention of such order in the final text as submitted for approval to the Plenum.
- f) Prior to any discussion the Chairman of the meeting shall take care that the point or points to be discussed are properly indicated, if possible in writing or, if not, by slow reading aloud in such a manner that Delegates can fully understand them. The same procedure shall be followed prior to putting such points to the vote.
- g) The Chairman shall further make sure that the points for decision are put for discussion and to the vote in the most logical order possible that is to say, in such a way that the most general statements are discussed and put to the vote first, in strict accordance with their general order of importance, and that subsequent points are excluded by preceding points and not the other way round.

## - 3 - (Doc. No. 172-E)

- h) It should further be arranged that affirmative proposals of a general character are discussed and put to the vote before affirmative proposals of a particular character, in strict logical sequence, and in such a way that, when an affirmative proposal of a general character is rejected by a vote, affirmative proposals of a particular character which are covered by, or dependent on, the rejected proposal are ipso facto barred.
  - 4-A. No proposal or amendment shall be put for discussion or to the vote, if in the ppinion of the Chairman, duly made known by him to the meeting, such proposal or amendment is inconsistent with the basic or fundamental principles of the Conference. Nevertheless, such proposal or amendment shall be put for discussion or to the vote where, not withstanding the explanation given by the Chairman to the meeting, the meeting itself decides in favour of such discussion or voting without further ado in the manner for which provision is made in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of Article 16.
  - 4-B. A like procedure shall be followed, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, in the case of proposals which, in the opinion of the Chairman, imply an encroachment on the powers, or a limitation of the faculties, of the Conference.

The Delegation Mexico

Document No. 173-E

22 November 1948

Original: SPANISH

Committee 4

# SECOND REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 4 B TO COMMITTEE 4.

The matter of receiver characteristics was the subject of discussion at three sessions of the Working Group. The attached report, based on a preliminary report prepared by the Delegation of Argentina, reflects the majority opinion of the Group with respect to the subject in reference.

Chairman

Dr. E. Metzler

### RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS

- a) Standard Receiver. In the present state of technical development, the receiver considered most suitable for the use of the average radio listener from the point of view of performance and cost, is a superheterodyne receiver, which is basically made up of:
  - l radio frequency amplifier stage (x)

1 mixer stage

l intermediate frequency stage

1 double diode detector stage (the diode and triode are

l triode voltage amplifying stage (generally inside the same

power stage (envelope.

The receiver possesses selectivity control and an automatic gain control which, whenever possible, should have a delay voltage.

- b) Principal characteristics of the receiver. The following are its characteristics: 1) Receiver noise. 2) Sensitivity. 3) Selectivity. 4) Stability of the local oscillator. 5) Elimination of image frequency. 6) Fidelity. 7) Automatic gain control.
- c) <u>Comments</u>. Since the existing documentation is limited and furthermore, the methods of measurement in various countries are not well known and are generally different, it is advisable to take into consideration as directives, recommendations Nos. 2 and 4 of the CCIR, 5th Meeting at Stockholm, 1948, which covers points 1, 2, 3 and 4 of paragraph b).

With respect to Point 5, it is recommended that the image frequency be considered as an interfering signal in the same channel, as recommended in Point 1, "Technical Information Bulletin" of Committee 12 of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City, 1947, and therefore, based on the Final Report of said Conference, Chapter V, Point 9, paragraph a), the ratio of the wanted signal to the image signal should, when possible, be 100. This is easy to attain in receivers having a high frequency amplifying stage preceding the mixer stage, as set forth in the comments appearing in the above-mentioned "Technical Information Bulletin".

In making a draft plan for the assignment of frequencies, the interference caused in receivers by the image frequency should not be taken into account, in accordance with the Final Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City, 1947, Chapter V, point 9, paragraph c).

(x) In this respect see the information received from the different countries in reply to telegram of 16 October 1948 of the Planning Committee, relative to broadcasting receivers.

With respect to points 6 and 7, it would be desirable for the various countries to carry out studies in order to arrive at a future agreement on typical curves which represent the required characteristics.

It will be seen from the above that at present it is impossible to establish exact standards for short-wave broadcasting receivers, for which reason it is recommended that the various countries send to the CCIR as soon as possible the documents relating to the problem we are dealing with and that the Conference request the CCIR to take up the matter of formulating exact standards, once it is in possession of all necessary data.

## LIST OF REFERENCES

Documents used as a basis for this report, besides the above-mentioned documents:

Document No. 187 of the Administrative Conference of Atlantic City, 1947.

Document No. 79, International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City, 1947.

Document No. 45, Goneva, 1948, Planning Committee.

Document No. 56, Geneva, 1948, Planning Committee.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 174-E

22 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee No. 4

### THIRD REPORT

## of Working Group 4B to Committee 4

The possibility of reducing the spacing between adjacent channels to less than 10 kc/s

In accordance with the terms of reference given by Committee 4 to Working Group B, the latter has taken up the problem of a possible reduction in the frequency spacing between adjacent channels to a value less than 10 kc/s.

The Working Group recommends that, if at a later date the Conference should consider a spacing of less than 10 kc/s, it should be based on the criterion of the maximum tolerable interference between adjacent channels.

In other words, for each pair of adjacent channels, the spacing should be chosen with a view to ensuring the minimum protection ratio for the desired field.

The Group believes that a reduction in the spacing between channels to a value below 10 kc/s will give rise to a definite increase in the necessary protection ratio.

In order to proceed rationally with the problem, a curve showing the minimum protection ratio should be plotted as a function of the spacing between channels.

The spacings thus obtained would not usually be whole numbers, and should be rounded off to the nearest integer.

The spacing in kc/s between adjacent channels determines the maximum permissible width of the band of modulation frequencies, and it is to be feared that a reduction in channel spacing will bring about a deterioration in the tone quality of broadcasts.

- 2 - (Doc. No. 174-E)

In view of the lack of accurate standards on this subject of short-wave broadcasting, the Group believes that, should the above possibility be seriously considered, statistical research must be undertaken.

The Chairman

Dr. E. Metzler

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 175-E

22 November 1948

Committee 1

This Document supersedes Document No. 154-E

### PLANNING OF FUTURE WORK OF CONFERENCE

## Introduction

Having considered a report of its Working Group on the plan of the future work of the Conference, during its session of 19 November, the Coordination Committee submits to the consideration of the session of the Plenary Assembly of 24 November the following report and recommendations:

Proposal for the Organization of the Future Work of the Conference

## I. Report on the Work of Committees 3. 4, 5 and 6, with Recommendations:

1. No specific report is required concerning the work of Committees 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9 for the planning of the future work of the Conference.

## 2. Report of Committee 3 - General Principles

- (a) This Committee is now considering a questionnaire prepared by its Chairman, the purpose of which is to permit an exchange of views on agreed basic points through the medium of questions and answers.
- (b) Because the formulation of the questions themselves can obviously influence to some extent the nature of the replies, Committee 3 has been retarded by the somewhat prolonged discussions that have characterized the examination of the points contained in the questionnaire. While a free exchange of views on basic questions has permitted considerable progress, the work has not advanced as rapidly as some Delegations had hoped.
- (c) The consensus appears to be that it would be possible for Committee 3 to submit at least a fairly complete report within a period of four weeks.

## (Doc. No. 175-E)

- (d) <u>Recommendation</u>. The Coordination Committee recommends to the Plenary Assembly that the following directives be transmitted to Committee 3:
  - (1) Establishing (date) as the fixed target date for the completion of the discussion of the questionnaire.
  - (2) Establishing (date) as the target date for the completion of discussion on the replies to the questionnaire and (date) as the target date for the final report of the Committee.
- (e) <u>In addition</u>, the Coordination Committee recommends to the Plenary Assembly that Committee 3 be invited to take the following suggestions into consideration:
  - (1) The inclusion of additional points in the questionnaire to be submitted by members of the Committee, bearing in mind the recommendation contained in point (2) below:
  - (2) The curtailment of debate by limiting the time allowed to each speaker, or by any other acceptable means.
  - (3) The submission of written replies either with only brief preliminary discussion, or without any discussion.

## 3. Committee No. 4 - Technical Principles and Standards

- (a) On the whole, the work of Committee 4 has made satisfactory progress. The various Working Groups have submitted their reports at the time specified. Some difficulty is being experienced for want of technical information which is already being worked out by the Provisional Frequency Board. This necessary information has been requested from the P.F.B., but the lack of these data, however, has not retarded the normal advance of work in the Committee.
- (b) Certain controversial questions are being dealt with by the main Committee in order to avoid repetition of debate in the Working Groups and the Committee itself.

## (Doc. No. 175-E)

(c) Certain problems have been placed before the Committee through inquiries made by other Committees, but this is being handled satisfactorily. This Committee expects to complete its work possibly by the fifteenth of December, and at the latest by the twentieth of December.

## 4. Committee No. 5 - Requirements

- (a) The work of this Committee has been distributed among three Working Groups. Not all of the target dates have been met. The Committee has endeavored to improve its organization in order to accelerate its progress.
- (b) The Committee awaits replies to queries placed before Committee 4 concerning the principles to be applied in the handling of difficult circuits in accordance with the directives of Atlantic City. While awaiting these replies, the various Working Groups have, nevertheless, proceeded with their other tasks.
- (c) Working Group 5C has been handicapped through lack of sufficient manpower but steps have been taken to obtain the assistance of various technicians attached to the Mexican and Argentine Delegations as Observers, particularly after some of the conclusions of Committee 5B are in hand.
- (d) Committee 5 expects to complete its work by the twentieth of December.

## 5. Committee No. 6 - Plan

(a) This Committee reports generally satisfactory progress in respect to the preparatory work only. Three Working Groups have been established, the first of which has been charged with the study of the foundation and basis of plans, within the extent of the frequency bands to be dealt with at this Conference, and to give relevant recommendations to Group B. Working Group B has been charged with the consideration of the form which the final plan is to take and with the framework for the elaboration of the plan. The result of its work has been published

## (Doc. No. 175-E)

as Poch 76-Y submitted to the Plenary Assembly after review by the Coordination Committee. A third Working Group (Group C) has worked out the means whereby different plans can be analyzed.

- (b) It would be possible for Committee 6 to work on the drafting of more than one plan at the same time, so that varying proposals could be handled simultaneously without retarding the production of a final plan.
- (c) It is considered that the Committee will require about two weeks to elaborate a plan after it receives the directives and principles formulated by other Committees assigned to that task. The plan contained in the Soviet proposal is being examined.

## 6. General Recommendations

- (a) The Coordination Committee recommends to the Plenary
  Assembly that target dates be established for the completion
  of the various phases of the several Committees' work.
  Specific indications are contained in the plan for the
  future work of the Conference given under II.
- (b) The proposal has been made by various members of the Coordination Committee that the number of meetings of Committee 3 be increased and that, if necessary, night sessions be considered. This recommendation could also be envisaged for other Committees.

## II. Recommendations Concerning the Organization of the Future Work of the Conference

The Coordination Committee, having considered the proposal of its Chairman, reviewed and submitted by the Working Group of the Committee, recommends to the Plenary Assembly that the following plan for the organization of the future work of the Conference be adopted:

(1) The Plenary Assembly of the International High Frequency Broad-casting Conference recognizes that sufficient progress has been achieved to warrant the expectation that by continuing the session of the present Conference, a plan may be agreed upon by February 1. For this purpose, the following series of target dates is established for the second Committees:

#### (Doc. No. 175-E)

Committee 3 - December 20. A definition of the major principles which are to orient and guide the work of Committees 6 and 7, to be completed by the 20th of December, subject to minor readjustments only during the latter phase of the Conference.

Committee 4 - December 15 - 20. With the same reservation as for Committee 3.

Committee 5 - December 20. The conclusion of the general review of requirements submitted, in accordance with its Terms of Reference established during the opening phase of the Conference.

Committee 6 - A preliminary plan by 15 December and a final
draft by 20 January.

Committee 7 - A preliminary outline of conclusions by 15 December and a final outline of implementation, procedure and measures by January 20 - 25. Committee 7 will be guided by the outline contained in Document No. 176-E.

Final Plenary. If the above target dates are met, the final Plenary of the Conference would be scheduled for February 1.

#### III. Organization of Work during Holiday Season

In the event that the Plenary Assembly approves the plan formulated under II above, a decision will have to be reached concerning the working schedule during the Holiday Season (Christmas and New Year's).

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 176-E

22 November 1948

Committee 1

This Document supersedes Document No. 150-E

## Coordination Committee RECOMMENDATION TO THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

#### Introduction

Committee No. 1, having considered the proposal contained in Document No. 150-E, recommends to the Plenary Assembly the adoption of the following outline for the drafting of the Frequency Assignment Plan:

#### Outline for Drafting of Plan

- A. Text of Plan
  - (1) Agreement on the Plan concluded between the following countries. . . (Assigned to Com. 7).
  - (2) Definitions. (Com. 7).

(3) Revision of Plan. (Com. 7).

- (4) Modification to the Plan. (Com. 7).
- (5) Notifications of Frequencies to the IFRB. (Com. 7).
- (6) Organization for Implementation of Plan. (Com. 7).
- (7) The time at which the Plan shall be brought into effect. (Com. 7).
- (8) Signatures. (Com. 7).

#### B. Preamble to the Plan

- (1) Technical principles, standards and recommendations. (Assigned to Com. 4).
- (2) Recommendations concerning the functions of the Expert Permanent Organs of the Union. (Assigned to Com. 7).
- (3) Implementation of Plan for first periods of sun spot activity. (Com. 7).
- (4) Implementation of Plan for later periods of sun spot activity. (Com. 7).
- C. Frequency Assignment Plan. (Assigned to Com. 6).
- D. Reservations. (Coordination of Texts assigned to Com. 8).

Document No. 177-E

23 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

#### Agenda for the Plenary Assembly

Wednesday, 24 November 1948; 10 aim:

- 1. Adoption of the Minutes of the Sessions 1 to 9 of the Plenary Assembly (Documents Nos. 79-E; 80-E, 81-E, 82-E, 83-E, 137-E, 142-E, 159-E and 179-E).
- 2. Consideration of the Report of Committee 1 (Document No. 175-E).
- 3. Consideration of Outline for Drafting of Assignment Plan (Document No. 176-E).
- 4. Consideration of Amendments to Internal Regulations (Proposal of Mexico, Document No. 172-E).
- 5. Recommendations from the Floor concerning organization of Committee and Working Group schedule.
- 6. Miscellaneous questions.
- 7. Announcements.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 178-E

22 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

#### REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

#### Sixth Meeting

#### 18th November, 1948.

- 1. The sixth meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 15.45 hours by Mr. Pedersen, Chairman of the Committee, assisted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Stojanov and Mr. Trimmer.
- 2. The first item on the Agenda was the approval of the report of the fourth meeting (Doc. 113). This report was approved with the following amendments:
  - Para. 8 The band quoted for Region I should be 3950 to 4000 kc/s not 3951 kc/s to 4000 kc/s as stated. The word "only" should be deleted in the phrase "that the P.F.B. would deal only with the shared bands".
  - Should read "The task of tabulating the requirements in these bands was given to Working Group B. The question of further action to be taken in regard to these requirements is to be examined by Committee 6 at a later stage. Regarding the other bands, etc. etc."
    - Para. 10 Insert the paragraph erroneously placed under the signature after the sentence ending "the distribution by the Secretariat".
- 3. The Chairman then turned to Item 2 of the Agenda and reopened the discussion on action to be taken regarding the USSR proposed plan, by summarising the situation at the close of the last
  meeting. He divided this summary into three alternative courses
  of action then available to the Committee:
  - (a) The proposal from the Chairman to pass the plan and relative documents through the machinery established by Committee 6, i.e. Working Group A for recommendations to the Main Committee, then to Working Group B and thence to Working Group C.
  - (b) The proposal by the <u>Delegate for Morocco and Tunisia</u> now contained in document 11+0.

(c) That discussion on this subject be postponed until the Appendices to Doc. 98 were available.

The <u>Chairman</u> continued by stating that although Appendices 2A and 2B were now available he did not consider that members would have had sufficient time for a detailed study of these. He did not think that the Committee should discuss the basic principles of the USSR proposal, as he felt that the place for this would be in Committee 3, and that only the procedure to be followed in Committee 6 should be discussed at present.

