Documents of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference

(Mexico City, 1948-1949)

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INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 201-E

25 November 1948

Use of Plenary Hall by Escuela Normal

The direction of the Escuela Normal will require the Plenary Hall on Saturday, December 4, for an important lecture. No session of the Conference will therefore be held in that Hall on that date.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 202-E

25 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Thirteenth Meeting

23 November 1948

The meeting was declared open at 10:10 a.m. by Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice-Chairman.

The first item on the Agenda was the discussion of Question 4 of the Questionnaire (Document No. 49), the wording of which was as follows:

> "Taking into account that eventually an affirmative reply to Question No. 2 will be received, should the definite plan for the assignment of frequency-hours be established in relation to:
>
> a) The requests presented without further explanation or justification;
>
> b) The justified requirements of the various countries for the present and for the duration of the operation of said plan".

The Chairman said that, as the Committee knew, the requirements for channel-hours greatly exceeded the availabilities. Accordingly, a reduction was necessary. The question was whether the reduction should take as a basis the requirements as submitted, or whether the requirements should be submitted as a whole beforehand to a critical examination for reduction by common consent to more reasonable figures.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the Committee should delete paragraph a) of the Question and retain only paragraph b). Certain requirements put forward claims which were not justified from the technical point of view. On the other hand, there was a Requirements Committee charged with the critical examination referred to by the Chairman.

The Chairman wondered it the Question would not become a simple statement, if paragraph a) was deleted.

The Delegate of India felt that Question 4 was a continuation of Question 2, and as such should take into account all the elements of appreciation likely to make it more complete. It was essential to take into account every possibility of reduction of requirements.

The Chairman thought that particular aspect of the Question should appear elsewhere than in Question 4. The object of Question 4 was solely to bring into harmony the requirements submitted, and to eliminate all those which were admittedly fantastic.

There followed an exchange of views between the Delegate of Mexico and the Chairman on the possibility of taking into consideration certain aspects of the proposal in the Indian Document (No. 104) regarding Question 2. The Delegate of Mexico thought there was a connection between the question under discussion and the part of Question 2 of Document No. 104, examination of which had been postponed. The Chairman said it would be possible to return to the point later on.

In reply to the Delegate of Canada, the Chairman stresses that question 4 in the French text stood by itself, and its purpose was to separate fact from fancy. He also thought that any proposal tending to broaden the question was out of place. All members of the Committee knew that the requirements would have to be reduced. There were two ways of doing so. Certain principles could be defined at once, as suggested by the Delegates of India and Canada. But the intention of the Chair was rather to proceed by two stages. The first of these stages was designed to eliminate exaggerated requirements; that was the purpose of Question 4. The second stage formed the subject of Questions 5, 6, 7 and such additional questions as the members of the Committee might wish to propose.

The Delegate of Oversea France thought that, if Question 4 was to achieve its object, the intent of paragraph b) should be made clearer. The Committee might well decide whether this or that or that country really needed high frequencies for the transmissions they considered necessary; but the Committee was not qualified to determine to what extent those transmissions were actually necessary - in other words, to decide as to their advisability. Neither the Committee nor the Conference itself had the power to settle such questions as that. He accordingly proposed to amend paragraph b) to read as follows:

b) The technically justified requirements of the various countries for the present and for the duration of the operation of the plan.

The Delegate of Cuba called the attention of the Committee to the fact that Groups A and B of Committee 5 had been working for weeks past on the requirements, and had continually approached the different delegations to obtain supplementary information. The decisions of Committee 3 would render that work wholly or partly useless. For that reason, Committee 3 should no longer delay the work of Committee 5 by failing to let the latter have the elements of appreciation it needed for its proper orientation.

The Chairman stated that he would be the first to regret it if Committee 3 were to force Committee 5 to start over again work it had undertaken on a particular basis. That was another reason why Committee 3 should speed up its discussions.

The Delegate of Brazil thought that, owing to the changes in Question 2, there was no reason to keep a reference to it in Question 4. He proposed to omit the reference accordingly to avoid confusion.

He also wanted a time-limit for the submission of requirements to be specified in paragraph a), in order to avoid conflict with the resolution of the Plenary Session on the subject.

The Chairman agreed that his reference to Question 2 in Question 4 had been ill-advised. As to the Brazilian Delegates other point, mention would be made in the Minutes of the fact that the time-limit for submitting requirements would be in accordance with the resolutions of the Plenary Session.

The Delegate of the U.K., in agreement with the Delegate of Canada and New Zealand, thought that (apart from the difficulties resulting from the manner in which the text had been translated into English) it was necessary to avoid wording questions in such a way as to prejudge the answers which would be made to them. He proposed to retain the first part of the question, but was in favor of eliminating paragraph a), as suggested by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. It seemed to him impossible to take into consideration the sort of requirements which were without justification or precise information. If paragraph a) was omitted, paragraph b), which was a simple statement of a general principle, could be retained. But since there was a possibility that the word "justified" might give rise to interminable discussions, he welcomed the suggestion of the Delegate of Oversea France. It was essential not to stray outside the technical province.

Finally, he supported the proposals of Mexico and Canada for separate consideration of the suggestions made by those two Delegations.

The Chairman in reply said that he would make every effort to find a wording that would allay the concern expressed. As to the U.K. Delegate's second point, "requirements" at the present stage meant requirements submitted without any further justification, so that there was no waste of time in trying to convert such "requirements" into justified requirements. No one knew whether Committee 5 had already effected that conversion. The problem was therefore one which could property occupy the attention of the Committee. There were truths which, though self-evident, needed none the less to be clearly expressed.

The Delegate of the U.S. agreed with the Delegates of the U.K. and Brazil as to the elimination of all reference to Question 2. He also thought the proposal of India should be deferred for subsequent separate examination.

The Delegate of India agreed with the Delegate of Mexico that the Committee should not take any decision which would come into conflict with the mandate of Committee 5. In case of doubt, the matter should be referred to the Coordination Committee.

The Delegate of Uruguay was of the opinion that paragraph a) should be retained, and that the idea of technically justified requirements should be inserted in paragraph b). The real role of Committee 3 was to establish rules to be followed.

The Chairman repeated that Question 4 only dealt with the requirements submitted and the need for effective justification of genuine requirements and no others.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. put to the Committee the case of the reply to Question 2 not being in the affirmative. Question 4 was completely independent of Question 2, and should be so worded as not to leave any doubt on the point. He proposed to amend paragraph b) in the form proposed by the Delegate of Oversea France. As to the competence of the Committee, he was of the opinion that it might be worth while to verify the exact functions of Committee 5 in the matter of determining "to what extent the requirements would be justified from the technical point of view".

The meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m. and resumed at 12:30 p.m.

The Chairman said he had gone into the question of the terms of reference of Committee 5, and it did not seem to him that there was any conflict between them and the question which the Committee was at present considering. He invited the Delegate of India to amplify the opinion he had expressed on that issue.

The Delegate of India answered that any activity of Committee 3 in the sense of deciding what part of the requirements represented a real necessity and what other part was a product of the imagination would be unwarranted. Only Committees 4 and 5 could take those problems into consideration.

The Delegate of France said that the actual reply clearly rested with Committee 5, if the Committee proposed not to take into consideration anything but the question whether the requirement was justified "technically". But the Committee had not yet accepted that restriction of its functions. He felt that the question had been put too broadly; and he could not agree with the Delegate of India's interpretation of the terms of reference of Committee 3.

The Chairman proposed to the Committee a new text of Question No. 4, representing a combination of the suggestions made by the Delegates of the U.K., Pakistan, and Oversea France, as follows:

> "In establishing the final plan for the assignment of channel-hours, would it be advisable to take into consideration, among other things:
>
> a) the requests presented, or
>
> b) only the requirements technically justified for the duration of the operation of the plan?"

The Delegate of Pakistan could accept the above text if it was understood that, in view of the fact that the justifications of a purely technical order restricted the scope of the question, new questions could be propounded later.

The Chairman confirmed that the possibility of putting new questions was open to all members of the Committee.

Following on an exchange of views with the Delegate of Brazil, who had doubts as to the necessity of the question in paragraph a), the Chairman stated that it might not be a matter of indifference whether or not all requirements should be treated in the same way, even those which were admitted by grossly exaggerated.

The Delegate of the Argentine suggested that the Question should be worded as follows:

"Would it be necessary to take into account, as a preliminary criterion, etc."

The Delegate of India had no particular objection to the Argentine text, although his former comments stood. He proposed various additions or amendments of the wording.

After an exchange of views between the Delegates of New Zealand, the U.N.O., Mexico, the Argentine, Brazil and the U.S.S.R., some of whom suggested amendments while others asked for information, the Chairman put the following question to the vote:

"In establishing the final plan for assignment of channel-hours would it, or would it not, be advisable to take into consideration, among other things, one or other of the following factors:

a) the requests presented, or

b) the requirements technically justified for the duration of the operation of said plan".

The Committee accepted the above text on a show of hands by 27 votes to 4 with 2 abstentions.

The Delegates of the U.S.A., Uruguay, the U.K., the U.S.S.R. and Mexico commented on the vote. Certain delegates stated that they proposed to reserve their comments for the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1:30 p.m.

The Reporter, The Chairman,

J. M. Leproux H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 203-E

25 November 1948

Committee 1

Mexico City, 1948. SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

NOVEMBER 29 TO DECEMBER 2, 1948

1. Chairmen of Committees or Working Groups are requested to communicate to the Secretariat (Mr. Wettstein) any desired and feasible change in the schedule below.

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

3. Morning meetings: 10:00 - 13:00
Afternoon meetings: 15:30 - 19:00

	Date and Room						
Comm. or Wrkg.Grp.	Nov.29 Mon.	Nov.30 Tues.	Dec. 1 Weds.	Dec. 2 Thurs.	Dec. 3 Fri.	Dec. 4 Sat.	Observations
Comm. 1			PL				
Comm. 3							
Comm. 3B	1	1	1	1			
Comm. 4	PL	PL		PL	PL		
Comm. 4C						2	
Comm. 5A	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Comm. 5B	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Comm. 5C	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Comm. 6		2		2	2		
Comm. 6A	2		2				
Comm. 6B	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Comm. 6C	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Comm. 7						1	
Comm. 3	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL		
Comm. 4A	2				2		
Comm. 4B		2		2			
Comm. 4C			2				
Comm. 5A	3	3	3	3	3		
Comm. 5B	6	6	6	6	6		
Comm. 5C.	4	4	4	4	4		
Comm. 6B	5	5	5	5	5		
Comm. 6C	7	7	7	7	7		
Comm. 7	1	1		1			
Comm. 7A			1				

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 204-E

25 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

DELEGATION OF BENELUX COUNTRIES

Comments on the bases of draft plans.

We have taken note of the draft plan presented by the U.S.S.R. Delegation (Document No. 98 and Annex), and of the proposal of India (Annex 5 of Appendix B of the Report of the Planning Committee, Document PC-Rhf No. 78). We are anxious to thank the authors of these documents for the important work they have accomplished. Their work unquestionably represents a valuable contribution to the study of the various possibilities of a world plan for the allocation of high frequencies. These projects, representing as they do the first tentative plans established on general principles and on universally accepted bases, merit very special attention.

The present seems an opportune moment for the Benelux countries to present their comments on the subject.

The essential idea on which the plan of the U.S.S.R., and to a certain degree also that of India, rest seems to be the principle laid down in the penultimate paragraph of the second page of Document No. 98, which reads as follows:

"It is absolutely clear that radiobroadcasting in general, and short wave broadcasting in particular, should in the first place satisfy the cultural and political needs of the population of any given country."

On this basis the authors of the plan of the U.S.S.R. proceed to indicate the three factors on which they have based their calculations, viz. superficial area, population and number of languages spoken in the various countries.

We are of the opinion that this idea, based though it may be on a principle which is correct for some countries, may be quite illusory in the case of many others.

We should not care to discuss in detail the importance of the three factors mentioned. An impartial observer, for example, while recognizing "that the requirements of a population of 1000,000,000 people are much more varied than the requirements of a population numbering 1,000 000 people"

(Document 98, last paragraph of Section 2, on page 3) might wonder whether these requirements are really one hundred times greater in frequency hours, as the authors of the plan appear to think.

Furthermore, while we may think it reasonable that certain countries with large superficial areas and a low density of population should have a special need of short wave broadcasting, it has nevertheless to be borne in mind that such requirements are rarely, if ever, justified by the size of the territory or the size of the population, since a more or less large proportion of such territory and of such population may be - and generally are - served by other means.

These same arguments with regard to large territories and low density of population are, also arguments in favor of the use of long waves, or even of synchronized systems of medium waves, in all cases where atmospheric interference is not above a reasonable level.

Again, one may wonder why the idea of "countries" and of "national broadcasting", which is at times made applicable to the broadcasting of an aggregate of countries having as many common points as a mother country and its colonies.

Without seeking to discuss each one of these principles qua principles, we consider it unquestionable that for a large number of countries the conception which served as a basis for the U.S.S.R. plan does not hold good - and that for the simple reason that such countries make no use whatsoever of high frequencies for their internal broadcasting, and have no need for the same. This is true of the great majority of European countries, and of quite a few others for that matter all over the world. In our opinion, this reason is sufficient for declaring that the basis, and protanto the structure, of the U.S.S.R. plan cannot readily be accepted as a general solution of the problem of allocation of frequencies. Unfortunately the consequences of the application of this conception cannot be improved by changes of limited scope, for a very large number of countries have been compared with one another by methods of measurement which are not appropriate.

The Delegation of India seeks by the introduction of other factors to mitigate the logical consequences of such comparisons. It is evident that it has been only partially successful.

It might be advisable to assist research by classifying countries in different categories. One category, for example, might comprise countries for which the principles set forth in Document No. 98 are totally or partially valid. Another category might be for countries to which the principles proposed by the Delegation of India are more applicable. A third or more might embrace the very large number of countries in whose cases the factors that determine the use of high frequencies are totally different.

23 November 1948

For the Delegation of Belgium,

R. Hendericks.

For the Delegation of Luxemburg,

J.M. Madsen

For the Delegation of the Netherlands.

H.J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 205-E

25 November 1948

Additional information received in reply to the Planning Committee telegrams on Antennas

B U R M A

No.	Type	Relevant Data	Remarks
1.	A	L = 23.6m, h = 16.6m Antenna oriented e - W.	49 M band, Local Service
2.	B	L = 23.6m, h = 19.9m, S = 3.95m, Antenna oriented E - W.	49 M band, Medium Distance Service
3.	A	L = 14.9m, h = 10.5m. Antenna oriented E - W.	31 M band, Local Service
4.	B	L = 14.9m, h = 12.6m, S = 2.5m. Antenna oriented E - W.	31 M band, Medium Distance Service

COSTA RICA

Schedule of transmissions

Freq. kcs.	Time GMT	Power kW
5990	2300 - 0430	1.
6150	1300 - 0500	0.5
6180	1400 - 0400	1.
9615	1200 - 1600) 2300 - 0430)	2.
9645	2300 - 0300	1., omnidirectional antenna and a rhombic antenna beamed on Central America and Mexico
9692	0100 - 0300	0.75

CURAÇAO

Directional antenna beamed to the Netherlands azimuth 38°

Directional antenna beamed to Surinam, azimuth 113°

Directional antenna beamed to Indonesia, azimuth 88°

ETHIOPIA

7	kW antenna	15 868 kc/s	rhombic, 316°
1	kW antenna	9 620 kc/s	vertical omnidirectional
500	W antenna	6 195 kc/s	vertical omnidirectional

Corrections to the requirements submitted by Ethiopia as printed in Supplement No. 3, of the Mexico City list of requirements.

Item 1. Columns 8, 9 and 10 should read zero,
Column 12 should read 22-9-43
Column 16 should read Marconi vertical non-directional antenna,

Item 2. Column 8 should read 316°
Column 9 should read 6
Column 10 should read 30°
Column 12 should read 22-9-43
Column 16 should read rhombic.

Item 3. Column 7 should read 500 W (instead of 50 kW)
Columns 8, 9 and 10 should read zero
Column 13 should read in use
Column 16 should read half-wave vertical antenna.

Item 3 is now in use experimentally, its power will be increased to 20 kW during the latter part of 1949.

For Items 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D

Column 7 should read 20 kW (instead of 50 kW)

Column 13 should read 1949

ICELAND

We desire to change and reduce our requirements on Form 4 as follows: Transmitting period for program to Europe 1700 to 2300 GMT and for program to North America 2300 to 0300 GMT. Thereby the frequency requirement for 18 megacycles can be dropped.

Iceland will use one program for Europe and one for America. Most important transmit news from Iceland and cultural programs in Icelandic language to Icelanders abroad.

IRAQ

Provisional Aerial Data (Ref. Drawing L. 6125. Sheet 1.)

Item 1.

100 metre half wave mast radiator for medium wave broadcast service.

Item 2.

Quadrant Aerial No. 1. 3.478 Mc/s

Single limb, 8 wire cage, 1.5 metres diameter, arm length 37.9 metres, mean height 22 metres.

Quadrant Aerial No. 2. 4.777 Mc/s

Two limb, four wire cage, 1 metre in diameter, arm length 27.9 metres, mean height 47.1 metres.

Quadrant Aerial No. 3. 6.135 Mc/s

Two limb, four wire cage, 1 metre diameter, lower limb 12.2 metres, Upper limb 36.7 metres, mean height 24.45 metres.

Item 3.

Four half wave folded top tipoles for 6 Mc/s, 8 Mc/s, 12 Mc/s and 21 Mc/s.

Items 4 and 5.

Double three wire Rhombic Aerials beamed on New York and India.

(a) Outer major diagonals 195 metres

(b) Tilt angle 62 degrees

IRAQ (Cont')

(c)	Outer minor diagonals	104 metres
(d)	Mean height	35 metres
(e)	Inner major diagonals	180 metres
(f)	Tilt angle	70 degrees
(g)	Inner minor diagonals	65.5 metres

(h) Terminations 600 ohms (Stainless steel resistance wire).

NB. All figures subject to verification on submission of Forms 4.A.1. etc., to be submitted from Baghdad.

LIBERIA

Monrovia transmitting antennas, five doublets delta match, omni-directional.

One directional, beamed on River Head, Long Island

Receiving antennas, six doublets

Location : 10° 48' 58' W, 6° 18' 00" N

NEW ZEALAND

High Frequency Broadcasting

Services

Physical dimensions of antennae (For insertion on Form 4A-2).

9.54 Mc/s - Bearing 285 deg.

Type	2/1	
l	7.45	
S	nil	
H	15.8	metres
B	15.8	"
R	7.9	"
	-	"
		"

NEW ZEALAND (Cont')

9.54 Mc/s - Bearing 35 deg. slew - 20 deg.

Type	2/2
1	7.45 metres
S	22 metres
H	22 metres
B	15.8 metres
R	7.9 metres

11.78 Mc/s - Bearing 285 deg.

Type	2/2
1	6 metres
S	12.7 metres
H	6.35 metres
B	12.7 metres
R	6.35 metres

11.78 Mc/s - Bearing 35 deg. slew - 20 deg.

Type	2/2
1	6 metres
S	17.8 metres
H	17.9 metres
B	12.7 metres
R	6.35 metres

15.28 Mc/s - Bearing 285 deg.

Type	2/2
1	4.7 metres
S	9.8 metres
H	9.8 metres
B	9.8 metres
R	4.9 metres

15.28 Mc/s - Bearing 35 deg. slew - 20 deg.

Type	2/2
1	4.7 metres
S	14.8 metres
H	14.8 metres
B	9.8 metres
R	4.9 metres

SURINAM

Our broadcasting takes place for the interior with an antenna power of 400 W. The type of this antenna is a dipole. This transmission takes momentarily place on a wavelength of 51.3 m. (5845 kHz). As this frequency is not in the broadcasting band we should appreciate to be located in the nearest broadcasting band. For the exterior we have an antenna power of 400 W. in a Rhombic antenna directed from Paramaribo in Surinam towards the island of Curacao in the Caribbean Sea. This broadcasting takes place on 19.48 m. (15405 kHz). This is the only external broadcasting service in Surinam, which directional service we like to maintain.

SYRIA

Antennas to be used for broadcasting are as follows:

75.

1.	Rhombic	90°	20 kW	India
2.	"	316°	20 "	London
3.	"	316°	20 "	USA N.Y.
4.	"	246°	20 "	Brazil
5.	"	234°	7.5 kW	Cairo
6.	"	316°	7.5 "	London
7.	"	316°	7.5 "	New York

The rest are dipole antennas.

DENMARK

According to our copies here, the necessary details concerning antennas 7, 8, 9 and 10 have been submitted on Forms 4A-2 and 4A-3 of 5-1-48.

Number 7, 8 and 9 omnidirectional, two vertical half-wave dipoles one above the other.

Number 7 element length 23.5 m, height of mid-point 61.7 m.

Number 8, 19.72 m and 51.8 m respectively.

Number 9, 14.9 m and 38,9 m respectively.

Number 10, two horizontal half-wave dipoles; height 100 m element length 6.6 m.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 206-E

25 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 5

L U X E M B U R G

(Represented by Netherlands).

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg requests the acceptance of the changes made to the time schedules of the transmissions shown on Form 4 which have been submitted.

In view of the fact that it is a case of an important reduction in the number of frequency/hours requested, we presume there will be no objection to the amendment of the Forms 4 submitted by Luxemburg in order to take into account the new time schedules, which are as follows:-

TRANSMISSION NO. 1 Europe:

0430 - 0800 GMT
1000 - 1400 "
1700 - 2300 "

TRANSMISSION NO. 3 Far East:

1230 - 1300 GMT
2200 - 2300 "

TRANSMISSION NO. 4 Middle East:

0330 - 0500 GMT
1000 - 1100 "
1630 - 1700 "

TRANSMISSION NO. 5 - Europe and North Africa (Egypt)

0500 - 0600 GMT
1800 - 1830 "

TRANSMISSION NO. 6 Europe and North Africa (Tunis)

0600 - 0630 GMT
1130 - 1200 "
1830 - 1900 "

TRANSMISSION NO. 7 South Africa:

0630 - 0730 GMT
1200 - 1230 "
1930 - 2030 "

TRANSMISSION NO. 8 Europe, North Africa (Algeria and Morocco):

0730 - 0800 GMT
1330 - 1430 "
2030 - 2200 "

TRANSMISSION NO. 9 South America:

2300 - 0100 GMT
1100 - 1130 "

TRANSMISSION NO. 10 North America:

0100 - 0300 GMT
1300 - 1330 "
1700 - 1800 "

Delegation of the Netherlands

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 207-E

25 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

Seventh Meeting

23rd November 1948

1. The Seventh meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 1550 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Stojanov, and Mr. Trimmer.

2. The Chairman first requested the approval of the Agenda for the seventh meeting (Doc. 170). This approval was given by the Committee.

3. Item 1 on this Agenda was the approval of the report of the fifth meeting of the Committee (Doc. No. 149). This report was approved with one amendment submitted by the Delegate for Argentine to para. 6.4. which should read as follows:

The Argentine Delegation fully estimates the value of the effort of the Soviet Delegation in presenting - in Document No. 98 and annexes - a frequency assignment plan drafted according to the principles explained in said document. Only those who have tried to formulate a plan can have an idea of the arduous task involved in such a project. However, our Delegation considers that, for such a plan to be accepted by the Delegations in general, it should be based on the general and technical principles accepted by the respective countries. In this connection, Document 98 - page 2, para. 8, page 3, paras. 4 to 9, and page 4, paras. 1, 2 and 4 of the Spanish text - refers to general principles which have not yet been approved by Committee 3.

As regards the technical principles, these also have not merited the approval of Committee 4. With regard to para. 1 of Page 5, it should be noted that only 2%, approximately, of the territory of Argentina lies in the tropical zone, and therefore the frequencies which might be assigned to us in the

tropical bands would in no way benefit us. Taking these comments into account, the Argentine Delegation considers that the Working Groups shouldonly admit such plan as experimental material.

4. The Chairman then requested Mr. Stojanov, Chairman of Working Group A, to give a report on the work of his group.

4.1. Mr. Stojanov began by saying that a written report had been approved in the group, and would be available for consideration at the next Main Committee meeting. He then outlined the text of this report, saying that the group had continued the work on points 1 and 2 of the third report of Working Group A and the results of this work were given in the fourth report. Regarding the second point of the third report, which concerned the time blocks to be used in the construction of a plan, he said that the Working Group proposed the adoption of a basic time block into which any channel should be divided through the 24 hours as one hour. Although in conditions where ionospheric conditions would permit, and the requirements of the countries requested, greater time blocks would be permitted. This proposal was agreeable to the Working Group, except that the Delegates for the USSR and Holland considered that two-hour time blocks would be more acceptable. Mr. Stojanov thought that the Main Committee should now discuss this question.

5. The discussion on the subject was then opened by the Chairman, who requested the committee to try to reach a decision on this point as it was fundamental to the work of Group B.

5.1. During the discussion that took place the following points were put forward, for and against the proposal:-

(a) The smallest unit of time common to all requirements must be used, in order to satisfy those requirements of short duration only.

(b) That the smaller unit of time block (half an hour) would result in the saving of spectrum space.

(c) That the requirements should be examined before deciding this question, in order to establish the most acceptable time block.

(d) That the shorter time block (half an hour) would complicate the building of the plan, and any modifications necessary therein.

(e) That short-time blocks would be unsuitable from the listeners' point of view.

(f) That the longer period of two hours should be used with the exception being made to those requirements covering shorter periods.

(g) That changes in ionospheric conditions would be able to be taken into account with one hour time blocks, but possibly not with two hour blocks.

(h) That rapid changes made by half hour time blocks would result in difficulty from the transmitting point of view.

(i) That the time difference between transmitter site and target area must be considered, as this may lead to requirements beginning and ending between the even hour.

5.2. During the discussion Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of Committee 5, said that he had not yet received the final reports of his Working Groups, and therefore, he regretted that he was unable to give any definite assistance on this point.

5.3. A proposal was then made by the Delegate for India which read:-"The basic time block for the purpose of frequency assignment will be one hour, but in cases where the requirements of countries begin or terminate on the half hour, with a view to avoiding wastage of spectrum space, assignments beginning or ending on the half hour may be made".

5.4. In reply to questions for clarification of this proposal it was pointed out that:-

(a) this proposal did not restrict the assignments to a duration of 1 hour only, and that (b) the half hourly assignments would only be taken into consideration when requested in the requirements, the proposal was adopted unanimously.

6. The next item of the Agenda was the report by Mr. Trimmer, Chairman of Working Group B. He stated that Working Group B had agreed upon two forms which it will use in the course of its work in preparing a draft plan or plans, and although the Working Group has considered that these forms may later be useful in presenting the work of Committee 6 to the Conference, it considers these forms as primarily applicable to its own work.

The large form is a band loading chart. Assignments will be shown by horizontal bars under the proper time indication. Indicating marks above and below the horizontal bar will show:-

(a) The order of shared channels

(b) The location of the transmitter

(c) The intended area of reception

(d) The country and number of the requirement against which the assignment is made.

The second form will aid the Working Group in keeping a running record, by country, of the assignment of channel-hours as they are made. The column headings indicate certain other pertinent information which will be useful to the Working Group B. Working Group B may in the future, develop other forms to meet its special needs and those of Committee 6.

6.1. The Delegate of Indonesia requested Mr. Trimmer to note the list of data required by Working Group C, and hoped that Working Group B would include this data in the final forms to be used.

6.2. The Delegate for Belgium asked Mr. Trimmer to clarify the column headed with the word "power", on the smaller form, as he did not know whether this meant actual radiated power in a specific direction or the basic power of the transmitter.

6.3. In reply to these questions Mr. Trimmer said that Working Group B already envisaged additional forms being necessary and that these would include the information required by Group C. Secondly, that the word "power" indicated only the basic power of the transmitter.

6.4. The Chairman then asked Mr. Trimmer when work on planning the 26 and 21 Mc/s bands would be commenced. Mr. Trimmer replied that this would begin at the next Working Group meeting.

7. The fourth item on the Agenda was the report by the Acting Chairman of Working Group C, Mr. Ferdinandus. He stated that the principal item of consideration in today's meeting of Working Group 6-C has been the plan of the USSR as it has been presented in Document 98 and the Annexes 2A and 2B.

In the light of the data available in the said documents, methods of analysis have been discussed.

The Working Group feels unanimously however, that the work to be done with respect to the analysis, may very probably depend on Working Group A and B, and the Group feels that it is not in a position to carry out the analysis before two questions have been answered by the Main Committee.

The Working Group requests Committee 6 to give directives on the following points:-

(a) Whether a general analysis has to be made or a complete detailed investigation.

(b) In the latter case, and in the absence of general and technical principles approved by the appropriate Committees, the Working Group requests the necessary precise directives in order to begin the detailed analysis of the USSR plans.

7.1. The Committee, after a short discussion, agreed that the answer to these two questions would be given when point 5 of the Agenda had been decided.

8. The discussion was then opened on point 5 of the Agenda dealing with the action to be taken regarding the proposals for plans, or basic elements for plans, presented by the Delegation of the USSR, India and others.

8.1. The Delegate for the USSR then proposed the text of a motion dealing with the USSR proposed plan, for approval by the Committee. However, it was decided that this text should be published and considered at the next Main Committee Meeting.

8.2. The Delegate for India stated that he would also propose a text which would be published, and which he would like to be considered at the next meeting.

9. The Delegate for Argentine stated that:-

"With great surprise, Mr. Chairman, I have heard the verbal report presented by the substitute Chairman of Working Group 6-C, in which he states that he has given consideration to the plan presented by the Soviet Delegation, and requests certain directives for continuing the study of same.

I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that this constitutes a violation of the rules of procedure, for in the last meeting no decision was taken as to what should be done with the Soviet plan. The Delegations which are not represented on the Working Groups only have the opportunity to be heard at the principal Committee,

and if the latter takes proposals against what has been decided, this represents muzzling of the opinion of the Delegations concerned."

9.1. In reply the Chairman pointed out that at the last meeting a directive had been approved which gave the Working Groups directives to commence work on the various proposals for plans.

10. At this point the Chairman closed the meeting, after saying that it was hoped that at next Thursday's meeting a specific reply might be given to Working Group C's questions, and that the two motions proposed by the Delegates for India and the USSR would be considered.

The Reporter: The Chairman.

R. A. Craig GUNNAR PEDERSEN

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 208-E

25 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 4

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP C OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

I. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Among the questions constituting the terms of reference of Committee 4, the following questions have been submitted to the Working Group for consideration (See Documents Nos. 40, 78, 93):

Question IX - Technical problems have to be studied or coordinated on a world basis.

Question X - Consideration of future lines of development of high frequency broadcasting and technical methods of programme exchange in the light of the latest technical advances.

Question XI - Methods of economizing in the use of high frequencies.

II. DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN USEFUL IN THE WORK OF THE GROUP.

Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City (pages 112 and 113)

Report of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City, (items B and G and 6) and all other documents of that Conference (especially Document 13 Rhf of the USA and 27 Rhf of India).

Report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session (especially Appendix E).

Statement by Prof. van der Pol at the meeting of Committee 4 on October 29 (Questions submitted to the C.C.I.R. for study) and the C. C. I.R. document mentioned in his statement.

Document No. 26 presented by the U.S.A. Delegation.

Documents Nos. 58 and 95 presented by Portugal.

Appendix C of the Report of the Planning Committee (Mexico City Session).

III. THE GROUP HAS HAD 3 WORKING MEETINGS.

The first meeting was held on 12 November 1948 at 3:30 P.M.; in spite of the fact that a notice was posted in good time, only the Delegates of France, Poland, Portugal, and Uruguay were present. Though six Delegates were absent, those present decided, with a view to hastening the work, to proceed to an exchange of preliminary views on the questions submitted to the Working Group for study.

The second meeting was held on 17 November 1948 at 10:00 A.M. The Delegates of the Argentine (as observer), France, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela were present. The Delegates of Indonesia and Poland had sent excuses for not attending.

The third meeting, held on 22 November 1948 at 11:30 A.M. was devoted principally to the final drafting of the Report. The Delegates of Brazil, France, France Overseas, Poland, Portugal and Uruguay were present.

It is desired to point out that the work of Group 4 C has not been facilitated by the fact that only one meeting (that of November 17) was officially reserved for the Group in the weekly schedule of Committee meetings: and that on the other hand, the participation of the several members who had been assigned to take part in the work of the Group has not been as great as could have been wished.

The results obtained by the Working Group will be found in the Annex to the present document.

The Chairman of Group 4 C

C. Mercier

ANNEX 1

RESULTS OF THE WORK OF GROUP 4C

I. TECHNICAL PROBLEMS THAT HAVE TO BE STUDIED OR COORDINATED ON A WORLD BASIS.

1. Scientific or general technical problems concerning basic data useful in the formulation of recommendations when preparing or modifying a plan.

All the problems concerning broadcasting submitted to the C.C.I.R. for study and listed by Prof. van der Pol (see document CCIR. Stockholm of 1948, List of Questions for Study).

2. Problems more directly concerning the implementation of a plan and the daily operation of transmitters.

a) Analysis of reports concerning sun spot activity and ionospheric phenomena in order to have the necessary information for ascertaining and forecasting the propagational conditions for radio waves, and for putting into operation frequency assignment plans;

b) Analysis and coordination of the listening reports of high frequency broadcasting stations received from various sources, in order to check on the operation of the plan. Organization of listening or trial tests (for example on the practical possibilities of simultaneous sharing, on the importance of interference, etc.) for the purpose of determining the most efficient means of using that part of the spectrum reserved for high frequency broadcasting. Various measurements regarding transmissions (especially measurements of frequency and field intensity) wherever useful in tracking down the cause of interference experienced, or in adding to our knowledge of propagation. The methods of measurement used should be standardized.

c) Centralization and distribution of all information concerning the operation and time tables of transmissions. Analysis of the modifications made in transmissions in connection with the changes in the plans which may result therefrom. More generally, the study of and research into all improvements and adjustments which may be proposed for higher efficiency in the assignment plan and a reasonable and economical use of the frequencies. Preparation of all modifications to be made in the plans and the establishment of contacts for this purpose between the parties concerned.

d) Study of all technical and practical questions in relation to the subjective aspect of the quality of reception (modulation band width, fading and distortion);

e) Study of questions concerning the practicability of exchanging programmes (research on the standardization of recording methods, exchange of information on characteristics of recording methods used by different countries, publication of information concerning programmes and time tables, transmitter operation, all data on possibilities of using radio circuits for relays);

f) Publication of a bulletin or of documents giving the results of observations or work on the problems enumerated above.

Working Group C believes that the preceding items are of particular interest to the work of Committee 7, and recommends that the preceding conclusions be forwarded to that Committee.

II. METHODS OF ECONOMIZING IN THE USE OF HIGH FREQUENCIES

The Working Group recalls that the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City has already formulated Recommendations on this subject (See Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference Chapter V, B.). The Working Group has nevertheless prepared the following additional comments:

1. The Atlantic City recommendations (Chapter V, a, 2) c)) stipulate that "normally only one frequency in a band should be used to transmit one program". These conditions can most often be effectively fulfilled if transmissions are limited to the periods when propagation is least disturbed. On the other hand, periods of rapid variation of ionospheric conditions (rapidly changing O.W.F.) in principle require the use of several frequencies in different bands (Chapter V, A, 2) c)), as well as under conditions stipulated elsewhere by Committee 4, but these periods generally coincide with unstable and otherwise unsatisfactory reception conditions. For the purpose of economizing frequencies it would therefore seem reasonable to avoid transmissions during those periods - they are generally of short duration - in which the O.W.F. varies quite rapidly whenever there is no really important reason for keeping them in operation. Moreover even for the longer period during which the O.W.F. still varies, but more slowly, and transmission takes place during a period of varying propagation conditions, the simultaneous use of several frequencies in different bands could be avoided at certain times by dividing long transmission into two or more shorter transmissions. (but of at least one hour) so that the use of a single frequency will be acceptable for each transmission.