- 4. The discussion was then opened on Doc. No. 140, with an explanation by the <u>Delegate for Morocco and Tunisia</u> on the underlying motives of his proposal. He explained that in his opinion the three working groups should study the USSR proposal in parallel and present their findings to the Main Committee as soon as possible.
  - 4.1. The <u>Delegate for India</u> then proposed an amendment to Doc. 140, which would include his opinion, that the USSR proposal should be treated on an equal basis with the other proposals and not given prior treatment in either the Working Groups or Main Committee.
  - 4.2. A discussion then developed on the course of action to be taken with regard to the USSR proposal in which various opinions were expressed both in support of the Indian amendment, and the original Doc. No. 140. It was felt by some members that as the plan was in a completed form it would only be necessary for Working Group C to analyze and present the comments of the various countries to the Main Committee.
  - 4.3. The <u>Chairman</u> then requested the opinion of the Chairmen of the three Working Groups on this subject.
  - 4.4. Mr. Stojanov, Chairman of Working Group A, expressed the opinion that the plan should be passed to the various groups for study, and that the study of any other proposals submitted should be continued in these groups. He did not consider that a long discussion would ensue in Working Group A on the basic principles of the plan as these were fundamental to the main problem before the Conference, that of fitting the 15,000 channel hours requested into the 5,000 channel hours available.
  - Mr. Trimmer, Chairman of Working Group B, stated that in his opinion, it may not be necessary for his group to handle the plan, unless Group A should recommend modifications. As a reply to the Chairman's recommendation that Working Group B should study the plan with a view to making possible constructional changes, such as attempting

to allocate the same frequencies in the same bands to same individual countries, instead of as at present different frequencies being allocated for different periods of time; Mr. Trimmer did not consider this possible, without specific instructions from the Committee, as he considered it may lead to a basic alteration of the plan.

- 4.6. Mr. Esping, Chairman of Working Group C, felt that his group could commence work on the plan immediately, if so directed, although he throught that the plan should first be checked by Working Group B for possible errors in construction.
- tion on the submission of the Plan, as he realized fully the difficulties involved and hard work which had been put into its construction. Although he had not yet had an opportunity of studying the Plan in detail, he had already seen enough to say that it appeared to be totally unsatisfactory to the U.K. Delegation. Nevertheless, he favored the studying of the Plan by the appropriate working groups and, in particular, he recommended that Working Group A should study the principles involved, as it appeared that these principles, as given in Document 98, had not been applied, or if they had they were completely masked by other principles which were not apparent at present.
- A lengthy discussion then followed on proposals, and amended proposals, put forward by the Chairman, the Delegates for Canada, India, Morocco and Tunisia and the USSR, which eventually led to a vote on the original proposal by the Delegate for Morocco and Tunisia (Doc. 140) and the proposal of the Delegate for India. The proposed amendment by the Delegate for Canada being subsequently withdrawn. These were both adopted with an amendment to each proposal by the Delegate for the U.K. which added the words:

"plans proposed by the Planning Committee's Sessions of Geneva and Mexico City".

into the text of both proposals.

6.1. The first note was on Doc. 140, with the above amendment, which was adopted, 18 delegates voting in favour, with 16 delegates voting against. The finally adopted proposal reads as follows: "Committee 6 decides to put into effect simultaneously the plans proposed by the Planning Committee's Sessions of Geneva and Mexico City and the basic elements proposed by the USSR, India or any other country for the preparation of provisional draft plans, for the purpose of studying the practical results".

## Document No. 178-E

6.2. The second vote on the <u>Indian Proposal</u>, also including the amendment, adopted this proposal by 24 votes in favour and 1 against. This reads as follows:

"Committee 6 decides that the Working Groups 6A, 6B and 6C should immediately give consideration, as far as practicable, to the plans proposed by the Planning Committee's Sessions of Geneva and Mexico City, and plans or bases for plans proposed by the USSR, India or any other country in accordance with their terms of reference, and with the aim of studying the practical results.

The Working Group A should make a preliminary report to this Committee at its next meeting".

- After the voting a discussion took place on the procedure which had been followed. Several delegates considered that the text proposed by the USSR should have been voted upon. However, the Chairman considered that the adopted text proposed by the Delegate of India covered the same ground and therefore it would not be necessary to vote on this proposed text.
  - 7.1. The <u>Delegate for the USSR</u> considered that as his proposal could not be voted upon, he would propose an amendment to the adopted text at the next meeting of the Committee.
  - 7.2. The <u>Delegate for Argentine</u> also questioned the validity of the Agenda for the meeting as this had received no approval from the Committee and contained no mention of Doc. 140.
- A further discussion then ensued with regard to the various proposed texts. However, the <u>Chairman</u> stated that the two proposals approved must stand and that the Working Groups should proceed accordingly. However, if the <u>Delegates for the USSR and India</u> could agree on any amendment before the next meeting, then this could be put before the Committee for approval.
- 9. The Chairman then recommended that owing to the lateness of the hour it would be advisable to adjourn the discussion. The meeting then closed at 19.45 hours.

The Reporter:
Richard A. Craig

The Chairman:
Gunnar Pedersen •

Document No. 179-E

10 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

#### MINUTES OF THE PLENTRY ASSEMBLY

Ninth Session

9 November 1948, (Morning)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 10.30 a.m. The same Delegates, Members and Observers were present as at the 8th Plenary Session, with the exception of the following: Ecuador, Finland, Southern Rhodesia.

I. CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE (DOCU-MENT NO. 68-E).

#### Item 7: Participation by proxy.

1.1 At the request of the Chairman, the <u>Secretary</u> read out the following text to be substituted for that contained in item 7 of Document No. 68-E.

"The International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference considering

- 1.2. 1. that the Convention and the General Regulations of Atlantic City do not contain explicit and specific provisions, either authorising or prohibiting the conferring of mandates on the part of an administration, which cannot participate in the conference either during its entire duration or temporarily, upon a Delegation duly accredited by the conference;
- 1.3. 2. that certain administrations (Iceland, Iran, Syria) have conferred permanent mandates upon various Delegations or members thereof (respectively Denmark, Switzerland, Egypt), and that other administrations (Luxembourg, Portuguese Colonies, etc.) have conferred temporary mandates upon accredited Delegations or members thereof (respectively Netherlands, Portugal and others),

#### Decides

1.4 a) to authorise the above mentioned Delegations to exercise such a mandate at the present conference, provided that participation by mandate is acknowledged to involve participation

#### (Doc. 179-E)

in the cost of the conference;

- b) to authorise other administrations absent from the conference, who may wish to confer similar mandates, to do so on the same terms;
- c) to exclude the conferring of more than two votes on a given Delegation, either directly or through any of its members.
- d) to apply strictly Chapter III (3) of the General Regulations in reference to temprary proxies given by one Delegation to another,
- e) to refer the questions of principle involved in this matter to the consideration of the Administrative Council at its next session, with the reservation that the above decisions do not prejudice the ultimate solution of the problem".
- 1.5. Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) considered that the proposal of the Delegate of France sought to extend the privilege of the mandate in a manner going far beyond any provision of the Atlantic City Convention.
- 1.6. A number of Administrations, in applying to themselves such precedents as the Atlantic City Conference offered them, had forgotten that the Atlantic City Conference was not operating under the Convention which it set down to formulate. In fact, the Atlantic City Conference, wishing to improve the provious Regulations with regard to mandates, had made certain restrictions whose spirit was now quite clear from reading Chapter III, paragraph 3. of the General Regulations.
- 1.7. While regretting the errors which had been committed, the Delegation of Pakistan did not wish to obstruct the compromise solution now submitted by the Chairman with the aim of speeding the work of the conference. His Delegation would, therefore, abstain when this compromise proposal was put to the vote.
- 1.8. He welcomed the fact that paragraph e) of the proposal contained the expression "without prejudice". This was a most important phiase, as it was designed to prevent future conferences of the Union from claiming that the Mexico Conference had established a precedent in this matter.
- 1.9. He proposed that the Assembly appoint a small working group to study this question and draft a report for submission to the Administrative Council.

- 1.10 Mr. Stone (Canada) shared the opinions of the Delegate of Pakistan and supported the proposal of the Chairman.
- 1.11 Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) considered that the proposal of the Chairman constituted a violation of the Atlantic City Convention. The fact that there were gaps in the Convention did not empower this administrative conference to fill them, even if it was seeking a temporary solution of a strictly practical nature. The Convention was clear and precise. The text of item 7, as contained in document no. 68-E, should be accepted as it stood and the whole question should be referred to the Administrative Council.
- 1.12 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) declared that the conference had no right to modify, or add to, the Atlantic City General Regulations and he moved that the Assembly decide between the two proposals:
  - a) the proposal of the Chairman,
  - b) a proposal that no amendment or addition be made to the Atlantic City Convention or General Regulations and that the question be referred to the Administrative Council.
- 1.13 Mr. Gross (Roumania) referred to Chapter VI, article 48 of the Convention and to the definition of the term "Delegate". With regard to Chapter III (3) of the General Regulations, he stated that, if it had been intended to speak of "one or several Delegations", then the text would have been drafted accordingly.
- 1.14 Mr. Balinas (Uruguay) seconded the proposal made by the Chairman which he considered to be perfectly reasonable. The solution it proposed would not in any way be contrary to the Convention. Moreover, the General Regulations must not be considered as a collection of rigid, unchangeable rules, but rather as a group of rules of procedure which it was permissible to amend and whose sole aim was to guide the work of the conference.

He drew attention to article 12 of the Convention which left no doubt that the procedure proposed by the Chairman was legal. Indeed, this proposal was the only formula compatible with the juridical spirit of the Convention.

1.15 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) considered that the original amendment proposed by the Delegation of France did not modify, or add to, the Convention and that its sole aim was to regularize explain irregularities, which the conference had accepted without being fully aware of them. The amendment had in any case certain advantages, which he now wished to recall.

#### (Doc. 179-E)

- 1.16 Firstly, it respected the obligation not to exercise more than one proxy vote, thus being faithful to the spirit and letter of the Atlantic City Convention. It permitted what had never been forbidden and what this conference had practiced from the very beginning, namely that an absent Delegate give a permanent mandate to another Delegate, not to a Delegation; this on the condition that the principle of not exercising more than one proxy vote be respected. The amendment had other practical advantages, since an absent Delegation, once it was authorised to grant a mandate, became a Delegation which was present and participated in the cost of the conference. Finally, it broadened the scope of the conference, which must try to be minersal, and it regularised the work accomplished hitherto, whatever theoretical value such work might have. He supported the Chairman's compromise proposal, in which the Delegation of France had no particular interest, no more than it had had in the amendment proposed at the previous plenary session.
- 1.17 Mr. Sastry (India) made the following statement:

"Although there is no prohibitive provision in the Atlantic City Convention regarding absent administrations conferring their mandate permanently to accredited delegations or members thereof, the Delegation of India is of the opinion that

- 1.18 "a) an amendment as now proposed, is contrary to the spirit of the Atlantic City Convention and to the spirit of a Conference like the present one and
- 1.19 b) this Conference, being of an administrative nature, does not have any power to make supplementary provisions to those of the Atlantic City Convention.
- 1.20 "In view of the fact that a practical solution has to be found to the extremely complicated position in which we find ourselves the Delegation of India, though most reluctantly, does not propose to object to the working solution proposed by the Chair.
- 1.21 "However, since the proposed amendment is, on the one hand, not justified by the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention, and, on the other, contrary to the spirit of the Convention, the Delegation of India proposes to abstain from voting on this question. This Delegation adopted the same attitude when the original amendment was put to the vote on Friday last. I already mentioned this fact in yesterday's session of the Plenary Assembly.

"Finally, the Delegation of India stresses the fact that the proposal under consideration should neither form a precedent, nor provide a basis for the ultimate solution of the problem."

#### (Doc. 179-E)

- 1.22. Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) stated that there was a real difference between a proxy vote and a vote cast on the basis of a permanent mandate. During the Copenhagen Conference a situation had arisen similar to that at this conference, but it had not given rise to any objections. The United Kingdom Delegation supported the proposal of the Chairman and proposed the following modifications:
  - 1.23. In paragraph a) the words "to authorise the above mentioned Delegations" should be replaced by "to accept the credentials, if otherwise in order, of the above mentioned Delegations".
- 1.24. In paragraph b) the words "to authorise other administrations" should be replaced by "to accept similar credentials from other administrations". This admendment was required in order to respect the spirit of the conference, which did not have the rights of a plenipotentiary conference and could not, consequently, authorise Delegations to exercise a mandate.
- 1.25. Finally, paragraph c) could very well be deleted, as it contained a prohibition which the conference was not competent to make. If this paragraph was crossed out and the question was settled in the light of existing regulations, all would be well.
- 1.26. This proposal was seconded by Mr. Morales (Cuba) and by Mr. Niccolini (Argentine) who made the following statement:
- 1.27 "It has been said, and in our opinion equivocally, that permanent representation of one administration by another constitutes a violation of the Atlantic City Convention.

  However, the Delegation of Argentine, anxious as ever that all treaties and conventions be faithfully observed, welcomes the proposal of the Chairman and bases its approval of the compromise resolution on the following arguments:
- 1.28. "1. firstly, this Conference is competent to take such decisions as it considers necessary in this matter. Article 12 of the Atlantic City Convention, which it was decided to apply here in advance of its legal date of entry into force, establishes that every conference shall take as its basis the regulations contained in Annex 4 of the Atlantic City Convention without prejudice to such modifications as it may think appropriate. Therefore, it is undeniable that this conference or any other conference could take the appropriate measures, unhindered by legal difficulties, if it was necessary to insert a special clause in these basic regulations in order to authorise the representation in question.

- 1.29 "2. However, we need not have recourse to any modification, in order to permit such representation. In fact, the letter and spirit of Chapter III, paragraph 3 (Annex 4 Atlantic City Convention) authorise representation of a country or administration by another, for the following reasons:
- "a) Legal texts should always be interpreted with a restrictive criterion. Here we should remember that Chapter III, paragraph 3 of the Regulations only refers to the proxy vote and not to the right to grant a permanent mandate, that is, it does not mention specific representation by a particular country. This could scarcely be otherwise, for we do not consider that any country can accept such a restriction of its sovereign rights as would consist in inability to entrust its representation to whom it considered appropriate.
- 1.31 "b) An administration cannot be denied what is granted to its Delegates; namely, one cannot deny to the giver of the mandate what is granted to the person who represents him. In this case, the givers of the mandate are the administrations and the recipients are the Delegations and their Delegates. Delegation? It is a group of Delegates with the necessary attributes. Also, what is a Delegate? In Plenipotentiary Conferences, he is the envoy of a government; in Administrative Conferences and CCI's he is a person who represents a government or a particular administration, (Atlantic City Convention, Annex 2, Definitions). Moreovér, if a Delegate is permitted to transfer his voting rights temporarily, it is clear that this faculty originates in the same faculty which the Administration possesses to act similarly on a permanent basis. The contrary would amount to a juridical contradiction. In fact, if an administration could not be present at a conference for any reason, including force of circumstances, it would not be able to participate because of the alleged impossibility of having itself represented by proxy. If the administration had sent a Delegation, the former could have itself represented by proxy; in this case, its Delegates would only have to give the necessary authority for the transfer of its own voting rights to another duly accredited Delegation. The juridical contradiction could not be more evident.
- 1.32 "c). The correct interpretation is quite different. Every administration has the right to participate in a conference either directly, through its own Delegation, or indirectly, through representation by another Delegation. This faculty, being inherent in the sovereign right of each country, was not expressly legislated for in the Atlantic City Convention. This is a matter of course. On the other hand, what the Atlantic City Convention wished to preserve was the faculty of a Delegate or Delegation to transfer temporarily their

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voting rights and it wished to preserve also the legal effects of such a transfer. This was done for a perfectly clear reason: to avoid the eventuality when a responsible administration might withdraw its authorisation from a Delegate and disown the obligation which the latter assumed; and when it would deny validity to the granting of a proxy vote by its own Delegate. The explicit provisions of the Regulations were designed for such situations. This was not a case of a restriction imposed upon the members of the ITU. On the contrary, it was an elementary measure of foresight to eliminate the risk of annulment of the acts and obligations arising from such transfers.

- 1.33 "d) For practical reasons, arising from the universality of the ITU as the guiding organisation of telecommunications, it is in its interest to give its members every possibility to participate directly or indirectly in its conferences, adhering to the decisions and agreements which are adopted by its competent organs.
- 1.34 "3. Therefore, the Delegation of Argentine, faithful to the spirit and letter of the Atlantic City Convention supports the compromise proposal made by the Chairman."
- The <u>Secretary</u> then read out the amendments proposed by the United Kingdom Delegation which were put to the vote separately. The amendment to paragraph a) was approved by 37 votes in favour, none against and 13 abstentions.
- 1.36 The amendment to paragraph a) proposed by the United Kingdom Delegation was approved.
- 1.37 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) stated that it would have been better to have decided first on the question of principle, namely the modification of the text of item 7 of document no. 68-E; then a decision could be taken on the compromise solution submitted by the Chairman.

The amendment to paragraph b) was then put to the vote.

- 1.38 The United Kingdom amendment to paragraph b) was adopted by 37 votes in favour, none against and 13 abstentions.
- 1.39 Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom), in reply to Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil), stated that paragraph c) was the only one which seemed to modify the Regulations, but that he did not wish to insist that it be deleted.
- 1.40 The <u>Chairman</u> then put to the vote the deletion of paragraph c). The result of the voting was as follows:

6 votes in favour of deletion, 31 against and 14 abstentions.

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1.1. <u>It was therefore agreed to retain paragraph c) of the text of the Chairman's proposal.</u>

The proposal of the Chairman, with the amendments

approved, was then put to the vote.

32 votes were cast in favour of the proposal, 12 abstentions, and 10 against (Albania, Bielorussia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, represented by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, USSR, Yugoslavia).

- 1.42. The Assembly approved the proposal of the Chairman.
- 1.43. Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslawia considers:

"l. that the Administrative High Frequency Broadcasting Conference has no right to add to, or fill gaps in, the Atlantic City Convention, as this is the exclusive right of a Plenipotentiary Conference;

"2. that the proposal submitted by the Chairman of the Conference, and adopted by the ninth Plenary Session, contradicts the provisions of Chapter III, paragraph 3

of the General Regulations.

"The Delegation of the Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia reserves the right to cast doubt upon the correctness and juridical value of all measures and decisions taken by a vote in which will take part those Delegations who are not accredited according to Chapter III, paragraph 3 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention

1.44. Mr. Stojanov (USSR) wished to associate himself with the reservations already made by the Delegate of Yugoslavia and to recall his previous proposal which was as follows:

"The Mexico Conference

Considering

that, as an administrative conference, it has no power to modify the Atlantic City Convention and General Regulations

Decides

1.45. "1. to approve item 7 paragraphs a) and b) (Section IV of document no. 68-E dated 5.11.48) which interprets correctly the provisions of Chapter III (3) of the General Regulations;

"2. to ask the Administrative Council to study the question of the transfer of powers by countries absent from the conference to other Delegations who are present; and to request the Council to submit this question to the next plenipotentiary conference so that the latter may make the necessary corrections to the General Regulations."

With regard to the vote which had taken place on the compromise proposal, the Soviet Delegation felt obliged to make the following statement:

- 1.47 1. "It cannot approve the decision just taken because it modifies the General Regulations adopted at Atlantic City.
- 1.48 2. "The Soviet Delegation is convinced that the deliberate interpretation of Chapter III of the Regulations and Annex II to the Convention, wherein the term "Delegation" is defined, is an amendment of principle to the letter and spirit of the Atlantic City provisions.
- 1.49 3. "The result of the adoption of this decision is the violation of the fundamental principle contained in Chapter III, paragraph 1 of the General Regulations and the Soviet Delegation does not recognize the legality of the vote which has just been taken."
- 1.50 Asked by the Chairman whether he questioned the validity of the votes taken in the conference so far, Mr. Stojanov (USSR) declared that it would be absurd to state that the votes taken, including the last, were not valid. The Chairman asked that this declaration appear in the minutes of the present meeting.
- 1.50A Mr. Melgar (Mexico) declared that he had abstained from the vote on the proposal of the Chairman. In his opinion, paragraph b) dealt with the transfer of powers which countries, duly invited to participate in the conference, might make in favour of Delegations or Delegates present at the conference.
- 1.51 <u>Dr. Metzler</u> (Switzerland) stated that he had abstained from the vote on the deletion of paragraph c) on the grounds that the matter in question was not within the competence of the conference. However, he did not think that the paragraph itself was contrary to the spirit of the Atlantic City Convention.
- Mr. Kito (Albania) declared that his Delegation considered that the decision of the Plenary Assembly on item 7 of section IV (Document 68-E) was a direct violation of the Convention and General Regulations of Atlantic City. In particular, the decision modified the definitions of "Delegate" and "Delegations" appearing in Annex II of the Convention. Under Article 48, Chapter VI, of the Convention these terms were rigidly defined and an Administrative Conference, such as the Mexico Conference, could not modify them in any way. Since the decision taken was illegal and contrary to the interests of the Conference, he made full reservations with regard to its application.

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- 1.53 Mr. Gross (Roumania) said: "The Delegation of Roumania considers that it is its duty to make the following statement, since the Plenary Assembly has accepted the proposal which gives any Delegation present the right to represent an absent government or administration throughout the whole conference.
- 1.54. "Chapter III, paragraph 3 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention states clearly that only a Delegation, duly accredited and therefore present at the conference, - not a government or administration - can give a mandate to another duly accredited Delegation to exercise its voting rights during one or several meetings.
- 1.55. "Similarly, article 48 of the Convention states that the terms which are defined in Annex 2 of the Convention - namely "Delegate" and "Delegation" - have the meaning which is assigned to them.
- 1.56. "Therefore, the Delegation of Roumania considers that the above articles do not permit any other interpetation than that contained in the text; it considers that the Administrative Conference of Mexico City has no right to modify in any manner the provisions of the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations, and that the adoption of this proposal is in absolute contradiction to the spirit and letter of the Atlantic City Convention.
  - 1.57. "Therefore, the Delegation of Roumania protests against this procedure and reserves the right to return to this question at an opportune moment."
  - 1.58. Mr. Burian (Czechoslovakia) made the following statement:

"I wish, in the name of the Czechoslovak. Delegation, to express my reservation with regard to the adoption by the Plenary Assembly of the Chairmain's proposal, which was to solve the question of a mandate or representation by proxy.

"My Delegation cannot agree with this vote, as it was not within the competence of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico. The solution adopted amends, and adds to, the Atlantic City Convention and Regulations. It contradicts their principles, which, from the juridical point of view cannot be contested and which were accepted by the Conference as the basis for its procedure.
"The Delegation of Czechoslovakia reserves the right

to return to this question at an opportune moment."

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1.59 Item 8: International Broadcasting Organisation.

Item 8 of Section IV (document no. 68-E) was approved without amendment.

- II CONSIDERATION OF POINT TWO OF THE AGENDA: MISCELLANEOUS.
- 2.1 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) made three suggestions to facilitate the work of the conference:
  - a) time table: work should be resumed at 3.30 p.m. in the afternoon, not 3 p.m., but Delegates should be asked to be absolutely punctual;
  - b) work programme: this must be established in advance with not more than two meetings per committee per week;
  - c) chronological plan of the work of the conference: the Delegation of Portugal had previously proposed the drawing up of a chronological plan in order to determine the probable closing date of the conference. This proposal should be considered by the Coordinating Committee.
- 2.2 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) stated that he wished to submit to the Assembly an important Soviet proposal, containing a draft frequency assignment plan. The Chairman asked him to submit it in document form so that it might be discussed by Committee 6.
- 2.3 Mr. Gross (Roumania) seconded the proposal of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia with regard to the daily meetings and pointed out that, according to the programmes, there were too many simultaneous meetings. He asked that plenary meetings of committees should not be held simultaneously and that the time table be adjusted in order to allow the chairmen of Delegations to take part, in a consultative capacity, in the meetings of the Coordinating Committee.
- 2.4. The <u>Chairman</u> proposed that the Budget Committee (No. 9.) be composed as follows: Chairman: to be supplied by the Delegation of Argentine; other members: Messrs. Colt de Wolf, Acton, Arboleda, Lalic who were members of the Administrative Council, Mr. Dostert, Secretary of the Conference and Mr. Azoños of the Mexican Treasury Department.
- 2.5 The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary: The Secretary APPROVED:

T. Wettstein L.E. Dostert The Chairman M. Pereyra

The Rapporteurs:
G.H. Campbell, J.E. Castaingt, E. Sánchez Lafaurie.

Document No. 180-E
23 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

#### Participation in Committees

Addendum to Document No. 15-F

The Territories of the United States of America, represented by Mr. Raymond L. Harrell, will participate in the work of the following Committees: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Document No. 181-E

23 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Supplement No. 1 to Doc. No. 143-E

Further Replies received from various countries to the

Planning Committee telegram concerning Radio Receivers.

#### Radio Receivers manufactured in the past three years.

Country	with R.F. stage	without R.F. stage
Burma	Nil	Nil
Belgian Congo	Nil	Nil
Bolivia	Nil ·	Nil
Czechoslovakia	5 000	563 000
Indonesia	25 000	Nil
Luxembourg	•	6 750 Total
Nicaragua	Nil	Nil
Southern Rhodesia	Nil .	N11
Uruguay	120 000	180 000

Document No. 182-E

23 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948-

#### SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO DOC. NO. 144-E

# Further replies received from various countries to the Planning Committee telegram concerning Imports and Exports.

	1946		1947		Expressed in
Country	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	millions of:
Bolivia	51	74	60	81	\$ U.S.A.
Ireland	Total for 2	years:	203	79	<del>L</del> :
Nicaragua	75	90	105	105	Peso <b>s</b>
Siam	549	456	1081	778	Ticals
Uruguay	167	153	231	163	(= 1_ \$.U.S.) 10 \$ U.S.A.

Document No. 183-E

23 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

# Supplement No. 1 to Doc. No. 145-E Further Replies received from various countries to the Planning Committee telegram on illiteracy, etc.

Country	l % Illi- teracy	<u>2</u> Number Students High Schools	No. Students Univ.Colls. Tech.Schools	4A No.of High Schools	No. of Univ.Colls. Tech.Schools
·				<u> </u>	
Bolivia	60	20 000	7 650		66
Burma	65	17 124	3 042		165
Denmark	0	83 721	16 400		382
Guatemala	64	3 819	11 377		
Hungary	7	142 362	26 203		986
Ireland	0	41 178	83 884		379
Nicaragua	45	3 600	620	31+	3
Siam	50	50 895	19 049	571 '	14

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 184-E

23 November 1948

Original : RUSSIAN

Committee 6

#### REPORT NO. 4

of Working Group A of the Plan: Committee

1. Working Group A in its meeting of 22 November 1948 continued the analysis which was started by the Plans Committee, of the comments from countries on Appendix A of the Report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session.

The results of the analysis are given in Annex No.1 of this report. The analysis may be summarized as follows: Out of 19 comments analyzed, 14 countries have given negative replies, 3 positive replies, and 2 did not express their opinion at all.

2. Working Group A carried out the analysis of the comments of countries with regard to the period of time into which it was desirable that a channel should be divided during an entire day.

From the results of these analyses it can be seen that the majority of countries did not submit any definite comments on this matter.

However, some countries have expressed the opinion that in order to diminish the losses in the frequency spectrum and for a fuller satisfaction of the requests of countries for channel hours, periods of time equal to one hour should be established. The necessity for this is confirmed also by the fact that a number of countries in their requests sometimes asked for a frequency for 30 minutes.

On the other hand, considering the conditions of propagation on short waves, separate countries can be allocated periods of time longer than one or two hours within the limits of the total number of channel hours allocated to a given country.

Considering the above, Working Group A recommends:

a) Considering a period of one hour as the basic period of time into which a channel should be divided during a whole day.

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b) In cases where it suits the conditions of propagation of short waves and corresponds to the requests of countries, periods of time can be allowed for more than one or two hours within the limits of the number of channel, hours allocated to a given country.

Concerning point 2 a) of the present report, Mr. Van den Brock (Holland) and Mr. Stojanov (USSR) expressed their opinion that two hours could be taken as a basic period of time, and only in cases of necessity which correspond with the requests of countries should a one-hour period of time be used.

It is desirable to discuss this question and come to a decision at the Plenary Session of Committee 6.

The following members were present at the Meeting of Working Group A on 22 November 1948:

Mr. Ventura Montez (Cuba) Mr. Van den Broek (Holland)

Mr. Nehrukar (India)

Mr. Sacco (Italy)

Mr. Schaffer (Morocco and Tunisia)
Mr. Stojanov (USSR)

Chairman of Working Group A S. Stojanov

#### Annex I to Doc. 184-E

#### **Analysis**

of comments submitted by countries concerning Appendix A, Report of the Geneva Session of the Planning Committee.

#### Designation:

- + Appendix A approved, in principle
- Opposed
- o No evaluation

No. o: Comme		Evaluation	Reasons given
1	2	3 .	4
26	Vatican City	Cuba + Netherlands o India - Italy - Morocco - USSR -	That a project providing for the use of a single wave-length (especially in the case of long distance service) is inacceptable
27	Mexico	•	Country's needs were satisfied only in a very low proportion; nevertheless Mexico would be disposed to accept the plan, provided some changes are made, these changes resulting in a total increase of 4 channel-hours for Mexico.
28	Norway		In view of the shortcomings of the plan, no detailed discussion of the plan is necessary. Norway was given channel-hours which were not asked for. None of the channel hours were allotted in the 17 Mc/s band. A serious problem is the deletion of the duplication of frequencies.

### Annex I to Doc. 184-E

1	2	3 .	4
29	Pakistan		The plan is not acceptable to the Government of Pakistan. Requirements have been met only partially. Two hour time blocks are extremely unfavourable.
30	China		A plan based on proportionate reduction of requirements seems unjustifiable. China points out that other countries of similar geographical characteristics and smaller population were assigned more channel-hours or a larger percentage. China wished due consideration to be given to revising the assignment plan or to drawing up some alternative plan.
31	7 Salvador	India — Italy — USSR — Morocco — Cuba o Netherlands	The assignment of two channels with the same frequency does not appear practical as it does not meet present needs and much less future ones. At least three channels with different frequencies would be assigned.
32	Dominican Republic	r.	Considers that Appendices A and B of the Report of the Geneva Session are acceptable in principle as a basis for a new study of the question.
33	Haiti	India + Netherlands o Cuba o Remaining 3 -	Asks for more channel-hours than are provided in Appendix A.
314	United Natio	ns <u> </u>	Requirements of U.N. are an absolute minimum and cannot be reduced. The plan gives U.N. los channel hours than requested. U.N. will not agree to any plan reducing the extent of its services.

1	2	3	<u>ц</u>
35	Indonesia		Requirements satisfied to the extent of 1/5, which is entirely inadequate to meet the modest demands for an acceptable broad-casting service in Indonesia.
36	Monaco	4	The draft plan constitutes a most useful informative document for determining what the conference really will be able to accomplish.
37	Colombia		The Administration fulfills its duty in officially giving notice of its absolute disagreement with the number of channels assigned to the country.
38	Portugal .	-	The draft plan is only the out- come of one of the attempts to conciliate the various require- ments submitted. The plan is inconsistent because the Committ had not received sufficient directives or information for an equitable reduction of require- ments.
			The draft plan cannot serve as a basis for discussion for the preparation of a new plan.
39	Chile	-	Chile's vital needs have not been met. Requirements for International broadcasting were not satisfied.
40	Netherlands		The requirements submitted have been considerably reduced. The possibilities of accepting this Plan are weakened by the lack of clear and precise terms of reference; even its authors do not recommend its acceptance.

- 6 Annex I to Doc. 184-E

1	٤ 2	3		14
41	India			The assignments proposed in the Plan are not based on any sound principles. The Plan proposed is not acceptable for India even as working material.
42	Bolivia	-		Bolivia declares its disagree- ment with the draft Plan. The number of channel-hours is entirely insufficient. Inter- national broadcasting has not at all been taken into con- sideration.
43				
, <u>1</u> ,1,	Belgium	4 _ Cuba o Netherlands	_	Considers that reduction of requirements should be made first of all from a purely technical point of view, in accordance with the directives of Atlantic City. It is necessary to ensure transmissions to the colonies, as well as within the country, itself. Unsatisfied with the number of channel hours allocated.
45	Morocco and	l Tunisia 🔔		Appendix A is, in general, un- acceptable as a basis for dis- cussion. Modest requirements are obviously insufficiently satisfied, to the extent of only 17%, which gives a lower number of frequency/hours than Morocco is using at the present time.