Finally, in the case where the aximuth width of the reception area to be served is great, the Atlantic City recommendations (Chapter V, 2) b) provide for the possible use of two frequencies in the same band. But the Working Group desire also to call attention to the information contained in Document 79 PC-Rhf of the Report of the Planning Committee, Mexico City Session(Appendix 1 of Document 79 PC-Rhf) where it is stated that certain antennas provide very useful values for the width of the principal lobe without the gain being reduced to an unacceptable level.

The Document gives the example of a case where a width of 69 degrees instead of 17.5° is obtained at the cost of a reduction in gain of less than 6 db). It is therefore necessary to take these facts into account when studying the cases provided for in Chapter V, 2) b) of the Atlantic City Recommendations.

2. Study of the field intensity values and the values of the minimum signal/noise ratio might bring out cases where the desired transmission would lead to unsatisfactory reception conditions.

Requirements should not be maintained in the case of circuits where the field at the reception area is less than the standards studied by Committee 4 (taking into account the optimum working frequency, the power of the transmitter whose operation is being justified and the gain in the antenna).

3. The need for considerable economies in the use of frequencies suggests a recommendation that the use of high frequencies should be avoided in the case of the internal services of countries, wherever such services could be operated under reasonable economic conditions by the use of low, medium, very high or tropical band frequencies.

4. The Working Group feel that an apreciable economy of frequencies, in combination with the improvement reception conditions, could be obtained by the use of public telephone point to point circuits or by means of recordings, in order to place programmes at the disposal of stations responsible for their transmission over short or medium distances within a given area. The frequencies used by these stations could either belong to bands other than those of high frequency broadcasting or, even if they belonged to those bands, they could be used simultaneously by several stations. But no real economy would result unless the transmissions by local or regional stations were not added to, but rather subtracted from, the direct transmissions on high frequencies to the corresponding area. Attention is also called to the importance of a standardization of the various means of recording in order to allow full development of the exchange of programmes. The Conference should take definite action with a view to the study of this question and an early sequel in the shape of practical conclusions. (See paragraph 2), d) of "Technical problems to be studied or coordinated on a world basis").

5. In a period of maximum and even average sun-spot activity, it would no doubt be possible to use frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band for an appreciable number of circuits and relays, even though the requirements submitted for this band have been few. It is therefore advisable that an effort should be made in the construction of receivers to facilitate the use of these frequencies and to diminish the load in the 21 Mc/s or 17 Mc/s bands. We might also point out the advantages gained by the use of variable selectivity or by the reduction of the modulation band at the point of reception in order to eliminate numerous types of interference without appreciably affecting the actual quality of the transmission, considering the numerous causes of distorsion which continually affect high frequency transmissions.

Lastly, development in the construction of receivers which permit reception of transmissions on frequencies of the tropical bands will aid the use of these bands, and so make possible an economy of frequencies in the Rhf bands.

6. To sum up, the Working Group recommends:

a) The avoidance as far as possible of all transmissions during periods of very rapid variation of ionospheric conditions (when the O.W.F. varies at least as much as the separation between two exclusive broadcasting bands within less than one hour).

b) The division of lengthy transmissions into a number of short transmissions (but of at least one hour), for each of which the use of a single frequency would be acceptable, whenever such division may have the effect of avoiding the simultaneous use of frequencies in different bands during certain periods. In each particular case Committee 5 will propose the most appropriate technical solution, taking into account the preceding considerations.

c) The consideration of all the technical possibilities of the constructing antennas with a wide lobe, but having a high gain, in order to avoid using two frequencies in the same band, as recommended by the Atlantic City RHF Conference (Chapter V, 2), b)).

d) The satisfaction of those requirements only which relate to circuits whose proper reception conditions can be guaranteed.

e) The use, whenever technically and economically possible of frequencies other than those in the RHF bands (i.e. the use of low, medium, very high and tropical band frequencies) for ensuring internal services of a country.

f) The use of all possibilities afforded by telephone point to point circuits, and the utilization of recording methods for the purpose of developing programme exchanges by local or national stations, in order to reduce the use of high frequencies.

g) Action by the Conference with a view to accelerating the study of the standardization of recording methods in order to conclude the work rapidly. Efforts to be made in the construction of receivers so that their characteristics may not limit the efficient possible use of all RHF and tropical bands.

III. CONSIDERATION OF FUTURE LINES OF DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING AND TECHNICAL METHODS OF PROGRAMME EXCHANGE IN THE LIGHT OF THE LATEST TECHNICAL ADVANCES.

The Working Group believes that this question, the wording of which is not very explicit, is closely bound up with the problems arising in connection with the economy of frequencies. The recommendations already made on the economy of frequencies (Chapter II) are accordingly recalled, and attention is more particularly directed to the following suggestions:

The development of telephone circuits (cables or point-to-point radio circuits), especially in the interior of countries of a certain size, should lead to a greater use of local stations for the transmission of programmes which are at present broadcast on high frequencies for lack of any other possibility;

The standardization of recording methods should allow of a limitation of the requirements in high frequencies by facilitating the exchange of programmes, and the retransmission under improved conditions of an important part of artistic programmes by the local broadcasting networks;

An improvement in the construction of receivers should facilitate a more rational use of the highest frequency bands allotted to broadcasting;

Improvements in transmitting antennas should lead to a very appreciable reduction in the subsidiary lobes and thus allow the simultaneous use of frequencies by a number of transmitters, as well as of improving the service.

The above are the only observations which the Working Group thinks it reasonably possible to make on the subject at the present moment, from a technical point of view.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 209-E

26 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Organization to Administer High Frequency Broadcasting Assignment Plan

Considering the complex character of the high frequency broadcasting assignment plan, the immensity of the job of periodically adjusting the Plan, and the need for expert administration of the Plan in order to maintain order and efficiency in the use of the short wave broadcasting frequencies, and

Believing that an organization characterized by its technical competence, impartiality and administrative ability is a prerequisite to the successful operation of the Plan, and further believing that the burden of costs of the ITU on the countries should be held to a practical minimum,

The Delegation of the United States proposes that as an interim measure

1. The Vice Director of the CCIR be charged with the responsibility of administering the high frequency broadcasting assignment plan. This duty shall be entirely separate and apart from the duties of the CCIR.

2. As Article 8 of the Telecommunications Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 directs that the Consultative Committees shall be provided with "secretariats", laboratories or technical installations", the Vice Director of the CCIR shall

    a) be provided with such personnel as this Conference shall deem necessary to administer the Plan, and he shall

    b) be provided with adequate funds in accordance with a budget submitted by this Conference.

3. The arrangements suggested herein for the administration of the Plan shall continue until the convening of the Telecommunications Conference in Buenos Aires in 1952, at which time they will be reviewed

and a decision taken as to whether they should continue on a permanent basis, and

4. This Conference shall request the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union to effect the above outlined arrangement as soon as possible.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 210- E

26 November 1948.

Committee 2

Mr. Raymond HENDERICKX, representing the Belgian Government and, provisionally, the Government General of the Belgian Congo, has been appointed by the International Broadcasting Organization as its official representative with the status of Observer.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 211-E

26 November 1948

PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEES

Addenda to Document No. 15-F

1. The Delegation of Burma has submitted letters of Credentials and will participate in the Conference.

2. Pending further notice, the Delegation of Burma will participate in Committees 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 212-E

26 November 1948

Committee 2

List and Nature of Credentials Submitted by Participants in the Conference

I. Final Credentials

1. People's Republic of Albania - Letter of Credentials signed by the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

2. Argentine Republic - Letters of Credentials signed by the President of the Nation.

3. Australia (Commonwealth of) - Certified copy of letter of Credentials signed by the Prime Minister and Acting Minister of State for External Affairs.

4. Austria - Letter of Credentials signed by the Federal Chancellor.

5. Belgium - Letter of Credentials signed by Minister of Foreign Affairs.

6. The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

7. Bolivia - Letter of Credentials signed by the Ambassador of Bolivia in Mexico.

8. Brazil - Letter of Credentials signed by the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

9. Bulgaria - Letter of Credentials signed by the Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

10. Burma - Letter of Credentials signed by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Burma.

11. Canada - Letter of Credentials signed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

12. Chile - Letter of Credentials signed by the Chargé d'affaires of Chile in Mexico.

13. China - Letters of Credentials signed by the Ambassador of the Republic of China in Mexico.

14. Vatican City (State of) - Letter of Credentials signed by the acting Secretary of State.

15. Colombia (Republic of) - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

16. Portuguese Colonies - Letter of Credentials signed by the President of the Portuguese Republic and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

17. Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under mandate or trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Letter of Credentials signed by the Director of Overseas Telecommunications, General Post Office. (Pending).

18. Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Belgium in Mexico announcing the early arrival of the Delegation of the Belgian Congo and conferring temporary proxy on the Delegation of Belgium.

19. Cuba - Letter of Credentials signed by the Chargé d'affaires of Cuba in Mexico.

20. Denmark - Letter of Credentials signed on behalf of the Director General of Posts and Telegraph.

21. Egypt - Letter of Credentials signed by the Inspector and Director General of Egyptian State Telegraph and Telephone.

22. El Salvador (Republic of) - Letter signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

23. Ecuador.- Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

24. United States of America - Letter of Credentials signed by the President in the case of the Chairman of the Delegation and by the Acting Secretary of State for the Members of the Delegation.

25. Finland - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

26. Guatemala - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

27. Hungary - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Communications.

28. India - Certified copy of Letters of Credentials signed by the Governor General of India.

29. Indonesia - Letter of Credentials signed by the Commissioner for Indonesian Affairs, for the Minister of the Overseas Parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

30. Italy - Letter of Credentials signed by the Chargé d'affaires of Italy in Mexico.

31. Luxembourg - Letter of Credentials (a) signed by the Head of the State and President of the Government designating the Minister of Luxembourg in Washington as representative, and (b) letter from the Minister granting temporary proxy to the Delegation of the Netherlands.

32. Mexico - Letters of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

33. Monaco - Letter of Credentials signed by the Sovereign of Monaco.

34. Nicaragua - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

35. Norway - Letter of Credentials signed by the King of Norway.

36. New Zealand - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister for External Affairs.

37. Pakistan - Letter of Credentials signed by the Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

38. Panama - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

39. Paraguay - Letter of Credentials signed by the Chargé d'affaires of Paraguay in Mexico.

40. Netherlands, Curacao & Surinam - Royal Decree signed by the Queen and 3 Members of the Cabinet.

41. Poland - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Poland in Mexico.

42. Portugal - Letter of Credentials signed by the President of the Portuguese Republic and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

43. People's Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia - Letter of Credentials signed by the President of the Government.

44. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

45. Southern Rhodesia - Letter signed by the Postmaster General of Southern Rhodesia.

46. Roumania - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

47. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Letter of Credentials signed by the Director of Overseas Telecommunications, General Post Office.

48. Siam - Letter of Credentials on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

49. Sweden - Royal decree signed by the King of Sweden.

50. Switzerland (Confederation) - Letter of Credentials signed by the Chancellor of the Confederation.

51. Czechoslovakia - Letter of Credentials signed by the President of the Council of Ministers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

52. Territories of the United States of America - Letter of Credentials and letter from the U. S. Embassy to the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

53. Turkey - Letter of Credentials from the Legation of Turkey to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. (Delegate of Turkey has not yet arrived).

54. Union of South Africa and the mandated territory of South-West Africa - Letter of Credentials signed by the Prime Minister.

55. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

56. Uruguay (Republic Oriental of) - Letter of Credentials signed by the President of the Republic.

57. Venezuela - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

II. Countries present and Participating in the Conference with Provisional Credentials

1. Colonies, Protectorates and Overseas Territories under French Mandate - Administrative telegram.

2. Dominican Republic - Communication from the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Mexico stating that Chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Dominican Republic at Mexico is designated as Delegate to the Conference.

3. France - Administrative telegram.

4. French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia - Administrative telegram.

5. Syria - Administrative telegram designating Mr. Ibrahim Hafez Saleh as representative.

III. Countries Participating in the Conference by Mandates

1. Iceland - Letter from Minister of Communications authorizing Mr. Frederik Dreier Heegaard to represent the Icelandic Government Telecommunication Administration.

2. Iran - Telegram from General Secretariat I.T.U. quoting telegram from Teheran conferring permanent mandate on Delegation of Switzerland. (Provisional Credentials).

IV. Countries Who have Conferred Temporary Proxies

1. Luxembourg - Letter of Credentials signed by the Head of the State and President of the Government designating the Minister of Luxembourg in Washington as representative, and (b) letter from the Minister granting temporary proxy to the Delegation of the Netherlands.

2. Bulgaria - Letter from the accredited representative conferring temporary proxy upon the delegation of Yugoslavia.

3. El Salvador - Letter from the accredited representative conferring temporary proxy upon the delegation of Guatemala.

4. Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urandi - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Belgium in Mexico announcing the early arrival of the Delegation of the Belgian Congo and conferring temporary proxy on the Delegation of Belgium.

V. Observers Who have been Formally Admitted and Recognized by the Conference

1. Israel - Letter of Credentials signed by the Minister of Transport and Communications.

2. Popular Republic of Mongolia - Letter signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. UNESCO - Copy of letters from the Acting Director General.

4. O.I.R. - Letter designating Delegate of Belgium as Observer with specified functions.

5. S.C.A.P. - Letter of designation signed by the Chief of Staff of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

VI. Special Cases

1. Eire - (a) Telegram dated July 16 indicating Eire Administration undecided as to participation (b) Letter of 22 October giving name of Delegate or Deputy, with indication that he would not participate until a later date, and (c) letter from the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation stating that Canada had been charged with the representation of the interests of the Government of Eire without formal proxy or vote.

2. Peru - Telegram dated 14 October stating date arrival uncertain.

VII. Participating Expert

1. I.F.R.B. - Letter of Designation signed by the Chairman of I.F.R.B.

VIII. Countries Indicating Non-participation or not Replying to Invitation

1. Afghanistan
2. Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
3. Costa Rica.
4. Ethiopia
5. Greece
6. Haiti
7. Honduras (Republic of)
8. Iraq
9. Lebanon
10. Liberia
11. Philippines (Republic of the)
12. Yemen

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 213-E

26 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

This Document supersedes

Document No. 161-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 atmoshperic noise 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. On November 18 1948 Working Group 4 decided by a vote of 9 in favour, 3 against, 1 abstention and 1 absent to adopt this report, with such reservations as delegations might wish to submit. Reservations were subsequently submitted by United Kingdom, Netherlands, United States of America and Pakistan and are annexed to the present Document.

The Chairman:

W. G. RICHARDSON

ANNEX B

1. Statement of the Delegation of the United Kingdom

When the 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	34 db
	Industrial noise	20 db

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 in 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.

2. The Delegation of the Netherlands objects to this Report 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.

3. 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 66% 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.

4) It was stated in the Sub-Committee that high ratios would require tremendous powers but no investigation was made to prove this.

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.

4.- The Pakistan Delegation abstains from voting on the proposed ratios of signal to noise but reserves the right to take up this point in the main Committee 4 if it deems it necessary.

ANNEX C

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 colltected 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 to reestablish 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 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.

Night time atmospheric noise, both speech and music.

Number one	36.7 db
Number two	16.7 db
Number three	28.7 db
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.

(To be annexed to Document No. 213-E - Fourth Report of Working Group 4A of the Technical Principles Committee for Consideration of Committee 4)

ANNEX A

Result of voting. Day-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	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U
Music	36	0	10	24	35	1	3	33	24	12	0	36
Speech	35	0	15	18	34	1	0	36	27	7	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	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U
Music	35	0	10	25	31	5	0	36	19	11	0	36
Speech	34	1	12	23	35	0	1	35	31	3	0	36

Result of voting. Industrial noise recordings

Test number	1		2		3		4		5	
Voltage ratio	100-1		50-1		25-1		12.5-1		6.25-1	
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	13	19

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 214-E

26 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

Eighth Meeting

25th November 1948.

1. The eighth meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 15.45 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Stojanov and Mr. Trimmer.

2. The first item of the proceedings was the approval of the report of the 6th Meeting (Doc. No. 178).

2.1. The delegate for the Argentine then requested that the text of paragraph 7.2 be deleted and the following text substituted:-

"In view of the fact that most of the discussion had been based on the Agenda, which had not been approved, the delegate of Argentine questioned the validity of that Agenda".

He also requested that the sentence contained in paragraph 8 reading

"However, the Chairman stated that the two proposals approved must stand and that the working groups should proceed accordingly,"

should be deleted from the report, as he had not heard this statement during the last meeting.

2.2. The Chairman confirmed the fact that he had spoken these words, and insisted they be retained in the report.

2.3. This decision was supported by the delegates for Roumania, Ukraine and Albania.

2.4. The delegate for Indonesia then made the following statement which he asked to be included in the minutes of the meeting:-

"I have asked for the floor as Acting Chairman of Working Group 6C in the absence of the Chairman, who, very unfortunately is ill, in order that

Working Group 6C may proceed with its work as soon as possible."

In reference to the report of the sixth meeting of the Plan Committee, which I was unable to attend owing to sickness, I wish to ask you, Mr. Chairman, for a clarification of Section 6, point 2 of this report.

According to this paragraph Committee 6 has decided 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.

Now if I may refer to Doc. No. 70, which has been approved by this Committee, you may read on page 5 that Working Group 6C did comment as follows:

"While appreciating the excellent work done by that Committee, Working Group C considers that the plan produced in the present form is not and could not be, sufficiently complete to permit a proper analysis in the light of the information desired by this group."

I respectfully request you, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, as Working Group 6C did not see how it could analyse, in the light of the information desired by this Group, the plan contained in the Geneva and Mexico City Committee reports; in which other way, they have to perform their task, as outlined in Section 6 point 2 of Doc. 178. I shall conclude with the remark that our Working Group has fully stated the way it thinks it should analyse a plan or plans.

The relative items you will find in Doc. 70 and they cover, to my opinion, the points (b) and (c) of the Indian proposal (Doc. No. 195)."

3. At this point in the meeting the power supply failed, resulting in a breakdown of the simultaneous interpretation system. When it became known that the supply would not be restored for some time, the Chairman adjourned the meeting until Friday afternoon next, 26th November.

The Reporter:
ROBERT A. CRAIG

The Chairman:
GUNNAR PEDERSEN

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 215-E

26 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

AGENDA

10th Meeting of the Plan Committee

to be held at 10. AM. 30th November 1948

1. Approval of the reports of the 7th and 8th meetings of the Committee (Docs. Nos. 207 and 214).
2. Consideration of Doc. No. 195.
3. Report of the Chairman of Working Group B.
4. Report of the Chairman of Working Group C.
5. Requests from the Delegates of the United Nations and Vatican City regarding the participation in the work of Committee 6 (See Appendices A and B).
6. Miscellaneous.

Gunnar PEDERSEN

Chairman of Plan Committee.

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

APPENDIX B

To the Chairman of Committee 6

Mr. Chairman:

I have the honor to request you to be kind enough to arrange for me to be received and heard by the competent groups of Committee 6 at the time when they take under consideration the various rough drafts of the plan, and in particular the basic wordings proposed for determining the number of channel-hours to be assigned to each country, because wordings of this sort cannot be applied in the case of the Vatican without misconception of its requirements.

The spirit which underlies such wordings is not, I think, in itself alien to the case of the Vatican; but their concrete application must vary according to cases. For example, there is no point in speaking of the area and population of the Vatican City in estimating the rôle of its broadcasting services and their importance in relation to these of other countries. Many other arguments could be advanced.

If there are any reasons why my request cannot be granted, I request you, Mr. Chairman, kindly to call the attention of Groups A, B, C of Committee 6 to the fact that the Delegation of the Vatican finds it necessary formally to object to any one of these wordings being applied in the case of the Vatican. My Delegation accordingly reserves the right to demand a derogation from the common rule whether in Committee 6 or in the Plenary Assembly.

I do not however anticipate difficulties in connection with the question which I am raising, inasmuch as more than one delegation, including those which have proposed basic wordings for the distribution of channel-hours, have informed me on their own initiative that the case of the Vatican must be considered a special case.

Thanking you for anything you may be able to do in the matter, I beg you, Mr. Chairman, to accept the assurances of my highest esteem.

Filippe Soccorsi,

Delegate of the Vatican City State.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 216-E

27 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM

COMMENTS ON DOCUMENT No. 155

While the United Kingdom delegation agrees with the views of the delegation of the USSR as set out in Document No. 155 that it is necessary to reduce the total channel hour requirements, it wishes to correct a number of inaccuracies which have appeared in this document concerning the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom Colonial short-wave services.

2. The difficulty of correctly evaluating the number of channel-hours requested in the forms 4 is appreciated, and can be well illustrated by referring to the requirements submitted by the USSR. In the Geneva Report, Appendix D, the USSR requirements are given as 1079 channel hours, but it is possible to interpret the original forms 4 as printed in the Supplement No. 3 in many ways. For example, 8 frequencies are shown for the circuit Moscow to the Far East, ranging from 21 Mc/s to 6 Mc/s, covering a time period of 18 hours. Some of the same frequencies are again shown at Kaluga with an overlapping time of 11 hours. If approached in four different ways the following different answers can be obtained:

a) Original form 4 - Total channel hours requested excluding any sharing of frequencies 1664 hours
Less 68 hours known synchronised working 1596 hours

b) As above (a) but using only two frequencies per circuit 568 hours

c) Forms as recast by Geneva Planning Committee 1331 hours
(Appendix D of Geneva Report shows 1079 hours)

d) If each frequency required on original form is taken and filled for the maximum time requested, 89 frequencies would be required with a total time of 1342 hours

It is not apparent from these forms 4 that the Atlantic City recommendations have been followed.

3. While every endeavour was made to present the United Kingdom forms 4 in as accurate and as unequivocal a manner as possible, they can be misinterpreted due to the amount of synchronization which can be used - this may account for the inaccuracies in Document No. 155. The correct number of channel hours requested for June sunspot median is as follows:

United Kingdom B.B. C. Services	546 3/4	channel hours
Singapore, B.B.C. Services	126 3/4	" "
Georgetown, British Guiana, B.B.C. Services	88 1/4	" " (projected)
United Kindom Colonies, (final total at 5.11.48)...	626 1/4	channel hours
	1,388	

The total for B. B.C. services existing and projected is thus seen to be 761 3/4 channel hours, and the total for the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom Colonies to be 1,388, and 1,807 channel hours as stated in the USSR Document No. 155

4. Regarding the B. B.C. transmissions to Spain and Portugal referred to in Document No. 155, the United Kingdom delegation believes that if the full particulars given in the Form 4, (minimum and maximum distances, angle subtended at the transmitter by the reception area, etc.), are taken into account, it will be found that the frequency hours asked for are not at variance with the Atlantic City stipulations.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 217-E

29 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

Request for Comments by the Plan Committee

At the 9th Meeting of Committee 6 it was decided to request the Heads of all Delegations to reply to the two following questionaires. Heads of Delegations are requested to submit their replies in two separate letters to the Chairman of Committee 6.

(1) 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, or reception area
(b) Allocated frequencies and time for broadcasting
(c) The total number of channel/hours per band assigned to the several countries
(d) Simultaneous frequency sharing.

(2) In order to ensure the fullest discussion on Appendix B Annexe 5 of the Mexico City Planning Committee's Report, Committee 6 decided to ask for the opinions of all the Heads of Delegations attending the Conference on:-

(a) Bases adopted in Appendix B, Annexe 5.
(b) The total number of channel hours assigned to each country
(c) Concrete suggestions for the improvement of Appendix B Annexe 5.

With regard to 1(d) any delegations requiring assistance on this point should apply to the Chairman of Working Group C (Mr. Esping).

The replies and comments to these two proposals should be given, if possible, not later than Monday, December 6th 1948.

Gunnar Pedersen.
Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 218-E

29 November 1948

Original: SPANISH

C H I L E

Comments on the Report of the Planning Committee of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City Session, 1948.

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Appendix A, Annex 1 of Document PC-Rhf-75-E is nothing more than a summary of the attitude of the various countries in regard to Appendix A of the Geneva Report, taking the political, and not the technical, criterion of the members of Working Group 1, set up by the Committee in Mexico.

Annex 2 of the same Appendix A is a summary of additional requirements, on which Sub-Working Group 1-A has not expressed a final opinion.

Annex 1 of Appendix B is an analysis of the comments requested at Geneva (See Appendix B of the Report of Geneva Session, page 105). This would have been of great use, had each country stated its attitude in a clear and precise manner after due consideration of the alternatives proposed. Actually it is clear that no country pronounced definitely in favor of any particular one of these alternatives.

Annex 3 of Appendix B is the U.S.S.R. proposal for the calculation of the weighting coefficient of the various countries on the basis of their area, population and number of languages spoken. This proposal is nothing more than a mockery on the part of one of the largest countries of the globe, which seeks to take advantage of these facts to annex the greater part of broadcasting channel-hours, presenting its report in a scientific-mathematical form.

On the basis of Form I of Annex 3 (page 1) Chile would be entitled in virtue of her population to about 1% of the channels, in virtue of her area to about 3%, and in virtue of her languages to 6%. Even this is thought too much; and the U.S.S.R. accordingly proposes what it calls the "fairer" method of reducing the percentage for languages spoken, for which Form V (Page 3 of Annex 3) is to apply. This is unheard of, undemocratic and indicative only of the absorbing greed of the U.S.S.R.

The factors which Russia wishes to be taken into consideration are those which most favor herself. The following list shows the twelve countries whose superficial area is 1 000 000 square miles or more, with their density of population:

Country	Superficial area in square miles	Density of Population. Number of inhabitants per sq. mile.
Argentine	1 079 000	13
Australia	2 974 000	2.36
Brazil	3 275 000	14
Canada	3 462 000	3.32
China (including Manchuria)	3 381 000	135
French Colonies	3 500 000	14.7
India	1 181 000	220
Mongolia	1 865 000	0.45
Saudi Arabia	1 000 000	10
U.S.S.R.	8 400 000	17
Colonies of U.K.	2 750 000	23.2
U.S.A.	3 673 000	36

Of the foregoing countries only China and India have a density of population exceeding that of Chile, which has 19,6 inhabitants per square mile.

Why not then take into account the density of population instead of area and population?

On the other hand, those countries represent only 14% of the total of countries and territories concerned.

As regards population, only the five following countries have more than 100 000 000 inhabitants:

China	457 000 000	inhabitants
India	260 000 000	"
Pakistan	130 000 000	"
U.S.S.R.	140 000 000	"
U.S.A.	132 000 000	"

and they represent only 6,1% of the total of countries.

If we now proceed to analyze the number of languages spoken, the outlook is even less alluring. The countries where three or more languages are spoken are the following:

Afghanistan	3	
China	3	
Ecuador	3	(what are they?).
India	16	
Pakistan	4	
U.S.S.R.	16	
Switzerland	3	
Colonies of United Kingdom	4	

The foregoing represent 7,3% of the total of countries. It is a curious feature of these analysis that invariably three countries appear in each: China, India and the U.S.S.R.

If the Conference accepts a system based on area, population and number of languages spoken, as main factors, high values but not the highest of all should be taken into account.

The proposal of India, Annex 5, has the same defects in so far as it is based on the same factors. It is even worse in that it takes into consideration the number of nationals living abroad and proposes to include transmissions which are addressed to them in the international transmissions, which is absurd.

India further takes into consideration a factor which is even more absurd namely, imports and exports expressed in millions of dollars. It is only too well known that, with the exception of the U.S.A., which has all the dollars, all other countries are greatly limited in their trade by a lack of this particular currency and not by any lack of openings. As regards Chile, her imports and exports are limited by the lack of foreign currency; but the rate at which her production is increasing is calculated to alleviate this situation, and imports will be doubled or trebled.

In other words, a country's import and export trade does not (under present circumstances) represent the true wealth of a country, and cannot therefore be considered as an index for its high frequency broadcasting requirements.

At the present time Chile is going through a period when its economy is expanding; and this expansion is reflected in an extraordinary increase in all forms of communication.

The other factor introduced by India is the number of frequencies recorded. Recorded where? At Geneva perhaps?

It is impossible to take this factor into consideration. Many countries have recorded many more frequencies than those which they require: many (15) have none. But does that mean that they have no need of high frequencies?

The theories of the U.S.S.R. and India favor these two countries. They also favor China.

In this connection it is interesting to mention the following particulars which appear in the October 1948 number of the "Importers Guide of American Industries" :

The U.S.A. has a receiver for every 2.5 inhabitants.

Brazil " " " " " 4 "

The U.K. " " " " " 5.5 "

Belgium " " " " " 7.5 "

Chile " " " " " 10 "

(This last figure does not appear in the table)

China on the other hand has a receiver for every 800 inhabitants. Under these circumstances how can China's use of high frequencies justify the theories of the U.S.S.R. and India?

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 219-E

30 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

22 November 1948

11th Meeting

(Afternoon Session)

1. The Chairman said that the agenda for the present meeting was contained in Doc. 165.

2. The minutes of the 8th Meeting (Doc. 119-E) were approved after the following amendments and typographical corrections had been agreed.

   A) Paragraph 12 should read "The delegate of USSR said he was in general agreement with the views expressed by the delegate of Roumania but considered a frequency tolerance of 0.003% was more desirable".

   B) Paragraph 8 should read "Dr. Metzler, Chairman of Working Group B, said that the report of his Working Group was given in Doc. 66 and he drew the attention of the Committee to the following amendments:

      (I) In section (a) paragraph 2 the words "in future" should be replaced by "after 1st January 1953",

      (II) Section (b) paragraph 2 should read "Unwanted radiations must be kept at the lowest value which the state of technique permits";

      continuing, Dr. Metzler said he would be pleased to answer any queries arising out of the report."

   C) Insert "8th Meeting" in heading of English Document.

   D) In paragraph 20, amend "inclusive" to read "exclusive".

3. The Chairman asked Dr. Metzler for a report on the work of

Working Group B.

4. Dr. Metzler said that Working Group B had met once since the last committee meeting and they had agreed on the final draft of their reports on:

(I) Receiver characteristics

(II) Possibility of reducing channel separation to less than 10 kc/s

These reports had been submitted to the Secretariat and it was hoped to have the reports circulated during this week.

5. The Chairman asked Mr. Mercier for a report on the work of Working Group C.

6. Mr. Mercier said that there had been no new meetings of Working Group C, but he informed its members that there would be a meeting in Room 5 at 11 a.m. on the 23rd November.

7. The Chairman then re-introduced the discussion on Annex A of Doc. 102 and stated that he had been handed the following text by the Soviet delegation:

"The following is a compromise proposal of the USA and USSR delegations on the question of the number of frequencies to be allocated to a single programme:

(I) In accordance with the decision of the Atlantic City Conference, normally only one frequency to be used for the transmission of one programme.

(II) Departures from the general rule may be admitted only in the case of the following exceptionally difficult circuits:

a) Circuits longer than 4,000 kms directed approximately from West to East (or from East to West) when morning twilight is present, are entitled to two frequencies (one in each of two different bands) for the same programme if the overlap does not exceed one hour.

Observation. For circuits indicated in

(ii)(a) and which are longer than 6 000 kms the use of two frequencies (one in each of two different bands) may be allowed for the period between the Autumn and Spring Equinoxes provided the overlap does not exceed three hours.

b) Circuits exceeding 4 000 kms when ionospheric conditions change rapidly and the O.W.F. changes within one hour by more than the interval between two adjacent exclusive high frequency broadcasting bands may have two frequencies (one in each of two different bands) for a single programme provided the overlap does not exceed one hour.

8. The delegate of the USSR recalled the points of view of the USA and USSR delegations and proceeded to show how the proposal, just read by the chairman, combined the previous proposals of the Chairman and the delegations of the USA and USSR.

9. Mr. Veatch said he agreed to the compromise proposal although the USA delegation would submit additional information to Working Group 4C to show that an overlap of more than one hour is unnecessary. He thought that the proposal would also make the work of Committee 5 more difficult.

10. The delegate of South Africa said he thought the inclusion of the East-West (or West-East) in paragraph 2 (a) was not justified and suggested that the only qualification should be that the circuit crosses the day-night boundary.

11. The delegate of U.K. said that he had listened with interest at the last meeting to the arguments given by the USSR delegate regarding particularly difficult East-West circuits, through morning twilight conditions. In the view, however, of the U.K. delegation paragraph 2(a) of the proposition seemed somewhat unnecessary. Looking at the proposition, paragraph 2(a) with its observation was a special case, while paragraph 2(b) was a general statement and he, therefore, proposed the adoption of paragraph 2(b) alone. He thought that this might be acceptable to the delegate of South Africa.

12. The delegate of USSR answering the delegate of the U.K. said he thought that paragraph 2(a) was necessary because:

(I) On some East-West (or West-East) circuits the change of the O.W.F. might not be great at morning twilight

but since the one control point might be in darkness and the other control point might be in daylight then the absorption on the path might be considerable at the low frequency necessitated by the control point situated in darkness.

(II) There was insufficient data available to Committee 5 for that Committee to determine the rate of change of the O.W.F. curve for all circuits. This data was not necessary if a difficult circuit was to be decided by West-East (or East-West) circuits on which morning twilight conditions existed.

Continuing, the delegate of the USSR in answer to the delegate of South Africa said he thought that the South African case was covered by the use of the word "Approximately" in paragraph 2(a) and also by the general rule of 2(b).

13. The delegate of Portugal said that he supported the statement made by the delegate of South Africa.

14. The delegate of Mexico said he supported the U.K. delegate and recalled the fact that at the last meeting he had given examples of difficult circuits among them being one from Mexico to Argentine which was not East-West or approximately East-West. He thought that the words "difficult circuit" were all that was required.

15. The Chairman suggested to the delegate of Mexico, Portugal, South Africa and U.K. that paragraph 2(a) be made an exception to the general rule of pragraph 2(b).

16. The delegate of U.K. agreed that the suggestion of the Chairman correctly interpreted his suggestion, but he thought that the three hours overlap included in the observation attached to paragraph 2(a) was a luxury and could not be justified by the USSR argument regarding the high absorption on an East-West circuit. He would, therefore, like to see the observation deleted. Lastly, Mr. Fryer said he would be willing to retain paragraph 2(a) without the observation provided it was modified in the manner suggested by the delegate of South Africa.

17. The Chairman said he would like to make an observation with respect to the 3 hours overlap. In the case of a very difficult circuit, while it might not be possible to give a satisfactory service by using the same two frequencies throughout the 3 hours it might be possible to give a satisfactory service by a suitable combination of any two frequencies (selected

from the exclusive broadcasting bands) throughout the 3 hours.

18. The delegate of the U.K. thanked the chairman for his observation but said that it was still not clear to him how the use of a second frequency was going to help overcome the absorption problem, and he would still like to see the observation in paragraph 2(a) deleted.

19. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Chairman had given a very good answer to those delegates who wanted to delete the three hours overlap but if the majority of the delegates wished to have the three hours overlap deleted he was quite willing to agree.

20. The delegate of S. Africa said that the USA - USSR proposal had put the general case second and the particular case first. He suggested that paragraphs 2(a)and 2(b) could be replaced by a paragraph which simply stated that departure from the general rule may be allowed while there is a day/night boundary on the transmission path, when two frequencies may be used.