Mexico City, 1948

#### Document No. 185-E

9 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 2

#### REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Sixth Meeting

4 November 1948

The <u>Chairman</u>, Mr. de Albuquerque (Brazil), assisted by the two Vice-Chairmen, Mr. E.H.R. Green (New Zealand) and Mr. P. Kito (Albania), and by Mr. L.E.Dostert, Secretary of the Conference, declared the meeting open at 3:00 p.m.

Mr. Dostert read a list of countries and organizations which had presented final credentials to date, as follows:

Albania, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Vatican City, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Colonies and Overseas Territories of the U.K., U.S.A., Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, El Salvador, U.K., Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Bielorussia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Overseas Territories of the U.S.A., Mongolia, U.N.O., I.F.R.B., U.N.E.S.C.O. and O.I.R.

The name of the State of Israel was provisionally removed from the list at the request of Mr. <u>Bardai</u> (Egypt).

Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.) asked for further information in regard to the delegation of powers by Iceland to Denmark, and by Luxembourg to the Netherlands.

Mr. Dostert answered that the case of Iceland came under point 7 (Instructions or Delegation of powers). The case of Luxembourg was covered by a letter signed by the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Nassau, Sovereign of Luxembourg, giving full powers to her Minister in Washington. The latter in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Netherlands Delegation gave that Delegation temporary powers to represent the Grand Duchy at the Conference.

The <u>Chairman</u> said that the position as stated by Mr. Dostert was in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3, paragraph 3, of the General Regulations of the Atlantic City Conference. He read the text of the paragraph to the Committee.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) thought it was necessary to distinguish between instructions and delegation of powers. In the light of Chapter I of the draft Report of Committee 2 he considered that credentials signed by the Director or Head of an Administration were sufficient to accredit the Head of a Delegation to an administrative conference. But he wished to propose that the Conference should recognize the validity of an Ambassador's signature to such credentials, since in his opinion the Head of a diplomatic mission abroad had power to act in the name of the Head of his State.

Mr. <u>Dostert</u> said that the point raised by the French Delegate was one which should be considered and cleared up, as it had a bearing on the list of countries, which might have to be modified.

The French proposal to admit as final and valid the credentials signed by an Ambassador was supported by Mr. Bivar (Portugal), Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.) and Mr. de Ferrariis (Italy), and put to the vote.

The proposal was adopted.

Mr. <u>Dostert</u> proceeded to read the following list of countries and organizations accredited by telegram:

Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Portuguese Colonies, French colonies and territories administered as such, Dominican Republic, Equador, France, Hungary, India, Ireland, Poland, Morocco and Tunisia, Southern Rhodesia, Siam, Sweden, Union of South Africa, S.C.A.P.

Mr. <u>Lazareanu</u> (Roumania) raised the question whether heads of diplomatic missions outside Mexico could deliver valid credentials for the Conference.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) seconded Mr. Lazareanu's enquiry. Delegates, he said, were accredited to the Conference, and not to the Government of Mexico.

Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.) considered that such credentials were valid, if Mexico was within the diplomatic jurisdiction of the Heads of diplomatic missions concerned.

Mr. Rapp (U.K.) agreed with the U.S.A. Delegate, but thought that such credentials should be signed by a diplomatic authority of a nation recognized by Mexico.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said he would like to see a list of nations which had no diplomatic representation in Mexico. The point was one which might be discussed when the Committee considered point 7.

Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.) considered that sub-paragraph (c) should be added to paragraph (a) of Chapter II, and omitted in paragraph (b).

Mr. Stone (Canada) proposed to omit the two lines crossed out on page 7 of Annex A.

Mr. <u>Kito</u> (Albania) did not think it necessary to fix a timelimit for the presentation of credentials.

Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.), supported by Mr. Rapp (U.K.), thought the question should be submitted to the Administrative Council for itsapproval.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) raised the question whether the Conference could grant full powers. He was inclined to think that was beyond the scope of an administrative conference.

The <u>Chairman</u> suggested that the text of Annex A should be submitted to the Plenary Assembly for approval, together with the Canadian amendment.

Mr. Dostert submitted a new text for Annex A.

Mr. Stone (Canada) wondered if the Administrative Council could not set up a Credentials Committee, to which delegates credentials could be submitted.

Mr. Rapp (U.K.) supported Mr. Stone's suggestion.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) thought that the consideration of Annex A should be postponed, and the Committee should proceed instead to discuss the Report of Committee 2.

In reply to the <u>Chairman</u>, Mr. <u>Dostert</u> said he had no power to regulate the Committee's work.

At the <u>Chairman</u>'s request, Mr. Jacques <u>Meyer</u> (France)undertook to submit a proposal in writing to the following effect:

Study of Annex B from the two following standpoints:

a) Purpose of an administrative conference in the light of the Atlantic City Regulations,

b) Question of credentials.

Definitive credentials should be precisely worded; and a form should be adopted to indicate the nature of the powers concerned, subject to plenipotentiary ratification.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) proposed to bring the question before the Plenary Assembly. The Soviet Delegation had full powers to sign the Final Acts. In his opinion the text of Annex B was perfectly correct.

Mr. <u>Bivar</u> (Portugal) said that, if the Conference was to turn itself into a plenipotentiary conference, delegations would need new powers.

Mr. <u>Kito</u> (Albania) quoted Rule 18 of the Rules of Procedure, Hethought the text of Annex B was correct. He welcomed Mr.Goroshkin's proposal to take the matter to the Plenary Assembly.

The <u>Chairman</u> said there was no question of the Conference being other than administrative. All the delegations had sufficient credentials to enable them to sign whatever administrative instruments the Conference produced.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that the final instruments would be more than administrative in character. They would be international documents, for which purely administrative powers would not be adequate.

Mr. <u>Bokhari</u> (Pakistan) submitted a text in two paragraphs, as follows:

- a) to confer upon delegates the right to participate in the Conference.
- b) to confer upon delegates the right to sign the Final Acts of the Conference, as and when available.
- Mr. Jacques <u>Meyer</u> (France) supported the proposal, subject to the reservation that in the original text the final Acts should be purely administrative.
- Mr. Stone (Canada) supported Mr. Bokhari's proposal.

Mr. <u>Bokhari</u> (Pakistan) said that delegations not provided with sufficient powers should apply for them in good time.

The Pakistani proposal was put to the vote, and adopted unanimously.

A recess was taken from 17:20 to 17:30.

## - 5 - (Doc. 185-E)

On resuming, the Committee <u>adopted</u> the text of Article 4 of Chapter I of the Report, and the text of Chapter II.

Consideration of Chapter III of the Report.

- Mr. <u>Kito</u> (Albania) asked if the four S.C.A.P. Powers were consulted in connection with the appointment of a delegate from that organization.
- Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.) replied that S.C.A.P. was an international organization empowered to participate in international conferences (Annex C), with the right to appoint delegates to whom experts might be attached.
- Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) called for the publication of documentary material as in the case of the State of Israel. The bases on which Annex C and the appointment of Observers were founded ought to be made clear.
- Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.) said that the question had already been referred to the Administrative Council. The Minutes of the Far Eastern Commission had been read, and the Soviet Delegate had taken note of them.
- Mr.  $\underline{\text{Kito}}$  (Albania) asked whether the S.C.A.P. Delegation had presented its credentials.
- Mr. <u>Dostert</u> answered that the participation of S.C.A.P. was provisional. The Plenary Assembly had still to take a decision in the matter.
- Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) put a further question as to the nature of the S.C.A.P. Delegation's credentials.
- Mr. Dostert answered that the documentary material on the subject was included in the Minutes of the meeting of the Administrative Council, to which the documents had been submitted.
- Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.) said that this was in conformity with the provisions of page 61 of the Atlantic City Regulations.
- Mr. <u>Lazareanu</u> (Roumania) considered that the presence of a delegate of Japanese nationality might cause objections from those nations which had suffered from the Fascist-Japanese aggression, and he accordingly supported the demand of the Delegate of Albania.

Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.) said that the Soviet Delegation would oppose the presence of a Japanese at the Conference even as an Observer. The delegations there present, most of which represented nations which were members of U.N.O., against which Japan had waged an aggressive war, ought to look apon the presence of a Japanese at the Conference as undesirable.

Mr. <u>Dostert</u> proceeded to read the Minutes of the Administrative Council meeting of 27 September 1948. He added that the Secretariat was expecting at **any** moment a letter from S.C.A.P. to clear up the position.

Mr. <u>Kito</u> (Albania) said that the Conference should take a decision without further delay as to the advisability of the presence at the Conference of representatives of S.C.A.P.

The <u>Chairman</u> read paragraph 2 of the General Regulations to the effect that Observers might be accompanied by technicians. He added that, if there were S.C.A.P. Observers at Mexico City, it was because they had been invited there.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) considered that the S.C.A.P. Delegate might perfectly well consult his technical adviser outside the Conference.

Mr. Kito (Albania) agreed.

The <u>Chairman</u> asked whether the Committee wished to vote on the presence of a S.C.A.P. Observer accompanied by a Japanese technical adviser.

Mr. <u>Kito</u> (Albania) was against a vote on the subject.

Mr. Stone (Canada) reminded the Committee that the Japanese in question was only a technical adviser. He would not take part in the discussions of the Conference.

Mr. <u>de Albuquerque</u> (Brazil) said that the Delegate of S.C.A.P. represented the Far Eastern Commission. He considered that Japan had the same right to be represented at the Conference as any other country. The introduction of politics into purely technical discussions could only impede the work of the Conference.

Mr. Jacques <u>Meyer</u> (France) cited precedents established at previous conferences in connection with German technical advisers. The S.C.A.P. Delegate should consult his Japanese adviser outside the Conference.

Mr. Kito (Albania) pressed for a vote on Mr. Meyer's proposal.

## - 7 - (Doc. 185-E)

Mr. <u>Lazareanu</u> (Roumania) suggested a separate vote on the two issues:

- a) the principle of the admission of the S.C.A.P. Delegate,
- b) the principle of allowing the S.C.A.P. Delegate to be accompanied by his Japanese technical adviser.

The <u>Chairman</u> reminded the Committee that the case of the S.C.A.P. had already been settled. There remained only the question of admitting the technical adviser. The Committee's decision on that point would of course be subject to the approval of the Plenary Assembly.

The question of admitting the technical adviser to the S.C.A.P. Delegate was put to the vote. The Committee <u>decided</u> by 10 votes to 6 in favor of his admission.

In reply to a question by Mr. Goroshkin (U.S.S.R.), Mr. Dostert said that the documentary material on the subject of S.C.A.P. had already been circulated with the exception of one letter, which would be distributed as soon as it was received.

The <u>Chairman</u> asked if the Committee wished to continue to sit until its work was completed. The Committee <u>decided</u> to do so by 10 votes to 9.

The Committee adopted Article 4 (U.N.E.S.C.O.) unanimously.

The Committee adopted Article 5 unanimously.

Mr. Green (New Zealand), seconded by Mr. Colt de Wolf (U.S.A.), proposed a correction in paragraph (c) of point 7.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) proposed that the Committee should accept the principle of an absent delegation being entitled to accredit a delegate of another nation, provided the delegate so accredited did not represent more than one nation.

Mr. Meyer's proposal was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 8:50 p.m.

The Reporter,

The Chairman,

Roberto de Arruda Botelho.

Raul de Albuquerque.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 186-E

23 November 1948

Original: RUSSIAN

Committee 6.

Proposal submitted by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. concerning the procedure to be adopted for the consideration of the draft plan proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

In order to ensure the fullest discussion on the draft plan for allocation of frequencies, submitted by the Soviet Delegation, Committee 6 has decided to ask for the opinion of all Delegations attending the Conference as to the extent to which the practical results of the draft plan submitted by the Soviet Delegation for the period of the June sunspot median, satisfy the different countries in aspect of:

- a) Directional broadcasting,
- b) Allocated frequencies and time for broadcasting,
- c) The total number of channel/hours assigned to the several countries.

On behalf of the Soviet Delegation

(signed)

J. STOJANOV

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 187-E

23 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 7

#### AGENDA

### Implementation Committee

Seventh Meeting

Friday 26 November 1948 at 10 a.m.

- 1) Resignation of the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. R.V. McKay, Head of the Australian Delegation, and (possible) election of the new Vice-Chairman.
- 2) Approval of Minutes of the 4th, 5th and 6th Meetings (Documents Nos. 118, 128, 139).
- 3) Consideration of the Report of Working Group A.
- 4) Discussion of Document No. 132 submitted by the French Delegation.
- 5) Discussion of principles to be adopted with a **view** to regulation of the use of high frequency broadcasting.
- 6) Miscellaneous.

MILAN LALIC

Chairman of Committee 7.

Mexico City, 1948

<u>Document No. 188-E</u>

23 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

### UNITED KINGDOM

TRANSACTIONAL TEXT ON THE QUESTION

OF THE SIMULTANEOUS USE OF FREQUENCIES FOR CONSIDERATION

BY COMMITTEE 4.

- 1. In accordance with the decision of the Atlantic City Conference, normally only one frequency will be used for the transmission of one programme to a given reception area.
- However, departures from this general rule may be admitted in the case of circuits longer than 4000 km when the ionospheric conditions change so rapidly that the O.W.F. changes within one hour by more than the interval between two adjacent exclusive high frequency braoadcasting bands. While these conditions exist two frequencies, one in each of two different bands, may be used for transmission of a single programme provided that the overlap on any one pair of frequencies does not exceed one hour.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 189-E

20 November 1948

Original: SPANISH

Committee 3

#### BRAZIL

POINTS OF VIEW ON PLANS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF BROADCASTING FREQUENCIES

- l. The Delegation of Brazil examined carefully and with a great deal of interest the proposals of the various countries relating to the preparation of a plan or plans for distribution of high frequencies, as well as the respective comments, the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico City Sessions) and Document No. 98, submitted by the U.S.S.R. The Brazilian Delegation considers the situation a difficult one, and that it would be impossible to establish a formula likely to satisfy the requirements submitted, much less solve the present problems of broadcasting all over the world.
- 2. It is evident that this Conference will have to consider all cases by trying to take into account the claims of every country comprising the I.T.U., since it is impossible to establish general rules without carefully considering the particular situation of each country. From the documents submitted by the various countries to this Conference, it is readily observed that each one tries to attach special importance to its case, and overlooks the fact that the total number of requirements greatly exceeds the possibilities. It is also observed that no country, not even those in the unique position of having a large number of bands in the spectrum, wishes to remain in a less favorable position than at present. The U.K., which, for one, stated:

"In particular, the U.K. Delegation considers that the great wartime achievements of the overseas services of the B.B.C.

should be recognized by the allotment of sufficient and suitable frequencies to enable them to continue in peace as in war the work, etc.,

is unable to offer a plan allowing a more favorable position to other countries without jeopardizing the channel-hours available to the B.B.C. There is no doubt that the participating countries recognize the excellent services of the B.B.C. in peace as well as war, but we are convinced that the B.B.C. was not the only world organization to offer and devote its services to the same task.

It is our belief that this Conference must take all countries into consideration, principally the weaker ones, and must establish a fair an balanced distribution without preference to the more powerful countries. The influence of these countries is felt in the very statement of the U.K. in Document 88, when it compared European plans with the plans of this Conference and stated in a positive manner:

"There is no reason to suppose that the much more complicated problem of devising a formula for the allocation of high frequencies for broadcasting can be solved by the first. Conference to attempt it."

This statement is not very encouraging.