This proposal eliminated any question of path length, time differences or orientation of circuit. The suggestion of limiting the simultaneous use of two frequencies to one hour would be satisfactory in most cases but there were times, even when the path was in complete darkness, when two frequencies were necessary in order to overcome selective fading.

21. Mr. Veatch said he hoped it was understood by all delegates that when a difficult circuit persisted from hour to hour then the use of two frequencies would be allowed until the variation did not exceed one band per hour.

22. The delegate of the USSR said that the explanation given by Mr. Veatch contradicted previous ideas expressed by Mr. Veatch on this point. Continuing, the delegate of the USSR said that his delegation was perfectly willing to agree to the interchange of paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b). They could not, however, entertain the idea suggested by the delegate of South Africa, that the distance of 4000 kms should be deleted because the USA and USSR were of the opinion that a one hop path should present no difficulties.

23. The delegate of the Vatican said that he was a little worried over certain points probably because he had not followed all the statements made on the subject. He would like to ask the Chairman to clarify the following points:

a) Was this Committee being influenced by the economy of

frequencies rather than the quality of service when deciding the question of allocating two frequencies to a difficult circuit?

b) How will the process of assigning frequencies take care of the daily and seasonal variations of the MUF?

24. The Chairman stated that this Committee was trying to solve point (a) purely on technical grounds. Working Group 4C was dealing with economy of frequencies and at a later date it might be necessary to modify the committee's suggestion in the light of the findings of this Working Group. With regard to point (b) it was hoped to produce a plan to cover the variations suggested. The delegation of the USA have produced some very useful information on the effect of both short and long term variations of the MUF and on the percentage time of satisfactory operation of a circuit.

25. The delegate of Argentine said he thought that the most important aspect was the economy of frequencies. He understood that Working Group 4C would be suggesting as a means of economy of frequencies that transmission should not take place on circuits at the time when rapidly changing ionospheric conditions were present. If this was the case, and he would like Mr. Mercier to confirm this, he thought that Committees 4 and 5 might be going over certain work twice.

Secondly, the use of the word "approximately" in paragraph 2(a) was vague while in his opinion paragraph 2(a) appeared to be covered by paragraph 2(b).

26. The Chairman proposed that "approximately East - West" might be taken to mean $\pm 45^{\circ}$ on either side of the East - West line.

27. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he did not object to this proposal and suggested alternatively that "approximately East - West" might be defined by specifying the minimum time difference between transmitter and receiver of - 4 hours.

28. The delegate of the U.K. suggested that the best way to overcome the use of "approximately East - West" was to say:- "One control point in daylight and one control

point in darkness". If we were going to define it by a time difference then this time difference should be two hours.

29. Mr. Mercier replying to the delegate of Argentine said that Working Group 4C had discussed the question of whether it was reasonable to cut out the use of a circuit during the time it was difficult but since at the last meeting of this Committee 4 it had been decided to define a difficult circuit purely on technical grounds, he was quite happy to leave the question of economy of frequencies until later. He was in favour of replacing "Approximately East-West" by "± 45° on either side of the East-West line".

30. The delegate of Mexico said he supported the U.K. suggestion of replacing "Approximately East - West" by a reference to the position of the control points.

31. The meeting decided by a vote not to interpret "Approximately East - West" by "± 45° on either side of the East - West line" or by "3 hours time difference between transmitting and receiving points".

32. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. then put forward the following proposition:- (i) in accordance with Atlantic City Conference normally for the transmission of one programme only one frequency shall be used.
(ii) Departure from the general rule may be admitted only in the case of the following exceptionally difficult circuits:-

(a) The use of two frequencies in two different bands may be permitted for periods of not more than 1 hour for circuits longer than 4000 kms when there are rapidly changing ionospheric conditions and the O.W.F. changes within 1 hour by more than the interval between two exclusive high frequency broadcasting bands.

(b) In circuits longer than 4000 kms directed approximately East - West (or West - East) with time difference between transmitting and receiving points of not less than 4 hours and when there is morning twilight on the circuit, the use of two frequencies for one programme per reception area may be used if the overlap does not exceed 1 hour.

32. This proposition was defeated by 16 votes to 4.

33. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he considered it necessary to note in the minutes that it was not clear to him the fact that the USA delegate had voted against the joint proposal of the USSR and USA.

34. The delegate of the U.S.A. said the had voted against the proposal because the text that he originally agreed to was subsequently amended and he could not agree to this amended text.

35. The delegate of the U.K. reminded the Chairman that he had earlier proposed the adoption of paragraph 2 (b) of the original U.S.A. - U.S.S.R. text and asked the chairman to take a vote on this proposal.

36. It was decided that the U.K. delegate should arrange for the distribution of this proposal in the various languages so that it could be discussed at the next meeting.

The Reporter: The Chairman:

P. N. PARKER M. L. SASTRY

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 220-E

30 November 1948

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

MEXICO CITY 1948

No. 151-200

No. of Document	No. of Committee	TITLE
151	United Kingdom	U.K. Some Numerical Calculations of Directional Properties of Certain Horizontal Rhombic Aerials.
152	-	-Participation in Committees. Addendum to Document No. 15 F.
153	Italy	-Italy. Procedure for Assignment of High Frequencies.
154	1	-Com. 1 Working Group. Planning of Future Work of Conference. (Preliminary Draft) (Supersedes by document No. 175-E)
155	USSR	-USSR Statement with reference to the requests submitted by various countries of the world and proposals concerning the Plan for the work of Committee 5.
156	1	-Agenda for the Meeting of the Coordinating Committee. 19 November 1948.
157	France	-France. Elaboration of Principles to be adopted for the purpose of regulating the use of High Frequency Broadcasting.
158	4	-Report of the Technical Committee. 9th Meeting. 15 November 1948.

159	-	-Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 8th Session. 8 November 1948. (Afternoon).
160	5	-First Report of the Working Group 5B. 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 November 1948.
161	4	-4th Report of Working Group 4A of the Technical Principles Committee for consideration of Committee 4. (This Document supersedes Document No. 123-E).
162	1	-Schedule of Meetings. 22-24 November 1948.
163	3	-Report of the General Principles Committee. 9th Meeting. 15 November 1948.
164	3	-Report of the General Principles Committee 10th Meeting. 16 November 1948.
165	4	-Agenda. 11th Meeting of the Technical Principles Committee. 22 November, 1948.
166	-	-Participation in Committees. Addendum to Document No. 15 F.
167	-	-Notice: Stenographic Service.
168	-	-Participation in Committees of Delegate of Paraguay.
169	-	-Report of the Credentials Committee. 7th Meeting. 19 November 1948.
170	6	-Agenda. 7th Meeting of the Plan Committee to be held at 3:30 p.m. 23 November 1948.
171	3	-Report of Working Group A of the General Principles Committee. 29 November 1948.
172	Mexico	-Mexico. Proposed Additions to the Internal Regulations of the CIRAF.
173	4	-Second Report of Working Group 4B to the Technical Principles Committee.

174	4	-Third Report of Working Group 4B to the Technical Principles Committee.
175	1	-Planning of Future Work of Conference. (This Document supersedes Document No. 154-E)
176	1	-Coordinating Committee. Recommendation to the Plenary Assembly. (This Document supersedes Document No. 150-E)
177	-	-Agenda for the Plenary Assembly. 24 November 1948, 10 a.m.
178	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 6th Meeting. 18 November 1948.
179	-	-Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 9th Session. 9 November 1948, (Morning).
180	-	-Participation in Committees. Addendum to Document No. 15F.
181	-	-Supplement No. 1 to Doc. 143-E. Further Replies received from various countries to the Planning Committee telegram concerning Radio Receivers.
182	-	-Supplement No. 1. to Doc. No. 144-E. Further replies received from various countries to the Planning Committee telegram concerning Imports and Exports.
183	-	-Supplement No. 1 to Doc. No. 145-E. Further Replies received from various countries to the Planning Committee telegram on illiteracy, etc.
184	6	-Report No. 4 of the Working Group A of the Planning Committee.
185	2	-Report of the Credentials Committee. 6th Meeting. 4 November 1948.
186	USSR	-Proposal Submitted by the Delegation of the USSR concerning the procedure to be adopted for the consideration of the draft plan proposed by the Delegation of the USSR.

187	7	-Agenda. Implementation Committee. 7th Meeting. 26 November 1948.
188	United Kingdom	-United Kingdom. Transactional Text on the Question of the simultaneous use of Frequencies for consideration by Committee 4.
189	Brasil	-Brasil. Points of view on Plan of Distribution of Frequencies.
190	7	-Corrigendum to Document No. 128-E. (Report of Implementation Committee. 5th Meeting. 12 Nov. 1948.
191	1	-Schedule of Meetings. 25-26 November 1948.
192	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 10th Meeting. 18 November 1948 (Afternoon).
193	4	-Agenda. 12th Meeting. Technical Principles Committee. 25 November 1948.
194	5	-Report of the Requirements Committee. 4th Meeting. 16/17 November 1948.
195	India	-India. Proposal regarding the action to be taken by Committee 6.
196	3	-Report of the General Principles Committee. 11th Meeting. 17 November 1948.
197	3	-Report of the General Principles Committee. 12th Meeting. 19 November 1948.
198	3	-General Principles Committee. Text of Questions I, II, III, and IV.
199	-	-List of Documents published by the CIRAF. Doc. 101-150.
200	-	-Participation in Committees. Addendum to Document No. 15F.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 221-E

December 1, 1948.

Original: SPANISH and ENGLISH

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP "B" OF COMMITTEE 3

1. The Working Group was formed in accordance with a decision taken by Committee 3 at the 15th Plenary Session, held on November 25, with the following directives:

> "To classify and, if necessary, to combine and re-write the additional questions proposed by the delegations, so to submit to the full Committee those which it should add to its questionnaire".

2. The Committee decided that the Group should be composed of the following countries:

Argentina, Canada, France Overseas, India, Roumania, Switzerland and Mexico, the Mexican Delegate acting as Chairman.

The Working Group assembled on November 27, 29, 30 and December 1.

3. The Working Group organized its work by sub-dividing itself into two Sub-Working Groups, composed of the delegates speaking English and French, respectively. To each one of these Sub-Groups a specific part of the task was assigned, after a general discussion at a meeting of the full Working Group.

4. The countries submitted 60 additional questions to be considered by the Group. These questions appear in their original form in Annex "A" of this Report.

5. The first stage of the work consisted in separating those questions which, in the opinion of the Working Group, did not come within the scope of work of Committee 3. It therefore recommends that the Committee refer them to the appropriate Committees, as specified subsequently.

The second stage of the work consisted in:

a) Combining those questions which were markedly alike.

b) Grouping questions standing by themselves and bearing no direct relation either to the 5 questions already approved or to any of the additional questions submitted.

c) Grouping questions which the Working Group considered ought to be referred to other committees.

d) Grouping questions which, in the opinion of the Working Group, are not concerned with the general principles which Committee 3 is to establish.

e) Grouping questions which, in the opinion of the Working Group, modify and/or amend questions already approved by the Committee.

An examination of Annex "B" will show that the Working Group has presented the results of its work according to the above method of work.

The members of the Committee may be interested in some statistics.

60 additional questions were submitted to the Working Group.

31 of these questions were combined by the Group into 8 composite questions.

11 were considered to contain new ideas relating to general principles.

The balance of the questions, in the view of the Group, fell into Groups c), d) and e) above and their disposition is recommended in accordance with the description of these Groups.

6. It should be noted that all the questions were considered on an equal footing, and they were examined in alphabetical order as they appeared in French.

El Presidente

L. BARAJAS

(ANNEX TO DOCUMENT No. 221-E)

ANNEX A

INDEX OF COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS
WHOSE DELEGATIONS HAVE SUBMITTED QUESTIONS
ADDITIONAL TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE APPROVED BY COMMITTEE 3.

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(Annex to Doc. No. 221-E)

ANNEX A

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE (Document No. 49)

PROPOSED BY VARIOUS DELEGATIONS

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1. ALBANIA

1. What factors should the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference consider as principal factors in order to arrive at a just and equitable assignment of high frequencies and thus draft a satisfactory plan which will come within the possibilities of the available frequency spectrum.

2. Should the area, the orographical nature of the country, the number of inhabitants and the number of official languages be considered as principal factors in the assignment of frequencies among the different countries?

2. ARGENTINA

I - 1. Should it be admitted that, in organizing its international high frequency broadcasting service, a country may absolutely dispense with the consent of the country or countries to which it intends to direct its transmissions?

2. If it is admitted that the consent of the country to which a broadcast is directed is indispensable, should this principle serve as a basis for an equivalent or proportionate number of channel-hours which both countries may devote to reciprocal high frequency broadcasting?

II - 1. Would it be advisable to authorize a country, having a frequency which is not shared with another high frequency broadcasting service, to change to any considerable extent the original direction of the transmission, in order to carry out a special broadcast in another direction, if, in doing so, it does not cause any harmful interference?

2. If so, to what extent can frequencies be saved by this means, since the assignment of a special frequency for a service which is effected only under unusual circumstances would then be unnecessary.

III - In preparing the plan for the assignment of frequencies, would it be possible and advisable to take into account the probable future development of new countries, in so far as the increase of their high frequency broadcasting requirements is proportional to such development?

3. BRAZIL

1. Taking into consideration the rights common to all countries, and considering the total number of channel-hours to be distributed, would it be advisable to establish maximum and minimum limits for assignment of these channel-hours in order to avoid great inequality between the contemplated limits?

2. What requirements should be taken into account, in the first place, in the future plan for the assignment of frequencies - national or international?

3. After establishment of the criteria of priorities in the general plan for the assignment of frequencies, should or should not the plans, which do not conform to these criteria, be taken into consideration?

4. Once the various categories of priorities are adopted, would it be advisable to divide up the total available channel-hours between these categories and then distribute them among the countries.

5. Would it be advisable to set a **limit to / the duration of programme** for the use of each frequency assigned to a specified country in order to satisfy a greater number of requirements than might otherwise be possible?

4. CANADA

Would it be desirable, in the assignment of high frquencies for broadcasting, to take into account evidence existing at present of the interest of listeners in programmes which are now being transmitted?

5. CHILE

In order to determine the importance of broadcasting in a country, would it be useful to consider the following:

a) The number of receivers,

b) The consumption of electrical energy.

If so, in what form and to what extent?

6. VATICAN CITY

Would it be advisable to reserve a series of frequencies (at least one in each of the following bands: 9, 11, 15, 17, 21 Mc/s) for international use to ensure the transmission of extraordinary events which would not come within the time schedules provided, especially if they are events of internationals interest, when transmission or retransmission is requested by several countries?

If so, what procedure could be provided for the reservation and use of such frequencies?

7. COLOMBIA

Would it be useful to take into account the right of every country to receive or refuse any broadcast transmission, as may suit its own interests?

8. HUNGARY

Would it be necessary and desirable to establish the following permanent factors, viz., number of inhabitants, area of territory and number of official languages, when drafting the high frequency assignment plan?

9. INDIA

(1) a. Would it be advisable to determine the respective shares of various countries in the available high frequency spectrum space on the basis of an equitable and uniformly applicable method?

b. If so, should factors be established that could indicate the share of spectrum space that any country would be entitled to for broadcasting?

In that case, what are the factors to be considered?

c. What should be the relative weightages that should be given to the various factors?

10. MEXICO

Should the Plan for the assignment of high frequencies for broadcasting be drawn up on the basis of the rights of any and every country, independently of the immediate use of such assignments?

Would it be advisable and practicable to reduce the excess of requirements by the application of suitable percentages to the number of channels and/or hours of transmission requested?

If so, would it be advisable to apply suitable percentages for each band?

11. POLAND

1) To what degree and according to what criterion would it be advisable to take into account the losses suffered by countries which took part in the last war on the side of the United Nations in the allocation of channel-hours?

2) What general bases and priorities should be adopted for the assignment of frequencies among the different countries?

3) Should consideration be given to certain countries' needs for supplementary channel-hours to be used in special transmissions to be used in the search for families dispersed throughout the world as a result of the last war?

The Polish Delegation considers that this question should be seriously considered independently of the activities of the International Red Cross and other International Organizations which take care of displaced persons.

12. PORTUGAL

1. Should the factors - population, area of a country and number of languages be considered as basic factors, i.e. as priorities, for the assignment of frequencies.

(a) Are there any other factors which should be considered?

(b) If so, what should be their relative importance?

2. Would it be desirable to recommend to Committee 6 to elaborate its draft plan, basing it solely on the technical principles which have already been approved by the Conference in order to see which general principles may intervene?

3. Can a country be refused the assignment of the frequencies necessary to enable it to exercise the right of reciprocity in relation to the transmissions which are directed to it by other countries?

4. Is it possible for a country to dispense with reception of a transmission to it from another (foreign) country?

5. Is it desirable, by means of multilateral or bilateral agreements of the type of the air agreements of the I.C.A.O. (International Civil Aviation Organization), to establish a system under which transmissions of an international character would be the subject of reciprocity agreements between the countries concerned, or would be replaced by relays or changes of recorded programs for transmission by the internal networks of the countries concerned?

6. What steps should be taken to prevent levelling or reduction of the requirements of all countries in the same proportion, while there exists a possibility that some countries have submitted requirements which are not always in conformity with the principle of economy of frequencies?

7. It is desirable to formulate a recommendation of a maximum power limit to prevent rivalries in the competition for powers?

8. Should the requirements already submitted be analysed in connection with the services actually existing?

9. Should a time-limit (1950? 1951?) be fixed for the coming into force of new stations?

10. In the case of news service in international broadcasting it appears to us that substantial reductions might be made, and at the same time greater efficiency be attained in the free circulation of news, if it were possible for the stations of the United Nations Organization to undertake a world news service. Is it desirable to adopt such a criteria?

13. YUGOSLAVIA

1) Would it be advisable to establish permanent and definite factors i.e., objectives which serve as the basis for the equitable assignment of high frequencies?

If so,

2) Can the area of the country, the number of inhabitants and the number of nations speaking the various languages be considered as the factors which fairly reflect the high frequency rerquirements of each country?

If so,

3) What are the incidental and temporary factors to be taken into account when preparing a high frequency assignment plan (war devastation, number of emigrants, the possession of colonies, etc.)?

14. UNITED KINGDOM

Questions, which were originally circulated in Document No. 87, in the questionnaire to be submitted to the Committee:

1. "In the allocation of high frequencies for broadcasting, should first consideration be given to those services which cannot, for technical or economic reasons, be transmitted by any other means? An amplification of this question is given in document 88, paragraph 5. The question was proposed by the United Kingdom Delegation as an alternative to Question 3 in Document No. 49, but was withdrawn on the understanding that it would be considered inmediately after the last question in that Document, as has already been indicated in Document 87 and in the course of the discussions of the Committee the United Kingdom Delegation considers that this question should be placed first on the final list of questions.

2. "How can the differing relative importance attached by different countries to the various categories of broadcasting services be reconciled?

3. "Taking into account the principles arrived at after consideration of the various questions committed to the Committee, how can such principlesbe applied in the ultimate allocation of channel-hours?"

The United Kingdom Delegation suggests that this question should be placed at the end of the list of questions submitted to the Committee.

15. SWITZERLAND

1. Do you think the sovereignty of peoples should be wholly respected with reference to the organization of their telecommunications by high frequency radiobroadcasting?

If not:

Do you believe it possible and desirable to impose on them a Plan to which they have not freely consented and, if so, how?

2. Which one of the following methods seems most suitable in order to arrive at a voluntary reduction of requirements:

a) Revision of the requirements by each country itself in the light of the general principles established by Committee 3, while agreeing to the sacrifices made necessary for every one.

b) Classification of requirements by each country itself according to the list established by Committee 3, while indicating which of the programs proposed in each category should be considered as being of first, second or third importance. In this way there would be created for each country and in each category, in addition to the first category (considered as indispensable) the rights of the second, third, etc. category, which would only be taken into account in proportion to the channel-hours available.

c) Establishment by Committee 5, in the light of the general and technical principles approved by Committee 3 and 4, of a list of reduced requirements. This list to be discussed confidentially with each country, with the object of obtaining its voluntary consent.

d) Settlement by arbitration of the remaining differences by a committee especially established for this purpose from members of the Conference.

Would it be desirable to apply these four procedures successively?

3. Is there any "abuse of right",

a) When requirements exceed the technical or financial possibilities of a country?

b) When frequencies are designated for purposes which could be as well, if not better, met by other means of telecommunication?

How can such abuses of right be avoided?

4. In order to arrive at a more just estimate for each country of the relative importance of its own requirements, would it not be better to put at the head of the questionnaire the following alternative question:

"Is the most outstanding feature of high frequency broadcasting that of covering unlimited space, or is it on the contrary that of crossing political frontiers, and so facilitating good will and collaboration among peoples?"

5. It is fair for a country to demand frequencies in several categories of transmissions as defined by the Committee on General Principles? If so, would it not be desirable that each country should concentrate its requirements in the category which for it is the most important, while agreeing to a minimum in the other categories?

6. Does it seem to you well-advised, in view of the limited number of channel-hours, that high frequencies assigned by the Planning Committee should be blocked by countries which cannot use them?

If not, what time-limit would seem to you fair, after which such frequencies should become available for more advantageous assignment?

What should be the authority for redistribution of these channel-hours, and according to what principles should the redistribution take place?

If the country, which was the original user of the frequency, later on has the desire and the means to use a frequency lost in this way, should this frequency by returned to it automatically or should it have to await the next conference for the purpose?

16. SYRIA

Would it be admissible to allocate frequencies for International Broadcasting to Colonies, overseas territories and dependencies if same is covered by broadcasts from their respective mother countries?

17. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. Would it be advisable to define, for establishing the bases of a channel-hour assignment plan, the criteria determined by the characteristics peculiar to a country and to its population?

2. If so, should the following be considered as criteria:

a) Number of inhabitants,

b) Number of official languages,

c) Area of the country?

18. USSR, UKRAINE SSR, BIELORUSSIA SSR

1. Which basic and permanent factors should be set out as fundamental for the calculation of channel-hours in preparing a plan for the assignment of high frequencies for broadcasting.

2. Should it be considered that the most objective and permanent factors for determining the weightages of a given country amongst other countries are the following:

a) Area of country

b) Number of inhabitants

c) Number of official state languages

19. URUGUAY

1. **Should the needs of countries which have not submitted their requirements be taken into consideration?**

2. What methods should be used or what measures should be taken to determine the broadcasting situation for the purposes of sub-paras. a), b), and c) of the first question of the questionnaire?

3. Should the damages mentioned in paragraph c) of the first question be considered without any distinction whatsoever or should only the damage caused directly to broadcasting of the country under consideration be taken into account?

4. In drafting the Frequency Assignment Plan, would it be possible and advisable to refrain from the establishment of priorities and proceed to allocate frequencies according to the order of importance which each country gives to its needs, as deduced from the requirements presented?

5. To what extent should consideration be given to the situation of countries which have spontaneously reduced their Atlantic City requirements before presenting them to the Mexico Conference?

20. SCAP

I. If the answer to Question I c) Document 198 is in the affirmative.

a) Would it be advisable to specify the total number of channel hours to be set aside for exclusive assignment to "certain countries which suffered damage during the 1st war"?

b) If the answer to Question a) above is in the affirmative:

1) Would it be advisable to specify the countries which are to be included as "certain countries which suffered damage during the last war"?

2) Would it be advisable to have the countries thus designated allocate among themselves the channel-hours specified for this purpose?

3) Would it be advisable to set a time limit for the use of such channel-hours in the manner and for the purpose specified in the final assignment plan?

II. Would it be advisable to consider the number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out at an agreed past date, in the case of all countries?

III. If it is decided that population, area and number of official languages are to be among the factors to be employed in making the final assignments would it be advisable to:

a) Consider only those portions of the area of a country where the population density exceeds a certain percentage of the average population density of the respective country?

b) Consider only official languages of which the number of inhabitants of a country who speak that language only is equal to or greater than a certain percentage of the total number of inhabitants per language of the respective country?

IV. In establishing the final assignment plan should the following factors, among others, be taken into account:

a) The number of ships and boats registered by the various countries.

b) The degree of difficulty of obtaining adequeate medium frequency coverage due to features of terrain.

c) The degree of difficulty of installing and maintaining relay facilities due to features of terrain, separation of main areas of the country by bodies of water, and the frequency and extent of damage to relay facilities by natural disasters such as earthquakes, typhoons and floods.

21. UNITED NATIONS

1. Would it be advisable to study the possibility of dividing up the countries of the world into Zones or groups in order to distribute among these zones or groups, blocks or bands of frequencies in all the high frequency broadcasting bands with the purpose of leaving to the zones or groups the task of sub-dividing these blocks or bands between the countries contained in the zones or groups.

2. Would it be advisable, in order to get a clear picture of the situation and to be able to examine and judge the presented requirements, to establish graphs or statistics in which are indicated:

a) the situation at the time of the outbreak of World War II

b) the actual situation

c) the requirements as presented by the countries in Form 4

d) the figures of assigned channel-hours resulting from the different plans or formulae

3. Would it be advisable to make a list of the different criteria already used in the plan of the USSR, the formula of India and other formulae, and of those criteria which are recommended to take into account additionally. Criteria already used:

area, population, import, export, status quo

Criteria to be recommended, such as:

density of population, level of culture, economic situation, etc.

ANNEX B

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

and

NOTES AND REMARKS REGARDING SAME

Group a)

QUESTIONS WHICH ARE MARKEDLY ALIKE

A. The Group found that the following questions submitted by:

Albania	No. 1
India	No. 1 (a) (b)
Poland	No. 2
Yugoslavia	No. 1
U.S.S.R.	No. 1

were for all practical purposes similar. The Group therefore recommends the following text which in its view contains all the points made by the above group of questions:

Question No. _____

a) Would it be advisable to determine the assignments or shares of frequencies of various countries in the available frequency spectrum space on the basis of an equitable and uniformly applicable method?

b) If so, what principle factors should be established which could serve as a basis for the calculation of frequency hours in formulating a plan for the distribution of high frequencies for broadcasting.

The Group found that the following questions submitted by:

Albania	No. 2
Czechoslovakia	Nos. 1 and 2
Hungary	No. 1
India	No. 1 (c)
Portugal	No. 1
U.S.S.R.	No. 2

Yugoslavia	No. 2
United Nations	No. 3
S.C.A.P.	No. III (a) (b) No. IV (a) (b) (c)

were for all practical purposes similar either in the whole or in part. The Group, after examining all the texts submitted, found that the Portuguese text seemed best to include all points made in the other questions on the above list. The Group therefore suggests the following text as a composite question which is the Portuguese text with three drafting changes:

Question No. _____

a) Should the factors, population, area and number of languages be the basic factors for frequency assignments?

b) Are there other factors which should be considered?

c) If the answer is in the affirmative to either (a) or (b) or both, what relative weightages should be given to these factors?

The Group found that the following questions submitted by:

Portugal	Question 10
Vatican City	Question 1
Poland	Question 3

were for all practical purposes similar. The Group therefore recommends the following text which in its view contains all the points made by the above group of questions:

Question No. _____

Would it be advisable and/or practicable to reserve frequency hours for any, or all, of the following special international transmissions:

(1) Events of special world importance or interest.

(2) United Nations' world news services.

(3) For the purpose of locating displaced persons.

The Group found that the following questions submitted by:

Argentina	Question I (1) (2)
Colombia	Question 1
Portugal	Question 3, 4 and 5 (first part)

were for all practical purposes similar. The Group therefore recommends the following text which in its view contains all the points made by the above group of questions:

Question No._____

(a) Should it be recognized that any country has the right to refuse broadcasts directed to it by another country and/or

(b) Should it be recognized that any country may exercise the right of reciprocity with another country with regard to any broadcasts directed towards it by that country?

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative should the practical means for assuring this right be the assignment of frequencies for this purpose?

The Group found that the following questions submitted by:

Switzerland	Question 4
Brazil	Question 2

were for all practical purposes similar. The Group therefore recommends the following text which, in its view, contains all the points made by the above group of questions:

Question No._____

Is it the principal function of high frequency broadcasting to serve national requirements covering large areas within national borders, or to cross political frontiers to develop a spirit of good understanding and cooperation among peoples?

The Group found that the following questions submitted by:

Portugal	Question 6
Uruguay	Question 5

were for all practical purposes similar. The Group therefore recommends the following text which, in its view, contains all the points made by the above group of questions:

Question No._____

When reducing requirements would it be advisable to take into account the fact that some countries

(a) reduced their requirements before they were submitted;

(b) submitted requirements without taking into consideration the principle of economy of frequencies.

The Group found that the following questions submitted by:

Portugal	Question 2
Brazil	Question 3

were for all practical purposes similar. The Group therefore recommends the following text which, in its view, contains all the points made by the above group of questions:

Question No._____

(a) Should the Assignment Plan for High Frequencies be based only on already established criteria?

(b) Would it be advisable to try to draft a preliminary plan based solely on technical principles?

The Group found that the following questions submitted by:

Mexico	Question 1
Switzerland	Question 3 (a)

were for all practical purposes similar. The Group therefore recommends the following text which, in its view, contains all the points made by the above group of questions:

Question No._____

(a) Should assignments be made to all countries irrespective of their ability to use them immediately on account of the non-availability of equipment, lack of other resources or for any other special reason?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, should the non-usable assignments be transferred for the time being to other countries by means of bilateral agreements incorporated in the Plan itself?

Comments on Portugal Question No. 5

The first part of this question has been combined with Argentine Question No. I, Colombia Question No. 1, and Portugal Questions Nos. 3 and 4.

The last two and a half lines of Portugal Question No. 5 beginning "Or should be replaced" seem to the Working Group to be contained in approved Question No. III and could therefore be deleted.

Group b)

QUESTIONS STANDING BY THEMSELVES

AND BEARING NO DIRECT RELATION EITHER TO THE 5 QUESTIONS APPROVED OR TO ANY OF THE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

S.C.A.P.	Question No. 1 a),b) 1)-2)
Brazil	Questions Nos. 1, 4 and 5
Canada	Question No. 1
Chile	Questions No. 1 (a) (b)
Portugal	Question No. 7
Switzerland	Question No. 1
Syria	Question No. 1
U. N.	Question No. 1
Mexico	Question No. 2
Uruguay	Question No. 1

The Group considered that all of the above questions stand by themselves without any direct relationship either with the questions already approved or with the additional questions under consideration.

Group c)

QUESTIONS WHICH OUGHT TO BE REFERRED TO OTHER COMMITTEES

Comments on Argentine Question No II

In the view of the Group this question involves technical considerations and should be referred to Committee 4.

Comments on Swiss Question No 6

In the view of the Group this question concerns the implementation of the plan and should be referred to Committee 7.

Comments on Portugal Question No. 9

In view of the Group this question concerns the implementation of the plan and should be referred to Committee 7.

Comments on S.C.A.P. Question No. I (b) (3)

In the view of the Group this question concerns the implementation of the plan and should be referred to Committee 7.

Comments on United Nation's Question No. 2

It seems to the Working Group that this question is one of procedure which might be referred to Committee 5, rather than one of general principles.

Group d)

QUESTIONS WHICH ARE NOT CONCERNED WITH THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES WHICH COMMITTEE 3 IS TO ESTABLISH

Comments on Swiss Question II

In the view of the Group, this question does not concern the general principles which Committee 3 is asked to consider. It raises points which either concern procedure, or concern other Committees, or concern the Conference as a whole after Committee 3 has submitted its report.

Comments on Swiss Question No. 5

In the view of the Group this question does not concern the general principles which Committee 3 is asked to consider.

Comments on United Kingdom's Question No. 3

As far as this question is concerned, the Working Group believes that it also concerns the Conference as a whole after Committee 3 has submitted its report.

Comments on Uruguay Question No. 2

In the view of the Working Group this question is a matter of procedure and does not concern Committee 3.

Group e)

QUESTIONS WHICH MODIFY AND/OR AMEND QUESTIONS ALREADY APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE

Argentine Question No. III

It seemed to the Group that the purport of the above questions is to modify and/or amend approved question No. 1 (d). The Group considers that a decision on such a matter rests with the Plenary Committee.

Poland	Question No. 1
Uruguay	Question No. 3
S.C.A.P.	Question No. II

It seemed to this Group that the purport of the above listed questions is to modify and/or amend approved question No. I (c). The Group considers that a decision on such a matter rests with the Plenary Committee.

Portugal No. 8

It seemed to this Group that the purport of the above question is to modify and/or amend approved question No. I (a). The Group considers that a decision on such a matter rests with the Plenary Committee.

United Kingdom Question No. 1

It seemed to the Group that the purport of the above question is to modify and/or amend approved question No. V (2). The Group considers that a decision on such a matter rests with the Plenary Committee.

United Kingdom Question No. 2

It seemed to the Group that the purport of the above question is to modify and/or amend approved question No. V (4). The Group considers that a decision on such a matter rests with the Plenary Committee.

Uruguay Question No. 4

It seemed to the Group that the purport of the above question is to modify and/or amend approved question No. IV. The Group considers that a decision on such a matter rests with the Plenary Committee.

Yugoslavia Question No. 3

It seemed to the Group that the purport of the above question is to modify and/or amend approved question No. I. (6). The Group considers that a decision on such a matter rests with the Plenary Committee.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No.222-E

30 November 1948

CHANGES IN TIME-TABLE

The meeting of Committee 1, which was announced for Wednesday December 1, is postposed to Thursday December 2.

Committee 4, which was to meet on Thursday December 2, will meet instead on Wednesday December 1 at 10 a.m. in the Plenary Assembly Hall.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 223-E

30 November 1948

Corrections

to Documents Nos. 151-E and 207-E

(These corrections concern only the French text).

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 224-E

30 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM

Form of Agreement on the High Frequency Assignment Plan

of the Mexico City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference

Document No. 176-E recommends to the Plenary Assembly the adoption of an Outline for the Drafting of the Plan, and the following text is proposed as the basis of the agreement to be entered into by the Administrations concerned, to meet the requirements of paragraph A (1) of that document:-

"WHEREAS the fourth Plenary Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union held at Atlantic City in 1947 issued a Directive to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference held at Atlantic City from the 16th August to the 27th September 1947 stating inter alia that the said High Frequency Broadcasting Conference:

(1) was an Administrative Conference of the International Telecommunication Union and that it should give full consideration to decisions and recommendations of the International Radio Conference on matters relating to its work;

(2) should formulate the broad engineering principles on which a new frequency assignment Plan for high frequency broadcasting services should be based and consider the question of preparing a draft frequency assignment Plan for use as a working basis by the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference;

(3) should draw up an Agenda for the said next Conference and establish the date and place of that Conference.

"And WHEREAS the said High Frequency Broadcasting Conference made inter alia the following recommendations:

(1) That the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference should be convened on the 22nd day of October 1948 in Mexico City (hereinafter called the Mexico City Conference);

(2) That the Mexico City Conference should,

inter alia:

(a) prepare the final Plan for the assignment of frequencies to specific high frequency broadcasting stations and consider methods to be adopted and steps to be taken to implement this Plan:

(b) consider the future lines of development of high frequency broadcasting services and technical methods of programme exchange, in the light of the latest technical advances.

"And WHEREAS the Mexico City Conference was convened on the 22nd day of October, 1948;

"We the undersigned, Delegates of Administrations assembled at the Mexico City Conference, pursuant to the recommendation of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference held at Atlantic City in 1947 have agreed;

Insert here other items as listed in Document No. 176-E.

"The undersigned Delegates further agree to recommend the above Plan for adoption by their respective Administrations, being Administrations of countries or groups of territories which have signed the International Telecommunications Convention and Radio Regulations of Atlantic City or have acceded thereto. Administrations shall notify to the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union their acceptance of the Plan. The Secretary General shall as soon as possible publish particulars of such acceptance.

They further recommend that other Administrations of Members and Associate Members of the International Telecommunication Union should be free to accept this Plan at any time by notifying the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union of their acceptance. The Secretary General shall as soon as possible publish particulars of such acceptance."

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 225-E

30 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

AGENDA FOR THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

(Committee 1)

Meeting of Thursday morning, 2 December,

Plenary Meeting Room.

1. Study of an outline for drafting of the plan (Document No. 176-E);
2. Study of the proposed additions to the rules of procedure (Proposal of Mexico - Doc. No. 172-E);
3. Recommendations concerning the coordination of work of Committees and Working Groups;
4. Formulation of the schedule for the week of December 6th;
5. Miscellaneous questions.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 226-E

30 November 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

CORRECTION TO DOCUMENT 217

At the tenth meeting of Committee 6, the following point was raised regarding Document 217:

That questions 1(c) should be interpreted as meaning the total number of channel-hours per band assigned to the country in question,

and that 2(b) should also have a similar intepretation, i.e., the total number of channel-hours assigned to the country in question.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 227-E

29 November, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

9th Meeting

26 November, 1948

1. The ninth Meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 15:45 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Stojanov and Mr. Trimmer.

2. The Chairman resumed at the point reached at the enforced closure of the last meeting; the consideration of the report of the sixth Meeting (Document 178). This report was adopted with one further amendment to Paragraph 6.1 of the English version. The first sentence should read "The first vote ...." not "The first note ...."

3. The Chairman then resumed the discussion on Point 5 of the Agenda published for the seventh Meeting (Document 170), as the discussion on the point was still unfinished. He summarized the situation as follows. Firstly, in the sixth Meeting two decisions had been taken, one dealing with the work of the Committee as a whole, and the other dealing with the manner in which the Working Groups should proceed. Secondly there had been insufficient time to consider the subsequent proposals of the U.S.S.R. and India now published as Documents 186 and 195 repectively. Thirdly, a certain amount of work had been done by the Working Groups as a result of the directives given, but it was apparent that these Working Groups, and in particular Working Group C, needed more specific directives from the Main Committee.

4. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should firstly discuss Document 186, the U.S.S.R. proposal.

4.1 The delegate for Iceland then proposed the adoption of this document, with one additional question, which would request the countries to express their opinion on the simultaneous frequency sharing used in the U.S.S.R. proposed plan.

4.2 The delegate for Argentine then stated :

"I have read the Spanish version ofDocument No. 186 and appreciate that it represents a measure which will permit the evaluation of the practical results of the plan prepared by the Soviet Delegation.

With regard to the replies requested, I would make known to the Chairman that, in order to answer the third question and to analyze the work done by the Soviet Delegation, it is necessary that the latter show in a document just what are the specific figures taken as a basis for the following factors: size of territory, population and languages spoken, as well as for the supplementary data mentioned in Document No. 98.

As additional information I would request the Soviet Delegation kindly to inform me whether, in all cases where a sharing of channels has been effected, the necessary calculations have been made in order to maintain in the reception zone a 40 db. protection ratio in relation to the interference signal or if, on the contrary, this value has only been estimated."

4.3 In reply, the delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that firstly he was in full agreement with the addition proposed by the delegate for Iceland. Secondly, he explained that the figures takin for channel hour calculations were from the Planning Committee's Report, Geneva Session. Concerning the verification of these channel hours, the formula used could be found in the report of the Planning Committee's Mexico City Session. Thirdly, with regard to the protection ratio used, he said that a large number of calculations had been made, based on a 40 db protection ratio. This ratio had been applied both in the case of signal to noise and/or industrial noise, as well as in the cases of simultaneous sharing. Calcultaions had been made for most cases, except those where geographical spacing and time difference, particularly on the lower bands, was sufficient to ensure an even higher protection ratio.

4.4 The delegate for Brazil stated that his Delegation had prepared a document concerning the U.S.S.R. proposed plan, and that this would be availableshortly.

4.5 The delegate for the U.S.S.R. in reply to questions asking for further clarification on the poposal, explained that the three points listed were given to establish in what measure the various countries were satisfied by the allocations:-
(a) for broadcasts to specific areas of reception;
(b) of frequencies, time of day, and the duration of time for broadcasts, and
(c) the total number of frequency-hours allocated in the plan to each country.

4.6. The delegate for India agreed that this document would be of value in assessing the opinions of the various countries, but that in addition to the U.S.S.R. plan, there were other plans or bases for plans, still so far not commented upon. He suggested that the document should include additional wording requesting comment on these other items as well, so that the replies could be obtained simultaneously.

4.7. The Chairman then drew attention to the fact that the Committee had requested him to raise this point at the Co-ordinating Committee (see Document No. 149, paragraph 3.1.). Unfortunately it had not so far been possible to do this, and he felt that the Committee could proceed to ask for these comments without further delaying the matter by the requests passing through the Co-ordinating Committee.

4.8. A discussion then took place on the form which these requests should take, and it was agreed that the requests for comments on the Planning Committee's proposals could not be included in Document No. 186, as the questions asked therein were relevant to a completed plan and not to a formula or basis for a plan.

4.9. The delegate for the Ukraine pointed out that the additional question proposed by the delegate for Iceland would lead to a delay in replying to the document, as many delegations, particularly the smaller ones, would be in difficulties to find time to verify the simultaneous sharing used. He proposed, therefore, that Working Group B should carry out this task.

4.10. The Chairman considered, regarding the latter point, that Working Group C should undertake this task, and if any countries did not feel able to calculate the cases of simultaneous sharing which affected them, they could request Working Group C to assist in this task.

4.11. A further amendment to Document No. 186 was proposed by the delegate for the U.K.. This was the addition of the words "per band" to point" (c)" in order to crystallise still further the question. He also made the point that "(a)" should be interpreted to include also those requirements submitted for omni-directional transmissions. He also supported the Chairman's proposal that Working Group C should assist any delegations needing help in verifying the simultaneous frequency sharing applied to their own cases.

4.12. At the request of the delegate of Indonesia, Mr. Stoyanov further clarified the data used for assessing the weightage to be given to each country. This he said was taken from the Planning Committee's Geneva Session Report, and the information then applied to the formula. However, if any country had difficulty in these calculations, the U.S.S.R. delegation would give any assistance required.

4.13. After a brief discussion, a vote was taken on the amended version of Document No. 186. This vote approved the document for circulation by 30 votes in favor, with three abstentions. The final text is given in the first part of the attached appendix.

4.14. The delegate for Argentine wished to state that his affirmative vote on this proposal was conditioned by consideration of the other formula and plans on an equal basis.

5. The Chairman then requested the delegate for India to read the text of his proposal requesting comments on Appendix B Annex 5 of the Mexico City Report of the Planning Committee.

5.1. After discussion on this proposal during which several amendments were made, in order to make the request more specific and in order to eliminate any reference to Appendix A of the Geneva Planning Committee's Report, a vote was taken, and the text was approved by 27 votes in favor with one abstention. The text of this proposal is contained in the second part of the attached appendix.

6. It was then decided, on the advice of the Chairman, to present both these requests for comments in the same document.

7. The delegate for Canada proposed the use of a simple form, which might assist the countries in presenting their replies. This would show the requirements and the satisfaction for each requirement given under the U.S.S.R. proposed plan.

7.1 After discussion on this proposal it was decided to refer the matter to Working Group C, so that an agreed form could be decided upon and circulated as soon as possible.

8. The Chairman then read the following letter from Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of Committee (5), regarding the requirements for the 26, 21 and 17 Mc/s bands:

"Dear Mr. Chairman,

In reply to your letter asking this Committee to give priority to producing the final requirements for the bands 26, 21 and 17 Mc/s, this matter was discussed in the meeting of my Committee held on the 16th November, 1948. It transpired that owing to the organisation of the work of the Working Groups, it would not be possible to give priority to these bands without causing considerable delay to the general work of the Committee. It was suggested in the discussion that it might be possible for your Committee to commence its work by extracting the required information direct from the Forms 4, making any necessary corrections when the

final work of the Requirements Committee is completed. I am sorry that we could not be more helpful to you in this matter.

(Signed) H. Faulkner

Chairman of Committee 5."

8.1. In view of this reply the Chairman appealed to the Committee to assist the work of Working Group B of Committee 5, in order to get the final requirements as soon as possible. Until Thursday, the 2nd of December, only one set of prediction curves for June sunspot median would be available, and the Working Group could use the assistance of our additional delegates. From the 2nd of December two sets of curves would be available, and then as many delegates as possible would be welcomed on this Working Group. Any delegates able to assist should contact Mr. Walker, Chairman of Working Group 5B.

9. Before the meeting closed the delegate for India requested the Chairman's assurance that the Indian proposal, contained in document 195, would be considered at the next meeting.

9.1. This assurance was given by the Chairman, and the meeting closed at 19:35 hours.

The Reporter. The Chairman.

Richard A. Craig Gunnar Pedersen

APPENDIX

Questionnaires Approved.

(1) 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, or reception area.
(b) Allocated frequencies and time for broadcasting.
(c) The total number of channel/hours per band assigned to the several countries.
(d) Simultaneous frequency sharing.

(2) In order to ensure the fullest discussion on Appendix B Annexe 5 of the Mexico City Planning Committee's Report, Committee 6 decided to ask for the opinions of all the Heads of Delegations attending the Conference on:-

(a) Bases adopted in Appendix B, Annexe 5.
(b) The total number of channel hours assigned to each country.
(c) Concrete suggestions for the improvement of Appendix B Annexe 5.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 228-E

30 November 1948

Original: SPANISH

MEXICO

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENT NO.172-E

The result of the publication of Document No. 172 was that some Delegations approached the Delegation of Mexico as to the advisability of considering the special case of amendments in the plan for additions to the Rules of Procedure.

In pursuance of these suggestions, the Delegation of Mexico has prepared the articles given below, for the purpose of completing the regulations in the sense indicated.

IN ADDITION TO THE PARAGRAPHS CONTAINED IN THE DRAFT OF DOCUMENT NO. 172-S, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES TO BE ADDED TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE:

6 bis. At the Sessions of the Plenary Session or meetings of the Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups, only those proposals or amendments shall be taken into consideration as to which the Plenary Session itself decides that they are to be taken into consideration, in accordance with the rules prescribed in No. 3 of this Article 16. In this respect, when a proposal or amendment is submitted, the Chairman shall confer with the session or meeting as to whether or not it is to be taken into consideration. In the negative case, it will be submitted to discussion or to the vote; in the affirmative case, the procedure will be according to the terms of No. 1 or No. 1 bis of this Article, as the case may be.

6 (ter). If the proposal submitted constitutes an amendment, in the sense that it tends to modify either the essence or wording of an approved text, the following shall be the procedure:

a) After the session or meeting has agreed that the amendment is to be taken into consideration, the session or meeting shall be asked whether there are any new amendments relating to the point referred to by the amendment proposed. A peremptory and appropriate period shall be given within which to present amendments, the meeting being adjourned or continuing during such period to discuss the amendment. But notice shall be given that at the conclusion of the said period no new amendments on

the point under consideration will be admitted.

b) After the proposed amendments are submitted they shall be classified by the Chairman in the order of their greatest ideological or formal divergence from the original text, that amendment which is found to be farthest from the text being submitted first to discussion and to the vote and thereafter, in successive order, those which are closest to the original text.

c) The meeting shall decide, in the manner prescribed in No. 3 of this Article 16, whether the amendment first voted on excludes the others submitted, in which case the latter shall not be submitted to discussion or to the vote. If it is decided that the amendment does not exclude others, the text of the amendment approved shall be added to the text of others subsequently approved.

d) At the conclusion of the vote on the amendments, the Chairman shall read the original text and the form in which, in his opinion, the whole amendment must be worded, in accordance with the procedure established in the previous paragraph.

e) In case the wording proposed by the Chairman is not approved by the whole session or meeting, it shall be submitted to a Drafting Committee made up of the authors of the proposed amendments which have been approved.

f) The opinion of the Drafting Committee shall be submitted to the decision of the session or meeting in order that the final wording of the amendment may be adopted.

The Delegation of Mexico believes the application of these rules of procedure will contribute toward reducing the time employed in debate as a result of the order established.

THE DELEGATION OF MEXICO

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 229-E

1 December 1948

Committee 9

BUDGET CONTROL COMMITTEE

The attached Annexes 1 and 2, containing documents of the Administrative Council, are submitted to the Conference by Committee 9 in order to facilitate the examination and approval of the reports that will be submitted at a later date by the Budget Control Committee (Committee 9), on the expenditures and budget of the Conference.

There are also attached Annexes 3 and 4 containing Resolution No. 84 of the Administrative Council and Document No. 2-E, respectively, with reference to the use of an additional working language.

ANNEX 1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Administrative Council
3rd Session.
Geneva, September 1948

Report to the Administrative Council

Doc. 166/CA 3-E
August 28th, 1948.
Page 1

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
MEXICO CITY, 1948.

Organization and Budget Estimates.

Atlantic City decision on the next Rhf. Conference.

The fourth Plenary Assembly (August 5th, 1947) of the International Telecommunication Conference directed the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to prepare the work of the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. The Atlantic City Rhf. Conference decided that the next Conference would meet at Mexico City on October 22nd, 1948.

The General Secretariat naturally took the necessary steps to provide the appropriate services for the Planning Committee of the Rhf. Conference which met at Geneva on March 22nd, 1948, and which ended its work on June 10th.

Organization of the Conference.

In order to draw up a definite organization plan, and to determine the respective responsibilities of the inviting administration and the General Secretariat, Mr. Gerald C. Gross, the Assistant Secretary-General, and the undersigned went to Mexico City on May 28th and stayed until June 3rd. Several meetings with the representatives of the Mexican Administration and the representatives of the General Secretariat of the Union took place, and, on June 1st, 1948, these resulted in the arrangements concerning the organization of the conference, reproduced in Annex A of this report.

Recruitment of Personnel.

Before leaving Mexico City, the undersigned interviewed more than 30 candidates for various posts on the staff of the Conference Secretariat, the majority of whom were given the necessary tests. It was thus possible to recruit fourteen people on the spot, to be assigned in the first place to the secretariat of the Working Group from September 13th to 30th, 1948. By recruiting these people on the spot it will be possible to save a considerable amount of money, as the question of paying special per diem allowances to staff members coming from abroad will not arise.

In order to reduce travel costs to the minimum, it was decided that a minimum staff, consisting exclusively of administrative officers and specialists, would be brought from Europe to Mexico. The total number of personnel being taken from Europe to Mexico is 11.

Recruitment in New York.

The majority of the staff will be recruited in the United States. A number of people who have worked on various conferences of the Union in Europe submitted applications for the Mexico City Conference, but they were accepted only on the understanding that they would be engaged in New York. In other words the people concerned are responsible for their own transportation costs from Europe to the United States and back.

The undersigned, during his visit to United Nations from May 24th to 26th, and on June 7th, made the following arrangements with Mr. Adrian Pelt, Assistant Secretary-General of United Nations:

a) The United Nations will willingly, and free of charge, place their linguistic and recruitment services at the disposal of the I.T.U. representative in charge of recruitment for Mexico City.

b) The appropriate services of United Nations at Lake Success will assist in giving tests for précis-writers, interpreters and shorthand-typists in the different languages.

c) At the beginning of August the General Secretariat of I.T.U. will send somebody to Lake Success to organize this recruitment work with the assistance of the appropriate services at Lake Success. An office and the necessary facilities will be placed at his disposal.

In order to enable her to recruit the majority of the required staff in New York, Miss Blanche De Puy, who will be in charge of the Linguistic Service at Mexico City, was detached to Lake Success on August 9th.

Size of Staff.

The number of people assigned to the Linguistic Service of the Rhf. Conference Secretariat at Mexico will naturally depend on the decisions reached regarding the languages to be used. A report (Document 130/CA 3) informed the Council of the Planning Committee's decision as to the use of the Russian language, which is subject to review by the Mexico City Conference itself.

Conference Budget.

At the Second Session of the Administrative Council the budget proposals for the Radio Division for 1948 (Document AC/No. 1b, January 27th, 1948) contained on page 18 a preliminary budgetary estimate for the Mexico City Conference. The Budget Committee deemed it inopportune to decide the matter during the second session, and in these circumstances the Secretary-General was not in a position to approach the competent authorities of the Swiss Confederation on the question of advances and financial arrangements for the said Conference.

On receipt of a request from the Mexican Administration, the Secretary-General sent, on August 25th, details of the budgetary estimates for the Mexico City Conference as far as the costs of personnel engaged for the Secretariat itself were concerned, adhering as far as possible to the terms of the agreement concluded between the Mexican Administration and representatives of the Union at Mexico City.

The Administrative Council will notice of course that these budgetary estimates contain three different proposals, according to the volume of work anticipated in the linguistic service.

It will be seen that the estimates in Annex B are higher than those appearing in the budgetary estimate submitted to the Council at its second session. This is due to the following facts:

a) It was decided only at the meeting of the Planning Committee at Geneva in May/June 1948 that the Working Group should meet from the beginning of September until October 1st.

b) The Chairman of the Planning Committee points out that the work involved in preparing complete documentation in three languages will be considerable, and should be begun on October 1st. It will therefore be necessary to send a large number of linguistic personnel to Mexico three weeks before the Conference opens.

c) The possibility of using an additional language has had to be taken into consideration when working out the budget estimates.

Financial Arrangements.

Replying to a letter from the Secretary-General, the Mexican Administration stated that it intended making the necessary arrangements to meet the costs of the secretariat staff. On August 26th the Secretary-General replied that until the Administrative Council had reached a decision on the subject it was unnecessary to transfer funds for this purpose.

The question thus arises as to whether, in the event that the Administrative Council agrees to examine the budgetary estimates for the Conference with a view to approving them, the Secretary-General shall apply to the Swiss authorities for an advance of the necessary funds for the staff of the Conference secretariat, in accordance with the procedure followed for other conferences of the Union. It is understood that the Mexican Government itself will be responsible for making the necessary financial arrangements to meet certain costs in connection with the lower grades of the secretariat staff (messenger service, duplicating, etc.) which will be reimbursed, if the Council is in agreement, through the General Secretariat.

Submitted by L. E. Dostert
Administrative Councillor, P.F.B.

Seen and placed before
the Administrative Council
by the Secretary-General
F. v. Ernst.

Annex A to Doc. 166/CA 3-E

MEETINGS HELD FROM MAY 28 TO JUNE 1, 1948, WITH THE ATTENDANCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AND OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

concerning the

Arrangements for the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference which will take place in Mexico City, starting with October 22, 1948.

Present:

Representatives of the Mexican Administration:

Licenciado Agustín García López,
Secretary of Communications and Public Works.
Engineer Miguel Pereyra,
Director General of Telecommunications
Mr. Luis Sánchez Martínez,
Assistant Director General of Telecommunications.
Mr. Miguel Espejel Rodriguez,
Chief of the Bureau of Conventions.
Licenciado Arturo Melgar Villaseñor,
Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Conventions.

Representatives of the Office of the International Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.)

Mr. Gerald C. Gross,
Assistant Secretary General of the I.T.U.
Mr. Leon Dostert,
Administrative Counselor of the I.T.U.

Six series of items were discussed:

A. General Policies
B. Organization of the Secretariat
C. Linguistic Service
D. General Facilities
E. Site of the Conference
F. Meeting of the Planning Group

The resolutions and decisions arrived at, concerning each of the above mentioned items, are as follows:

A. General Policies.

1. Rules of Procedure.

Pursuant to article 12 of the Atlantic City Convention, the convening Government decides to propose the adoption of the Regulations contained in Annex 4 of the Convention, with no alterations. This proposal shall be presented at the First Plenary Meeting after it has been approved by the previous meeting of the heads of the Delegations.

2. Duration of the Conference.

Considering the fact that the Planning Group has employed, in its first meeting, a longer length of time than that originally set, and that its work will advance the preparation of the preliminary technical research in its second meeting, and that, on the other hand, the possibility of holding, at the beginning of 1949, the Administrative Conference of Frequency Assignment has been provided for, the convening Government suggests that the date of termination of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference should not extend beyond December 15, 1948.

3. Participants.

Inasmuch as the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference which will take place starting with October 22, 1948, is in fact a continuation of the Conference held in Atlantic City, from August 15 to October 2, 1947, the admission of participants in the Mexico Conference shall conform itself to the list of Administrations contained in Annex 1 of the Atlantic City Convention.

As concerns the new international organizations, the convening Government will prepare a list of those organizations who may express their desire of participating as observers, with a view to submit it to the consideration of the First Plenary Meeting of the Conference. In addition to these, other organizations will be admitted when, through the intermediary of the convening Government, the approval of the members of the Union is obtained, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 c), Chapter II, of the Atlantic City General Regulations.

4. Budgetary Arrangements.

Pursuant to the established procedure, the Conference expenses shall be shared by the various participants on the basis

of their classification. The Conference expenses include those expenses incurred by the General Secretariat for this purpose and those incurred by the Government of Mexico for the lease of furniture, adaptation of buildings, reproduction and distribution of documents, salaries of the staff of the Secretariat, purchase of stationery and other supplies for the work of the Conference. The Mexican Government will take the necessary steps to ensure the payment of the expenses which it must incur on behalf of the Conference, which expenses shall be reimbursed to it by the Secretary General of the Union once the amounts allotted to each participant for the general expenses of the Conference have been collected.

The Government of Mexico will absorb the expenses incurred in the usual "reception" activities, including information, entertainment, formal gatherings, excursions, and other gatherings of a purely social nature.

Considering the status of the International Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.) as an international organization, the Government of Mexico will take the necessary steps for the exoneration of import duties, upon entry to and departure from Mexican territory, on the equipment and other supplies that may be employed in the work of the Conference, as well as on the personal effects of the participants from other countries; likewise, the Mexican Government will arrange for the exoneration of any tax that may be applicable to the salaries drawn by the personnel working in the Secretariat of the Conference.

5. Organization of Committees.

Considering the experience acquired by the Planning Group during the course of its preliminary studies, the convening Government proposes that this group suggest, prior to September 1, 1948, if possible, the number and nature of the Committees that may be required within the Conference.

6. Use of languages.

During the Conference meetings and for the drafting of all the documents, the three working languages of the Union (English, French, and Spanish) shall be employed. The other official languages may be employed, in conformity with the provisions of Article 15 of the Atlantic City Convention.

In any event, the necessary steps shall be taken to provide for the partial use of the Russian language, considering the fact that, although subject to the final decision of the Conference, the Planning Group agreed to authorize the use of Russian as a

working language in its first meeting at Geneva. It is, therefore, understood, that the Conference shall decide the question relating to the expenses that may originate from the use of the Russian language, both in the Conference itself and in its preparatory work.

7. Working schedule.

The following schedule shall be recommended to the Chiefs of Delegations:

Working days: Monday to Friday.

Working hours: 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.
11:45 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
3:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

8. Wage scale.

It was agreed that the personnel employed for the work of the Conference should be paid in accordance with the following scale:

	Per month
1. Interpreters.....	1.500 to 1800 Swiss francs
2. Translators.....	1.200 to 1500 " "
3. Stenographers.....	650 to 800 " "
4. Typists.....	500 to 600 " "
5. Office personnel.....	450 to 550 " "
6. Servants.....	350 to 400 " "

The following amounts shall be paid to the personnel employed abroad, for the Conference exclusively, as living allowance:

1. Interpreters.....	65,00 Swiss francs per diem
2. Translators.....	55,00 " " " "
3. Stenographers.....	45,00 " " " "
4. Typists.....	45,00 " " " "
5. Office personnel.....	45,00 " " " "

B. Organization of the Secretariat.

1. Supervision.

If need be, the Conference Chairman may supervise the work performed by the Secretariat.

2. The Secretary.

The Conference Secretary shall be responsible for the proper operation of all the technical and administrative services of the Conference.

3. Functions of the Secretariat.

The Secretariat shall include the Secretary of the Conference[1] as well as five or more auxiliary secretaries, two of which will be appointed by the Government of Mexico. The General Secretariat of the Union shall provide at least three of the auxiliary secretaries, including the head of the Linguistic Services as well as an adequate secretarial staff. The Secretariat shall be responsible for the technical services at the Conference meetings (interpretation, reports of Plenary Meetings, publication, translation and distribution of documents). It is suggested that, subject to the approval of the Secretary General of the I.T.U., and confirmation by the Conference, Mr. Leon E. Dostert be designated as Secretary of the Conference.

4. Reception Committee.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, to be designated by the convening Government, shall be in charge of the social and official functions of the Conference, including the arrangements for lodging reservations, transportation and information.

C. Linguistic Services.

1. Interpretation.

Inasmuch as the Conference will employ the three official languages of the Union (English, French and Spanish) and, in a partial form, Russian, possibly, the necessary steps will be taken to provide two ample rooms with simultaneous interpretation services, one of these rooms to be used for plenary meetings; moreover, the smaller groups having many members will be provided with consecutive interpretation. The normal number of meetings at any given time shall be of two meetings with simultaneous interpretation and one meeting with consecutive interpretation, or vice versa, with an additional fourth meeting, occasionally, if need be.

---

[1] The head member of the Secretariat shall be known as "Secretary" rather than "Secretary General" as heretofore, so as to avoid confusion with the new post of Secretary General of the I.T.U.

2. Interpretation equipment and its installation.

A total of 400 wireless receiving apparatus, ready for immediate use, shall be provided, through the intermediary of the General Secretariat together with the accessory equipment required for the operation of four channels in two rooms. The Reception Committee shall ensure the construction of booths for the interpreters in accordance with detailed arrangements and shall provide for the attendance of technical personnel for the installation and operation of the equipment. The technical supervisor of this equipment shall be designated by the General Secretariat, through an agreement with the International Business Machine Corporation. It is expected that the arrival of the equipment will take place at the beginning of October, for its immediate installation. The booths must be finished and installed prior to that date.

3. Translation of documents.

Every effort shall be made so that the linguistic personnel is hired in Mexico. The general Secretariat shall be in charge of recruiting this personnel, after a test which every applicant shall pass under Mr. Dostert's supervision. As concerns the employment of Spanish typists and the staffing of the reproduction and distribution service, as well as hiring servants, these items shall be handled by the Government of Mexico.

It was agreed to employ the following first-class personnel:

Interpreters: 16

from:

French, Russian, Spanish into English	- 4
English, Russian, Spanish into French	- 4
English, French into Spanish	- 4

Consecutive Interpreters and reserves:

French, Russian, Spanish into English	- 2
English, Russian, Spanish into French	- 2
	16

Translators: 16

2 French	)	into Spanish
2 English	)	
1 Russian	)	
2 English	)	into French
1 Spanish	)	
1 Russian	)	
2 French	)	into English
1 Spanish	)	
2 English	)	
1 French	)	into Russian
1 Spanish	)	

Steno-typists: 24

French : 6
English: 6
Russian: 6
Spanish: 6

In addition to the above mentioned personnel, the Secretary General shall prepare a list of the reserve personnel who may be in a position to travel from the United States with an advance notice of 48 hours.

4. Typewriters.

The Government of Mexico shall provide the following typewriters:

7 with French keyboard
7 with English keyboard
7 with Russian keyboard
9 with Spanish keyboard

30

In the event that the above mentioned typewriters are acquired by the Mexican Government, the Conference shall pay 30% of their cost price to cover their lease for the duration of the Conference.

5. Mimeograph machines.

The Government of Mexico shall make the necessary arrangements to obtain mimeograph and multilit reproduction services, taking as a basis the rental of 4 mimeograph machines and 1 multilit, to work 24 hours daily during the life of the Conference, at an approximate cost of 50,000.00 Swiss francs.

6. Stationery.

Considering the work to be performed by the Conference, it is estimated that from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 21.5 x 28 centimeters (8-1/2" x 11") sheets of mimeograph paper will have to be acquired, as well as 5,000 stencils, to be purchased by the Government of Mexico at the most favorable prices.

D. General facilities.

1. Site of the Conference.

The Conference shall be held at the Escuela Normal para Maestros (Teachers' Normal School). The meeting halls shall be installed in this building, as well as the offices of the Secretariat, the offices of the Reception Committee, the information and distribution desks, and telegraphic, telephonic, postal and bank offices; if possible, restaurant facilities will be available; a lounge-office for the Conference participants will be set apart.

2. Distribution of offices.

In accordance with point 1, above, the offices shall be identified on a plan which will be forwarded as soon as possible to the General Secretariat of the Union (Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland), for their information and remarks, if it sees fit.

E. Planning Group.

1. Secretariat for the Planning Group.

The General Secretariat shall make all the arrangements, including the employment of the necessary personnel, to provide the Planning Group with a Secretariat during its second session, set for October 1, 1948. In the event that, according to information now available, part of the Group meets on September 13, that Secretariat shall operate in a more reduced form starting with September 6, that is to say, one week before the date of the meeting of the representatives of the five countries which form

the Planning Group; it is estimated that the Secretariat in question may be composed on the basis of 15 linguistic employees, the other employees being designated proportionally.

Mexico, D. F. June 1, 1948

For the Government of Mexico:

(signed)

Lic. Agustín García López
Ing. Miguel Pereyra
Luis Sánchez Martínez
Miguel Espejel
Lic. Arturo Melgar Villasenor

For the I.T.U.:

(signed)

Gerald G. Gross

Leon E. Dostert

Annex B to Doc. 166/CA 3-E (page 11)
Geneva, August 25th, 1948.

BUDGETARY ESTIMATES FOR THE MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE.

PROPOSAL A.

	Francs
1) Administrative Officers	
Travel: Europe-America $ 7,700 =	30,800
'N. York-Mexico $ 3,300 =	13,200
a) Officers on duty from 15 August: 4 persons, 4-1/2 months	
Salaries:	25,800
Allowances:	40,500
b) Officers on duty from 15 September: 7 persons, 3-1/2 months	
Salaries:	41,300
Allowances:	55,200
2) Interpreters: 33 persons 2-1/2 months	
Salaries:	132,000
Allowances:	160,900
Translators: 16 persons, 3 months	
Salaries:	57,600
Allowances: 12 persons, 3 months	59,400
Shorthand-Typists: 32 persons, 3 months	
Salaries:	67,200
Allowances: 23 persons	93,200
Travel: Interpreters: 32 persons	38,400
Translators: 12 persons	14,400
Shorthand-Typists: 23 persons	27,600
C/F.	857,500

		Francs
	B/F.	857,500
3)	Work of Preparatory Group during September:	20,000
	Rental of simultaneous-interpretation equipment:	30,000
4)	Reserve fund to cover possible prolongation of conference (10-12 days):	100,000
	Unforeseen expenses (10%):	100,750
	TOTAL: Francs	1,108,250

PROPOSAL B.

	Francs
1) Administrative Officers: Messrs. Dostert, Wettstein, Jeanneret, Huber, Millot, Dobbie, Campbell; Misses de Puy, Walter, Scheyvaerts, Leibovitch.	
Travel: Europe-America $ 7,700 =	30,800
N.York-Mexico $ 3,300 =	13,200
a) Officers on duty from 15 August: 4 persons, 4-1/2 months	
Salaries:	25,800
Allowances:	40,500
b) Officers on duty from 15 September: 7 persons, 3-1/2 months	
Salaries:	41,300
Allowances:	55,200
2) Interpreters: 26 persons, 2-1/2 months	
Salaries:	104,000
Allowances:	126,800
Translators: 10 persons, 3 months	
Salaries: 10 persons	36,000
Allowances: 6 persons	29,700
Shorthand-Typists: 24 persons, 3 months	
Salaries: 24 persons	50,400
Allowances: 15 persons	60,800
Travel: Interpreters: 26 persons	31,200
Translators: 6 persons	7,200
S/Typists: 15 persons	18,000
3) Work of Preparatory Group during September:	20,000
Rental of simultaneous-interpretation equipment:	30,000
4) Reserve fund to cover possible prolongation of conference:	80,000
Unforeseen expenses (10%):	78,090
TOTAL: Francs	858,990

PROPOSAL C.

1) Administrative Officers: Messrs. Dostert, Wettstein, Jeanneret, Huber, Millot, Dobbie, Campbell; Misses de Puy, Walter, Scheyvaerts, Leibovitch.

	Francs
Travel: Europe-America $ 7,700 =	30,800
N. York-Mexico $ 3,300 =	13,200
a) Officers on duty from 15 August: 4 persons, 4-1/2 months	
Salaries:	25,800
Allowances:	40,500
b) Officers on duty from 15 September: 7 persons, 3-1/2 months	
Salaries:	41,300
Allowances:	55,200
2) Interpreters: 16 persons, 2-1/2 months	
Salaries:	64,000
Allowances:	78,000
Translators: 10 persons, 3 months	
Salaries:	36,000
Allowances:	29,700
Shorthand-Typists: 24 persons, 3 months	
Salaries: 24 persons	50,400
Allowances: 15 persons	60,800
Travel: Interpreters: 16 persons	19,200
Translators: 6 persons	7,200
S/Typists: 15 persons	18,000
3) Work of Preparatory Group during September:	20,000
Rental of simultaneous-interpretation equipment:	30,000
4) Reserve fund to cover possible prolongation of conference:	60,000
Unforeseen expenses (10%):	68,010
TOTAL: Francs	748,110

ANNEX 2

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Administrative Council
3rd Session.
Geneva, September 1948

Extraordinary Budget 1948

Report by the Finance Committee

Doc. 248/CA 3-E
20 September 1948
Page 3

D. Budget of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City.

Two uncertainties attend the total expenditure to be increased by this Conference:

1. Its actual duration;

2. The solution to be adopted with regard to the use of the Russian language.

With regard to the first point, this can only be reckoned on the basis of reasonable probability. Estimates of expenditure have been established on the assumption that the Conference, which opens officially on October 22nd, will end about December 15th, and by December 20th at the latest.

However, a credit has been provided for in case the debates should be prolonged by 10 days or so, and in order to possess a sufficient margin of security, another credit estimated at about 5% of the expenditure is requested under the title "unforeseen".

It can, therefore, be estimated that, except for an unforeseeable prolongation of the duration of the Conference, the costs will be reasonably covered by the draft budget.

With regard to the use of Russian, expenditure has been calculated according to the three following possible contingencies:

a) That the Russian language be placed on an equal footing with the three languages which benefit by reciprocal simultaneous interpretation and translation of documents;

b) That the Russian language be translated into the other languages used in the debates, without reciprocity, and without translation of the documents;

c) That the Russian language is not used in the debates.

The Budgetary Committee, in awaiting a decision on this point, and without this in any way influencing this decision, proposes that the Council adopt the envisaged expenditure, taking into account the first possibility mentioned above. It should be noted that the Preparatory Committee of the Mexico City Conference already admitted Russian as a working language during its first session in Geneva.

Taking into account the aforegoing, as well as a reduction in the number of interpreters (28 instead of 33) the total expenditure is estimated at 1,010,000.- Sw. francs, distributed as indicated in the attached Annex.

This amount includes a sum of 20,000.- Sw. francs for the expenses incurred by the work of the Preparatory Group which met in September.

It will be observed that the estimates of the Annex, mentioned above, only slightly exceed those submitted to the Council during its second session, which amounted to 1 million francs. This fact may be explained by:

The decision of the Planning Committee in May-June, 1948 to convene in Mexico a Working Group which has met from September to October 1st;

The work deemed necessary by the Chairman of the Planning Committee for the preparation of a complete documentation in three languages. This work will begin as of October 1st. It will necessitate the detachment to Mexico of a considerable part of the linguistic personnel three weeks prior to the opening of the Conference;

The possibility of the use of an additional language;

The use of three rooms instead of two originally provided for.