- 3. The formula contained in Annex A of Appendix B of the Geneva Plan could be accepted by countries having a large geographical area, a large population and many languages, but what would be the position of countries which do not have those characteristics? It must be understood that our country would be very satisfied if the distribution were fair and sound under the principle adopted. But it is not fair for larger countries to impose these conditions on smaller ones as an absolute and inalterable rule, inasmuch as all countries have the same rights in the international community. Doubtless there are innumerable factors to take into consideration in a plan for distribution of frequencies; in this respect we cannot ignore the document of the Delegation of Uruguay. Thus, we must take into account the fact that the various comments show a lack of general approval or of a point of view which this Conference might use as a guide for distribution of the frequency spectrum.
- 4. After much work, Committee 3, General Principles, has drafted a questionnaire, which obviously was not an easy task. The questions formulated by the various countries always seem to suggest the answer, as a certain prejudice can be observed within the Plenary Assembly. In taking the answers into consideration, we are all on guard against every one else and we try to give a directive which serves our own interests. For the countries which have nothing but justice to rely on to recognize their real needs, the practical results of this questionnaire are evident and dreadful to contemplate. Discussions are prolonged interminably, and those who came to this Conference with the hope of seeing their needs for high frequency broadcasting recognized, a vital factor in their development, are disillusioned. In this respect the least prosperous countries have more justifiable claims than others.
- 5. The plans worked out in Geneva as well as in Mexico have not been accepted by the different delegations, which will be substantiated by the various comments already published. Even now we learn of a draft plan formulated by the U.S.S.R., which obviously shows sincere efforts at collaboration, but which, like others, falls into serious

errors. It is based on a principle which was not even approved by Committee 3, since the criterion is set up by taking into account three factors: territory, population and languages. The appendices present tables for distribution of frequencies for the June season, 70 sun spots. The head of the Soviet Delegation, in defense of his work, stated in the full meeting of Committee 6 on 16 November that Document 98 had been inspired by scientific and mathematical studies, i.e., after certain countries were favored by a greater number of frequencies because of having been occupied for many years through Nazi domination and thus prevented from developing their radio stations. The Brazilian Delegation made a study of the work of the Soviet Delegation, which submitted calculations that we could not comprehend, following the distribution of channel-hours from a triple aspect: population, territory and languages. Annex A of Appendix B of the Geneva Report, which is based on these same factors, shows a completely different result. For example, take the particular case of our country: Brazil, which in the Genéva document occupied 7th place, in the Soviet document changed to the 16th. Our country, having 8,516,037 square kilometers and 48,000,000 inhabitants, notwithstanding that it has only one official language, finds itself in a very unequal position in relation to other countries in the U.S.S.R. plan for assignment of channel-hours.

The following are the statistics:

Country	Size in Square Kilometers	Population	Languages	Channel Hours Assigned by U.S.S.R.
BRAZIL (Basis of this com-parative study)	8,516,037	48,000,000	1	814
POLAND	313,000	24,000,000	1	100
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	128,000	12,164,000	2	89
YUGOSLAVIA	25 <b>5,</b> 000	15,572,000	3	83
BULGARIA	111,000	7,048,000	1	42
ROUMANIA	237,000	15,873,000	1	71
UKRAINE	651,000	40,000,000	2	99

The Brazilian Delegation could not understand the calculation in the plan of Document No. 98. To begin with, we observe from the plan referred to that Poland was granted 100 frequency-hours; on the other hand, our country was scarcely alloted 85. A country infinitely

smaller, having half the population of ours, and speaking the same number of languages, was favored with 16 frequency-hours more. same applies to Yugoslavia. We are not pointing out these facts in any spirit of censure of the countries mentioned: we merely wished to establish a comparative study of the calculation carried out by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in the work submitted for the purpose of bringing it to the attention of the Conference. It is possible that the calculation made by Brazil overlooks mathematical and scientific considerations and responds to the humane problem about which the distinguished head of the U.S.S.R. Delegation spoke. It does not seem to us fair that this preference is shown to countries which endured the Nazi domination during the war and which found it impossible to develop their radio station. There is no country in the world which has not suffered either directly or indirectly from the disastrous effects of the last world conflict. It was not merely the Nazi domination which caused disaster. Our country took a direct part in the war, with men, materials and vital assistance; our army cooperated in the campaign for the liberation of Italy. We are still suffering today from the effects of the conflict, principally through repercussions in the economic field. We endured privations approaching misery, since we were compelled to aid the fighting armics. How, then, can our country be considered in such a manner in the plan contained in Document No. 98? We believe that in the humane aspect, properly speaking, there was a serious error of calculation in this document with relation to our country, which suffered so much during the war and which directs all its activities toward peace. In justice, we are looking a little ahead and state without fear of error that the intention of Latin America is to pursue the same goal and to await an opportunity to develop its radio system on the basis of a fair and balanced distribution of high frequency channel-hours. The Latin-Americans want to develop their broadcasting and, as is their inalienable right, are resolved to get out of the second-rate position in which they find themselves at present, principally because they are, to a certain degree, assisting in world reconstruction in which they wish to cooperate further.

There will be no fair and humane plan of frequency distribution unless the legitimate needs of each country are considered. The strongest and most prosperous countries have an established position in all branches of human activity. We believe it is impossible to establish a general rule for a plan or plans for assignment of frequencies. It is necessary to examine carefully the particular situation of each country to know the general situation. The interests of Brazil are not the same as those of a great many countries. There are some countries which have a radio development capable of satisfactory service inside and outside the country; there are others which must develope their radio services so as to place them on a level with their needs in order to share their culture, civilization and contribution to the cause of peace and world reconstruction, both with fellow-citizens and with foreigners. There are countries which

have already attained such a degree of technical radio development that they could do without many high frequency channel-hours; on the other hand, there are others which, because of a difficult topographical configuration, large size, widely-scattered population and lack of technical resources, need high frequencies, principally for national needs. For this reasons we disagree with the opinion of the U.K. set forth in Document 88, which referred to the struggle of certain countries, which considered their national needs as a fundamental policy. If the British intent refers to the national policy of unity among impabitants of each country, we are in agreement, but if there is a less admirable hidden meaning in the British statement, we do not agree. Brazil is fighting for a preponderance of national over international service; is concerned primarily with the development each country must have in order to improve its living conditions; after that, international service can be taken care of. This is the Brazilian policy, or rather, the considerate policy of our country, sincerely set forth in the present document.

A country like ours, having an immense territory, a most difficult geographical configuration and a population unequally distributed throughout 26 federal states, needs a high frequency broadcasting service. It is of vital importance, principally for maintaining the spiritual unity of our people.

It is also necessary to consider that our country has no technical means for effecting a normal medium-wave broadcasting service, since we only have 13 exclusive channels; this is not enough to cover the whole notional territory efficiently.

Brazil, with 26 federal states, has requested frequency hours for only 12 of them (Document-Information No. 32). It is to be noted that for the most part each one of these states may be considered a country in itself. As stated, if we had available 12 points of transmission, we would be in a position to carry to all parts of our territory, through high frequency broadcasting, the word of faith in our destiny as one of the most promising countries in the world, full of unexplored wealth which could be of service to humanity in the near future. The intent of the information given below is to make quite clear the problems of Brazil, our desire to collaborate for the achievement of the equitable distribution referred to, and to see that Brazil is not condemned to an inconceivable minimum of frequencies which would not be acceptable. Thus, for the benefit of those who have the important task of studying the cases submitted to this Conference, the Delegation of Brazil takes this opportunity to indicate the federal states of which it is composed, from the largest to the smallest, taking into account the size of the territory, population and characteristics, which, as previously stated, are included in the requirements on Form 4:

В	R	Α	7.	Τ	Τ,

	States and	Area in Square Kilometers	Population
	Territories		Population
1.	Matto Grosso #	1,262,572	489,665
2.	Pará 🦸	1,216,726	1,071+,062
3•	Goyas #	622,463	961,577
4.	Amazonas	595,818	492,908
5.	Minas Gerais #	581 <b>,</b> 975	7,838,179
6.	Bahía #	563 <b>,</b> 762	4,558,933
7.	Maranhao	334,809	1,437,185
8.	Río Grande del Sur	282,480	3,863,799
9•	Guaporé	25 <sup>1</sup> + <b>,</b> 163	24,696
10.	Piauí	249,317	951 <b>,</b> 322
11.	Sao Paulo #	247,223	8,365,359
12.	Río Branco	214,316	14,010
13.	Paraná #	201,288	1,438,473
14.	Ceará #	153,245	2,433,027
15.	Acre	153,170	92,814
16.	Amapá	137,419	25 <b>,</b> 083
17.	Pernambuco #	97,016	3,126,660
18.	Santa Catarina #	94 <b>,</b> 367	1,371,061
19.	Paraiba	56 <b>,</b> 282 \	1,654,901
20.	Río Grande do Norte	53.048	893,630
21.	Río de Janeiro	42 <b>,</b> 588 .	2,150,080
22.	Espíritu Santo	40,862	872 <b>,</b> 790

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24. Sergipe 25. Distrito Federal #	21 <b>,</b> 057 1 <b>,</b> 356	631,025 2,052,672
26. Fernando de Noronha	27	1.251
	8,516,037	48,000,000

The states marked by an asterisk are included in our requirements on Form 1.

These facts place Brazil in a very important, relative position in the distribution of frequencies to the whole world and principally to the American Continent. In the technique of distribution, Brazil is not one of the 21 nations of the Continent. Brazil occupies exactly 47.7% of South America, which is equivalent to one-fourth of the American territory. Brazil, with its 48,000,000 inhabitants, has a population equivalent to more than half that of South America, not counting British, Dutch and French Guiana. Notwithstanding that if comprises half the territory of South America, it has other characteristics to warrant international broadcasting: one is that with the exception of Chile and Equador, Brazil's frontiers border on all the other South American republics and the Guianas; and on the Atlantic coast its ports act as centers of communication with Africa and Europe of political, economic and cultural interest. These circumstances make our country the most strategic point in South America, - a point of contact between American civilization and the above-mentioned continents.

Now we wish to bring out the principal point relating to our internal needs, which constitute a serious problem. To prove it, we point out the matter of foreign colonization in Santa Catarina and San Paulo. Because of lack of adequate means of communication there were cities which had a life completely independent and distinct from the one common to our people and which formed unassimilated social groups. In Santa Catarina a German regime of Nazi type prevailed which constituted a serious problem. There were Brazilians who were completely ignorant of their national tongue. The immigrant nucleus established in peace time became dangerous because of lack of close ties with the metropolis. The leaders of the great State of San Paulo are confronted today with a serious problem arising from Japanese fanaticism. If our country had an efficient high frequency broadcasting network, those problems would not be problems. . . . . With reference to our technical difficulties, it should be taken into account that we have scarcely 13 exclusive medium wave channels, which are absolutely insufficient for our needs.

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8. From everything set forth, the Delegation of Brazil believes that this Conference should analyze the problems of each country, particularly for the establishment of a plan or plans for distribution of high frequencies. It believes that a solution will not be found in a strict criterion; besides the basic factors, it is necessary to study the particular situation of each country with reference to its wealth, its needs for installation and administration of broadcasting stations as essential elements in the political and cultural advancement of the people, in addition to the economic situation in the contemporary world, the immigration question and scattering of its nationals throughout its own country.

We must obviously consider internal needs as the principal point in the problem of distribution of high frequencies. These national problems are not so peculiar to all countries and are, therefore, more important to us. In the second place, we must take care of international needs which are relatively common to the family of nations and which through natural imposition require reciprocal understanding. High Frequency Broadcasting can easily provide this.

We are in a period of world reconstruction after six long years of the cruelest war humanity has known. Broadcasting is important at this time and the task entrusted to this International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference is deeply human.

Document No. 190-E

23 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 7

#### CORRIGENDUM

### To Document No. 128-E.

(Report of Implementation Committee)

5th Meeting

12 November 1948

In Sub-para.
b), delete the words:

"After the question in point (a) above has been agreed upon"

Document No. 191-E

23 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 1

### SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

### 25 TO 26 NOVEMBER 1948

1. Any Committee scheduled as full committee may change to Work-ing Group and keep the same room assignment.

2. Morning meetings: 10:00 - 13:00 Afternoon meetings: 15:30 - 19:00

, D	ate an	d Room	
Committee or Working Grp.	Nov. 25 Thursday	Nov. 26 Friday	Observations
Comm. 3 Comm. 4 Comm. 4 Comm. 4 Comm. 5 Comm. 5 Comm. 5 Comm. 5 Comm. 5 Comm. 5 Comm. 7	PL 2 3 6 4 5	PL 1 7 3 6 4 5 2	
Comm. 1 Wrkg. Grp. Comm. 3 A Comm. 4 Comm. 4 C Comm. 4 C Comm. 5 A Comm. 5 B Comm. 5 C Comm. 6 Comm. 6 Comm. 6 Comm. 6 B & C Comm. 7 A	Chairman  1 7 3 6 4 PL 5	] 2 3 6 4 PL 5	or Working Grp.

Mexico City, 1948 '

Document No. 192-E

24 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

#### REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

18 November 1948

Tenth Meeting

### (Afternoon Session)

- 1. The <u>Chairman</u> said that it was with pleasure that the Committee noted the return of <u>Mr. Mercier</u> to the Committee that afternoon.
- 2. The Chairman asked Mr. Richardson for a report on the work of Working Group A.
- 3. Mr. Richardson said that the third report of his Working Group was contained in Document 134. This document had, after a few editorial changes in the Russian version, been approved by Working Group A. Document 123 was meant for Working Group A and not for the Main Committee and it would be withdrawn.

Before ending his report Mr. Richardson said he would like to thank the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Delegations, the former for the enormous amount of work they had put into the preparation of the MUF and OWF curves and the latter for their careful examination of the curves.

- 4. The <u>Chairman</u> thanked Mr. Richardson for his report and stated that he would prepare a draft letter on behalf of Committee 4, informing the Chairman of Committee 5 that all the curves of MUF and OWF had now been prepared.
- 5. The <u>Chairman</u> asked <u>Dr. Metzler</u> for a report on the work of <u>Working Group B</u>.
- 6. Dr. Metzler said that at the last meeting of his group they had decided on the final form of their report on Receiver Characteristics and it was hoped to issue the report very soon. At the next meeting it was hoped to end the discussion on the effects of reducing the channel spacing to less than 10 kc/s. Continuing, Dr. Metzler said he would be grateful if all delegates,

who had at their disposal documents or information dealing with Directional Antennas, would submit this data to him for use in his Working Group because it was proposed to discuss this very complex subject during the next week.

- 7. The <u>Chairman</u> thanked <u>Dr. Metzler</u> for his report and asked <u>Mr. Mercier</u> for a report on the work of <u>Working Group C</u>.
- 8. Mr. Mercier said that Working Group C had met twice and that at the next meeting it was hoped to approve a report which they proposed to submit to the Committee. Referring to one of their directives "Technical problems that have to be studied and/or co-ordinated on a World Basis" Mr. Mercier pointed out that this was closely linked with the studies of a "World Wide Organization" being carried out by a Working Group of Committee 7. He hoped there would not be difficulties between Committees 4 and 7 over this matter.
- 9. The <u>Chairman</u> thanked Mr. Mercier for his report and stated that he had discussed with the Chairman of Committee 7 the overlap of the studies of Committees 4 and 7. It had been agreed that Committee 4 should study the Technical aspects of problems of a World Wide basis while Committee 7 would co-ordinate this work with their own studies.
- 10. The <u>Chairman</u> stated that the next item on the Agenda would be the consideration of problems presented by the Chairman of Committee 5 (Annexe A, Doc. 102-E).
- ll. Mr. Veatch (U.S.A.) said that his delegation had carried out considerable studies on the question of difficult paths. By considering the MUF and LUHF for various powers they had, on a probability basis, decided what percentage increase of reliability of service time one could expect by adding a second and third frequency to various types of circuits. Summarising the results of the studies Mr. Veatch stated that it had been found that:
  - (i) If a circuit worked satisfactorily on one frequency then adding a second frequency did little to increase the time of satisfactory operation.
  - (ii) If a circuit is very difficult then even with transmitter powers of 100 kW the use of a second frequency only increased the probable time of satisfactory operation from 60 per cent to 75 per cent.

From these results his delegation concluded that three frequencies did not appear to be of use at any time but two

### (Doc. 192-E)

frequencies might be used simultaneously with advantage, for periods not exceeding one hour, on circuits on which rapidly varying ionospheric conditions existed.