It should be noted that the above estimates are only concerned with the expenditure to be borne by the General Secretariat. They do not, therefore, take account of the expenses to be covered by the Mexican Administration, of which it is not possible to give estimates. These expenses comprise premises, recruitment of lower grades of personnel, reproduction of documents, supplies, hiring of machines and installation of interpretation booths.

The Chairman of the
Finance Committee.

C. Riveiro.

ANNEX

(pages 11 and 12 of Doc. 166/CA amended)
(same as pages 14, 15 in Annex 1 to Doc. 229-E)

REVISED BUDGETARY ESTIMATES FOR THE MEXICO CITY CONFERENCE

PROPOSAL A.

	Francs
1) Administrative Officers	
Travel: Europe-America $ 7,700 =	30,800
N. York-Mexico $ 3,300 =	13,200
a) Officers on duty from 15 August: 4 persons, 4-1/2 months	
Salaries:	25,800
Allowances:	40,500
b) Officers on duty from 15 September: 7 persons, 3-1/2 months	
Salaries:	41,300
Allowances:	55,200
2) Interpreters: 28 persons, 2-1/2 months	
Salaries:	112,000
Allowances:	137,000
Translators: 16 persons, 3 months	
Salaries:	57,600
Allowances: 12 persons, 2 months	59,400
Shorthand-Typists: 32 persons, 3 months	
Salaries:	67,200
Allowances: 23 persons	93,200
Travel: Interpreters: 32 persons	38,400
Translators: 12 persons	14,400
Shorthand-Typists: 23 persons	27,600
C/F.	813,600 frs.

			Francs
		B/F.	813,000
3)	Work of Preparatory Group during September:		20,000
	Rental of simultaneous-interpretation equipment:		30,000
4)	Reserve fund to cover possible prolongation of conference (10-12 days):		100,000
	Unforeseen expenses (5%):		46,400
	TOTAL:	Francs	1,010.000

ANNEX 3

RESOLUTION NO. 84 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

(3RD SESSION, GENEVA, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1948)

USE OF ADDITIONAL ORAL WORKING LANGUAGES AT CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS.

The Administrative Council,
after considering the question of the use of additional working languages in Conferences or Meetings of the permanent Organs of the Union,

considering

that a ruling on the interpretation of Article 15 of the Convention should be made so as to provide the Conferences and other Meetings of the Union - including the Meetings of the Administrative Council itself - with principles to be followed if application for the use of an additional working language is submitted to them, and

considering

the provisions of Article 5 (paras. 8 and 10) of the Convention,

resolves:

1. The working languages normally to be used in Conferences and Meetings of permanent Organs of the Union shall be those stated in Para. 4 (1) of Article 15 of the Convention.

2. The expenses involved by the use of additional working languages shall be borne by such delegations as have requested it, under the conditions stated in Para. 4 (2) of the same article.

3. If application is made to the General Secretariat to provide wholly or partly for the use of an additional working language in a Conference or Meeting, the Secretariat shall first ascertain that the additional expenditure incurred will be repaid in due time to the Union.

ANNEX 4

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 2-E

22 October 1948

Use of an additional Working language

Draft resolution submitted for the consideration of the Plenary Session of 25 October 1948

Whereas

1. The Planning Committee at its first session at Geneva found itself compelled, in order rapidly to arrive at the attainment of its aims, to admit an additional working language;

2. The Administrative Council at its third session took the following decision:

   "1. Before conferences or meeting of organs of Union, participating Administrations will be asked what oral languages are required;

   "2. Secretariat will make suitable arrangements for interpretation;

   "3. After termination of conference, Secretariat will submit provisional bills to Administrations for their share based on units contributed, of total cost of linguistic service;

   "4. If any Administration refuses payment of share of cost of languages other than English, French, and Spanish, this amount will be deducted from its bill and, after necessary adjustment, final bills will be submitted to other administrations." (x)

(x) The official telegram from the Secretary General of the Union, announcing the decision of the Council, added: "Effects of this decision will be noted and, if necessary, matter will be reopened Fourth Session of Council. For Mexico City Conference, Part (1) obviously inapplicable because of time factor, but Parts (2), (3), and (4) will apply."

Doc. 2-E

3. With a view to accelerating and rendering more fruitful the labours of the Conference, the U.S.S.R. Delegation to the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference has asked for the use of the Russian language at meetings and for the preparation of documents;

Now therefore

THE HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE DECIDES:

a - The Russian language is admitted as a working language both for purposes of discussions and for documents.

b - The procedure defined in the decision of the Administrative Council of the Union of 2 October 1948 on the subject of the use of a fourth language in discussion shall be applied after the close of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

c - As regards the preparation of documents in Russian, the Conference calls for the application of the procedure above-mentioned, and expresses the hope that the Administrative Council will approve the said procedure at its fourth session.

d - The Delegation asking for the use of a fourth language for the preparation of documents and at meetings of the Conference undertakes to accept the decision of the Administrative Council in the matter.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 230-E

1 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

CORRECTION

to the English Text of Document No. 204

Page 2: the 4th paragraph should read:-

Again, one may wonder why the idea of "countries" and of "national broadcasting," which is at times applied to a group of adjacent countries having a common government, is not, for example, applicable to the broadcasting which unites a group of countries which have as many points in common as a mother country and its colonies.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 231-E

1 December 1948

Original: SPANISH

V E N E Z U E L A

The Delegation of Venezuela takes pleasure in announcing that it wholly supports the request for high frequencies presented by the Delegation of the United Nations.

U.I.T. GENÈVE

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 232-E

30 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

14th Meeting

23 November 1948

The meeting was opened at 10.10 a.m. by Mr. H.J. van den Broek, Chairman, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman submitted for the approval of the Committee the Reports of the 7th and 8th Meetings (Documents Nos. 130 and 131). The Reports were approved, subject to the following comments and corrections:

1. The Delegate of Pakistan wished the English text of Document 130 to be brought into closer conformity with the French text in the case of his own observations and those of the Delegate of Mexico.

He also wished the account of his speech on page 5 of Document No. 131 to be replaced by the following:

"The discussions bearing on point 1 of Document No. 104, the Delegate of Pakistan wishes to call the attention of the gentlemen present to the particular situation of his country:

"On August 15, 1947, India was divided into two States: that of India as it stands at present and the State of Pakistan. These two States have therefore only for the past fifteen months existed as such. In India as it existed previously - that is to say, the territory including present-day India and Pakistan - high frequency broadcasting had a certain position. However, after this territory had been divided, it became apparent that all the high frequency transmitters were situated on the same side of the border, in the new State of India, and that there was not a single one in Pakistan. The division of territory being based on considerations independent of broadcasting, the present situation of high frequency broadcasting in the two States is purely acci-

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dental. The fact that Pakistan does not possess a single high frequency transmitter is due, therefore, to unexpected circumstances which are truly unique. It is also advisable that the Questionnaire should provide space for this explanation when the time comes for drafting the Replies.

"I therefore propose that the text of Question 1 should be completed as follows:

"Extraordinary circumstances which have had a significant influence on the situation of high frequency broadcasting in a country".

The Delegate of Albania wished the words "or with the Mexican proposal" to be omitted in the second sentence of his remarks on page 7 of Document No. 130.

The Delegate of Brazil wished to omit the words "or priorities" in sub-paragraph a) of his remarks on page 4 (last sub-paragraph but one) of Document No. 130.

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The Chairman called attention to Documents No. 153, submitted by the Italian Delegation, and No. 157, submitted by the French Delegation, which had just been distributed.

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The Chairman said he had received a number of statements on the subject of the vote taken on the previous day. The statements, emanating respectively from the Delegations of Portugal, Uruguay and Mexico, were as follows:

1. "The Portuguese Delegation states that it opposed the wording of Question No. 4 as approved by the majority because it is not drawn up in such a way as to establish general principles. On the contrary, it puts in evidence technical principles which Committee 3 is not authorized to take into consideration. Under these conditions, the Portuguese Delegation reserves the right to reconsider this problem at the moment it deems opportune."

The Delegation of Uruguay had made the following declaration:

"Mr. Chairman:

"If the Delegation of Uruguay voted against the adoption of the text of Question 4, it is because, in its opinion, the Questionnaire submitted for our examination should be worded in clear, precise and perfectly defined terms, since the conclusions of the Committee will be based on its wording.

"Since these conclusions are, in the long run, to become 'the general principles' whose implementation comes within the scope of other Committees, we do not see how an appropriate text is possible, if we do not give order and logic to its contents, as advocated by yourself with such emphasis in the discussions on paragraph a) of Question 4.

"The expression 'among other factors' in this Question implies at first sight and in the ordinary course such a latitude of interpretation that we do not consider ourselves bound to go further into its grammatical value.

"If we have had to deplore this lack of precision in connection with the previous Questions already approved (e.g. the lack of precision which gave rise to our proposal to incorporate certain definitions in the text of Question 3, and which justifies our opposition to the premature introduction of criteria of whatever kind such as those which were put forward at last Thursday's meeting and with regard to which you in your own words "began to be afraid") how could we now accept such a vague wording as is now proposed, a wording which is all the more dangerous in that we are now engaged in laying down the general principles for "the establishment of a final plan for the allocation of channel-hours"?

"We asked you during the meeting, to whom it pertained to determine these 'other factors', and when this determination would be made. We think we can say, Mr. Chairman, that contrary to your invariable principles, to which we pay tribute, you did not reply with the clearness which we had the right to expect.

"This is why, on account of the uncertainty in regard to those other 'factors', and particularly their content, the Delegation of Uruguay found itself unable, for the first time, Mr. Chairman, to give you its approval.

"We desire further to point out to the Committee the insecurity and inconsistency of the 'principle' which might be derived from Question 4.

"In conclusion, we may say that we would have voted with the majority, if the Question had been worded as follows:

'(In establishing the definitive plan for the allocation of channel-hours, would it be advisable or not to take into account, among the other factors contained in this Questionnaire,...)'

The Delegation of Mexico had made the following declaration:

"The Delegation of Mexico voted against the wording of Question 4 of the Questionnaire submitted by the Chair (Document No. 49), as amended by the same, for the following reasons:

"1. It is illogical to state in the preamble of a question that it should be taken into account 'among other factors...', and then pass immediately to the second alternative of demands which are to be taken into account only if 'technically justified'.

"2. The expression 'technically justified' conflicts with the instructions given to Committee 5 and its present line of work. Where a demand is not technically justified, it should be corrected to bring it into agreement with current technical principles.

"3. It is not a question of factors in sub-paragraphs a) and b), but of standards, in the true meaning of the word.

"Briefly, the Question is worded very inconsistently, apart from the Reply to be made to it later. An affirmative reply would imply in the case of Committee 5 the possibility of retroactive action inconsistent with its terms of reference."

Proceeding, the Chairman said that the Agenda included questions which were to be examined on the following day by the Plenary Assembly on the subject of the organization of the work of the Conference in general and of the Committee in particular. The document which had been prepared after the discussion on the previous Friday afternoon (19 November

1948) by the Coordinating Committee, had not yet been circulated; but the majority of the members of the Committee were aware that in the course of the Coordinating Committee meeting the question of the work of Committee 3 had come up, and suggestions had been made for speeding up its work. It had been proposed amongst other things:

1. to include a number of additional questions, without prolonged discussion,

2. to limit the length of speeches,

3. to fix a closing date for the discussion of the Questionnaire.

4. to have the written Replies to the Questionnaire submitted without preliminary discussion,

5. to fix a definite date for the closure of all discussion on the Replies.

He (the Chairman) had taken a stand on those proposals. He felt that, if the Plenary Assembly had sovereign powers to fix a deadline for finishing the work, the Committee was alone empowered to take decisions on the other suggestions which had been made.

He invited the Committee's views on the subject.

The Delegate of Pakistan said that to the best of his recollection the point which the Coordinating Committee had decided to bring before the Plenary Assembly was the question of instructions to Committee 3 on the subject of the time limits: it was possible that the Coordinating Committee would also make recommendations on procedure. There were certain steps which the Coordinating Committee thought it desirable for Committee 3 to take. If they took the line that it was not for the Coordinating Committee to make recommendations as to how they should work, it was for them to decide on means of speeding up their work. The Committee must realize that, with the time-limits as fixed and the time available, they must finish their work not later than December 13 or 14, in order to be able to discuss it on the 15th at latest.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the Committee did not need recommendations from the Coordinating Committee. It was the duty of each delegate to suggest the most effective methods to expedite the work of the Committee. The Committee's time was limited because it only worked in the morning. Ways should be considered to enable it to work during the second half of the day. Up to the present the Committee had been trying a useful experiment by discussing a Questionnaire which interested the majority of the Delegations. He thought the Committee should invite each Delegation to make its comments on the Questionnaire, and appoint a first Working Group to analyze, classify and present them to the Committee in final form. That would save a great deal of time.

A second Working Group should consider the replies to the questions posed. The replies should then be classified before their discussion by the Committee.

As for the time-limit, it seemed unlikely that the Committee would finish its work by the 15th, so that any decision on the matter would appear premature.

The Delegate of France said that three questions were going to be put to the Plenary Assembly:

1. The time-limits for Committees charged with preparing the final work which was to result in a plan. Once decisions were reached, it was for the Committee to draw the conclusions which would enable it to establish an exact timetable for its work.

2. As for the suggestions made by the Coordinating Committee and by the Plenary Assembly, some of them were of a general, and others of a particular, nature. The former might well be useful and acceptable to all the Committees, e.g. the suggestions as to limitation of speeches, organization of night sessions, and so on. But there were certain rules of procedure which the Committee might at once adopt in order to increase its output:

a) Restriction of speeches. That was a good measure. Not only should they limit the time of speeches, but also the number of speeches allowed to any one speaker at a given meeting.

b) It was obvious that the reason why the discussion of the Questionnaire was being prolonged was

that a great many Delegations were thinking of the Replies when they should solely be considering how the questions should be put. The Replies were of course the most important subject on which the Conference was looking to the Committee to give them a line: and it was the analysis of the Replies which must determine the work of the Plan Committee. The Committee should therefore be careful to reserve sufficient time to enable it to receive the replies and to analyze them carefully.

A practical suggestion would be to ask for written Replies by a certain date. That would greatly facilitate the discussion of the Replies.

The Delegate of Canada thought that the Committee might make December 20 the deadline for the submission of replies and the discussion of the conclusions to be drawn from them. It was necessary accordingly to curtail the length and number of speeches. That need not preclude the provision of sufficient time for answers to oral questions and replies to written ones.

As to the proposal of the U.S.S.R. for the appointment of working groups side by side with the Committee, he favored the creation of a group to draw up a questionnaire. He did not on the other hand consider it worth while to form a second working group to study replies, and he agreed with the last suggestion of the Delegate of France. The reason why the work of the Committee had been so extremely slow was that it had been acting as if it were a drafting Committee; and experience showed that it was impossible for large bodies to draft documents.

The Delegate of India made the following suggestions:

He agreed with the preceding speakers that the Committee itself should decide on its own procedure. He proposed:

1. That Heads of Delegations should be asked to submit all questions to be discussed.

2. That those questions should be classified in order to avoid overlapping, and that the text of the classification should be distributed.

3. That the replies to the questions should be discussed in the Committee within a period of 15 days.

Simultaneously, Heads of Delegations should be asked to reply in writing, after which the Committee should make final recommendations. The recommendations might contain variants on points on which it was too difficult to arrive at a unanimous decision. It did not seem to him that time could be saved by discussions of controversial questions in Working Groups. The important thing was to establish immediately a serious work schedule as soon as a time-limit had been set. He did not object to the adoption of a uniform procedure involving limitation of speeches and night sittings. In the meanwhile he suggested that replies to the Questionnaire should be requested without fail by the following Monday (29 November 1948), after which a period of two weeks might be fixed for the receipt of the Replies. A Working Group could then work on the Replies for 3 or 4 days, leaving 10 days for the final discussion.

The Delegate of Oversea France suggested that the Committee might invite Delegations to submit replies at once to Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, the text of which had been approved.

The Delegate of the Ukraine observed that the fact of the Committee having been unable to deal with more than 4 questions in 14 meetings showed that, so long as each country was allowed to make any number of speeches, it would take 4 years to get to the end of the Questionnaire. Accordingly he supported the proposal of the U.S.S.R. to ask for written replies to the Questionnaire and submit them to a Working Group for preparation of a general Questionnaire. At the worst there would be 3 or 4 variants, whereas at the present rate of discussion in the Committee they might get as many variants as there were Delegations present at the meeting. The problem of the Replies should be treated in the same way. The Delegation of the Ukraine believed that, in presence of such problems as those with which they were faced, it was a mistake to doubt that the creation of working groups would result in the saving of considerable time.

The Delegate of Mexico wondered whether the Committee would not be well advised, after the valuable experience it had had in the consideration of the Questionnaire, to radically change its working methods. There was no question of getting

rid of the Questionnaire; but a certain part of it might be entrusted to a Working Group in order to coordinate points of view and avoid discussions. Experience at other conferences suggested the following procedure as commendable:

1. To ask all Delegations for a list of all questions which seemed to them to call for discussion.

2. The Working Group to arrange the questions according to their nature, taking into account the fact that certain questions might conflict with one another.

3. The Committee to decide on conflicting points, and limit the discussions to those points.

4. The points already accepted by the Working Group to be discussed in the Committee.

5. Another Working Group to see to the coordination and presentation to the Committee of questions likely to be of interest to the Committee.

6. To proceed at once to discussion in the Committee.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia made the following suggestions for the future work of the Committee. He supported the proposal of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. for the appointment of working groups and the proposal of the Delegation of India regarding the use of time. He himself thought it desirable to ask at once for replies to the whole of the Questionnaire, but to divide the latter into two parts, one containing Questions 1 to 4, and the other containing Questions 5, 6 and 7. Of the two Working Groups, the first (Group A) would consider Questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 from a strictly practical point of view, with the Replies to be made to them, while the second (Group B) would deal with questions 5, 6 and 7, concerning priorities. Fifteen days might be allowed for the operations of the Working Groups, after which their conclusions could be considered by the Committee.

The Delegate of Belgium agreed in principle with the proposals of the preceding Delegates, but thought it desirable to continue consideration of the Questionnaire in the Committee with limitation of the time and number of speeches. Once the text

text of the Questionnaire was fixed, the Committee could ask for written replies and set up a Working Group to draft the main results of the views expressed. The Report of the Group would then be submitted to the Committee, and the latter would make its recommendations and fix the final wording.

The Delegate of the Argentine, intervening at this point, observed that Document No. 175, which replaced Document No. 154, was just being distributed; and he noted that it contained proposals regarding the organization of the future work of the Conference, which would be of immediate interest to the Committee.

The Delegate of Brazil also called attention to Document No. 175. He suggested that the Chair should set an early date for Delegations to submit additional questions, with a view to prompt publication.

The Delegate of the UK stated that he was impressed by the sincerity evinced by all Delegations in proposing solutions designed to expedite the work of the Committee. The Mexican proposal seemed to him interesting; but it involved a rather too radical modification of the working methods of the Committee. For that reason, he welcomed certain suggestions of the USSR Delegation, which had been taken up by the Delegation of Canada. The proposed Working Group would receive the questions and promptly coordinate and classify them. Before discussing questions 4, 5, 6 and 7 the Committee should wait for the Report of the Working Group and discuss it. As to the form of the questions, it seemed to him difficult to limit the time of speeches. On the other hand, the written statements suggested would involve an enormous amount of work for the Secretariat. Certain Delegations would encounter difficulties in limiting the number of their speeches, especially in cases where they were desirous of replying to other Delegations or making reservations.

Finally, with regard to the proposal of a deadline for the Committee's Report to the Plenary Assembly, he thought they could agree on December 20.

The Delegate of the Argentine referred the Committee to the proposals in Document No. 175 on regulations and methods. It did not seem to him necessary to resort to a Working Group in order to finish the Questionnaire; but the Committee should come to an agreement as to the time-limits specified in Document No. 175. He proposed the following working method:

1. The Committee to fix a specific number of days in which to finish the Questionnaire.

2. The Committee to order the publication and distribution of the Questionnaire at the same time as the new questions, stipulating an X number of days for written replies from all Delegations desirious of replying.

3. The Committee to appoint a special Working Group, in accordance with the proposal of the USSR Delegation to consider, classify and coordinate the Replies within a given period.

4. The Committee to fix the number of days necessary to analyse the Replies received from the Working Group and to take a decision in each case.

5. The Committee assign a specific number of days for drafting its Final Report.

The Chairman summed up the discussion. He did not believe that all the lengthy discussions which had taken place had been useless, or that all the criticism directed at the conferees by members of the Committee had been justified. Opinions had been formed as a result of the discussion about a certain number of ideas, and the experience gained was likely to bear fruit.

Several suggestions had been made:

1. The appointment of a Working Group. He did not think the appointment of a Working Group would be likely to speed up the work advance rapidly for various reasons, which he enumerated:

2. The limitation of speeches did not seem to him absolutely necessary at that stage. He would propose it later on, if the urgency of the work made it necessary.

3. He proposed that all additional questions should be sent in to the Chair during the week in progress.

4. He further proposed that Delegations which so desired should send in their replies to Questions 1 to 4. The Committee to finally organize its work at a future meeting. It was not easy at that late hour to take a decision on the point.

He added, in reply to the Delegate of the Argentine, that the following dates seemed possible:

December 1 for termination of the discussion on the Questionnaire.

December 14 for finishing the discussion on the Replies.

December 17 for the Final Report to the Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Canada thought it was not for the Plenary Assembly to consider how the Committee was to finish its work. He

was afraid that would lead to a discussion of very delicate questions of procedure. He proposed that, in order to avoid delaying the work still further, they should immediately decide to appoint a first Working Group.

An exchange of views on the subject took place between several Delegations. Some wished to leave the entire responsibility for the future organization of the Committee's work to the Chair; others thought that the Chair should not be held responsible for the way in which the Committee itself had chosen to conduct its work for a month past.

The Delegate of France thought that a Working Group might be appointed to put in draft form, within a period to be determined, (1) the additional questions and (2) the Replies to the four Questions which had already been approved.

The Delegate of Mexico thought it would be premature to ask for the Replies to Questions 1 to 4 of the Questionnaire. But Delegations might be invited to submit additional questions, and a Working Group might be charged with putting them in order.

The Delegates of India and the UK supported the Mexican Delegate's proposal.

The Delegate of the Argentine repeated his former proposal.

After speeches by the Delegates of Brazil, Cuba and Uruguay, the Chairman made the following proposals:

1. The Chair to propose the appointment of a Working Group at the next meeting, together with its terms of reference. The Committee to accept or reject the proposal without discussion, since it was no longer possible to continue discussing procedure.

2. Delegations to submit by Saturday (27 November 1948) at the latest all additional questions. The Chair could not promise the immediate distribution of the questions in the four languages; but he or the Working Group would do what was possible in the matter.

3. Delegations which were already prepared to submit comments on Questions 1 to 4 were invited to do so.

He added, in reply to the Delegate of India who was supported by the Delegate of the USA, that no Delegation was obliged to submit its replies in writing.

The Chairman's proposals were adopted on a show of hands by 29 votes to 1 with one abstention.

The meeting rose at 1.50 p.m.

The Reporter,

J. M. Leproux

The Chairman,

H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 233-E

30 November 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Fifteenth Meeting

25 November 1948

The meeting was declared open at 10.20 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. H. J. van den Broek, who was assisted by the First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jacques Meyer.

In opening the meeting the Chairman presented his congratulations to the American Delegation on the occasion of Thanksgiving Day. The Committee joined in applauding. The Chairman next welcomed the Head of the Delegation of India, who was attending the meetings of Committee 3 for the first time.

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Continuing, the Chairman reminded the members of the Committee of the decisions taken at the Plenary Assembly of the Conference fixing December 17 as the deadline for considering the report of the Committee. He had made various reservations as to the possibility of more complete directives; but he was very hopeful of a successful conclusion in the desired sense, and he proposed the following resolution to the Committee accordingly:

> "Committee 3, having taken cognizance of the discussion and vote taken at the Plenary Session held on November 24, accepts December 17 as the deadline for its final report and expresses its firm will to end its work at that time".

The Committee unanimously accepted the above text without discussion.

The Chairman referred to the suggestions made at the last meeting with regard to the formation of a Working Group to deal with additional questions. He proposed to the Committee that the group should be composed of representatives of the seven following countries: Mexico, Roumania, Switzerland, India, Argentine, Canada and France Overseas, with the Mexican Delegate as Chairman.

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The Delegate of Mexico agreed to participate in the Working Group, but did not think he was particularly well qualified to act as Chairman. He must decline the honor paid him.

The Delegates of the Argentine, Switzerland, France Overseas, India, Roumania and Canada supported the Chairman's proposal.

The Delegate of the USSR said that the Ukraine would have liked to take part in the work of the Working Group.

The Chairman did not see any objection to the Ukraine taking part, if Roumania was unable to do so. Roumania had not yet made known its reply.

In reply to the Delegates of Portugal and Uruguay the Chairman confirmed that Delegations interested in taking part in the work of the Working Group might participate as Observers.

He proceeded to read the terms of reference which he suggested the Committee should give to the Working Group:

> "To group, classify and, if necessary, combine, and finally draft the additional questions submitted by Delegations, with a view to presenting to the Plenary Committee such as should be added to the Questionnaire".

He added that the Group might meet as from the following day; Friday, November 26, and he requested all Delegations to submit their questions with the least possible delay - if possible, before the following afternoon, or at the latest before the following Saturday (November 27). The Working Group should have concluded its work by the following Wednesday or Thursday morning, and the Committee should finish in a single meeting its consideration of the Group's conclusions. At its first meeting on the following day the Working Group which, at the suggestion of the Delegate of France, would be called Group B - might consider the Indian document (No. 104), the Portuguese document, and such questions as had by then reached it.

The Delegate of Mexico (Mr. Barajas) thanked the members of the Committee for the confidence they reposed in him. In view of their insistence, he could no longer refuse the task which had been offered to him. He begged the various Delegations to send him their questions without delay, putting them directly in his pigeon-hole to enable him to study them quickly.

The composition of the Working Group and its terms of reference were approved without comments.

The Chairman made a statement as to the organization of the future work of the Committee, as he thought it should be. The Committee had as deadline for its work the date December 17. Its Final Report must contain such directives as it might by then have adopted as well as

general rules. To enable it to be discussed, it must have been prepared several days beforehand. Under such circumstances, the Committee should hold plenary meetings consecutively, both in the morning and the afternoon, on December 15, 16 and 17. It was indispensable, if these meetings were to be held, that all the elements of the Committee's work should be ready by December 9. The period between December 9 and 15 would be devoted to the discussion of the one or more Plans in which the Conference was particularly interested. The closing date for the discussion of the replies would therefore be December 9. It would accordingly be advisable to start the discussion of the replies on the following Monday (November 29). That would make it possible to devote ten meetings to the purpose, one of them being specially reserved for the examination of the text of the additional questions submitted by Working Group B.

A Group would be formed later to follow all the discussions on the replies and to take note of all the written replies. Taking this material as a basis, the Group might utilize the period from December 9 to 15 to draft rapidly the Final Report.

In the immediate future the Committee might examine Questions 5, 6, and 7 and, if it still had time, the order of the Questions. It should undoubtedly take special measures to hurry up the work, and should consider whether it was necessary to hold a meeting on Saturday.

He recapitulated the following dates: November 25 and 26 and possibly 27: Continuation and completion of the examination of the Questionnaire and, if possible, discussion of the order of the Questions.

November 29 and 30 and December 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9: Discussion of replies, on the understanding that one meeting (that of December 1 or 2) would be devoted to the examination of the additional questions submitted by Working Group B.

December 10, 11 and 13: Examination of the principles of the Plan or Plans submitted to the Conference.

December 15, 16 and 17: Discussion of the Final Report drafted by the Working Group after December 9.

He personally did not wish to hurry the Committee; but, since there was a considerable amount of work still to be accomplished in a somewhat short period of time, he had to ask the members of the Committee to accept certain restrictions.

At the request of the Delegate of the UK, the Chairman added that a Schedule of the work of the Committee would be distributed as a Conference document. The Secretariat would also distribute the text of the four questions already adopted.

There being no objection to the foregoing suggestions, the Chairman declared that the Work Schedule of the Committee as proposed by him was adopted.

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The Chairman invited the Committee to consider Question 5 of the Questionnaire (Document 49), which he proposed to amend to read as follows:

"Would it be possible to determine to what extent the utilization of high frequencies should be considered as indispensable to the different types of broadcasting to be determined and defined by the Committee?"

It would have been preferable, he admitted, in connection with this proposal, to have the conclusions of Working Group A before them. As, however, the latter would not have assumed their final form before the evening, he felt that it was not impossible to word Question 5 in such a way that the conclusions of the Working Group could be taken into account in preparing the replies.

An exchange of views took place between the Chairman and the Delegates of the Vatican City, Poland, France Overseas and the USSR on the subject of the proposed wording. The general feeling of the Committee appeared to be that it was liable to give rise to confusion as being too vague. Two main ideas were voiced as follows:

1. It had to be determined whether the different types of broadcasting to be enumerated by the Committee would require high frequencies to an equal degree.

2. It was equally necessary to consider, in connection with the preceding proposal, whether it was possible to determine the proportions in which the different categories could have their requirements satisfied.

The meeting was suspended at 11.40 a.m. in order to allow the various delegation to study a new wording of the text.

On resuming at 12.25 p.m., the Chairman submitted the following wording to the Committee:

"Taking into consideration the different services as defined by the Committee:

1. Are there services for which the utilization of high frequencies is indispensable, either under all circumstances or in certain cases only?

2. In assigning high frequencies, would it be advisable to take into consideration, first of all, the services which for one reason or another cannot be operated by other means?

3. Would it be possible to establish an order of priority in this connection and, if so, what order?

4. Would it be possible to decide on the proportion of the total of the bands to be assigned to the different services?" -

The Delegate of the USSR stated that the text seemed acceptable to him.

The Delegate of the USA proposed that in paragraphs 3 and 4 the expression "Would it be possible" should be replaced by:

"Would it be possible or desirable".

At the request of the Delegate of the Vatican City, the wording of point 4, which did not seem to him clear, was amended to read as follows:

"Would it be possible and desirable to establish a formula taking into account the relative importance of the different services with a view to a proportional assignment of channel-hours?"

In reply to the Delegate of Italy, the Chairman stated that paragraphs 1 and 4 of the above text clearly implied an obligation on the part of the Committee to specify, in the case of an affirmative reply, which were the services or the proportion to be taken into consideration.

At the suggestion of the Delegate of the [illegible] the wording proposed by the Chairman for paragraph 4 was amended by the substitution of the word "factor" for the word "formula".

The Delegate of Mexico thought the Indian Document (No. 104) more comprehensive than the definition proposed, which he would prefer to abandon in favour of the original form of Question 4.

The Delegate of India believed that Question 5 should be much more detailed and in particular should include the types of service as they would appear in the Working Group's classification. He accordingly proposed that the Committee should await the conclusions of the Group before deciding on the wording of Question 5. He did not consider that the Committee had the right to decide on its wording there and then.

The Chairman nevertheless took a vote on the text of Question 5 as amended during the meeting. The text was adopted on a show of hands by a large majority.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

The Reporter,
J.M.Leproux

The Chairman,
H.J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 234-E

30 November 1948

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Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Sixteenth Meeting

26 November 1948

Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice-Chairman, declared the meeting open at 10:30 a.m.

The consideration of the Minutes of the 9th and 10th Meetings of the Committee (Documents Nos. 163 and 164) was postponed, but at the request of the Czechoslovak Delegation it was decided to make at once the following addition in Document No. 164, first page, third paragraph, after the account of the statement of that Delegation:

> "The Czechoslovak Delegation was of the opinion that only the right of each country to the use of high frequencies should be incontestable; that right was inherent in the sovereignty of each country. But the number of channel-hours, their quality and their place in the daily schedule should depend on the general principles to be established as criteria for the distribution of frequencies. Those principles should be conceived in such a way as to assure a minimum of frequencies to each country."

The Chairman called the attention of the Committee to Working Document No. 198-F, which had just been distributed, containing the final text of questions 1, 2, 3, 4 adopted by the Committee.

The Agenda of the day provided for the termination of the examination of the Questionnaire in Document No. 49. He thought paragraphs 3 and 4 of the new Question 5, which had been drafted the previous day to replace the former Questions 5 and 6, reproduced the ideas which had inspired Question No. 7. Question No. 7 might seem to be a little more explicit; but he proposed nevertheless to omit it from the Questionnaire. Had the Committee any objections?

The Delegate of India thought the proposal premature. At that stage of the proceedings, he was not in favor of combining different questions without taking into consideration general principles. The proposed procedure seemed to him an innovation not readily acceptable.

The Delegate of France gathered that the preceding speaker's arguments related to problems already dealt with. But Question 5 had been voted on already; and the present discussion should turn only on Question 7. In his opinion Question 7 was justified in the original general wording of the Questionnaire, but was so no longer. Paragraph 3 of Question 5 posed the question of whether a system of priorities should be established or not and, if so, what priorities, while paragraph 4 posed the question of the possibility of establishing a proportionate assignment of frequencies among the various categories of broadcasting. The former Question 7 should therefore no longer be considered as a question after the previous day's acceptance of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Question 5. Paragraph a) of the old Question 7 was only the logical consequence of an affirmative answer to paragraph 3 of Question 5, just as paragraph b) of Question 7, was the logical consequence of an affirmative answer to paragraph 4 of Question 5.

The Delegate of India replied that, if principles were mixed up with one another, the final formula would have no more than a partial meaning. There was a very great difference between the discussion of an isolated principle and the discussion of the same principle amalgamated with another. For this reason, he declared himself in favor of the old wording.

The Delegate of Mexico supported the point of view of the Delegate of India. Question 7 was not included in the new wording of Question 5: it was essential therefore to retain and discuss it.

The Chairman re-read the text of paragraph 4 of Question 5:

> "Would it be possible and desirable to establish factors, taking into account the relative importance of the various services with a view to a proportional assignment of channel-hours?"

At the request of the Delegate of India, the Chairman re-read the text a second time. He proposed to put the acceptance or rejection of Question 7 to the vote. He explained that in the event of a vote in favor of his proposal to omit the Question there was nothing to prevent the rejected text being brought forward again in the form of an additional question.

In reply to the Delegate of Switzerland, the Chairman confirmed that the wording of the paragraph was "Would it be possible and desirable" and not "Would it be possible or desirable". The Committee decided on a show of hands by 27 votes to 8 in favor of rejecting Question 7.

Upon the motion of the Delegate of Uruguay, after an exchange of views between the Chairman and Delegates of Mexico, the UK and Canada, the Committee decided that the time-limit for the submission of additional questions to Mr. Barajas, Chairman of Working Group B, should be 10 a.m. on Monday, November 22.

. . .

The Chairman asked the Committee for its views as to how the remainder of the morning could be made use of, since the agenda proposed on the previous day had been exhausted. It would be possible to discuss the order of the Questions.

The Delegate of the USSR considered that, as the Committee did not have a definite text of all the Questions before them, it was not possible to deal with the problem of their order. He proposed that the Meeting should be suspended to enable Working Group A - which had not been able to finish its work the previous day - to come to an agreement on the definite text of the classification entrusted to it.

The Delegate of the Vatican City made a statement as to why the Working Group, of which he was Chairman, had been unable to finish its work on the previous day, in spite of the proven spirit of collaboration on the part of all the members of the Group.

The Chairman was inclined to put to the vote the proposal he had made on the previous day, when it met with no objection, - the proposal namely that the Committee should start the examination of the answers to the questions on the following Monday (November 22) and examine the additional questions as soon as possible. The Committee had also to appoint the Working Group which was to take note of all the speeches, and to summarize the answers to the Questionnaire, in preparation for the drafting of the Final Report. On the other hand, any new discussion of matters already settled seemed out of the question at the stage they had now reached.

The Delegate of the UK referred to the proposal, made by the Delegate of Pakistan and supported by his own Delegation, which had been unanimously adopted by the Committee, as shown in the Minutes of the 7th meeting (Document 130). He quoted:

"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 definite draft".

Under these conditions the Committee should first discuss the order of the Questions, and then examine the Replies to be made thereto.

The Delegate of India supported the proposal of the Delegates of the UK and Canada, and himself made certain detailed suggestions as to the program.

The Delegate of Mexico observed that the work schedule suggested by the Chair had not been put to the vote.

The Chairman considered that the decision to which the UK Delegate had referred was cancelled by the Committee in the course of the meeting on the previous day, when it accepted without objection his own proposal of a time schedule. The present proposals would postpone until Thursday (November 25) at the earliest a discussion on the order of the Questions, so that the Committee would not be able to begin the discussion of the Replies before Friday (November 26). It would be impossible to follow the time-table proposed and keep within the dead-line. For this reason it was essential to abide by the decisions taken.

The Delegate of France thought there had been a misunderstanding. Undoubtedly the Chairman's time-table had been approved on the previous day in the form in which he now quoted it. Certain delegations at the time asked for a written version. But they were now faced with a new development - namely, the fact that Working Group A had not concluded its work, and would not do so that morning. Accordingly the meeting on Monday (November 22) might be reserved for the approval of the Report of the Working Group; for the nature of the classification adopted was very important in the view of certain delegations. The real discussion would not take place until the Questionnaire was definitely established.

The Delegate of Pakistan again referred to the decision taken by the Committee at its meeting on November 11th. That decision clearly specified the order of the work, viz. first to examine the Questions in the order in which they were presented, without deciding as to their ultimate order, then to make a list of additional questions, and finally to put the whole in logical order before proceeding to discuss them.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. while recognizing the great importance of rapid progress of the work of the Committee, felt nevertheless that the proposal which the Chairman had made on the previous day had not been as precise as it might have been. In particular it made no reference to the order of the Questions. Under these conditions he could not agree to beginning the discussion of the replies to the Questions on the Monday morning.

The Chairman said there was no objection to the Committee discussing the order of the Questions there and then.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia considered that logically it was impossible for the order of the Questions to be examined before the Report of the Working Group made it possible to draw up a definitive list of the Questions.

The Chairman invited those Delegates who were for postponing the discussion of the Replies to prepare concrete proposals for the future work Schedule of the Conference.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said he had approved the work schedule of the Chairman, and he did not wish to reopen the question. But, if the Committee was not to reopen the discussion, it was its duty to make some provision for the attainment of its objectives within the time at its disposal. He proposed the following solution:

1. The Replies to Questions 5 and 6 to be discussed in Committee starting on the following Monday (November 22) after approval of the Report of Group A. The Replies to be drafted, as agreed, by a drafting Group C.

2. The Committee to ask for written Replies to Questions 1 to 4 to be submitted by the end of the week. The Replies to be analyzed by Working Group A.

3. The additional questions to be submitted to the Committee by Working Group B on Thursday (November 25).

   Working Group B (possibly) to be entrusted with the study of the Replies.

The Chairman proposed to the Committee that the question of the desirability of reopening discussion on the previous day's decision on the work schedule should be put to the vote.

The Committee had a certain amount of work to do within a dead-line date; and he could not consent to a five-day delay which would not allow of the work being concluded within the fixed period.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia considered that the Soviet proposal to begin the discussion of the order of the Questions on the following Monday morning would notraise objections, if it was understood that it would be possible to make a reclassification when the Report of the Working Group was presented.

The Delegate of France Overseas thought there was nothing to prevent discussion as soon as possible on Questions 1 and 2, as these were independent of the others. The Committee was faced with two difficulties - (a) the impossibility of establishing an order of the Questions without knowing all the additional questions, and (b) the difficulty which some delegations had in discussing certain Replies without knowing the order.

It might be possible however to try to discuss the Replies to those Questions in the Questionnaire which were completely independent of any system of classification.

The Delegate of India reasserted the decision taken by the Committee on November 11th (page 8 of Document No. 130). He was opposed to the Chairman's proposal of a vote.

The Delegate of the U.K. said that the reason why certain delegations wished to go back on the decision taken the day before on the subject of the work schedule was that, after thinking the matter over, they considered it was indispensable to have the list of all the questions before starting to discuss the Replies. Many delegations were specially interested in certain questions, and the place of these questions in the Questionnaire might well be for them of great importance. The United Kingdom for its part had accepted the program proposed by the Delegate of Pakistan at the meeting on November 11th. He therefore proposed that the Committee should suspend all examination of the Replies until Group B concluded its classification of the questions. The Secretariat meanwhile should give absolute priority to the work of Group B.

The Chairman stated that in his view the Decision of November 11, to which so many of the delegations had referred, had been annulled by the decision of the previous day. He proposed a vote on the question whether the discussion on the work schedule should be re-opened.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia repeated that he accepted the work schedule proposed by the Chairman; but it was the duty of the Committee to define the means to which it would have to have recourse, if it was to fulfil its mission within the limits which had been assigned to it.

The Chairman wished to know whether the work schedule accepted at the meeting of the Committee on the previous day was to be followed or not. He proceeded to read it:

November 29. Beginning of the discussion of the replies to the Questionnaire; the discussion to last until December 9th.

December 1 or 2. A single meeting of the Committee to be devoted to considering the Report of Working Group B.

December 9. Close of the discussion of the Replies.

December 15-16 and 17. Three plenary sessions to discuss the Final Report drafted by a Working Group ad hoc.

In the meantime, on December 10, 11 and 12, the Conference to examine the basic principles of the various plans presented to it for examination.

It became apparent from a discussion, in which the Delegates of the USSR, Yugoslavia, the UK and Morocco and Tunisia took part, that in the opinion of many of the Delegations it was not so much the work schedule as the program which was at issue.

The Chairman again invited the Committee to decide whether it desired to reopen the discussion on the work schedule.

On a show of hands, the Committee decided by 22 votes to 8 to decide to reopen the discussion of the work schedule.

The Delegates of Portugal and of France proposed a limit to the number of speakers and the length of their speeches.

The Delegate of Canada discussing the difficulties of the position repeated that it was no easy matter to put questions in a certain order before all of them were known, or to give replies to questions which were not known. The proposal to discuss questions 1and 2 did not appear to him very satisfactory, as certain delegations did not wish to reply to them until they had the entire questionnaire before them. He therefore considered that, if the Committee cancelled the meetings proposed for the following Monday and Tuesday (Nov. 22 and 23) in order to enable the Working Group to put out its report, much time would be gained.

The Canadian proposal was seconded by the Delegate of the UK.

The Chairman again pointed out that he was following a set program, and it did not seem possible to him to go through with it, if the Committee did not consent to make sacrifices in form.

The Delegate of Brazil complained that the order of delegates who had asked for the floor had not been respected in the course of the discussion. He suggested that a blackboard should be brought into the meeting room, and that the order of the speakers should be written on it, so as to avoid placing certain delegates in very disagreeable situations.

The Delegate of Italy seconded the proposal of the Vice-Chairman in view of the fact that Working Group A had not been able to finish its work on the previous day.

The Delegate of the USSR believed that, if they were to observe the deadlines which had been approved, the Committee should assign certain essential preliminary tasks to Working Groups. He proposed the following agenda:

November 26 and 27: Working Group A.

Morning of November 29: Committee meeting to examine conclusions of Working Group A.

Afternoon of November 29 and 30 and December 1: Working Group B.

December 2: Committee meeting to discuss the proposals of Group B.

December 3: The Committee to adopt the final form of the Questionnaire and fix the order of the Questions.

December 4, 5, 6 and 7: The written replies to the Questions to be studied.

December 8 and 9: The new Working Group C to prepare a Report on all the Replies received.

December 10 and 11: The Committee to study the Report of Working Group C.

December 13 and 14: A new Working Group to prepare the Committee's Preliminary Report.

December 15 and 16: The Committee to examine the Preliminary draft and approve the Report for presentation to the Plenary Assembly.

He believed that much time would be saved by the study and discussion of the written Replies in the Working Groups.

The Chairman was against a general transfer of the Committee's activities to Working Groups.

The Delegate of Mexico favored a schedule similar to that of the USSR, subject to certain changes. In particular in the case of Group B he proposed.

Monday morning November 29: Full meeting of the Committee to examine the Report of Working Group A.

Monday afternoon: Meeting of Group B.

Tuesday November 30: Second and last meeting of Group B.

Wednesday December 1: Discussion of the Report of Group B.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia had hoped to have shown how a discussion on the work program could be reconciled with the schedule proposed by the Chairman. He had made a concrete proposal, which might have avoided a prolonged discussion, if it had been considered at the proper time. His proposal had now lost much of its interest in view of the numerous new concrete proposals which had been made. His original proposal was based on the "intensification" of the Working Groups, working simultaneously and sharing the questions in three large categories between them. That point of view had not found support. To save time, he did not propose to put forward any new suggestions of his own. He placed his confidence in the Chair, hoping that the latter would take into account the suggestions made by Canada, Mexico, and the USSR with a view to arriving at a solution which would allow the deadlines to be observed as far as possible.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia supported the USSR proposal.

The Delegate of India supported the proposals of the Delegates of the UK and Canada, and made a detailed proposal concerning the schedule.

The Chairman wished to take a vote on his own proposal for the schedule to which he once more called the Delegates' attention. It would devote nine meetings to the public discussion of the Replies, whereas the USSR proposal provided for two meetings only, and that of India for four. He had no illusions regarding the fate which was reserved for his proposal: and, if it was rejected, he proposed to put to a vote the proposal of the USSR Delegation.

A discussion followed on the proposal of the Delegate of the USSR. The Delegates of the UK and the USA thought it gave too much importance to the Working Groups, and would prefer amendments to the Chairman's proposal.

The Delegate of the URRR thought that his program had been incorrectly interpreted. He had made provision for 8 plenary meetings of the committee, which appeared to him sufficient.

In reply to the Delegates of Canada and the UK, who regretted that the Chair did not see its way to accept a proposal for amendment of its schedule, the Chairman said that he was agreeable to putting off to Wednesday Nov. 24 instead of Monday Nov. 22 the discussion of replies to the Questionnaire, but not until after the presentation of the Report of Working Group B, i.e., not until an undetermined date. That discussion ought to be finished by December 9, and he considered any proposal which might jeopardize that date as unacceptable.

The Delegation of the UK and of Canada maintanied their proposal, which the Chairman put to the Committee in the following form:

> "To postpone the discussion in the Committee of the Replies to be given to the Questions until after the presentation of the Report of Working Group B, in which the additional questions would be included, and until after the determination of the order of all the questions, it being understood that in the mean time the Committee would discuss the conclusions of Working Group A".

He proposed to put the above amendment to the vote.

The Delegate of the USSR regretted the manner in which the Chair contemplated the future course of the discussions. The only essential difference which seemed to be apparent related to a very simple question - namely whether the discussion of the Replies could be begun before they had the list of all the questions. That was what should be put to the vote. Once that question was settled, everything else would be simple, since even the Soviet Delegation was disposed to accept any corrections which the Chair might want to make in its program.

The Chairman again stated that he could not contemplate putting off the discussion of the Replies to an undetermined date.

The Delegate of France thought the Delegate of the USSR had put the question very clearly and, if his proposal met with an immediate response, a program for the coming week could be evolved without any further delay.

The Chairman put the Canadian and British amendment to the vote. If the amendment was adopted, he proposed to postpone discussion of the work schedule to the first meeting after the presentation of the Report of Working Group B.

The amendment of Canada and the UK was approved on a show of hands by 29 votes to 3 with 2 abstentions.

The Chairman said that the Committee would meet after the presentation of the Report of Working Group A. After an exchange of views, it was agreed that Working Group A should meet in the afternoon of Friday (Nov. 26) and Working Group B in the morning of Saturday (Nov. 27).

The meeting rose at 2:00 p.m.

The Reporter,

J.M. Leproux.

The Chairman,

H.J. van den Broek.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 235-E

25 November 1948

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Tenth Session
24 November 1948 (Morning)

The Chairman, Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 10.15 a.m.

Delegations present: People's Republic of Albania, Argentine Republic, Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, 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, El Salvador (Republic) (temporarily represented by Guatemala), Egypt, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iceland (represented by Denmark), Indonesia, Italy, Luxembourg (represented by the Netherlands), Mexico, Mocano, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland (Republic of), Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Iran (represented by Switzerland), French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Roumania, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Siam, Syria, Territories of the United States of America, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, 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 Organisation; Supreme Command for Allied Powers, (SCAP); Popular Republic of Mongolia; Israel; International Broadcasting Organisation (OIR);

The Secretariat: Mr. L.E. Dostert, Secretary of the conference.
Assistant Secretaries: Miss Blanche DePuy
and Mr. T. Wettstein.

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA (DOCUMENT NO. 177-E) ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES OF SESSIONS ONE TO EIGHT OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY (Documents Nos. 79-E, 80-E, 81-E, 82-E, 83-E, 137-E, 142-E, 159-E.)

1.1 The Chairman declared that the minutes now submitted to the consideration of the Assembly were, in accordance with the rules of procedure, only summaries of the statements made and were not extensive reproductions. If a delegate felt that the minutes did not faithfully reflect a statement which he had given, then a correction could be made; but in no case could he ask for the insertion in the minutes of something which he had not, in fact, said. Wire recordings would be available for the checking of statements. Delegates were asked to hand in their corrections to the minutes in writing.

1.2 The minutes of Plenary Sessions 1 to 5 were approved without amendment.

1.3 Minutes of the Plenary Assembly: Sixth Session (Doc. No.137-E).

1.4 At the request of Mr. Lalíc (Yugoslavia) the following phrase was to be added to the final sentence of his statement, contained in item 1.16:

"In specifying whether a government or delegation has the power to accredit by proxy."

1.5 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) asked that the following correction be made to his statement, contained in item 1.20:

The last sentence, beginning with the word "however" should be replaced by the following:

"Paragraph 3, Chapter III of the Regulations clearly showed that transfer of mandate was possible only when a delegation, which had arrived to attend the Conference, transferred its powers to another delegation which was also attending the Conference."

1.6 In item 1.17, the name of the Delegate of Argentine should be altered to read "Mr. Navatta".

1.7 With these amendments, the minutes of the Sixth Plenary Session (doc. No. 137-E) were approved.

1.8 Minutes of the Plenary Assembly: Seventh Session (Doc. No.142-E)

1.9 In the first paragraph, page one, "Bolivia" to be deleted.

1.10 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) asked that the following corrections be made to his statements in items 1.27 and 1.44:

Item 1.27: add the following to the first sentence after "with full powers":

"Taking into consideration the fact that the Delegation of the PRM enjoyed these powers while participating in the work for the preparation of the present conference"..

1.11 Item 1.44, to read:

"Mr. Stojanov (USSR) proposed that the Popular Republic of Mongolia be admitted to the Conference with full powers".

1.12 With these amendments, the minutes of the Seventh Plenary Session (Document No. 142-E) were approved.

1.13 Minutes of the Plenary Assembly: Eighth Session (Doc. No.159-E).

1.14 Mr. Bardai (Egypt) asked that the following statement replace that given in item 1.28:

1.15 "We can point out how many countries recognise the so-called State of Israel and how many countries do not, but we do not wish to enter into discussions of a political nature, as this is a technical conference.

1.16 "We have heard that we apply the Madrid Convention, but we all know that we are convened under the Atlantic City Convention and that we are applying it in such matters as budget, languages, invitations to countries and all other matters.

1.17 "I would like to quote two of the big countries present at the Conference.

"The Soviet Delegation supported the delegation of Yugoslavia speaking on proxy voting, when the latter declared that the Atlantic City Regulations could not be modified by this Conference.

"Also, the delegate of USA said in this connection that we are an administrative conference and have no power to change the Regulations.

1.18 "The Delegation of Egypt agrees completely with both statements.

1.19 "It is not within the competence of this conference to modify the Convention or Regulations established by the plenipotentiary conference and this conference must act in accordance with them.

1.20 "If we are not going to respect the Convention and Regulations one year after their adoption, then we doubt that they will ever be respected".

1.21 Mr. Kito (Albania) requested a correction to his statement in item 1.25, involving the following changes in the English text: in lines 13 and 16 of 1.25 the word "nations" to be replaced by "countries".

1.22 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) requested the following correction in the final sentence of item 1.72; the first part of this sentence now reading:

"He wished to ask the United Nations representative if the representatives of Israel....."

1.23 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) asked that a number of typographical errors be corrected in his statement (1.70), and that certain corrections be made involving the following changes in the English text:

1. in line 9 of item 1.70 insert after "United Nations": "which was free in its decision".
2. in line 13 of item 1.70 delete "fundamental".
3. in line 3 of page 17, delete "invited" and substitute "admitted".

1.24 With these amendments, the minutes of the Eighth Plenary Session (Document No. 159-E) were approved.

1.25 The Chairman stated that, in view of the rapid approval of the minutes, he felt it his duty to propose a vote of thanks to the rapporteurs for the work which they had done.

II CONSIDERATION OF POINT TWO OF THE AGENDA: THE REPORT OF THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE (Document no. 175-E).

2.1 Section I. Report on the work of Committees 3, 4, 5 and 6 with recommendations.

2.2 The Assembly approved without amendment item 1, paragraph 2a) and 2 b) of the Report of the Coordination Committee.

2.3 The Assembly then discussed Section I, paragraphs 2 c) and 2d).

2.4 The Chairman stated that it seemed best to allow Committee 3 itself to fix the first two target dates relating to the questionnaire and specified in paragraph d). That part of paragraph d) which referred to these two dates could, therefore, be deleted. The important thing for the conference was to know when the Committee's final report would be ready and the Assembly should, therefore, decide what was to be the third target date given in paragraph d).

2.5 Mr. van den Broek (Netherlands) spoke as chairman of Committee 3. He declared that, owing to the complex nature of the work, he could not guarantee that his Committee would formulate by December 20th a series of general principles and directives. He thought, however, that it would be possible to have the final report ready by that date.

2.6 The Assembly approved paragraph 2c) of Section I, subject to the reservation made by the Chairman of Committee 3 with regard to the formulation of general principles and directives.

2.7 The Chairman proposed that the final report be ready on December 17th, so that it might be translated and be available for consideration by a Plenary Session to be held on December 21st.

2.8 Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) asked that the date for submission of the final report be fixed as December 15th, suggesting that time might be gained by working on Saturdays.

2.9 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) and Mr. Navatta (Argentine) seconded the proposal of Mr. Arboleda (Colombia).

2.10 Mr. van den Broek (Netherlands) thought that it was quite reasonable to work on Saturdays but felt that the target date proposed by Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) would make time too short for Committee 3. He proposed that night meetings might be held, whilst the Chairman moved that Saturday morning become a normal working morning.

2.11 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) was not opposed to working on Saturdays, if this was the general wish. However, both this practice, and that of holding evening meetings to which he was strongly opposed, made it very difficult for the small delegations to participate effectively in the work of the conference.

2.12 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) shared the opinion of the Chairman that December 17th would be the most suitable date for the submission of the final report of Committee 3. He proposed that this question be decided immediately by vote, and asked those Delegations, who were not numerous, to make sacrifices in order to speed the work of Committee 3.

2.13 Mr. van den Broek (Netherlands) declared that it would be difficult to have the final report ready by December 17th. The Plenary Assembly had every right to fix the date which it desired, but he asked it not to impose an impossible task upon Committee 3.

2.14 Mr. Sterling (USA) thought that it would be better to defer the fixing of the target date until a decision had been taken on the closing date of the conference.

2.15 The Chairman then proposed that the matter be put to the vote. The Assembly agreed to vote on the United States proposal that no target date be fixed for the submission of the final report of Committee 3 until the Assembly had discussed, and taken decisions upon, Section II of the report of the Coordination Committee.

2.16 The result of the vote was as follows: in favour of the USA proposal 39 votes, 10 against and 6 abstentions.

2.17 The Assembly decided to postpone a decision on the target date for the handing in of the final report of Committee 3 until a decision had been taken, during discussion of Section II, on the closing date of the conference.

2.18 The Assembly then proceeded to discuss paragraph e).

2.19 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that Committee 3 should be free to decide on such questions as written replies and the procedure which the Committee should adopt in carrying out its work. The points raised by sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 of paragraph e) were still being discussed by Committee 3, which had not yet taken a final decision upon them. Both of these measures were general matters on which the Plenary Assembly should make recommendations not only to Committee 3, but also to all other Committees. These measures could be discussed

under a point of the agenda dealing with general matters. He therefore proposed that paragraph e) be deleted, considering that this proposal reflected the opinion of Committee no. 3 and, of course, of its Chairman.

2.20 Mr. van den Broek (Netherlands) agreed with Mr. Meyer (France) that the suggestions contained in paragraph e) were within the competence of Committee 3, but thought that the latter would be ready to take into consideration any recommendations which the Plenary Assembly thought fit to make.

2.21 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) seconded the proposal of Mr. Meyer (France) that paragraph e) be deleted. Committee 3 should be free to decide on all matters relating to its own procedure.

2.22 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) stated that paragraph e) should be retained. It did not impose any obligations upon the Committee; it would serve as a general recommendation to it, reflecting the great importance which the Plenary Assembly gave to the work of the Committee.

2.23 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) declared that paragraph e) should be retained. The aim of these suggestions and of document no. 175-E, in general, was to speed the work of the Committees and, therefore, of the conference. The proposals to delete paragraph e) seemed to be aimed against the fixing of a date for the end of the work of Committee 3 and the conference.

He proposed that an additional sub-paragraph be added, stating that Saturday be included as a normal working day for the conference.

2.24 Mr. Stone (Canada), Mr. Maristany (Cuba), Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) and Prof. Sacco (Italy), also seconded the proposal of Mr. Jacques Meyer (France).

2.25 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) stated that the work of Committee 3 might well be important, but so was the work of the other committees. Nobody should think that work could not be carried on elsewhere until Committee 3 had completed its task. He was opposed to the granting of priority to the work of any committee, to the detriment of others; he supported the proposal of the Delegate of France to delete paragraph e) for the moment, but later on to incorporate its various points in a general recommendation. If paragraph 2 e) and paragraph 6 b) were deleted, he would

make a concrete proposal during the general discussion on the working methods to be applied to all the committees.

2.26 The Chairman then put the French proposal to the vote.

2.27 The result of the voting was: 41 votes in favour of the French proposal, 10 against and 3 abstentions.

2.28 The Assembly agreed to delete paragraph 2 e), Section I of the Report of the Coordination Committee.

2.29 Mr. Jean Meyer (Overseas Territories of the French Republic stated that he had abstained from the vote on the deletion of Section I, 2e). Since Committee 3 had already considered the suggestions in question, the retention or deletion of paragraph 2e) seemed to have no importance and discussion on this point, or similar points, merely delayed the end of the work of the conference.

2.30 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) considered that the voting procedure, which had just been followed, was not quite correct. Paragraph 2 e) contained a proposal of the Coordination Committee and it was this proposal that should have been put to the vote. The result of this latter vote might well have been the same as that of the vote which the Assembly had just taken; but, in any case, the correct procedure would have been to vote on the proposal contained in the document.

2.31 The Chairman stated that the vote had been carried out in the manner adopted because the proposal of the Delegate of France was completely opposed to that included in the report of the Coordination Committee. If Mr. Lalić wished, the vote could be carried out in the other sense.

2.32 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) declared that the voting procedure used was the only correct one under the circumstances, and that he would like to illustrate this by reference to parliamentary procedure. If a proposal was made in a parliamentary assembly by the government or some other body, and a counter proposal existed, then it was the latter which was first put to the vote. Similarly, if several amendments were submitted to a particular text, then the vote would be taken first on the amendment which was most contrary to the text. As the Delegate of Yugoslavia had said, the result of the vote on the question before the Assembly would probably have been the same, whether the vote had been taken in one sense or the other. In any case the voting procedure had been entirely correct.

2.33 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that Mr. Meyer (France) was correct only in so far as amendments were concerned. The

Assembly was, however, considering a proposal submitted by an organ of the conference and supported by a large number of speakers. The vote should have been taken on the proposal contained in Document No. 175.

2.34 The meeting was adjourned at 11.55 a.m. and resumed at 12.40 p.m.

2.35 Reports of Committee 4 (Technical Principles and Stardards); of Committee 5 (Requirements); and Committee 6 (Plan).

2.36 Mr. Sterling (USA) considered that items 3, 4 and 5 of Section I could be approved simultaneously as they only described the situation of the work of the committees and suggested no special measures. The Assembly could then at once pass to item 6, which contained more important recommendations.

2.37 Mr. Sastry (India) wished to make a minor correction to paragraph 3a). The sentence "the various working groups have submitted their reports at the time specified" should be replaced by "the various working groups are carrying out the tasks entrusted to them".

He agreed with the USA suggestion that items 3, 4 and 5 could be approved simultaneously and that item 6 could then be discussed at once.

2.38 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that the text of paragraph 3a) should not be modified but should be retained as it stood.

2.39 In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Sastry (India) said that he did not insist on the correction but felt it his duty, as chairman of Committee 4, to report on the present state of the work. The paragraph, as it stood, did not reflect the real situation.

2.40 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) seconded the proposal of the Delegate of USA with regard to the approval of items 3, 4 and 5. The amendment submitted by Mr. Sastry (India), which was of an editorial nature, was perfectly correct and he proposed that the Assembly pass to item 6.

2.41 Mr. Navatta (Argentine) proposed two amendments:

1. To delete the words "as observers" in paragraph 4c).

2. To delete the last sentence of paragraph 5c), reading:

"the plan contained in the Soviet proposal is being examined."

2.42 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark), speaking as chairman of Committee 6, asked that the reference to Document No. 176-E in paragraph 5a) be omitted; with regard to the Argentine proposal to delete the last sentence of paragraph 5c), he considered that the sentence should be retained, as the plan of the Soviet Delegation had, in fact, been submitted to the committee for consideration at 3 meetings.

2.43 Mr. Navatta (Argentine) declared that the chairman of Committee 6 had referred the Soviet Plan to Working Group 6C on his own initiative. During the meeting on November 23rd, the Delegation of Argentine had pointed out that this was a violation of normal procedure; for if the decisions of the chairman overruled the opinion of the members of a committee, this would amount to silencing the Delegations. Since Committee 6 had not decided to refer the Soviet Plan to a working group, he therefore insisted that this plan should not be mentioned in the document under discussion.

2.44 At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) stated that the sentence contained in the document simply meant that the Soviet draft plan was now under consideration. It did not mean that it was being examined in the working groups. As chairman of the Committee, he had no doubt on the Committee's right to say that it was stydying the Soviet draft plan.

2.45 At a recent meeting, the Committee had approved a proposal made by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia and contained in Document No. 140-E. This proposal as approved, stated "Committee 6 decides to consider 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."

2.46 Mr. Gross (Roumania) shared the opinions of the chairman of Committee 6. In fact, the Committee had decided at its meeting on November 23rd that the Soviet draft plan, as well as other draft plans and formulae, should be studied and Working Group 6C was accordingly now considering the procedure for the examination of the various draft plans and formulae.

This meant that there could be no doubt about the resolution, which was adopted by Committee 6 at its plenary meeting, and which stated that the Soviet draft plan should be given due consideration.

2.47 Mr. Navatta (Argentine) declared that his Delegation would agree with the text of paragraph 5c), if it read: "the draft plans of the Soviet Delegation and of Geneva, as well as the Indian proposal on channel hours, are being examined."

2.48 In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) stated that he did not object to the inclusion of the text proposed by Mr. Navatta in the final sentence of paragraph 5c).

2.49 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussia) stated that the Soviet draft plan was referred to Committee 6 for study and that the latter had considered the various aspects of the plan, after hearing statements made by the Soviet Delegation in meetings of the Committee. The Committee should consider the formulae and proposals which the Delegation of India, and others, had presented. However, no mention should be made of them in the paragraph since up to the present neither the Delegation of India, nor any other, had submitted draft frequency assignment plans.

2.50 Mr. Sastry (India) seconded the Argentine proposal, which would make the summary given in Document No. 175-E more complete and more in accordance with the decision taken in Committee 6.

2.51 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) also seconded the Argentine proposal, stating that the report of Committee 6 should mention the Indian proposal on channel hours and the draft plan submitted by the Planning Committee.

2.52 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) declared that during the Ninth Plenary Session he had presented a proposal, consisting in a draft frequency assignment plan for three periods of solar activity. During that session he had given explanations of the plan and the Chairman of the Conference had asked him to hand these documents into the Secretariat for reproduction, in order that they might be studied by the Delegates and then discussed in Committee 6. The latter had spent three meetings in studying the procedure for the consideration of the plan and had decided that the plan should be studied, on an equal footing with others, in a working group. Committee 6 had not

yet considered in substance, at a plenary sssion or in a working group, the formula proposed by the Delegation of India, but this did not mean that the Committee would not consider it in the future. The Soviet Delegation fully agreed that its draft plan be considered on an equal footing with any other and, especially, with the formula submitted by the Delegation of India with regard to channel hours.

He considered that the final sentence of paragraph 5c) clearly expressed the existing situation in Committee 6.

2.53 Mr. Albuqurque (Brazil) seconded the Argentine proposal. The actual situation in the Committee would be expressed more clearly and exactly if the paragraph mentioned the draft plan of Geneva and the proposal of the Delegation of India, as well as the Soviet draft plan.

2.54 He proposed that the documents submitted to Committee 6 be examined in the chronological order of their presentation, in order to avoid any doubt on the question of priorities. He wished to ask the chairman of Committee 6 if the Soviet draft plan was going to be considered at the same time as the other proposals.

2.55 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) stated that in Committee 6 discussion had taken place on the procedure for the examination of the different plans. In the light of this discussion, all proposals had received the same treatment but it should be pointed out that the various draft plans were different in structure. The Soviet draft plan was complete and included the assignment of frequencies and of hours; this enabled the working groups to start examination of the plan, in accordance with the decision taken in the committee. Finally, the addition proposed by the Argentine Delegation seemed perfectly correct.

2.56 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) felt that Mr. Pedersen's explanation did not lead to any real conclusion and he requested his (Mr. Pedersen's) opinion on the following addition to paragraph 5c): "the draft plans of Geneva and of the Soviet Delegation, as well as the Indian proposal, are being examined in the chronological order of their presentation".

2.57 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) declared that he was unable to reply to the Delegate of Brazil, as Committee 6 had not decided on the order for the discussion of the various draft plans.

2.58 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary summarized the discussion which had taken place. For paragraph 3a), Mr. Sastry (India) had proposed an amendment to the effect that the second sentence of the paragraph be replaced by: "the various working groups are carrying out the tasks entrusted to them". For paragraph 4 c), the Delegation of Argentine had proposed that the words "as observers" be deleted. With regard to paragraph 5a), it was proposed that the third and fourth sentences be replaced by the following: "Working Group B has been charged with the consideration of the form to be used for presenting the final frequency assignment plan to the conference and the result of its work has been printed and distributed to the members of Committee 6."

2.59 Finally, no official text had been submitted for paragraph 5c) but, taking into account the statements made during the debate, the following recommendation might serve the purpose: "the plan contained in the Soviet proposal is being examined, with the understanding that the formulae of the Geneva group and of India will be given equal consideration."

2.60 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) made the following statement:

"In order to save the Plenary Assembly from wasting time on the discussion of a question, which has already been settled, my Delegation wishes to recall the following facts:

2.61 "Committee 6, on the proposal of Working Group A, has already adopted the following resolutions with the aim of starting without delay the preparation of one, or several, plans without waiting for other committees to finish their work; this being in accordance with its terms of reference.

2.62 "However, it seems that several of these resolutions have not yet been applied, in particular: those relating to

1.- the interviewing of each Delegation by Working Group 6B, (Doc. No. 67-E, paragraphs 2a and 2b)..

2.- The reference of questions to other committees (Doc. No. 67-E, paragraphs 3 questions referred to Committee 3; and Doc. No. 59-E, paragraph 4, questions referred to Committee 4).

3.- the simultaneous consideration of 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. (Docs. No. 140 and 149).

2.63 "My Delegation does not want a discussion resumed on points considered as already settled; it asks that this statement appear in the minutes and wishes that this reminder may permit the conference to apply these different resolutions as soon as possible."

2.64 The Secretary then read a new compromise text, as follows:

"The various plans submitted to Committee 6 will be taken into consideration simultaneously."

2.65 Mr. Navatta (Argentine) seconded the proposal of the Delegate of Brazil that the various draft plans should be examined in the chronological order of their presentation.

2.66 The Chairman pointed out that the use of the word "simultaneously" in the text read by the Secretary made it unnecessary to say "chronological order".

2.67 Mr. Navatta (Argentine) stated that on the previous day, Mr. Stojanov (USSR) had said in a meeting of Committee 6 that Working Group 6A, of which he (Mr. Stojanov) was chairman, was studying the comments on the draft plan of Geneva. This showed that the latter plan was also being examined. The fact that Committee 6 had discussed the Soviet draft plan during 3 meetings of the Committee would show the Chairman of the Conference the justice of the objections being made against the desire to have the Soviet draft discussed before the other drafts which had been submitted.

2.68 The Chairman drew attention to the difference between "plan" and "formula". If Working Group 6A was in fact studying the draft plan of Geneva, there was no doubt that a precedent had been established for giving priority.

2.69 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) declared that he was opposed to the granting of any priority in the study of the various draft plans, which should all receive the same treatment, both from the Conference, the Committees and the Working Groups. In previous statements, the Soviet Delegation had not insisted that its draft plan should be examined first. He considered that the Assembly could approve the two amendments to paragraph 5c), read by the Secretary, and thus the debate could be closed. The first text could be adopted in the following form: "the plan contained in the Soviet proposal will be considered with the reservation that the formulae presented by the Geneva group and by the Delegation of India will receive equal consideration."

As for the second text, it could be as follows: "the various plans submitted to the Committee will be considered simultaneously". He wished to recall that the Planning Committee, during its Mexico Session, had carefully studied the comments which the various administrations had made on the draft plan of Geneva, and this work was still being carried on in Committee 6.

2.70 Mr. Sterling (USA) proposed that the last sentence of paragraph 5c) be deleted and that the following sentence be included: "in connection with the consideration of plans and proposals that may be submitted, Committee 6 passed the following resolution"; then there would follow the proposal contained in Document No. 140-E and made by the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia.

2.71 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) seconded the proposal of Mr. Sterling (USA).

2.72 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) again asked that the Assembly approve the texts read by the Secretary, since Committee 6 had not yet taken a final decision on the procedure for the study of these problems.

2.73 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary read a further compromise text:

"The plan contained in the Soviet proposal is being examined and will be considered, on the condition that the Geneva and Indian proposals will be given equal consideration. Other Plans, which may be submitted, will be considered simultaneously."