- 12. The <u>Chairman</u> said he was in general agreement with Mr. Veatch but thought that circuits passing through the Auroral Zone should also be considered as difficult circuits. The <u>Chairman</u> asked Mr. Veatch if he was going to specify the gradient of a difficult circuit.
- 13. Mr. Veatch in reply said he thought that Committee 5, who were plotting the MUF and OWF curves for determining the requirements, would be able to determine what gradient made a circuit difficult.
- 14. The <u>delegate of the U.S.S.R</u>. who was in general agreement with Mr. Veatch put forward the following alternative proposal:
  - (i) In accordance with the decision of the Atlantic City Conference for the transmission of one programme, normally only one frequency is to be used.
  - (ii) The deviation from this general rule should be accepted only for the following extremely difficult circuits:
    - (a) Circuits which have a radius of reception area from 3000 6000 Kms and which proceed approximately from east to west or west to east (with time difference between transmitting and receiving points not less than 3 hours). If morning twilight conditions exist on such paths, then two frequencies may be used (in different bands) for one programme, with an overlap of 1 hour.
    - (b) Circuits which have a service radius greater than 6000 Kms and which proceed approximately from east to west or west to east (with time difference between transmitting and receiving points not less than 6 hours). If morning twilight conditions exist on such paths then two frequencies may be used (in different bands) for one programme, with an overlap of 3 hours.
    - c) Circuits which cross the auroral zone and whose path length is not less than 3000 Kms may use two frequencies (in different bands), for one programme.

- 15. A discussion took place with regard to the use of the word programme and summing up the Chairman said that Committees 5 and/or 3 were responsible for diffining programme but since the word programme appeared in the letter from Committee 5, in the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference Document and also in the U.S.S.R. proposal he suggested Committee 4 should understand programme to mean Matter transmitted simultaneously (in case of more than one frequency) from one location and meant for reception in the regions as determined by the distances in the various clauses of the recommendation.
- 16. The <u>delegate of the U.S.S.R.</u> said he did not think it necessary to define the word 'programme' since it was used in the Atlantic City Documents and also in the letter from the Chairman of Committee 5.

Returning to the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. proposals for defining difficult circuits, the <u>delegate of the U.S.S.R</u>. said that there was only a difference in details between the two proposals and he thought that the U.S.S.R. proposal defined more concretely the conditions allowing two frequencies. Continuing, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he was willing to amend his figure of 3000 kms to 4000 kms (in section 2 (b) and (c) of his proposal) since this figure was obviously set by the theoretical limit of a single hop.

- 18. The <u>Chairman</u> said he felt that the evening twilight period was also difficult and that North-South paths could also be difficult when contrast conditions existed.
- 19. The <u>delegate of U.S.A</u>, pointed out that his proposal did not exclude the possibility of difficulties arising on North-South paths or during evening twilight conditions. Continuing Mr. Veatch said he thought that I hour's overlap was sufficient for any difficult circuit, because 3 hours overlap suggested a very difficult circuit and, as previously stated, the U.S.A. studies showed that the use (simultaneously) for one or two additional frequencies was not justified or economical.
- 20. The <u>delegate of U.S.S.R.</u> said that he considered his proposal was quite economical because it limited difficult circuits to East-West or West-East paths on which morning twilight existed. The delegation of the U.S.S.R. had considered absorption as well as the rapid change in the critical frequency when assessing a difficult circuit and from their results they had concluded that neither a North-South path or evening twilight conditions justified the simultaneous use of a second frequency.

- 21. Mr. Cata thanked Mr. Veatch for the very rapid and complete way in which his delegation had studied this very complex problem and said that he agreed to the suggested limit of one hour's overlap. He was pleased to note that the proposal of the U.S.S.R. agreed in principle with the proposal of the U.S.A. but pointed out the difficulty he had in understanding the Russian proposal due to the indirect interpretation from Russian to Spanish.
- 22. Further explanations were given by the <u>delegates of the U.S.A.</u> and the  $\underline{\text{U.S.S.R.}}$  to clarify the reasons for their respective proposals.
- 23. The <u>delegate of Mexico</u> said he believed there was little difference in principle between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. proposals. While he agreed that the morning twilight was most difficult, he felt that difficult conditions did arise at the evening twilight. The <u>delegate of Mexico</u> went on to give typical examples of the rapid changes in frequency that arose on long distance circuits between Mexico and various countries.
- 24. The <u>delegate of France</u> said that from a study of the MUF and OWF curves prepared by the U.S.A. for Committee 5, it could be seen that the greatest changes occurred on circuits at morning twilight but nevertheless there was a slower change at evening twilight while very rapid changes did occur on North-South as well as East-West paths. He considered that the proposal made by Mr.Veatch would be more acceptable since it would take into consideration specific cases. Continuing, Mr. Mercier said he also agreed with Mr. Veatch that power must be considered because it would be necessary to change frequency more often if a low power transmitter was used. Lastly, Mr. Mercier stressed the fact that the Committee should not be influenced by the question of economy of frequencies when deciding technical principles.
- 25. The Chairman then put forward the following compromise proposal:
  - (i) Normally one frequency per programe.
  - (ii) For circuits over 4000 kms and where the variation of the OWF is more than one band of the High Frequency Broadcasting spectrum per hour, then allow the use of two frequencies simultaneously with an overlap of 1 hour.
  - (iii) For East-West or West-East circuits of more than 6000 kms on which morning twilight conditions exist allow the use of two frequencies simultaneously with an overlap of 3 hours.
    - (iv) For circuits over 4000 kms passing through the auroral zones allow the use of two frequencies simultaneously.

### - 6 - (Doc. 192-E)

Continuing, the <u>Chairman</u> pointed out that his proposal would require concessions from the delegate of the U.S.S.R. in point (ii), and from the delegate of U.S.A. in point (iii).

- 26. The <u>delegate of U.S.A.</u> said he was willing to agree to the compromise in point (iii).
- 27. The <u>delegate of the U.S.S.R.</u> said that while in principle, he would not object to the proposal, he still thought that it would be difficult for Comittee 5 to determine whether a change in OWF of one band per hour actually took place on a particular circuit.
- 28. The <u>Chairman</u> stated that he did not want to take a vote on the subject because the difference in opinion between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. delegations was very slight and he would therefore leave the matter until the next meeting in the hope that agreement could be reached between the delegates of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. If no compromise was possible during the opening period of the mext meeting he would not waste further time but would put the matter to a vote.
- 29. The <u>delegate of the U.S.S.R.</u> said that he thought it would be possible to reach agreement with Mr. Veatch before the next meeting.
- 30. The <u>Chairman</u> stated that the schedule of meetings for the coming week would be issued as a Conference Document, following the meeting of Committee 1.

The Reporter,

The Chairman.

P. N. Parker

M. L. Sastry

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 193-E
25 November 1948
Committee 4

### AGENDA

### TWELFTH MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL

### PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Thursday, 25th November 1948

- 1. Approval of the Minutes of the 9th Meeting (Doc. 158)
- 2. Continuation of the discussion on Annex A of Doc. 102
- 3. Reports of the Chairmen of Working Groups (Doc. 161, 174)
- 4. Miscellaneous business

The Chairman

M. L. SASTRY

Mexico City, 1948

### Document No. 194-E

23 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 5

### REPORT OF THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

4th Meeting

16/17 November 1948

The meeting opened at 3.30 p.m. with Mr. Faulkner in the Chair.

The Chairman first asked the Committee if the Agenda as published in Document No. 125 met with the approval of the delegates.

There were no objections to the Agenda.

### 1. Minutes of Previous meetings

Since Documents No. 121 and No. 124 containing the Minutes of previous meetings had been placed in the hands of delegates shortly before the opening of this session, it was felt preferable to postpone approval until some future meeting of the Committee.

### 2. Examination of the letter from the Chairman of Committee 6 (Annex to Doc. No. 125)

After a short discussion, it was decided that the Chairman should reply to this letter stating that it was found that the work of Committee 5 would be delayed if preference were to be given to particular bands of frequencies and suggesting that it might be possible for Committee 6 to commence this work by extracting the information direct from Forms 4.

### 3. Reports of the Chairmen of Working Groups

### A. Working Group A

Mr. Aurini reported as follows:

Working Group 5A has the honor to submit to the Assembly the following Report:

In accordance with the instructions of Committee 5, the Working Group held 16 meetings on November 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15.

#### - 2 -(Doc.No.194-E)

In the course of these meetings the Group consulted the representatives of 53 countries, 39 of which plus one international organization (Albania, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Vátican City, Colonies, Protectorates, Ovérsea Territories and Territories under Mándate of the United Kingdom, Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Egypt, United States of America, Finland, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iceland, Italy, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Pakistan, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, United Kingdom, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Territories of the United States, Morocco and Tunisia, Uruguay and UNO), have submitted complete information. Eight countries (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico and the Dominican Republic) have stated that they are awaiting supplementary information. Two countries (South Africa and the Portuguese Colonies) have indicated that they have only just arrived. Three countries (Bielorussia, Ukraine and the USSR) have submitted a memorandum in Russian, but not the necessary information for Form A. Five countries (Ećuador, Luxemburg, Ireland, Panama and Peru) have not replied to the request for information. On the basis of the data submitted by representatives of the above mentioned countries, Working Group 5 A set up a file for each country containing three copies of Form A duly filled in together with any comments on the Report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session, and the Information concerning Chapter VII of the Report submitted by the countries in question.

The above with the object of assembling all facts calculated to facilitate and expedite the work of Working Groups 5B and 5C.

Up to the present time, seven files relating to the following countries have been submitted to Working Group 5 B: Australia, Vatican City, U.S.A., France, Indonesia, Tangier, Territories of the U.S.A.

A number of Delegations, though regularly invited on repeated occasions, have not appeared before Group 5 A.

Delegations which had not already done so (See Document No. 97-F) were requested to submit or complete their information as soon as possible. Unfortunately in some cases these requests produced no result.

I accordingly request the Chairman to be kind enough to call the attention of the Delegations in question to the serious consequences which these delays are causing, not only to the completion of the work of Group 5 A, but also to the work of the whole Conference, inasmuch as Form A, together with Forms B and C, are to be used as a base by a number of Committees and Working Groups.

### - 3 - Doc. No. 194-E)

Before continuing my work, I take the liberty, on behalf of Working Group 5 A, of requesting directives on the following points:

- 1. Should Working Group 5 A establish statistics of program-hours by countries?
- 2. Should each country be given a copy of Form A duly filled in for its approval?
- 3. Should the work of Group 5 A be ended next Friday?

I further take the liberty of pointing out that several countries have submitted Form 4 with a number of frequencies higher than that which figures in the official documents. A smaller number of other countries have submitted reductions in time-tables, while others have reduced the number of their programs.

I take this occasion, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, to emphasize the keen interest and great zeal which all members of the Working Group have brought to our work (especially Mr. Axon, of the U.K., and Mr. Lerognon, Delegate of the French Overseas Territories) and I thank them accordingly,

Note has been made of the modifications and additions in the files of the countries concerned.

The <u>Argentine</u> delegate brought to the attention of the Committee the fact that appropriate data were presented to Working Group 5 A this very morning, by his delegation and requested that the report of Mr. Aurini be amended accordingly.

The delegate of <u>Belgium</u> then inquired as to whether it would be possible for him to present informally to the Committee the requirements of Belgian Congo, since the arrival of the delegate from Belgian Congo had been delayed somewhat, owing to illness. In his mind, this would expedite the work of the Committee, it being understood, of course, that the requirements of Belgian Congo would be confirmed by the delegate upon his arrival.

The Committee agreed.

The Committee then discussed the four points raised by Mr. Aurini in his report:

### Point No. 1. Should Working Group 5 A prepare a statistical survey of the channel-hours requested by each country?

There followed a discussion on this topic in which the delegations of the <u>UK</u>, <u>USSR</u>, <u>French Overseas Territories</u> and <u>India</u> participated. It was decided that the Chairman of Working Groups 5 A and 5 C should get together in

order to discuss the compilation of the statistical data available, to determine which Working Group should make the survey; to specify the data which this survey should include (number of transmitters, plants already in operation or projected); the source material from which these data should be obtained; and finally the manner in which the survey should be presented.

### Point No. 2. Should each country be given a copy of Form A for approval?

After a brief discussion, the Committee agreed to give each country a copy of Form A for approval.

### Point No. 3. Should the work of Group 5A be terminated on Friday, November 19th?

The Chairman pointed out that this was a matter which was within the competence of the Chairman of the Working Group to decide, as he was in the best position to know when the work was finished. Cooperation between Groups should be as close as possible, and if after next Friday, Working Group A could release some of its members, such action would undoubtedly be welcomed by Groups B and C and serve to expedite their work.

The Committee approved this suggestion.

# Point No. 4. What must be done about those countries which have submitted new Form 4's with frequency requirements additional to those appearing in the official documents, or others which have reduced their timetables or their programs?

In this connection, the Chairman explained that the November 5th deadline, set by the Plenary Session, applied to: 1st, submission of form 4 by countries which had not already done so; and 2nd, information, comments and corrections concerning Form 4. It would seem that several countries have taken advantage of the deadline in order to submit revised Form 4's, in which they had increased, at least in part, their original requirments. It was therefore proposed that this fact should be stated in reporting on the work of the Committee to the Plenary Session and that the forms should be clearly annotated for the information of Committee No. 6. This proposal was adopted. It is understood, of course, that the November 5th deadline is final, except in such extraordinary cases as South Africa, Belgian Congo, or other countries which may find themselves in similar circumstances.

The Committee then discussed the possibility of making available to Committee 6 copies of Forms A and B as soon as completed. The delegate of the French Overseas Territories, supported by the UK and Italy proposed that these documents be made available to all Committees, and it was agreed that the Chairman should notify the Coordinating Committee accordingly, as well as of the fact that these documents are now virtually complete.

### B. Working Group B

Mr. Walker, Acting Chairman of Working Group B, reported as follows:

(See Document No. 160-E)

There followed a general discussion of this report, the main points of which were:

#### 1. Organization of the work of Group B.

Mr. Walker mentioned that since present working methods allow the Group to analyse per day the requirements for one season, of only three small countries, the Group would take until April 1949 to complete its work, unless the conditions were improved.

It was then suggested that the number of members in the Group be increased, by transferring to this Group members of Working Groups A and C who might be available. At this juncture, the delegates of the UK and the French Overseas Territories offered their services. It was also proposed to perfect the working methods of the Group by creating parallel groups who would make use of a new assembly line technique proposed by Mr. Walker, and who would have at their disposal a sufficient number of copies of the propagation curves prepared by the US delegation. It was also mentioned by several delegates that the work of Group B had been greatly impeded by a lack of fundamental information from Committee 4, including such key definitions as "difficult circuit" and "service area". The Chairman of Committee 4 explained that this Committee would be meeting on November 18, and that the information should be available at the beginning of the following week.

### 2. Differences between frequencies requested and frequencies allocated.

Working Group 5B had remarked, during the course of its analyses, that several countries had requested frequencies which differed from the frequencies as indicated by the US propagation curves. These differences would seem to arise from the fact that many transmitters cannot operate on the 26 Mc/s Broadcast Band. However, since the main task of Group B is to standardize frequency requirements, it was felt that the curves should apply either to all or to none of them. A proposal was then made to the effect that frequencies requested should be placed in one column and frequencies proposed in another, so that Form B could then be given to the countries concerned to permit them to explain why they had chosen other frequencies. The Committee agreed to this proposal.

### 3. Meaning of the term "substantial difference".

The work of Group B had also been slowed down considerably owing to a lack of a clear-cut definition for this term. There followed a lengthy discussion in which the <u>UK</u>, <u>USA</u>, <u>USSR</u> and <u>Pakistan</u> participated. It was suggested that the difference between the field strength indicated by the frequency requested and the field strength indicated by the frequency proposed be expressed in terms of "x" db. This procedure would apply only to frequencies in different bands, and not within the same band. It was felt that the need for making such a calculation would occur only infrequently, and it was decided that the countries concerned should make the necessary calculations themselves. It was pointed out that a difference of one band in the lower frequencies would be substantial, whereas in the higher frequency ranges such a difference might be unimportant. It is difficult, however, to establish a fixed norm in this regard, and it was decided that the matter should be left in the hands of Group B.