2.74 After several Delegations had requested an adjournment, the Chairman adjourned the meeting at 2 p.m.

The Assistant Secretary: T. Wettstein

The Secretary: L. E. Dostert

APPROVED: The Chairman M. Pereyra

The Rapporteurs:

G.H. Campbell
J.E. Castaingt
E. Sánchez Lafaurie

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 236-E

1 December 1948

Corrigendum to Document No. 212-E

1. Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic was erroneously listed under List II, list of countries having submitted provisional credentials. The Delegation of that country having submitted final credentials, it should appear as No. 21 of List I (Permanent credentials).

2. Iceland. Iceland is erroneously listed under List III, countries participating in the Conference by mandates. Iceland should appear as No. 31 of List I.

3. Syria. The representative of Syria having submitted final credentials, that country should now appear as No. 51 of List I.

4. Bulgaria. Bulgaria is erroneously listed as having conferred temporary proxy on the Delegation of Yugoslavia. This temporary proxy was bestowed on the Delegation of Czechoslovakia.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 237-E

1st December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

R E P O R T

OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

25 November 1948

12th Meeting

(Morning Session)

1. The Chairman first requested the Russian speaking delegates if they would assist the interpreters by speaking slowly when using technical terms because of the difficulty experienced when interpreting from Russian into Spanish as Russian has first to be interpreted into English and then the English into Spanish.

2. The minutes of the 11th Meeting (Doc. 158-E) were approved after it had been agreed to replace paragraph 21 by the following paragraph:

> "The delegate of USSR declared that it would be inopportune to start examining this question without preliminary preparation in the Working Groups and without preliminary notification that this extremely complex question would be put at that particular meeting".

3. The Chairman then drew the attention of the Committee to the UK proposal on the question of the simultaneous use of frequencies (Doc. 188-E).

4. Mr. Fryer said that although the Document indicated that it was a UK proposal, the actual text must be attributed to the USA delegation.

5. The delegate of the USSR said he wished to ask the UK delegate three questions relating to the document:

(I) What does the UK mean by the phrase "given reception area" at the end of paragraph 1.

(II) What does the UK mean by the phrase "overlap on any of the two frequencies" at the end of paragraph 2.

(III) What practical recommendation does the UK proposal make to Committee 5 for establishing the fact that the OWF changes on any given circuit by more than the interval between two exclusive high frequency broadcasting bands during one hour.

6. The delegate of the UK gave the following answer to the question set by the delegate of the USSR.

(I) In defining reception area, the UK delegate said he had tried to interpret the general opinion which the members had at the last meeting. As he understood that this Committee would be defining the term "Reception area" at a later meeting, he would simply give an example at the moment to illustrate what he meant by the term.

The United Kingdom might want to broadcast the same programme to both the United States and India. This could not be done on one frequency so in this case one frequency would be used to broadcast to America and another frequency would be used to broadcast to India. Thus India and N. America would be considered separate reception areas.

(II) The delegate of the UK said that he apologised if the draft was not clear, but here again he had tried to formulate the views expressed by the majority of the members at the last meeting. The phrase referred to by the USSR delegate was taken to mean that any two frequencies from the exclusive high frequency broadcasting bands could be used simultaneously for as long a period as the OWF continued to change at the rate specified. As an example, if the OWF changed at the rate specified for a period covering 3 hours, then for the first hour, 6 and 9 Mc /s might be used, for the second hour 9 and 11 Mc/s might be used while for the third hour 11 and 15 Mc/s might be used.

(III) The delegate of the UK reminded the delegate of the USSR that this was not really his draft but he personally thought that in the majority of cases Committee 5 would be able, with the aid of the curves prepared by the delegate of the USA, to decide whether the OWF was changing at the rate specified. In the cases where difficulty arose he suggested that the Working Group of 5B might consult the country concerned.

7. An error was pointed out in the Russian text of Document 188. The last sentence, paragraph 2, should read: "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."

The following errors in the French text were noted:

(i) Line 4, paragraph 2 of the French text should read: "si rapides que la variation de la F.O.T. - atteint etc."

(ii) At the end of paragraph 2 add after " émission simultanée" the words "sur une paire de fréquences".

8 The delegate of the USSR said that he had asked the first question in order to guide delegates against any misunderstanding of the term. The example of a reception area given by the delegate of the UK was perfectly satisfactory. Continuing, the delegate of the USSR drew the attention of the delegates to the criticism in Doc. 155 of the UK requirements submitted to cover the areas of Spain and Portugal and said that it was to avoid such conceptions of reception area that he had asked the UK to answer the question on this point.

Continuing, the delegate of the USSR expressed surprise at the answer given by the delegate of the UK to question 2 for the following reasons:

(i) The UK delegate had stated that he had only given the text of the USA proposition though Mr. Veatch had stated at the 10th Meeting that on a basis of scientific data it was not necessary to work on two frequencies simultaneously for more than one hour. The present proposition suggested that two frequencies could be used for the duration of several hours. Thus the present proposition did not agree with the statement made by Mr. Veatch.

(ii) Intense criticism had been levelled at the USA - USSR proposition (submitted at the 11th Meeting) on the point where the use of two frequencies had been suggested for three hours, on extremely difficult circuits. Now the UK proposed the use of different pairs of two frequencies for several hours on circuits not specified in direction and on which day/night conditions need not necessarily exist.

The UK answer to question 3 did not clarify the position because the number of curves prepared by the USA delegation were actually a small percentage of the number of curves required to cover all the circuits to be considered by Committee 5.

9. The delegate of South Africa said he appreciated the apprehension expressed by the delegate of the USSR with regard to the time that two frequencies would be used and suggested the following compromise proposal which he hoped would help to prevent the arguments that appeared to arise on this point:

RULE Only one frequency shall be used for the transmission of one programme to one reception area.

EXCEPTIONS

(1) Ionospheric conditions change rapidly while a day/night boundary is moving between the control points on the transmission path. The simultaneous use of one frequency in each of two bands will be allowed during this period under the following conditions:

(a) The operator shall prove that operation in two bands materially improves the service.

(b) The simultaneous operation of frequencies in adjacent bands shall not exceed one hour unless the operator proves that an extension of time will materially improve the service.

(c) When the licencing authority calculates the total time during which double-band operation is allowed, account shall be taken of time variations during the licencing period.

(2) When both control points are in darkness, channels in one band may be seriously degraded by selective fading while channels in an adjacent band are clear. The simultaneous use of one frequency in each of two bands shall be allowed under the following conditions:

(a) The operator shall prove that operation in two bands materially improves the service.

(b) A second frequency will be granted only when other claims for first frequencies have been met.

10. The delegate of China said he supported the UK proposal but would like the Chairman to clarify the position with regard to the definition of reception area.

11. The Chairman said that this Committee would at an early date define on purely technical grounds, the term "area of reception".

12. The delegate of China expressed his satisfaction with the Chairman's statement.

13. The delegate of Mexico said that although he had agreed at the last meeting with the UK criticism of the USA - USSR proposal, he thought that the present UK proposal was too general and as he thought it was necessary to have a time limit of one hour for which two frequencies could be used simultaneously, he submitted the following proposal:

(i) 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.

(ii) Nevertheless it will be admissible to depart from this general rule in the case of circuits longer than 4,000 kms when the OWF changes within one hour to approximately double (or half) of the frequency which was being utilized, in which case the simultaneous use of two frequencies could be authorized for one hour.

Continuing, the delegate of Mexico said that this proposition did not solve the problem technically, but he thought the problem could not be solved technically. The hour's overlap suggested in the proposition would be used to cover the period of uncertainty in the circuit, and by limiting this overlap to one hour it reduced the chances of co-channel and adjacent-channel interference.

14. The delegate for Argentine said that he thought it essential to free as many frequencies as possible as he had stated at the previous meeting. He was in agreement with the Mexican proposal since it limited the use of simultaneous transmissions. He thought that the last paragraph of the South African proposal might be added as an additional paragraph to the Mexican proposal.

15. The delegate of Egypt said he agreed with paragraph 1 of the UK proposal but as he failed to see the use of the second frequency he would be reluctant to agree to the second paragraph of the UK proposal.

16. The delegate of the USA said that he had examined some cases of circuits in which the frequency doubled within one hour and he had found that such a circuit was impossible and impracticable to work.

17. The delegate of France expressed complete agreement with the UK proposal and reminded delegates that since they would have a chance to debate the question again later, the Committee should make a quick decision now.

18. The Chairman summarised the debates that had taken place and pointed out that there were three proposals before the Committee. He asked the delegates to bear in mind that the proposal they accepted should, in their opinion, be based on Technical considerations and be as readily as possible applicable to the cases to be analysed.

19. The delegate of the USSR said that the S. African and Mexican proposals had been submitted after his earlier comments on the UK proposal and he would, therefore, like to make the following comments:

(a) The UK proposal is unacceptable because it gives too much latitude in the use of two frequencies to be used at any one time.
(b) The South African proposal is unacceptable because it is complicated and inapplicable, while the use of two frequencies to overcome selective fading is not convincing.
(c) The Mexican proposal was most acceptable because it confined the simultaneous use of two frequencies to one hour, while it was within sound limits of economy of frequencies.

20. The delegate of South Africa said that the USSR statement that the South African proposal was complicated went to show that it prevented too much latitude in the use of two frequencies. He agreed that the question of selective fading was debatable but it was the

experience of South Africa that two frequencies were necessary on circuits when selective fading was present.

21. The three proposals were put to the vote with the following results:

	For	Against
UK Proposal	10	12
S. African Proposal	2	19
Mexican Proposal	13	10

The Mexican proposal was therefore accepted.

22. The Chairman said he would communicate this view to Committee 5 while it would be recorded in the minutes that it was the general opinion of the Committee that "Reception Area" would be defined later, possibly at the next meeting.

The next meeting will be held at 3.30 p.m. in Room 2 on Friday, 26th November.

The Reporter — The Chairman

P. N. Parker — M. L. Sastry

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 238-E
30 November 1948
Original: FRENCH
Committee 1

This Document supersedes Document No. 175-E.

PLANNING OF FUTURE WORK OF CONFERENCE

Introduction

Having examined, during the meeting of 24 November, the report of the Coordination Committee (Document No. 175), the Plenary Assembly has approved and decided the following:

1. 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.

      (d) Recommendation. The Plenary Assembly recommends to Committee 3 that it do all it can in order to finish its final report for an examination in the Plenary Meeting by December 17th.

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 are pursuing their assigned tasks. 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.

(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 5-C 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 Group 5-B are in hand.

(d) Committee 5 expects to complete its work by the twentieth of December.

ARCHIVES U.I.T. GENÈVE

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. The latter has been charged with the study of the form in which it would be advisable to present the final frequency assignment plan to the Conference and the result of its work has been printed and distributed to the members of Committee 6.

(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.

(d) Committee 6 has examined, without taking any final decision, the procedure to be followed in the study of the plans or forms submitted to it.

6. General Recommendations.

(a) The Plenary Assembly has decided that deadlines should be set for the termination of the various phases of the work of the Committees. Specific indications for this are contained in the plan for the future work of the Conference given under II.

(b) The Plenary Assembly recommends to the various Committees that they consider the possibility of accelerating their discussions by shortening the debates in conformity with a procedure to be approved by the Committees in each case, without prejudicing the free exchange of opinions which may be expressed.

(c) The Plenary Assembly recommends to the Chairmen of the Committees, for the purpose of saving time, that they submit to the decision of the Committees the question of the advisability of continuing debates on an amendment or series of amendments to a proposal, whenever the circumstances justify such a procedure.

II. Decision Concerning the Organization of the Future Work of the Conference.

The Plenary Assembly, having studied the proposal submitted by the Coordination Committee, has taken the following decisions:

The Plenary Assembly of the International High Frequency Broadcasting 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 several Committees:

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 reservations 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 January 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 Meeting. If the above target dates are met, the final Plenary Meeting of the Conference will be held sometime between 25 January and 1 February.

III. Organization of Work during the Christmas and New Year Holiday Period.

The Plenary Assembly has decided to suspend the work of the Conference on Friday, 24 December, and again on Friday, 31 December. The Plenary Assembly recommends that the various Committees continue their work, especially in Working Groups, on the intervening days of 27, 28, 29 and 30 December. The Conference will resume its normal schedule on Monday, 3 January 1949.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 239-E

2 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 2

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Addenda to the Report of the Seventh Meeting (Doc.No. 169)

Corrections to Minutes submitted by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. at the Seventh Meeting of Committee 2 (19 November 1948):

I. In the Minutes of the Third Meeting of 29 October 1948 (Document No. 56) page 2, third paragraph, after the word "delegation" read: "a Mandate signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., V. M. Molotov, had been submitted to the Secretariat. The mandate conferred upon the Soviet Delegation full powers to participate in the work of the Conference as well as to sign the Final Acts of the Conference."

II. In the Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of 1 November 1948 (Document No. 106):

a) In the fourth paragraph on page 3 for "the statement of 29 October 1947" read "the decision adopted on 29 October 1947."

b) A new (fifth) paragraph to be inserted on the same page with the following wording: "The Soviet Delegation wished points 3 and 4, proposed by the Chairman at the opening of the meeting, to be deleted from the Agenda of Committee 2, as being in direct contradiction with the Atlantic City Convention and as ignoring the rights of the State of Israel, created by the decision of the United Nations. The first two points should therefore be considered, and a decision adopted allowing the representatives of Israel to participate as Observers at the Conference with full rights."

c) On page 5, before the text of the statement by Mr. Stone (Canada), insert the following statement by the Delegate of the U. S.S.R.: "The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the proposal made by the Delegation of Canada represented nothing less than a veiled repetition of the proposal submitted by the Delegation of the U.K. inasmuch as it was deliberately intented to drag out the adoption of a decision on the question of inviting the Delegation of the State of Israel to participate in the Conference, which in the opinion of the Canadian Delegation was a matter to be decided by the U.N.O., if it chose to do so."

III. In the Minutes of the Fifth Meeting of 3 November 1948 (Document No. 107) in the second line of the fifth paragraph on page 3 (statement of the U.S.S.R. Delegation) for the words "State of Israel" read "Delegation of Israel". In the second line of the sixth paragraph for "interfered" read "seemingly intervened".

P. GOROSHKIN

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 240-E

1 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

17th Meeting

29 November 1948

The meeting was opened at 3.50 p.m. by Mr. H. J. van den Broeck, Chairman, assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, 1st Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman submitted the Reports of the 9th and 10th Meetings (Documents Nos. 163 and 164) for the Committee's approval.

At the request of the Mexican Delegate, it was agreed to delete the last two lines inparentheses of the account of his statement contained in Document 163, page 5, first paragraph.

Certain delegations, notably those of the U.S.A. and India, reserved the right to make later comments on the two Reports, which they had not had time to examine.

The Chairman suggested that thenceforward the paragraphs of the Reports should be numbered to facilitate corrections, and his suggestion was approved.

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1. The Chairman stated that the Committee had received some new documents: No. 189, submitted by the Brazilian Delegation, and No. 171, which was the Final Report of Working Group A. He took the opportunity of thanking the Chairman (Rev. Fr. Soccorsi) and members of Group A for their important work

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2. The Representative of U.N.E.S.C.O. officially announced to the Committee the election of His Excellency Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the position of Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The world rejoiced in the election

of that great educator and pioneer, all the more because the Organization was now preparing to develop its activity in all fields. The election was a special honor, not only to the person of that great statesman, but also to Mexico whose grandeur, beauty and unlimited hospitality were so thoroughly appreciated by the Members of the Conference.

Mr. Arno Huth suggested that the Members of the Conference should associate themselves with the homage of U.N.E.S.C.O. to this man by addressing a congratulatory message to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The members of the Committee approved the above suggestion by spontaneous applause.

The Delegate of Mexico thanked the members of the Committee.

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3. The Delegate of Uruguay took the floor to recall to the Committee they very sad event, which had cost the lives of numerous Mexican citizens on the previous day. The foreign members of the Committee fully shared in the sorrow of their Mexican friends; and he suggested that the Committee should show its sympathy for the innocent and heroic victims of the disaster.

The members of the Committee stood and observed a solemn moment of silence.

The Chairman suggested that a telegram of condolence should be sent to the Minister of the Interior.

The Committee agreed unanimously to the Chairman's suggestion.

The Delegate of Mexico thanked the Members of the Committee for the sympathy which they had shown to the Mexican nation.

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4. The Chairman requested the Committee to acknowledge the Yugoslav national holiday, the third anniversary of which was being celebrated that day. The Committee agreed with applause.

5. The Chairman invited the representative of the Vatican City, Chairman of Working Group A, to present Document No. 171, and asked the Committee to proceed to the consideration of the Document, beginning with the classifications and then passing on to the definitions. It did not seem to him necessary to have a general discussion.

6. The Delegate of Italy wished to make an observation on the draft definition, which did not take into account a type of broadcasting to which Italy attached considerable importance. It was a question of transmissions made by a country in its own language for persons originally citizens of the country, who had lost their nationality but retained their native language. It was a matter of justice that these persons should not be forgotten. Transmissions of that type made to nationals should be included in the mixed transmissions; and he proposed to add the words "or persons whose country of origin makes the transmission, but who live abroad".

7. Following on the Italian Delegate's observations, a number of members of the Committee, including the Delegates of the U.S.A. and Mexico, contended that it would perhaps be desirable, instead of discussing the classifications, to pass at once to the definitions.

8. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia thought it would be desirable for the Committee in the first instance to take a decision on the general framework of the classifications. He warned the Committee against any changes in the proposals of the Working Group which would multiply the categories. The classification proposed was a compromise, on which there should be as little discussion as possible. He approved in advance any suggestions which might be made in the matter of new definitions, so as to make it possible to provide for the largest possible number of cases.

9. The Chairman asked if the Committee had any difficulty in discussing the two points separately, or did they prefer to discuss the document as a whole?

The Committee decided on a show of hands to discuss the document as a whole.

10. The Delegate of the U.S.A. made suggestions as to the order of discussion of the different questions.

1. In view of the fact that Part No. 4 was to be studied by the Technical Committee, he proposed to adopt the

technical conditions as they stood, pending the decision of the Technical Committee.

2. The nature of the programs to be the next question for study.

3. The transition to the last question, which was the most difficult, would be easy.

11. An exchange of views followed between the Delegates of India, Uruguay and Egypt on questions of procedure.

Following on the above exchange of views, the Chairman proposed to take the general discussion, proceeding afterwards to the discussion of the order of questions as proposed by the U.S.A. Delegation.

As a result of technical causes, the meeting was suspended at 5 p.m.

12. On resuming at 5:30 p.m., the Delegate of Cuba said that Document No. 171 was so important that it would appear desirable to postpone the discussion of it until the following day.

A number of Delegations supported the Cuban Delegate's proposal.

The Chairman said that, in spite of his desire to speed up the work, he would take the view of the Committee on the proposal.

The Committee decided to postpone the discussion until the following day.

13. On the motion of the Delegate of Mexico (Mr. Barajas), Chairman of Working Group B, the Committee further decided to cancel its meeting of the following day, in order to give place to the Working Group.

Under these conditions, the Chairman asked the Committee for its views on the proposal to adjourn till the following Wednesday afternoon (1 December 1948).

The proposal was adopted on a show of hands by 24 votes to 2 (New Zealand and Panama) with 4 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 5:45 p. m.

The Reporter:

J. H. LEPROUX.

The Chairman:

H. J. VAN DEN BROECK

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 241-E

21 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

Tenth Meeting

30 November 1948

1. The tenth meeting of Committee 6 was opened 1015 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by one Vice-Chairman Mr. Trimmer.

2. After first obtaining the Committee's approval of the Agenda (Doc. 215), the Chairman turned to the first item, the approval of the reports of the 7th and 8th meetings (Docs. 207 and 214).

2.1 On the request of the delegate for the Ukraine the discussion on this item was postponed until the next meeting, as Doc. 207 had only become available just prior to the meeting and Doc. 214 was not yet available.

3. The second item on the Agenda was the consideration of Document 195. The Chairman requested the delegate for India to clarify three points regarding this document. Firstly, the present wording of the proposal would appear to include an examination of Appendix A of the Planning Committee's Report, Geneva Session, which had already been rejected by Working Group C as impracticable. Secondly, the Chairman would like a clarification if the points under (a) and (b). Thirdly, should the Working Groups proceed to elaborate the formulae or bases for plans, even of these were not agreeable to the Committee?

3.1 In reply the delegate for India stated that the proposal was not restrictive in any sense, and it was not intended that any decisions of the Committee should be contradicted. He also made the following amendments to the document. Item (b) should read, "pattern of satisfaction of requirements". Item (c) should read, "Technical principles underlying the plans or bases of plans". The last paragraph should read, "It is further recommended that the working Groups should examine, and as necessary, elaborate and analyse the various plans or bases of plans so that . . . etc."

3.2 The amended version of document 195 was then adopted unanimously by the Committee. The final text is contained in the attached Appendix.

4. The third item of the Agenda was the report of Working Group B by Mr. Trimmer, Chairman of the Group. His report was divided into two parts. Firstly, he stated, the Group had met to consider the drafting of a plan for the 26 and 21 Mc/s bands, and had unanimously agreed that this would not be possible because:-

(a) No final requirements were yet available from Committee 5, and
(b) it was considered that individual bands should not be worked out, but that any plan must be made for all the bands, so that the complete picture could be seen.

Secondly, Working Group B had drafted a list of the information it would require in order to accomplish its task. This list would be printed and circulated shortly. The Secretariat had agreed to tabulate for Working Group B all the information received, as a result of the Planning Committee's requests. At present this was only available in a rather scattered form, in many documents and telegrams.

4.1 The Chairman thanked Mr. Trimmer, and stated that although he regretted the fact that this Working Group could not proceed to plan the 26 and 21 Mc/s bands, he felt that some useful preparatory work had been done, and that the need for obtaining the final requirements as soon as possible was very apparent.

5. The next item was the report by the Chairman of Working Group C, Mr. Esping. He said that the Group had met to consider how far they could proceed with the analysis of the U.S.S.R. proposed plan, and had decided that they could deal with document 98 with the Annex 2A. However, they could not deal with Annex 2B as there were no spare copies of the U.S.A. prediction curves available to check simultaneous frequency sharing etc.. The Group had decided to check the channel-hours allotted to each country, by using the same formula as used by the U.S.S.R. in preparing the plan. The Group considered that this work could be considerably speeded up if each country could submit their

requirements up to November 5th last, with the satisfaction obtained under the U. S.S.R. plan also appended. A form to be used for this information would be available during the week beginning Dec. 6th, and an example of the method of submission would also be circulated.

5.1 The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should agree to this latter request by Working Group C, and that the forms should be circulated with an appropriate request to Heads of Delegations to supply the information required. The proposal was agreed without objection, although the delegate for France thought that this may lead to a duplication of the work connected with the replies to Doc. 217.

6. The delegate for Bielorussia then raised the question of the bottleneck created by only one copy of the U.S.A. prediction curves being available to the Conference. He suggested that the Secretariat be asked to duplicate these immediately for general distribution.

6.1 A discussion took place on the question, in which the delegate for the U.S.A. said that an additional set of curves would be available from the 1st of December, however, he had no objection to further duplication although he pointed out that some of the curves could not easily be photostated.

6.2. The delegates for Rumania, France, Ukraine, stressed the need for further sets of curves to be made available, and suggested that these might be reproduced by hand during the night or during the times when Working Group 5B was not in session.

6.3. The delegate for the Vatican City stated that he might be able to procure the help of twenty Mexican engineering students to assist in this task, if the Committee thought this would be useful.

6.4 It was then decided by the Committee to accept this potential offer in connection with this work, but if this help should not be available then the Committee should request the Secretariat to proceed with the task as rapidly as possible.

7. The Chairman then opened the discussion on a proposal by

the delegate for the Ukraine concerning a more equitable distribution of the work between the Working Groups. This proposal suggested that:-

(a) Working Group B should undertake the task of examining the technical principles, the simultaneous frequency sharing and the degree of satisfaction to each country of the U.S.S.R. plan, and

(b) That Working Group C should analyse the replies to the questionnaire (document 217).

The Chairman thought that Working Group A should deal with the replies and prepare a summary of these for publication, as full publication of each reply would place a tremendous load on the Secretariat. Regarding the division of work between Working Groups B and C, he proposed first to ask the opinions of the two Chairmen concerned.

7.1 Mr. Trimmer said that his group would have no objection to the suggested division of the work, but he would like to point out that the prior task of his group was the making of plans, and should they be required to do any plan-making, then that must take priority over any other work. As far the degree of satisfaction obtainedby each country under the U.S.S.R. plan, this could not be assessed until the final requirements were known. The technical principles could be examined in the light of the Atlantic City Regulations and Recommendations and also in the light of the recommendations of Committee 4.

7.2 Mr. Esping considered that it was, at present, too early to decide this point, and that his Group would like to be able to call on Working Group B for any assistance if the need arose.

7.3. This proposal was supported by the delegate for the U.K. who considered that the Committee, having set up the organisation of Working Groups, with specific terms of reference, should not now change these terms of reference.

7.4 The delegate for Bielorussia supported the proposal by the delegate for the Ukraine, and stressed the need for close contact between the Working Groups. He thought that all the Groups could gain useful experience by studying the various aspects of the U.S.S.R. plan. He also considered that the co-operation

between the various Groups, could be decided by the Groups themselves.

7.5 The latter proposal was agreed by the Committee, after the Chairman had assured the delegate for Portugal that Working Group B would give priority to the work of making plans.

8. The Chairman then turned to point 5 of the Agenda, which concerned the two letters received from the delegates for Vatican City and United Nations. He proposed that the wishes expressed in these letters should be taken into consideration by the Chairmen of the three Working Groups, and that the delegates representing the organisations with special interests should be consulted if necessary.

8.1 The delegate for India wished to state in reference to point (1) of Appendix A (attached to the Agenda), that this presumably referred to the proposal in the Planning Committee's Reports, in which no allocation had been made to the U.N. To the best of his knowledge no conversation on this point had taken place between the U.N. delegate and the Head of the Indian delegation.

8.2 The delegate for the Ukraine pointed out an error in the Russian text of document 215 which he wished to correct. Under item 5, the sentence should read, "Requests from the Delegates of the United Nations and Vatican City" instead of "Requests from the Delegates of the United Kingdom and Vatican City".

8.3 As there were no further comments on this item of the Agenda, the Chairman's proposal was approved.

9. The delegate for Bielorussia then pointed out a drafting error in the Russian text of document 217 concerning the first paragraph under 1. The words "June Median sunspot activity" had been translated as "June Median sunspot activity relatively".

Also that under point 1, the words "the several countries" should be interpreted as "to the country in question".

9.1 The delegate for India requested that this latter interpretation be also applied to point 2(b) of the same document.

9.2 The Chairman informed the Committee that a correction

sheet would be issued to clear up these points.

10. As there were no further points raised, the Chairman closed the meeting at 1200 hours.

The Reporter:

RICHARD A. CRAIG

The Chairman:

GUNNAR PEDERSEN

APPENDIX

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) Pattern of satisfaction of requirements

(c) Technical principles underlying the plans or bases of plans.

It is further recommended that the Working Groups should examine, and as necessary elaborate and analyse the various plans or bases of plans, so that the practical results of the various plans or bases of plans (General as well as Technical) can be studied.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 242-E

2 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM

Proposal Regarding the Determination of the Critical Dates in the Operation of the High Frequency Broadcasting Plan

Plan.

1. Working Group A of the Implementation Committee (Committee 7) is at present studying the

> "list of functions which are considered desirable and necessary for the implementation of the plan or plans for High Frequency Broadcasting."

One of these functions may be that of maintaining a continuous survey of radio propagation conditions, with particular reference to sunspot numbers, and making recommendations to the countries of the world regarding the dates when new plans should be brought into force.

2. In this connection the United Kingdom submits the following observations:

It appears probable that the Plan finally produced by the present Conference will, in fact, consist of a total of nine plans to cover (i) seasonal changes in ionospheric conditions and (ii) longer term ionospheric changes due to variations in solar activity. The United Kingdom considers it essential that every change from one to any other of these nine plans be effected simultaneously throughout the World.

Grouping the nine plans according to sunspot conditions, as in Table I annexed to the present document, it is clear that the significant dates in the operation of the Plan as a whole may be subdivided into two categories, namely, dates for changing between plans within any one Group, to allow for seasonal changes, (i.e changes in ionospheric conditions resulting from the variation in the angle of the sun relative to the axis of rotation of the earth), and dates for changing from one Group to another to allow for changed sunspot conditions. The United Kingdom considers that all dates in the first category can and should be decided before the termination of the present Conference, possibly on the basis of a recommendation

from Committee 4. It appears, however, that it might be advisable, in view of the relative uncertainty of making long-term sunspot predictions, not to attempt a final determination of the dates in the second category at the present Conference and it is thought that some form of central bureau could serve a useful purpose in providing reliable data with regard to approaching sunspot conditions and recommending appropriate dates for changing from the plans in one Group to those in another.

3. With these ideas in mind, the United Kingdom submits the following specific proposal for consideration by the Conference:

> "That, recognising the relative uncertainty of making long-term sunspot predictions, it is advisable not to attempt to make, at the present Conference, a final determination of the dates at which changes should be made to cater for changing sunspot conditions. However, the dates at which changes should be made to meet seasonal variations in ionospheric conditions can and should be determined before the termination of the present Conference, on the basis of a recommendation from Committee 4."

TABLE I

Group	Plan	Season	Sunspot Condition
I	A	Winter	Minimum
	B	Summer	
	C	Equinox	
II	D	Winter	Median
	E	Summer	
	F	Equinox	
III	G	Winter	Maximum
	H	Summer	
	I	Equinox	

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 243-E

2 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

The meeting of Committee 4 originally scheduled for Friday the 3rd December 1948 is cancelled as a result of the decision of the Coordinating Committee to hold a joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6 at 10 a.m. on the same day.

Agenda for the joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6.

Technical Principles underlying the Soviet Plan.

M. L. Sastry
Chairman, Committee 4

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 244-E

2 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 1

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

ORGANIZATION OF WORKING GROUPS

In its meeting of 2 December the Coordination Committee (Committee 1) created two Working Groups, Groups 2 and 3.

WORKING GROUP NO. 2:

Having decided that item (1) of part "A" of Document No. 176-E should not be assigned to Committee 7 because of the nature of the problem concerned, the Committee has decided to create a Working Group under the chairmanship of Mr. Jacques MEYER (France), comprising Albania, Argentina, Guatemala, U.S.A., India, Pakistan, United Kingdom and U.S.S.R. This Working Group will be charged with examining the proposals presented by the various delegations concerning the item in question (agreement on the plan concluded between the following countries.....). The delegations are invited to forward to the Chairman of this Working Group, as soon as possible and in written form, any proposals they may have on this subject.

WORKING GROUP NO. 3

Having made a general study of the proposals contained in Documents Nos. 172 and 228 concerning certain modifications to be made in the Rules of Procedure, the Committee has decided to create a Working Group under the chairmanship of the Mexican Delegation, and comprising Argentina, Cuba, U.S.A., India, Pakistan, United Kingdom and U.S.S.R. This Working Group will be charged with examining the two documents previously mentioned in order to submit an abridged and simplified text to the next meeting of Committee 1. Any Delegations which have proposals to make on this question are requested to submit them to the Chairman of this Working Group.

These two Working Groups will hold meetings on Tuesday. Delegations having texts to submit to them are requested to do so without delay, in order that the texts may be examined on Tuesday, December 7th.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 245-E

2 December 1948

Committee 1

Corrigendum to Document No. 176-E

1. Under letter "A" read "Text of Agreement Concerning the Plan" instead of "Text of Plan".

2. Committee 1, having decided not to assign specific points to individual Committees, but to leave to them the responsibility of dealing with the appropriate part of the outline in the light of their Terms of Reference, all mentions of assignments of points to Committees should be deleted.

3. Under "B(3)" substitute the following: "Implementation of Plan for the First Period of Operation of the Plan".

4. Under "B(4)"read "Implementation of Plan for Later Periods of Operation of Plan".

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 246-E

2 December 1948

Committee 1

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

DECEMBER 6 TO DECEMBER 11, 1948

1. Chairmen of Committees or Working Groups are requested to communicate to the Secretariat any desired change in the schedule below, when such are feasible.

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

3. Morning meetings: 10:00 - 13:00
   Afternoon meetings: 15:30 - 19:00

Comm. or Wrkg. Grp.	Mon. Dec. 6	Tues. Dec. 7	Wed. Dec. 8	Thurs. Dec. 9	Fri. Dec. 10	Sat. Dec. 11	Remarks
Date and Rooms							
Mornings							
Comm. 1				PL			
Com. 1, W.G. 2		2					
Com. 3C			1	1	1	1	
Com. 4		1	2		2		
Com. 4A						2	
Com. 5	PL						
Com. 6		PL			PL		
Com. 6A	1		PL				
Com. 7A	2						
Afternoons							
Com. 1, W.G. 1			Ofc. Ch.				Fr. 3-3:30
Com. 1, W.G. 3		2					
Com. 3	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL		
Com. 4A	2		2	2	2		
Com. 4B							
Com. 6A		1					
Com. 7	1						
Com. 7A			1	1	1		
Mornings and Afternoons							
Com. 5A	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Com. 5B	6 & 7	6 & 7	6 & 7	6 & 7	6 & 7	6 & 7	Sat. mngs.
Com. 5C	4	4	4	4	4	4	only
Com. 6C	A	A	A	A	A	A	

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 247-E

2 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 5

OVERSEA TERRITORIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED AS SUCH

Total Amount of Requirements for Channel-Hours Submitted by the Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered as Such

Document No. 98 (Annex 1) gives the number of channel-hours requested by the Oversea Territories of the French Republic as 2 181, whereas according to the Report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session (Appendix D, Page 122), it is 522.

Actually, if it is true that the total requirements of Oversea France appearing on Form 4 amount to 2 157,5 channel-hours, it is advisable to state that:

a) These requirements were drawn up for the complete sun-spot cycle. Provision was accordingly made for the total frequencies necessary to ensure satisfactory service during the 9 periods of solar activity, which amounts to multiplying by 2 or 3 the number of channel-hours necessary for a specific period.

The Delegation of Oversea France is concerned however to state that it drew up the requirements for optimum frequencies for each one of the 9 propagation periods, thus establishing the technical bases enabling the Delegation to make its contribution to the general work of the Conference in connection with the assignment of optimum frequencies for each one of these periods.

b) The 3 and 4 Mc/s frequencies of the tropical bands have been indicated for information on Form 4.

The upshot is that the requirements of Oversea France in the exclusive bands, as indicated for the month of June in a period of medium sun-spot activity, amount to a total of 606.5 channel-hours (1), figure which while considerably lower than that which appears in Document No. 98, permits of implementation of the programs indicated in the requirements submitted to the Conference.

The Chief of the Delegation of
Oversea France,

Jean Meyer.