### 4. Statistical survey

Since the Committee had decided to have both frequencies requested and frequencies proposed indicated in separate columns on Form B2, the Chairman proposed that the Chairmen of Groups B and C confer on this point in order to determine the final form in which the statistical survey should be presented, it being understood, of course, that the statistical report prepared by Working Group 5C should include only those frequencies finally recommended by Group B, after consultation with the countries concerned. The Committee agreed. The question of the definition of a difficult circuit was again maised.

The Chairman suggested that it would be necessary to await additional information from Committee 4 in regard to the definition of this term. After a suitable definition is received, Working Group B can continue its work in accordance with the rulings of Atlantic City. Moreover we must await the directives of Committee 6 which will permit us to indicate the circuits which must be considered as difficult. In answer to a question mised by the delegate of Roumania, the delegate of the US, supported by the Chairman, pointed out that the only official basis for field strength calculations would be the CL 462 of the US delegation as already approved by Committee 4.

### C. Working Group C.

Mr. Smirnov made the following report:

1. Working Group No. 5C was set up at the Plenary Session of Committee No. 5, on 29 October 1948. The following 14 Delegations present at that meeting gave their consent to participate in its work: USSR, Cuba, Venezuela, Guatemala, Uruguay. Mexico, Italy, Portugal, UK, Indonesia, Chile, USA, Vatican, Dominican Republic.

- 2. Up to the 16 November, the Working Group held three meetings on the following dates: November 3, 10 and 15. At the first meeting were present 7 members as follows: USSR-1, Mexico-3, Portugal-1, Cuba-1, and Guatemala-1.
- At the second meeting were present 7 members as follows: USSR-1, Czechoslovakia-1, Mexico-3, Cuba-1, and Portugal-1.
- At the third meeting were present 6 members as follows: USSR-1, Mexico-2, Portugal-1, Uruguay-1, and Cuba-1.
- 3. At the first two meetings were considered questions of an organizational and technical nature pertaining to the work of the Conference.
  - a) Consideration of the layout of the forms to be filled in.
  - b) Consideration of standardized methods for filling in the forms.
  - c) Election of a Vice-Chairman for the Group.
  - d) Miscellaneous additional questions.
- 4. As a result of the consideration of these questions it was found necessary:
  - a) To change the layout of the form, by combining two separate forms into one for the hours 0-12 and 12-24 of the entire day from 0-24, Previously several other improvements were proposed for the layout of the forms.
  - b) A motion was carried necessitating the filling in of the forms in a standardized method, writing in the names of the countries, location of transmitters, reception area, etc. Standards were established for naming and designating.
  - c) Mr. Caha, Delegate of Czechoslovakia, was elected as Vice-Chairman of Working Group 5-C.
- 5. At the meeting held on 15 November the Group started its practical work in so far as materials from Group B were being received. The Forms for Denmark were filled in (June, median sun spot activity) and Finland (December, median sun spot activity). Data for other countries has not yet been received from the Chairman of Working Group 5-B.
- 6. It is considered possible to complete the work speedily, but it is dependent on how soon the materials from Working Group 5B are received, and also when the representatives of the countries who gave their consent to help at the last meeting of the Committee begin to work in Working Group 5C.

After reading his report, Mr. Smirnov made an appeal for additional help, since five countries only had participated in the work of Group C. The delegates of Mexico and Argentina offered their services which were gladly accepted and the Chairman also pointed out that as Group 5A

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 195-E

25 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

#### INDIA

The Delegation of India makes the following proposal regarding the action to be taken by Committee 6 on the various plans or bases of plans submitted either at this Conference or at the Planning Committee of the Conference.

Committee 6 and its Working Groups should immediately examine all the plans and bases of plans with a view to studying the following:

- (a) Method of approach.
- (b) Manner of satisfaction of requirements.
- (c) Technical principles underlying the plans.

It is further recommended that the Working Groups should examine, elaborate and analyze the various plans, so that the practical results of the various plans or bases of plans (General as well as Technical) can be studied.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 196-E

24 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

#### REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Eleventh Meeting

17 November, 1948

The meeting opened at 10.15 a.m. with Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman of the Committee, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice-Chairman, in the chair.

The <u>Chairman</u> asked if the Committee was disposed to consider the proposal made by the Delegate of France at the end of the previous day's meeting. The terms of the proposal would be found in Document No. 135, which had been distributed.

The Delegate of <u>Pakistan</u> said he would have wished to speak on the previous day before Document No. 135 was submitted. He had not however been in time to do so. In his opinion, the last paragraph (paragraph b), even in its new form, should be omitted altogether. In its present form it was too general a question. It left open the possibility of putting a number of supplementary questions, which were best avoided, if they did not wish to find themselves on the slope of a dangerous precipice.

The first paragraph also lent itself to confusion. The Committee was not called upon to discuss existing rights of sovereignty. Again, the expression "first priority" was not well chosen.

The <u>Chairman</u> said that, to prevent misunderstanding, he must repeat that the question he had put to the Meeting was simply whother every country had a right to a minimum number of channel-hours. If the answer to the first paragraph of the question was "yes", the second part fell to the ground. The second part of the question was in any case purely theoretical, and he would have no objection to dropping it altogether, if that would facilitate agreement.

The Delegate of <u>India</u> said that the "inalienable right" which they were discussing (Document No. 135) had two aspects:

- a) Was there to be a basic minimum ration?
- b) Was a minimum ration to be allowed to some countries and not to others?

In his opinion paragraph b) should not be taken into consideration at all. It was not practicable to discuss positive or negative criteria. The question of inalienable rights should be put in the preamble, and paragraph b) should be eliminated altogether. If they were to avoid discussion on "rights" and "criteria", the meanings of which might vary according to the standpoint of the delegation concerned, it would be wise to word the proposal as follows, and not to add anything else to it:

"Would it be desirable and possible to make a primary assignment of a minimum quantity of channel-hours to all countries which so requested?"

The <u>Chairman</u> repeated that he had withdrawn paragraph b). If Delegates would confine themselves to the texts they were discussing, it would be easier to arrive at a decision.

The Delegate of the  $\underline{UK}$  was prepared to accept the text proposed by the Indian Delegation without further discussion. But, if there was to be further discussion, he reserved the right to take part in it.

The Chairman read the text of the Indian proposal: but, as various delegations wished to speak, the discussion continued.

The Delegate of <u>Yugoslavia</u> was not prepared to accept either the Chairman's proposal or that of the Indian Delegation.

The duty of the Committee in considering questions before it was to put them in such a clear form as to assist discussion. If a question was so put as to leave doubts as to the sovereign rights of countries, it was better not to discuss it at all. The Committee should fix on permanent objective criteria: in other words, it should discuss the bases on which the sovereign countries were to ask for frequencies and receive them. No country disputed that sovereign right. The Ukrainian Delegate's proposal appeared to be the best, because it left nothing obscure, and gave a lead to the discussions of the Committee.

The Chairman said that, as he had observed on the previous day, the Ukrainian proposal was of an altogether general character, whereas the proposal now before the Committee related solely to a minimum of channel-hours. He thought the Ukrainian proposal was out of order, and was not open to discussion until a later stage of the proceedings.

In reply to a request for further information by the Delegate of Brazil, he added that apart from all technical factors, i.e. all considerations of what was possible and what was not possible, the point which the Committee had to discuss was whether a given number of channel-hours should, or should not, be assigned in equal numbers to all countries which asked for them.

### - 3 - (Doc. No. 196-E)

The 'Delegate of <u>Brazil</u> accepted the Indian Delegate's proposal in principle, but said he would like to see it reworded in such a way as to embody the Chairman's explanation.

The Delegate of New Zealand could not understand the continual references to the question of sovereignty. A country could waive sovereign rights without forfeiting its sovereignty. No country represented at the Conference was there to impose its rights on others in absolute or arbitrary manner, but rather to ask for the facilities needed for the exercise of its rights.

The Delegate of <u>Ukraine</u> said that there were two possible ways of dealing with the distribution of channel-hours. One way was to consider objectively the permanent elements of the problem. The other way was to ignore them. That was the way followed by the second question in Document No. 135. The texts proposed differed widely from one another. It was not clear whether the "primary assignment" was to be made arbitrarily without regard to principles of any kind. If so, it would be a most unfair assignment; or rather, what would be fair for sectain countries would be unfair for others. No: It was indispensable to take essential factors into account; and for that reason the Ukrainian Delegation could not agree either to the Chairman's proposal or to that of the Indian Delegation. The Ukrainian Delegation proposed the following wording:

"On what permanent and objective factors should the allocation of high frequencies between countries be based?"

The Chairman said he would try to clear up the obscurities of the discussion. There was no question of an equal distribution of facilities between all the countries of the world. It was a question merely of equality in a minimum to be determined. Accordingly he thought that the Ukrainian proposal might figure as an additional question in the Questionnaire.

The Delegate of the <u>USSR</u> congratulated the Chairman on the patience with which he directed the debate. He did not doubt that it would bear fruit. On the previous day he had deprecated any wording liable to cast doubt on the sovereign rights of States. That view had been endorsed by so many countries that it seemed unnecessary to say any more on the subject. The question was raised and answered explicitly in Article 1 of the Atlantic City Convention, which was equally applicable to high frequencies. If there was still any doubt on the subject, let them put an end to it by taking a vote! He was prepared to accept the second question in Document No. 135, if divided into two clear and distinct parts, as follows:

I. (In the wording of the Chairman) "Would it be advisable to make a primary minimum assignment, in the nature of an inalienable right, of a certain number of channel-hours to those countries which requested it?"

The USSR Delegation was prepared to vote for that wording, though they thought it unnecessary and calculated to give rise to difficulties. What for example was to be the basis of the "minimum assignment", if there were to be no general criteria of assignment?

2. Point b) could also be accepted by the USSR Delegation, if the first two words ("If not") were omitted, and the rest of the question was reworded as follows:

"What criteria should be adopted in order to give all countries the right to make use of high frequencies?"

The Delegate of the  $\underline{UK}$  found an element of confusion as between the idea of a "minimum assignment" and the form for the determination of the general principles for the assignment of high frequencies. He was for that reason in favor of eliminating point b.

The problem of the sovereign rights of States was a delicate one. He was not without sympathy for the attitude of those delegations which had voiced doubts in that connection, as for example the Argentine Delegation in Document No. 25. But the problem was not one which fell within the province of the Committee. It had already been settled by the Atlantic City Convention. The Committee would do well therefore not to refer to "inalienable rights", but, while recognizing such rights in theory, to leave open a possibility in practice for the use of high frequencies by every country. It was in this sense that the UK Delegation in Document No. 87 had put the question in the following form:

"To what extent might it be possible to grant a certain minimum number of channel-hours to each country?"

At the meeting on the previous day certain delegates, amongst them the Delegate of the USA, supported that wording. The Delegations of Mexico and India proposed amendments, which the UK Delegation accepted. The UK Delegation greatly appreciated the contributions made to the discussion on that occasion by the Delegates of Pakistan and India. The observations of the Swiss Delegate on the same occasion seemed to them eminently judicious. In short, he did not see much point in continuing a discussion in which everything that was to be said had been said. Accordingly the UK Delegation was ready to accept the Indian Delegation's proposal, which it regarded as a modified form of its own proposal, and asked for it to be put to the vote.

The Delegate of the USA supported the UK proposal.

The Delegate of France reviewed the criticisms which has been passed on Document No. 135.

l. It had been said that point ) called into question the sovereign rights of States. It was not so. The rights of States were mentioned only as the ground for a primary minimum assignment.

- 2. A misunderstanding had arisen owing to the belief of certain delegations that it was proposed to make an equal distribution between all parties of all that was available in the bands. That misconception had, he thought, been cleared up.
- 3. If it was decided to make a minimum assignment, the practical issue erose of how far such an assignment was possible. It was desirable in that connection, as the UK Delegation had suggested, to contact the competent Committees indicated in paragraph a) of Document No. 135.
- 4. The USSR and UK Delegations had made the point that the sovereign rights of countries were not generally challenged, and were further established in the opening words of the Atlantic City Convention with its reference to "the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication". But the present Conference was admittedly entrusted with the task of allocating high frequencies, and that was what delegations were there for. Their labors, whether they resulted in a free distribution to all countries or in a distribution to certain countries only, had nothing to do with the internal regulation by each country of its telecommunications.

When one said that in the matter of telecommunications, and equally in the matter of high frequency broadcasting, every country was sovereign and could do as it pleased, one had at the same time to recognize the fact that the sovereignty was limited by the extent to which the frequencies were available.

On the other hand, high frequency broadcasting, unlike other forms of telecommunications, was addressed to certain countries irrespective of the consent of the recipients. It was this that gave high frequency broadcasting a character of its own. Furthermore, the sovereign rights of countries had already been limited by the Agreement signed in 1936 under the auspices of the League of Nations by 17 countries, including France, the UK, the USA, the USSR and others, for the regulation of the use of broadcasting. The fact was that the liberties and the rights of one set of parties ended where the liberties and rights of another set of parties began.

The meeting went into recess at 12,10 p.m.

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On resuming at 12.35 p.m.,

The Delegate of  $\underline{\text{Albania}}$  criticised the proposals of the Indian and UK Delegations, and supported the wording proposed by the USSR.

The Delegate of <u>Cuba</u> felt that there was a conflict between the principle of the <u>sovereignty</u> of States and the proposal of a minimum assignment. To preclude any such conflict, he proposed the following wording:

"Would it be advisable as a first step to accord a minimum number of channel-hours to all countries which so requested?"

The Delegate of <u>Italy</u> thought that the best way of arriving at a decision was to revert to the U.K. proposal, since it left out of account all those considerations which were outside the competence of the Committee and which were responsible for the length of the discussion.

The <u>Chairman</u> summarised the different proposals before the Committee - that of the Chair, that of India, and that of the U.S.S.R. Had Delegations, which had submitted motions, any observations to make before the Committee proceeded to vote?

The Delegate of the  $\underline{U}.X.$  said that the text of his proposal, as combined with the proposal of the Indian Delegation was as follows:

"Would it be desirable and possible to make a primary assignment of a minimum and equal number of channel-hours to all countries which so requested? If so, to what extent?"

The <u>Chairman</u> said he would refer the question to the competent technical Committee or Committees with a view to ascertaining the necessary technical information.

The Delegate of <u>India</u> had no comment to offer on the wording proposed by the U.K. To the Brazilian Delegation's enquiry he would say that, where there was question of a minimum, equality was clearly implied. In reply to a comment by the U.S.S.R. Delegate, he wished to make it clear that the Indian Delegation had expressed no opinion one way or the other on the subject of the minimum. As to point b), he intended to revert to the question later.

In reply to a question by the <u>Chairman</u>, the Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u> said that he agreed with the interpretation according to which when a primary assignment of high frequencies had been agreed upon, it should be based on those criteria which have already been defined, as envisaged in a proposal of the delegation of the <u>Argentine</u>, which had just reached him. But a decision in that connection would not solve the much wider question of the general criteria to be adopted in connection with the general allocation of channel-hours.

The Chairman took it that the second part of the U.S.S.R. pro-

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posal related solely to the question of minimum hours. He asked for the text in writing, and read it to the meeting, in the following terms:

"What criteria should be taken into consideration in making such primary minimum assignment?"

The Delegate of France suggested that the Committee should treat the second question of the U.S.S.R. as having two parts, one of them being point b) of Document No.135, which the U.S.S.R. and the Argentine had resuscitated in a different form after it had been dropped by the Chair. He was prepared for his part to accept the U.K. text, as it now took certain of his own observations into account, provided there was a record in the Minutes to the effect that the French Delegation, in accepting the text, regarded the inalienable right of every country to ask for, and receive, frequencies for broadcasting as the basis of any primary minimum assignment.

The Delegates of Albania, the  $\underline{U.S.A.}$  and the  $\underline{U.K.}$  raised points of order.

The <u>Chairman</u> proposed to take the Committee's opinion on the first part of question a) as re-worded by the U.K. and Indian Delegations.

There being no objections, the text proposed by the Delegations of the U.K. and India was adopted.

The second part of the question was reserved for consideration at a subsequent meeting as the first item on its Agenda.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia referred to a remark by the U.K. Delegate to the effect that in certain respects sovereignty might be based on philosophic considerations. He protested against such an attitude. All the nations of the world fought for their liberty and their sovereignty. He wished his protest to be recorded in the Minutes.

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u> thought the Indian and the U.K. proposals compadicted one another. He wondered how they had come to be combined. He meant to raise the question again, when he received the final text. The U.K. text laid down in advance the principle of the assignment of channel-hours, and put the question of the extent to which the assignment was to go. The Indian text on the other hand was much more evasive.

The <u>Chairman</u> pointed out that the Indian Delegation had stated that it had no objection to the U.K. text, and the Delegate of France had spoken in the same sense. A vote had taken place. The position

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was quite clear; and it was not possible to continue indefinitely reverting to questions already settled by common agreement after many difficulties.

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At the instance of the <u>Chairman</u>, it was agreed that the Working Group should meet in the morning of the following day, the 12th meeting of the Committee being postponed till the morning of Friday November 19 at 10 a.m.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

The Reporter:

The Chairman:

J. M. LEPROUX.

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 197-E

24 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES

#### Twelfth Meeting

19 November 1948

Mr. H.J. van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice-Chairman, declared the meeting open at 10:15 a.m.

The Minutes of the Sixth Meeting (Document No. 116) were approved subject to the following amendments:

At the request of the Delegate of the <u>Argentine</u>, the sixth paragraph of Page 9 to be reworded as follows: "The Delegate of the Argentine expressed a desire to be informed as to the possibility of his country participating in the discussions. . . . etc."

At the request of the Delegate of <u>Mexico</u>, the text of his statement appearing on Page 7 to be replaced by the following:

The Delegate of Mexico (Mr. Barajas) congratulated the Chairman on the Questionnaire. He thought it might be of practical use in classifying the very different opinions expressed concerning the extremely complex problems to be decided by the Committee, even if the construction of the Questionnaire and the tenor of the Questions were modified during the course of the discussions. In that connection he reserved the right to comment on each of the points in the Questionnaire at the proper time and to propose the inclusion of new questions. For the moment, the proposal of the Delegation of India to consider Appendix B of the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session) seemed to him sound; and the other Appendix B of the Report of the Committee at its Mexico City Session also seemed to him useful as enabling the Committee to proceed to a study of general principles, from which it could not fail to benefit. He also thought that a time limit could now be set for the work of the Group.

In conclusion he thanked the Chairman for his kind references to the members of the Planning Committee. The Chairman's eulogies redounded to the credit of his colleagues, not only because they had

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shown so much good will and loyalty in carrying out the instructions they had received at Atlantic City, but also because they had exerted themselves to do useful work in spite of the difficulties to which he had referred in his Report to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u> said that the Russian text of Document 116 in its report of his last statement during the course of the meeting (last paragraph but three on page 8) left the impression that he wanted the discussion to be continued. The words "He would accordingly like the discussion to continue" should be omitted.

At the suggestion of the Delegate of <u>Brazil</u>, the <u>Chairman</u> asked whether delegations wished to make comments on the Minutes of the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 77), which had been adopted provisionally. These Minutes were approved, subject to the amendment of the report of the opening words of the statement of the Delegate of Brazil on Page 6 to read as follows:

"The Delegate of <u>Brazil</u> was not concerned to raise the question of priorities."

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The Chairman informed the Committee that the revised French texts of Documents Nos. 87 and 88 of the United Kingdom had been published. The new texts constituted solely an improved translation of the English texts, and took the place of the former French texts. There were no changes to be made in the English.

He added that the Committee had also received a document (No 120) from the Director General of U.N.E.S.C.O., which contained some very interesting suggestions.

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Proceeding to the day's Agenda, the <u>Chairman</u> said that the Committee had to take a decision on the second part of Question No. 2, the first part of which had been adopted on the previous Wednesday morning. The text under discussion was as follows:

"What criteria should be taken into consideration in making such primary minimum assignment?"

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u> thought this text was very clear, and did not require a prolonged discussion. Any other wording would raise another question, viz. the number of channel-hours to be taken into consideration in constituting the minimum.

The Delegate of the U.K. repeated his own proposal to read:

"Would it be desirable and possible to make a primary assignment of a minimum and equal number of channel-hours. . . "

The text supported by the Soviet Delegation seemed to him to allude to certain criteria, which had nothing to do with the question of minimum and equal assignment.

The Delegate of <u>Canada</u> shared the opinion of the Delegate of the U.K. He described his own conception of how a minimum assignment should be made. Taking the aggregate of available channel-hours, what had first to be done was to determine the portion to be set aside for equal division between all countries, without taking into account general principles or criteria, and then to make a simple division. As for the sovereign rights on which so much had been said, it seemed to him obvious that all the delegates present at the Conference were prepared to give up certain of their strict rights; otherwise, the Conference would have no meaning. There was a certain incompatibility in the view of some between the strict idea of "sovereignty" and the idea of taking into consideration criteria. For all of these reasons, it would be wise not to attempt to take criteria into consideration.

The Delegate of <u>Mexico</u> felt that certain delegations did not realise that the proposal of the Argentine, adopted by the U.S.S.R., referred solely to the part of the spectrum which was to be equally shared. Fundamentally, there was no contradiction between the proposal contained in the document submitted by the U.K. and the Argentine proposal. It would be sufficient to specify that the proposed criteria were quantitative; and all would then agree. The criteria would then only apply to the distribution of the part of the spectrum remaining available, once the part set aside as the total minimum was deducted.

The <u>Chairman</u> shared the feeling of the Delegate of Mexico. The "criteria" in question in the proposal of the U.S.S.R. and the Argentine were evidently the same for all countries, since the division was to be equal. Under these conditions, one wondered what was the source of the concern on the part of the U.K. and Canadian Delegations.

After statements by the Delegates of <u>Uruguay</u>, the <u>U.S.S.R.</u>, <u>India</u>, the <u>U.S.A.</u>, the <u>U.K.</u> and the <u>Argentine</u>, the <u>Chairman</u> stated that the question before the meeting was still the joint proposal of the Argentine and the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of <u>Yugoslavia</u> did not believe the Committee wanted a first assignment of an equal number of channel-hours between countries. In theory it might be maintained that there was equality when the same number of channel-hours was distributed to each country; but the question whether or not the frequencies were usable under the same conditions for all users was overlooked.

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The Delegate of <u>Canada</u> was of the opinion that, inasmuch as the second part of Question 2 consisted of the words: "If so, to what extent", the proposal of the U.S.S.R. was unnecessary.

The Delegates of New Zealand, France, the Argentine and the  $\underline{\text{U.S.S.R.}}$  asked the Chairman for precise information as to the form in which the text adopted at the previous meeting was worded.

The Chairman in reply read out the text on which a vote was taken:

"Would it be desirable and possible to make a primary assignment of a minimum and equal number of channel-hours to all countries which so requested? If so, to what extent?"

Replying further to the Delegate of France, the Chairman said that the Committee had felt that the above text should be completed by its decision to refer the text to the Technical Committees for consideration of the extent to which the minimum assignment was possible.

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The meeting went into recess at 11:55 a.m. and resumed at 12:15 p.m.

The Chairman indicated that during the recess a new text had been prepared as a result of the collaboration of various delegations, particularly the Delegations of the Argentine and the U.S.S.R., in concert with the Chair. The second part of Question 2 would be reworded in the following manner:

"What will be the number of channel-hours or the percentage of the total number of channel-hours reserved for this purpose?

The above text was <u>accepted</u> without comment.

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The Delegate of <u>Cuba</u> pointed out that on the following day the Republic of Mexico would celebrate the anniversary of the beginning of its revolutionary activities. He suggested that the Committee should send a telegram of congratulations and good wishes to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico on behalf of the Conference.

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The <u>Chairman</u> congratulated the Delegate of Cuba on his eloquent and welcome suggestion. He wished to associate himself and the whole Committee with what the Cuban Delegate had said.

The Delegate of <u>Mexico</u> thanked the Delegate of Cuba, the Chair and the members of the Committee for their good wishes.

(Unanimous applause greeted each one of the above statements).

The Committee proceeded to the examination of Question 3 of Document No. 49.

The Delegate of <u>India</u> had no objections to the wording of the Question, but believed it unnecessary to mention the different sources of economy, since one of the Working Groups of Committee 4 was handling that matter.

The Delegate of the U.K. had no objections in principle to the text of the Question, but thought it would be possible to combine the British proposal in Document No 87 with the text in Document No. 49.

The Delegate of <u>Uruguay</u> believed it necessary to go into detail in the matter of economies and to spedify the details in the wording. He proposed to add to the Question of the Chair, after the enumeration of the different forms of economy the words "Broadcasting which can be effected in the fixed service bands (service of program transmission)".

The Delegate of the <u>U.S.S.R.</u> thought that as all the different possibilities of economy were not covered even in the new text, it was preferable to abide by the more general wording, leaving it to the Technical Committee to specify the details.

The Delegate of <u>New Zealand</u> believed Question No. 3, as worded by the Chair, would be acceptable if certain changes were made.

- In the second line, the word "or" should be replaced by "and";
- 2. The Question should not include recommendations as to the specific measures to be taken;
- 3. Question 3 contemplated only the use of high frequencies in the international field. Accordingly, it would be advisable to include at the end of the Question "the improvement of national broadcasting by other means";
- 14. The U.K. had drawn attention to paragraph 6-a of Document No. 87. That was a matter for separate consideration.

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The <u>Chairman</u> replied that the first point of the Delegate of New Zealand was met in the French text. As to his third point, he (the <u>Chairman</u>) was personally agreeable to the proposed addition. He also believed it possible to consider paragraph 6 of Document No. 87 as a separate question.

The Delegate of <u>Cuba</u> returned to the proposal of Uruguay, with which he was in complete accord. He proposed to leave Question 3 as it stood, subject to a reference to it being made after the enumeration of the different forms of economy possible in point to point services of transmission of programs in the fixed service bands.

In reply to statements by the Delegates of  $\underline{\text{Yugoslavia}}$ ,  $\underline{\text{Canada}}$ , the  $\underline{\text{U.K.}}$  and  $\underline{\text{Portugal}}$ , the  $\underline{\text{Chairman}}$  stated that the British suggestion concerning paragraph 6 of Document No.87 would be the subject of subsequent study.

He read the text of Question No. 3, as submitted to the Committee for final approval, viz. in the form in which it appeared in Document No. 49, subject to the addition at the end of the enumeration of specific measures of the words: "Services for the transmission of programs, using fixed service bands, and the improvement of internal services by other means."

There being no objection on the part of any delegation, the Chairman stated that this text was adopted and adjourned the meeting at 1:20 p.m.

The Reporter,

The Chairman,

J. M. Leproux.

H. J. van den Broek.

Mexico City, 1948

### Document No. 198-E

24 November 1948
Original: ENGLISH & FRENCH

Committee 3

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Text of Questions I, II, III, and IV.

- I. Would it be advisable to take any of the following into consideration and, if so, to what extent?
  - a) The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broad-casting being carried out at the present time.
  - b) Extraordinary circumstances, if any, which have had a significant bearing on the position of H.F.B. in a country.
  - c) The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out at an agreed post date, in the case of certain countries which suffered damage during the last war.
  - d) The number of transmitters to be operated and the volume of broadcasting that is expected to be carried out at a future date to be agreed by the Conference, taking into account the fact that certain countries have not been able to erect new or extend existing installations at the same pace as other countries.
- II. Would it be advisable and practicable to make a first assignment of a minimum and equal number of channel-hours to each country requesting same?
  - a) If so, to what extent?

    The Chairman of the Committee to refer this question to the appropriate technical committee (s) for technical data.
  - b) What should be the number of channel-hours or the percentage of the total channel-hours put aside for this purpose?
- III. Would it be advisable to take into account or/and to recommend taking measures for econmizing in the use of high frequencies, such as: bilateral exchange of programs, relays, recordings, point to point services, improvement of national coverage by other means, etc. etc.
- IV. In establishing the final assignment plan, among other factors, either of the following should be taken into account:
  - a) The requirements as presented, or
  - b) only the technically justified requirements for the duration of the operation of the said plan.

### Document No. 199-E

25 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE

### INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

No. 101 - 150
MEXICO CITY 1948

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
101	***	List of Documents 1 - 100
102	)+	Report of the Technical Committee. 7th meeting. 5 November 1948 (Morning session).
103	· 1 <sub>+</sub>	First Report of Working Group A of Technical Principles for Consideration of Committee 4. (replaced by Document No. 133)
104	India	India. Modifications and additions to Doc. 49.
105	1	Schedule of Meetings - 12 - 19 November 1948.
106	2	Report of the Credentials Committee. 4th Meet-ing. 2nd November 1948.
107	2	Report of the Credentials Committee. 5th Meet-ing. 3rd November.
108	France	France. Comments concerning Annex 5 to the Report of the Planning Committee (Mexico Session).
109	1	Notice. Working Group of Committee 1.
110	.6	Agenda. 5th Meeting of the Plan Committee. 16th November 1948.
111	1+	Second Report of Working Group A of the Tech- nical Principles Committee for Consideration of Committee 4.

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No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
112	end .	Franchise.
113	6	Report of the Plan Committee. 4th Meeting. 10th November 1948.
114	6	Report No. 3. Working Group A of Committee 6.
115	3	Text of Question No. 1 as proposed by the India Delegation.
116	3	Report of the General Principles Committee. 6th Meeting. 10 November 1948.
117	United Kingdom	U.K. Performance Characteristics of Various British Made Export Receivers.
118	7	Report of the Implementation Committee 4th Meeting. 10 November 1948.
119	1+	Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 10 November 1948.
120	UNESCO	A Memorandum submitted to the Mexico International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference by the Director General of UNESCO.
121	5	Report of the Requirements Committee. 28 Oc-tober 1948.
122	5	Organization of Work of Committee 5.
123	1+	Report of Drafting Group to Group 4 A of the Technical Principles Committee.
124	5	Report of the Requirements Committee. 3rd Meet-ing. 29th October 1948.
125	5	Proposed Agenda. 4th Meeting of the Requirements Committee. 16th November 1948.
126	<b>~</b>	Corrigendum to Doc. No. 102. (concerns the French text only).
127	-	Participation in Committees. Addition to document No. 15 - E.
128	7	Report of the Implementation Committee. 5th Meeting. 12 November 1948.

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No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
129	~	Corrigendum to the Final Report of the Plan- ning Committee, Mexico Session, 1948.
130	3	Report of the General Principles Committee. 7th Meeting. 11 November 1948.
131	3	Report of the General Principles Committee. 8th Meeting. 12 November 1948.
132	· France	France. Romarks concerning the Questions to be dealt with by Committee 7.
133	4 .	First Report of Working Group A of Technical Principles Committee for Consideration of Committee 4. (This document supersedes Doc. 103)
134	1,	Third Report of Working Group A of the Tech- nical Principles Committee for Consideration of Committee 4.
135	France	A composite Proposal presented by the Head of the French Delegation at the conclusion of the Meeting of the General Principles Committee, 16th November 1948.
136	14	Agenda. 10th Meeting of the Technical Principles Committee. 10th November 1948.
137	•	Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. Sixth Session 5th November 1948 (Afternoon).
138	~	Participation in Committees. Addition to Document No. 15 E.
139	7	Report of the Implementation Committee. 6th Leeting, 15th November 1948.
140	Morocco & Tunisia	Draft resolution submitted by the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia.
141	<b>-</b>	Participation in Committees. Addendum to Document No. 15 E.
142		Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. Seventh Session. 8th November 1948. (Morning),

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No. of D∩cument	No. of Committee	TITLE ·
. 143	-	Replies received to date from various countries to the Planning Committee's telegram concerning Radio Receivers.
144	<b>a</b> .	Replies received to date from various countries to the Planning Committee's telegram concerning Imports and Exports.
145	·	Replies received to date from várious countries to the Planning Committee's telegram on illiteracy etc.
146	- 449	Replies received to date to the Planning Committee's telegram regarding simultaneous transmissions.
147	Guatemala	Guatemala. Supports Annex V of Document No. 105 Rhf (Atlantic City) by Argentine.
148	6	Agenda. 6th Meeting of the Plan Committee. 18th November 1948.
149	6 ′	Report of the Plan Committee. Fifth Meeting. 16th November 1948.
150	1	Working Group of the Coordinating Committee. Outline for Drafting of Plan.

Document No. 200-E

25 November 1948

Mexico City, 1948

### PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES

Addendum to Document No. 15-F

SYRIA will participate in the work of the following Committees:

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7