(1) The channel-hour requirements of the Territories of Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Réunion are not included in this total - although they appear in Form 4 - for the reason that these territories have in the meantime been assimilated to the territory of metropolitan France, and their requirements are now put forward by the Delegation of France.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 248-E

6 December, 1948

Original: FRENCH

The following telegram is published for the information of the Delegates and for appropriate consideration:

Geneva, 2 December 1948

CHAIRMAN,
INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
MEXICO CITY.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE RED CROSS GENEVA HAS JUST LEARNED OF STAND TAKEN BY DELEGATION OF SWITZERLAND REQUESTING CREATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN WAVE LENGTH IN TIMES OF PEACE AT DISPOSAL OF ALL PEOPLES FOR TRANSMISSIONS OF HUMANITARIAN NATURE AND IN TIMES OF CRISIS RESTRICTED ENTIRELY TO INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE RED CROSS. (Stop) APPROVING AND SUPPORTING THIS PROPOSAL, DIRECTED SOLELY TOWARD COMMON GOOD OF HUMANITY, INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE SUGGESTS DESIGNATING SWISS CONFEDERATION, TRADITIONAL DIRECTOR STATE OF GENEVA CONVENTIONS, AS NEUTRAL TRUSTEE AUTHORITY. (Stop) INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TAKES OPPORTUNITY TO THANK CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR KIND RECEPTION GIVEN TO REQUEST PRESENTED BY SWISS DELEGATION.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE RED CROSS

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 249-E

1 December 1948

ADDENDUM

to Document No. 15

The Delegation of Bolivia will take part in the work of Committee 3 as from today.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 250-E

2 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 5

SECOND REPORT

OF WORKING GROUP A OF THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE (1)

Working Group 5-A is composed of the following members:

Chairman	S. AURINI	Italy
Members:	J.A.AUTELLI	Argentina
	V.V.YLOESTALO	Finland
	H.LEROGNON	France Overseas
	F.C.CHIEN	China
	F.AXON	United Kingdom

The Committee has enjoyed the close and very reliable collaboration of the members of the Secretariat assigned to it, and it wishes to express its recognition of the valuable work which those members have done.

A. The work of Group 5-A accomplished in conformity with its terms of reference.

From the 16th of November up to this present date, in conformity with the terms of reference assigned to it by Committee 5, Working Group 5-A has endeavoured to prepare the Forms A, specifying the programmes required by all 71 countries, whether they participated in this Conference or not.

The following is the present status of the work:

---

(1) The first Report of Working Group 5-A has been inserted in the Report of the Fourth Meeting of Committee 5 (Requirements) - Document No. 194-E.

1. Countries represented at the Conference:

We have prepared the Forms A, in agreement with the Representatives of each country and in conformity with the official Conference documents, i.e., Forms 4 printed in the Blue Book, supplements 2, 3, 4-I and 4-II, as well as the white and yellow documents containing information, modifications or additional specifications published before November 5.

However, for South Africa and the Belgian Congo, who submitted their requests for modification after November 5 and for whose case it will be advisable to await the final approval of the Plenary Assembly, we have prepared the Forms A in conformity with the decisions taken in the last meeting of Committee 5.

However, for three other countries which have submitted requests for modification after November 5, we are yet awaiting the decision of the Plenary Assembly. Those countries are: Guatemala, El Salvador and Indonesia.

As a matter of further fact:

a) The following countries have not yet submitted information concerning the number and the power of transmitters in service or projected: Outer Mongolia and Yugoslavia.

b) The following countries have not furnished any of the required information: Bulgaria, Ecuador and Paraguay.

c) For the following countries we have been awaiting the publication of Supplement No. 4 to the Blue Book; the Forms A for these countries are still in the course of completion: Bielorussia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. and Luxembourg.

2. Countries not represented at the Conference: (See the List in Annex I).

a) As far as was possible, we have completed the Forms A on the basis of the original Forms 4 contained in the Blue Book and in its Supplements.

b) We have sent telegrams to some countries, asking them to furnish additional information concerning, in particular, the number and the power of transmitters in service or projected, the types of antennas used and if possible, additional information on programmes. So far we have received replies from Peru and Yemen.

B. Work of Group 5-A accomplished in conformity with the decisions of the last meeting of Committee 5.

1. Checking of Forms A.

We have sent to those countries listed in Annex II of the present Report a copy of the Forms A for the purpose of checking, and we have asked them to submit comments on these documents within a time limit of one week.

As soon as each was completed, we have been sending the Forms A to Group 5-B, in order to permit it to continue its work (See Annex III). It is, of course, understood that the errors of form found in these Forms A will later be corrected, as soon as comments are received from the various countries.

Forty countries have already replied and submitted comments on the subject. The requests for correction are of two types:

a) Those concerning modifications of form (Copying and typing errors), which are acceptable.

b) Those which are really important modifications: changes in the number, power, and initial operating date of transmitters, schedule changes and programme changes. We shall reopen this question later, because it must be examined and decided by Committee 5.

2. Statistical information.

After having communicated with the Chairman of Group 5-C, Mr. Smirnov, it became apparent to our Group that the statistical work prepared by Group 5-C would rapidly make evident both the number of simultaneous transmissions and the number of channel-hours for each country. The statistical work which Group A proposed to accomplish (number of programme hours per day, per country) therefore seemed to become useless and for that reason we have left this task to Group 5-C.

Chairman of Working Group 5-A

S.AURINI

(Doc. 250-E)

Annex I

LIST OF COUNTRIES NOT REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE

Afghanistan

Saudi Arabia

Costa Rica

Ethiopia

Greece

Haiti

Honduras

Iraq

Ireland

Lebanon

Liberia

Panama

Peru

Philippines

Turkey

Yemen

ANNEX II

LIST OF COUNTRIES TO WHICH TYPEWRITTEN COPIES OF FORM A HAVE BEEN SENT

South Africa	(x)
Albania	
Argentine	(x)
Australia	
Austria	(x)
Belgium	(x)
Burma	(x)
Brazil	(x)
Bolivia	
Canada	(x)
Chile	
China	
Colombia	(x)
Colonies, etc. of	
Great Britain	(x)
Portuguese Colonies	(x)
Belgian Congo	(x)
Cuba	(x)
Denmark	
Egypt	(x)
Finland	(x)
France	(x)
Oversea France	(x)
Guatemala	(x)
Hungary	
India	(x)
Indonesia	(x)
Iran	(x)
Iceland	(x)
Italy	(x)
Monaco	(x)
Mexico	
Morocco and Tunisia	(x)
Nicaragua	
New Zealand	(x)
Norway	(x)
O.N.U.	(x)
Paraguay	
Portugal	(x)
Pakistan	
The Netherlands	
Poland	
Dominican Republic	(x)
South Rhodesia	
United Kingdom	(x)
Roumania	(x)

El Salvador	(x)
S.C.A.P.	(x)
Siam	
Sweden	(x)
Switzerland	(x)
Syria	(x)
Tangier U.S.A.	
Newfoundland	(x)
Territories of the U.S.A.	
Czechoslovakia	(x)
Uruguay	(x)
U.S.A.	
Vatican City	(x)
Venezuela	

(x) Countries which have sent back From A to Working Group 5-A

Annex III (Doc. 250-E)

LIST OF COUNTRIES WHOSE FORMS "A" HAVE BEEN SENT TO WORKING GROUP "5B"

Peoples Republic of Albania
Argentine
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Burma
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Vatican City
Colombia
Portuguese Colonies
Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories Under Mandate of the United Kingdom
Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered as Such
Belgian Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Egypt
United States of America
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Iran
Ireland
Iceland
Italy
Lebanon
Liberia
Mexico
Monaco

Nicaragua
Norway

New Zealand
O. N. U.
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
The Netherlands
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
French Protectorate of Morocco and Tunisia
South Rhodesia
Roumania
United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland
S. C. A. P.
Siam
Syria
Switzerland
Sweden
Tangier (U. S. A.)
Territories of the U. S. A.
Czechoslovakia
Newfoundland
Turkey
Union of South Africa
Uruguay
Venezuela

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 251-E

3 December 1948

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

MEXICO CITY, 1948

No. 201 - 250 E.

No. of Document	No. of Committee	Title
201	-	-Use of Plenary Hall by Escuela Normal.
202	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 13th Meeting. 23 November 1948.
203	1	-Schedule of Meetings. 29 Nov. - 2 Dec. 1948
204	Benelux	-Delegation of Benelux Countries. Comments on the bases of draft plans. (See corrections document no. 230-E).
205	-	-Additional information received in reply to the Planning Committee, telegram on Antennas.
206	Luxemburg	-Luxemburg. Changes made to the time schedules of the transmissions shown on Form 4 which have been submitted.
207	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 7th Meeting. 23 November 1948
208	4	-Report of Working Group C of the Technical Principles Committee.
209	-	-Organization to Administer High Frequency Broadcasting Assignment Plan.
210	2	-Appointment of I.B.O. Observer.
211	-	-Participation in Committees. Addendum to Document No. 15-F
212	2	-List and Nature of Credentials Submitted by Participants in the Conference. (Modified by Document No. 236-E).
213	4	-Fourth Report of Working Group A of the Technical Principles Committee for consideration of Com. 4. (This Document supersedes Document No. 161-E).
214	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 8th Meeting 25 November 1948.

No. of Document	No. of Committee	Title
215	6	-Agenda. 10th Meeting of the Plan Committee.
216	United Kingdom	-United Kingdom. Comments on Document No.155. (Revised)
217	6	-Requests for Comments by the Plan Committee. (See corrections in Document No. 226-E).
218	Chile	-Chile. Comments on the Report of the Planning Committee of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City Session, 1948.
219	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 11th Meeting. 22 November 1948.
220	-	-List of Documents published by the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference. (No. 150-200).
221	3	-Report of Working Group B of the General Principles Committee.
222	-	-Changes in Time - Table.
223	-	-Corrections to Documents Nos. 151-E and 207-E. (These corrections concern only the French Text).
224	United Kingdom	-United Kingdom. Form of Agreement on the High Frequency Assignment Plan of the Mexico City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.
225	1	-Agenda for the Coordinating Committee. Meeting for 2 December 1948.
226	6	-Correction to Document No. 217-E.
227	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 9th Meeting. 26 November 1948.
228.	Mexico	-Mexico. Additional Document to No. 172-E.
229	9	-Budget Control Committee.
230	-	-Correction to the English Text of Document No. 204.
231	Venezuela	-Venezuela. Support of request for High Frequencies presented by the Delegation of the United Nations.
232	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 14th Meeting. 23 November 1948.
233	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 15th Meeting. 25 November 1948.
234	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 16th Meeting. 26 November 1948.
235	-	-Minutes of the Plenary Assembly. 10th Session. 24 November 1948

No. of Document	No. of Committee	Title
236	-	-Corrigendum to Doc. No. 212-E.
237	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 12th Meeting. 25 November 1948.
238	1	-Planning of Future Work of Conference. (This Document supersedes Doc. No. 175-E).
239	2	-Addenda to Report of Credentials Committee. 7th Meeting. 2 December 1948.
240	3	-Report of General Principles Committee. 17th Meeting. 29 November 1948.
241	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 10th Meeting. 30 November 1948
242	United Kingdom	-United Kingdom. Proposal Regarding the Determination of the Critical Dates in the Operation of the High Frequency Broadcasting Plan.
243	4	-Technical Principles Committee. Agenda for the joint Meeting of Committee 4 and Committee 6. 3 December 1948.
244	1	-Coordinating Committee. Organization of Working Groups.
245	1	-Corrigendum to Document No. 176-E.
246	1	-Schedule of Meetings. 6 - 11 December 1948.
247	France Oversea	-Total amount of channel-hour requirements submitted by the Oversea Territorries of the French Republic and Territories administered as such.
248	France	-Observations submitted by the French Delegation in answer to Question No.217 of 29 November 1948.
249	-	-Participation in Committees. Addendum to Document No. 15-F.
250	5	-Second Report of Working Group A of the Requirements Committee.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 252-E

3 December 1948

Committee 2

Corrigendum to Document No. 212-E

1. The Delegation of France has submitted a letter of permanent administrative credentials signed by the Secretary of State to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

2. France should, therefore, appear as No. 27 of List 1, as follows: "France - Letter of Administrative Credentials signed by the Secretary of State to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers".

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 253-E

2 December 1948

Original: SPANISH

Committee 1

RESOLUTION OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Meeting of 2 December 1948

The Committee which met this morning under the Chairmanship of Mr. Miguel Pereyra, passed the following resolutions:

1) To approve Document No. 176, excluding the numbers of the Committees to which it was considered that each one of the functions stated corresponded, and varying the wording of paragraph B, number 3 and 4 of the document.

2) To create a Working Group, No. 2, to study paragraph A, number (1), with Mr. Meyer, Head of the Delegation of France, as Chairman.

   The group was composed of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., India, Albania, U.S.A., Guatemala, Argentine, U.K. and Pakistan.

3) To create another Working Group to study Documents 172 and 228, submitted by the Delegation of Mexico, the which the which Delegation is hereby congratulated on the effort and spirit of cooperation which inspired it; the Group to submit to the Coordinating Committee a simple Report, avoiding terms which may provoke prolonged discussion among members of the Committee.

   The Committee to determine whether the said Report can be submitted to the Plenary Session for its consideration, or whether it adopts the Report as recommendations to the other Committees.

   The said Working Group, No. 3, was composed of the Heads of the Delegations of Mexico (Chairman), U.K., U.S.A., Cuba, U.S.S.R., India, Argentine and France, and further Colonel Dostert, Secretary of the Conference.

4) To produce copies of the propagation curves for placing at the disposal of the Chairmen of Committees and Heads of Delegations.

5) It was resolved to request the Reporters to submit to Colonel Dostert's office resumés of the activities of the Committees and Working Groups, at the end of their respective meetings, in order that the Secretariat may pass them on to the "Morning Electron".

6) The program of work for the following week was adopted.

The Reporter,

A. Marti

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 254-E

1 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

AUSTRALIA

COMMENTS

additional to those already furnished on the Report of the Planning Committee and particularly in relation to the Draft Plan submitted by the Delegation of USSR in Document No. 98.

- - -

Since the comments on the report of the Geneva Session of the Planning Committee, as set out in a document dated September 14, 1948, were submitted on behalf of Australia, the Australian Delegation has heard with interest the discussions which have taken place in various Committees since the opening of the Mexico City Conference regarding some of the points which are of particular interest to Australia. It has been noted that the Delegation of India has submitted a draft frequency assignment plan which is shown in the report of the Planning Committee, Mexico Session. In addition, the Delegation of the USSR has submitted Document No. 98 in which a draft assignment of frequencies is also shown.

These plans have been perused by the Delegation and of course they are in addition to the tentative suggestions of frequency assignments contained in the Planning Committee's Geneva report.

These several plans differ considerably and in each case the suggested frequency assignments for Australia could not be accepted. In each case the Australian requirements and existing services would be affected in differing degrees, and in each of the cases mentioned, as the suggested assignments for Australia are quite unacceptable, the Australian Delegation would not in any circumstances be able to agree to them.

The difficulties associated with any attempt to set out an assignment plan are well understood, but is is nevertheless difficult to understand some of the suggested assignments for different countries. Some of the suggestions are considered quite inequitable so far as Australia in concerned. In order to illustrate some of the objectionable features it is desired to draw attention to the following.

I. STATUS QUO.

There has been some discussion regarding the use of this phrase, but in this memorandum it refers to the extent to which High Frequency Broadcasting has been developed up to the present in Australia. The several plans under discussion appear to have ignored the status quo, but it is necessary to insist that this be taken fully into account.

For many years the requirements of this form of broadcasting have been studied intensively in Australia, and a system of High Frequency Broadcasting has been in use for over twenty years, originally transmitted from Victoria, and a little later from Western Australia.

It has been found by experience that this method was the only successful way of serving many isolated listeners, not only in Australia, but also in the External Territories of Australia, and as a consequence, development of this method has proceeded steadily, so that there is now a well established service, with definite plans for rational expansion based upon over twenty years of continuous research.

With regard to External Broadcasting, this system also has been well established in Australia for over twenty years. From a site in Victoria, broadcasts of information to overseas countries have been transmitted regularly. At the beginning of World War II, these transmissions were augmented by additional transmissions from a site near Sydney. In 1944 Radio Australia commenced overseas transmissions and since that time has been the main center for Australia's External Broadcasting. The establishment of this station involved very considerable engineering effort and substantial expenditure. The station is designed on modern technical lines and regularly transmits information programmes. During World War II, the overseas information services from this station formed part of the psychological warfare of the Allied Nations.

II. CHANNEL HOUR PROVISION FOR AUSTRALIA SUGGESTED IN THE SEVERAL PLANS.

Without referring particularly to the actual figures for channel-hours suggested in the several plans, it is sufficient to say that there is not enough for the established services and to a greater degree, not enough for the requirements which were submitted to the Planning Committee. Those requirements were not based on figures which had been in any way inflated for the purpose of these discussions. The requests submitted made provision only for the plans to which the Australian Telecommunications Administration is committed, and which consist of services already in operation and some

comparatively small extensions which are partly completed or in an advanced stage of planning. Actually, the plans are quite conservative and any extensions proposed, represent a very small proportion in relation to the existing services. If it were not for the difficulty which exists in the High Frequency Broadcasting bands, much greater expansion would have been planned and although expansion is necessary in this large new country in the process of its normal development, the use of high frequencies for Internal Broadcasting has been carefully restricted. As far as possible, the medium band has been used to provide national broadcast coverage. The extent to which this system has been developed is illustrated by the fact that the National Broadcasting System includes 33 existing and 17 proposed medium frequency stations, of 7 to 10 kilowatts power, linked by approximately 10,000 miles of programme lines.

In this connection it is appropriate to refer to Document 155 of 17th November submitted by the Delegation of USSR suggesting amongst other things, that Australian broadcasting could be carried on from only two or three centres, instead of seven by an exchange of programmes over telephone lines. While this suggestion is offered in good faith, it is not novel and refers to principles which are well-known and well developed in Australia. The statement, therefore, is not useful and in the case of the Australian system, the statement is not correct. As already indicated the National Broadcasting System of Australia includes an enormous length of programme line. On some sections several programme lines are provided but on very long sections of line the provision of programme circuits is in itself a problem.

The method of using programme lines as part of the Australian Broadcasting System has been developed to what must be regarded as almost the maximum stage which is at present practicable, and the extension of the land-line system can be carried out only to a very limited extent.

It is appreciated that the suggestion applies to High Frequency Broadcasting stations but it must be understood that in Australia, for Internal Broadcasting, programmes from one or two central points would not supply the needs of the people, as the statement of the USSR delegation suggests. All the people in Australia are naturally interested in the National news and information portion of the Internal Broadcasting programmes; but all the people are accustomed also to receiving local news programmes which interest particular areas and are of little interest to other areas. For example, it will be understood readily that the people in Northern Queensland would not be content to receive Victorian news programmes; and it is not practicable to provide a suitable programme for that particular area from the state of Victoria. The programme must be originated in Queensland, and it is presumed that no one on the Planning Committee would suggest that programmes originating in

Queensland should be relayed, as regular practice, so many miles south to Victoria for transmission back to the north by radio. In this case we have to consider programme lines thousands of miles in length. The same conditions apply in the case of the other states of Australia. There are six states separated almost as widely as different countries, and the people in these states have national and local broadcasting requirements.

In large countries, which have a large population, the use of High Frequencies for Internal Broadcasting could be minimized; and eventually it could perhaps be avoided altogether by very extensive use of land-lines serving many local stations. That policy, however, becomes practicable only if there are sufficient channels in the bands suitable for local broadcasting, other than high frequency bands. If there is a large population it is reasonable to expect that the normal development of the land-line system to serve this large population would make it a comparatively simple matter to provide ample programme channels by landline. In addition, the very fact of the population density opens up the way to use very high frequency broadcasting from centres served by these land-line programme channels from various selected central points.

Australia has not been backward in this respect, the use of very high frequency broadcasting having been adopted as a definite Government policy. The broadcasting system of the whole Continent was planned years ago on a long-term basis and some of the areas for which channels were not available in the medium band are now to be served by very high frequency broadcasting. In passing, it should perhaps be mentioned that the medium-wave band has been fully utilized and the long-wave band cannot be utilized because it is not suitable for conditions in Australia, mainly on account of atmospheric noise. Notwithstanding all the steps which have been taken in the effort to provide an efficient Internal Broadcasting service to as many listeners as possible, there are some areas which cannot be served satisfactorily without the use of high frequencies. As pointed out above, these areas cannot be served from the reduced number of centres suggested by the USSR Delegation.

III. DISCUSSION OF CRITERIA.

The Australian Delegation does not agree with any of the formulae which have been advanced in the efforts which have been made to find a basis for the allocation of frequencies. Many delegations have already pointed out that they could not agree to the principles which have been applied to the assessment of their various requirements; and the Australian Delegation joins with them in stating that none of the principles so far applied or which appear to have been applied in the development of the draft plans can be accepted by this Delegation. First of all, it is necessary to stress the

fact that the Australian Broadcasting Services have been developed over a period of years, along scientific lines; and the present system in use in the Continent of Australia is the result of a planned coverage study built up over the years. The most appropriate means have been applied to overcome the problems brought about by the large area to be served, the unequal density of population throughout the entire Continent and also the topography. All of these and many other factors have to be taken into consideration in determining Australia's requirements for high frequencies for Internal Broadcasting, not only factors such as density of population and area and a few other simple items which have been applied in the plans which have been admitted. In other words, the needs of each country must be carefully considered in relation to its own peculiar characteristics. This has been stated quite often during the Conference, but is again stressed here. There can be no solution by a simple formula nor can a solution be achieved for particular requirements of a country without extensive experience of the local problems involved. In this connection it is of interest to mention that directly to the North of Australia, lies a source of atmospheric noise, which is the second largest in the world and this has a very definite bearing on the type of service which is necessary for the northern areas of Australia where incidentally the density of population is smaller than in the southern portion of the Continent. In the analytical and critical statement of the Delegation of USSR (Document 98) which, it is well appreciated results from the work which has been carried out by that Delegation for some months with the Geneva Planning Committee, or in other draft plans which have been submitted, the Australian Delegation cannot find any common ground of agreement, so far as the problems of Australia are concerned.

The Australian Delegation cannot agree that area, population and number of languages are satisfactory criteria upon which to base a frequency allocation plan and certainly cannot agree that equal weightage should be given to these factors. For example, area as such should not be a simple criterion. A country of large area may have such conditions with regard to geographical characteristics, and to density of population, economic development, technical progress, etc. that it needs no internal high frequency services. This criterion, as an isolated criterion for which a weightage is given irrespective of other factors, is altogether an over-simplification of the problem. The question of area is complicated by the question of Colonies, Territories and Dominions. The simple addition of the area of a colony or territory to that of the mother country does not give a just solution. Take the case of a small country with several small and distant overseas territories. The total weightage for area may be negligible and yet High Frequency broadcasts may be the only means of communication. Therefore it is obvious that "area" as a separate criterion, is, as previously stated,

an over-simplification of the problem and must lead to serious anomalies. Again, considering population as an isolated criterion is also an over-simplification. It is based on the idea that if the number of people in a country is large, the requirements for broadcasting information, entertainment, etc. will be correspondingly great. This criterion however does not take into account the following factors:

a) A dense population may, and theoretically should, be best served by a series of long and medium wave stations with use of land lines; in recent years frequency modulation, in the very high frequency band, has provided a completely new method of providing internal broadcasting, particularly suitable for dense population. If the local conditions permit the use of long waves, therefore, a combination of three methods is available for densely populated countries without using the tropical or High Frequency bands; and where long-waves are not suitable, some use of the tropical bands is likely to be practicable.

b) A sparse population, on the other hand, scattered over a large area cannot be served at reasonable cost by means other than the use of High Frequencies, especially if, as is the case in parts of Australia, the atmospheric noise level is abnormally high over a high percentage of the area, due to the proximity of the high noise-producing source previously mentioned. In other words, it is desired to stress that a large population may constitute a large service requirement considered in terms of people, <u>but it may, because of the population density, be a main factor in enabling the use of high frequencies to be avoided</u> and the consideration is whether the requirement can be supplied by means other than High Frequency. Also a hundred million people in a certain area would require no more high frequencies than one million in the same area assuming other factors were constant.

The criterion of population is an over-simplification, which must produce unfair results. In other words it is desired to stress that a large population instead of being a factor to give great weightage to an attempted formula for justifying high frequency channels may be the very factor which determines that the use of such channels <u>may be avoided or minimised</u>. In fact there may be many cases where population density should be a negative factor. In the case of Australia itself, assuming that the population were to be increased tenfold, some of the present sparsely settled areas might become densely settled and thus it might be possible to serve those areas in the medium or very high frequency band. Apart from that possibility, it is repeated, in regard to density of population that if other factors were equal, 100,000,000 people in a given area would require no more high frequencies than 1,000,000 in the same area.

The question of languages is one which does not admit of easy solution. While it is admitted that a country with multiple languages has a great difficulty, the main problem is one of weightage which cannot be in direct proportion to the number of official languages, otherwise countries which have established a uniform language are penalized. There is no valid reason why the just requirements of inland Australia should suffer because in certain other countries many languages are spoken. There is also no good reason why a country with multiple languages internally should receive any benefit in the form of weightage from that fact, so far as its external services are concerned.

The Australian Delegation is of the opinion that the only just method is to take into consideration the language problem by the establishment of a diminishing scale of weightage, if any formula is attempted. In determining the weightage it is considered that the languages which should be taken into account are those confined to the official state languages such as are spoken in the country's Parliament and law courts or used in its official publications.

During the Conference and in the Planning Committee, Geneva and Mexico City reports, much has been said about priorities as between Internal and External Broadcasting. The Australian Delegation believes that there are serious difficulties in making a clearer distinction between the two. It can be argued that the Internal needs of a country for High Frequency Broadcasts should be given prior consideration to the External needs. But it is difficult to say that the education or entertainment of persons in an outlying area of any particular country is more important than the international dissemination of news and information which the United Nations has agreed is a potent factor in preventing war. It is a matter for each country to decide whether it considers its first duty to be the supply of internal requirements by means of frequencies allotted to it. It cannot be said, however, that there is an indisputable case for claiming that internal broadcasts are more important and have a definite priority over international broadcasts. The facts are that the existing needs of both internal and external broadcasting must be provided for, including existing services.

IV. THE USSR DELEGATION'S PLAN.

An analysis of the several plans mentioned is given below and shows that in all the suggested channel hour allocation is quite inadequate to maintain even the existing status quo and therefore entirely unacceptable.

AUSTRALIA'S REQUIREMENTS

Internal	External	Total
172 1/2	85	257 1/2

ASSIGNMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED

Requirements	India Proposal	Geneva Report	USSR Proposal
257 1/2	126	124	84

The latest plan, i.e. that proposed by the USSR suggests that Australia should be allocated 84 channel hours or approximately 32% of the minimum requirement. According to the information given, an equal weightage appears to have been given to area, population and language, but no attempt has been made to justify this action. As has been pointed out this reasoning must lead to wrong results, the Australian allocation being only one such example. There are many others in the plan.

In the proposal of USSR under the heading of "Number of Inhabitants" the proposal states that the requirements of a population of 100,000,000 people should be more varied than the requirements of a population of 1,000,000 people. While this may be true, up to a point, it seems that the Soviet Plan gives a weightage a hundred times as great for one hundred million people as it would for one million people. But the requirements do not vary in direct proportion to the population as has been stressed previously.

The proposal also states that consideration was given in the allocation of frequencies to the contribution made by different countries in defeating fascism; also to the degree of destruction carried out by the Fascist Powers. No attempt has been made however to indicate what weightage has been allowed for these considerations nor if there has been any thought given to the degree to which such suffering or inconvenience may have retarded development. This would be very difficult indeed, because so many countries have been affected in varying degrees and most countries have been affected by the war, directly or indirectly. The plan shows many anomalies as indeed any plan must, which is based on the factors indicated. For example, Czechoslovakia has been allotted more frequencies than Australia. Also comparing the cases of Italy and Czechoslovakia, it is found that although Italy's area is more than twice as great as that of Czechoslovakia and has a population almost 4 times as great, Italy is granted less frequencies than Czechoslovakia. Other

countries which have received approximately the same number of channel hours as Australia are Mongolia, Poland and Yugoslavia although those countries have not the same requirements nor the equivalent in existing services. It is also of interest to note that the allocations to the USSR (including Ukraine and Bielorussia) are about the same as the total frequencies allotted to the USA, China, India, Brazil, Australia, Italy, and the Philippines - a selection of the largest and in many cases most densely populated countries in the world.

Considering Australia's allocation in detail it is seen that of the 63 requirements set out in Form 4, 26 have been ommitted entirely, representing a loss of 99 3/4 hours. Of the 37 allocations appearing in the plan, only 19 can be regarded as satisfactory, the remaining eighteen being unsatisfactory from the view-point of the number of hours allotted, and therefore quite unacceptable.

The Australian Delegation, therefore, formally objects to the draft assignments which have been presented; and once again states the viewpoint that in any solution of the High Frequency Broadcasting problem, it is essential to commence by taking into account first of all the existing services and then the requirements which have been asked for. The Planning Committee has considered many approaches to the problem but having regard to the discussions which have taken place perhaps the following summary of approach might be useful:

(a) Provide for existing services with any adjustments that can be accepted by the country concerned;

(b) Consider a minimum allocation of frequencies to the countries which request and can use such frequencies, - this item being in accordance with the discussions in Committee 3;

(c) Consider the possibility of reducing the use of High Frequencies either in use or requested by countries having dense population. Any such reductions could be effected only on the long-term basis as it would involve a review of the Internal Broadcasting System by the country concerned; with the country's consent.

(d) Consider the new requirements of External Broadcasting for services not yet established.

In dealing with each of these items it would be necessary to discuss with representatives of each of the countries concerned any proposals for reduction of existing services or new requirements which may have been asked for.

R. V. McKay.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 255-E

3 December 1948

Original: RUSSIAN

Committee 6

ANALYSIS

of formulae for calculating the distribution of channel hours among the different countries

A. General

1. The approximate number of channel-hours to be assigned to a country is determined by the weightages for that country relative to those of the other countries of the world. These weightages determine the need for providing a given country with the fundamentals of broadcasting. In its turn the weightage of some particular country is determined by the combined action of various factors - as, for example: area, population and number of languages (see Doc. No. 98).

2. For an approximate calculation of the number of channel-hours, which has to be assigned to this or that country, it is necessary to have a formula which expresses the mathematical relationship between the number of channel-hours to be allocated to a given country and the numerical values of various factors which characterize this particular country.

   At the Conference in Mexico City two such formulae were proposed. Of these, one was proposed by the Soviet Delegation (Doc. No. 66 PC-Rhf, Planning Committee); the other by the Delegation of India (Doc. No. 68 PC-Rhf, Planning Committee).

3. The present document analyses the formulae mentioned in paragraph 2 and on the basis of this analysis conclusions are made regarding the suitability of these formulae for calculating the distribution of channel-hours among the various countries.

B. Appraisal of the suitability of the formula proposed by the Indian Delegation.

1. The formula proposed by the Indian Delegation (Doc. No. 68 PC-Rhf Planning Committee) is expressed as follows:

$$d_n = D\left[\frac{\frac{a_n}{\Sigma a} W_1 + \frac{b_n}{\Sigma b} W_2 + \cdots}{W_1 + W_2 + \cdots}\right] \qquad (1)$$

where dn = the number of channel-hours for "n" country,

D = the total number of channel-hours of all countries,

$a_n, b_n \ldots$ = factors of "n" country (area, population, etc.),

$\Sigma a, \Sigma b \ldots$ = summation of each factor for all countries (total area of all countries, total population of all countries, etc.)

$W_1, W_2 \ldots$ = weightage of first, second and third factors

2. In the Indian formula (1) for calculating the distribution of channel-hours the effect of equal as well as unequeal factors in taken into account incorrectly.

The first major fault of the Indian formula is that various factors of equal weightage have differing effects on the number of channel-hours obtained.

The justification for this statement can easily be found by considering the general case as well as by considering certain particular cases.

The following examples confirm the bankruptcy of the Indian formula:

Examples:

Let us assume that the total number of channel-hours equals 5,500. Assuming further that there are three equal factors (area, population and the number of languages) with a wightage $W_1 = W_2 = W_3 = 1$

1. Country A has:

a) an area $\frac{an}{\Sigma a} = \frac{1}{20}$ of the total area

b) a population $\frac{bn}{\Sigma b} = \frac{1}{20}$ of the total population of all countries.

c) number of languages $\frac{cn}{\Sigma c} = \frac{1}{200}$ of the total number of languages.

Country B has:

a) an area $\frac{1}{20}$, or the same as country A,

b) a population $\frac{1}{20}$, the same as country A,

c) twice as many languages, i.e. $\frac{2}{200} = \frac{1}{100}$

The number of channel-hours for country A:

$$d_A = 5500 \left[\frac{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{200}}{3} \right] = 192.5 \text{ channel-hours}$$

The number of channel-hours for country B:

$$d_B = 5500 \left[\frac{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{100}}{3} \right] = 201.7 \text{ channel-hours.}$$

The effect of doubling the number of languages is to increase in the number of channel-hours by:

$$\frac{201.7 - 192.5}{192.5} = 4.8\%$$

(quite an insignificant increase)

2. Country A has:

a) an area equal to 1/20 of the total area

b) a population equal to 1/20 of the total population of all countries.

c) a number of languages equal to 1/200 of the total number of languages

Country C has:

a) an area equal to 1/10 i.e. twice as large as country A,

b) a population equal to 1/20 or the same as country A,

c) a number of languages equal to 1/200, or the sames as country.

The number of channel-hours for country C:

$$d_c = 5500 \left[\frac{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{200}}{3} \right] = 284 \text{ channel-hours}$$

By doubling the area, the number of channel-hours is increased by:

$$\frac{284 - 192.5}{192.5} = 47.5\%$$

Thus doubling the area (when comparing countries A and C) results in an increase in channel-hours of 47.5%, and doubling the number of languages (when comparing countries A and B) results in an increase in channel-hours of 4.8%. Thus, the factor for area in the two given examples has ten times the influence of the factor for the number of languages. It is easy to prove, with other numerical examples that the reverse may be obtained, i. e. the factor for languages will have a greater influence than the factor for area.

Consequently, the factors which, according to the idea of the authors of formula (1), must be considered to be of equal value and hence carry equal weight, area actually unequal.

3. The example given in section B.2. shows that by applying the formula of the Indian delegation, the factor which has a greater numerical value proves to have a greater effect on the number of channel-hours allocated. In this example the weightage factor of country A for area is ten times greater than the weightage factor of the same country for the number of languages. Thus it is seen that in the example given the factor for area exents a greater influence than the factor for languages. The effect of these factors, as has been shown, on the number of channel-hours allocated, appears fundamentally incorrect and inequitable. Indeed, let us assume that two countries A_1 and A_2 have a large population, and at the same time the population of country A_1 is twice as large as that of country A_2. Let us further assume that countries A_3 and A_4 have a small population, but that the population of country A_3 is twice as large as the population of country A_4. For the remaining factors (area, number of languages, etc.) we will assume that all four countries A_1, A_2, A_3 and A_4 are equal.

By applying the formula of the Indian delegation to the conditions stated above, it is found that the number of channel-hours obtained for countries A_1 and A_2 will differ considerably, while the number of channel-hours for countries A_3 and A_4 will differ very little. In other words, in the case of countries

A_1 and A_2 the factor for population has a strong effect on the number of channel hours, while for countries A_3 and A_4 its influence is considerably less.

The following example illustrates the accuracy of this statement.

Example:

1. Country A_1 has:

a) an area $\frac{a_n}{\leq a} = \frac{1}{20}$ of the total area

b) a population $\frac{b_n}{\leq b} = \frac{1}{10}$ of the total population of all countries

c) a number of languages $\frac{c_n}{\leq c} = \frac{1}{100}$ of the total number of languages.

Country A_2 has:

a) an area = 1/20 of the total area,

b) a population = 1/20 of the population of all countries,

c) a number of languages = 1/100 of the total number of languages

The number of channel-hours for Country A_1

$$d_1 = 5500\left[\frac{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{100}}{3}\right] = 293 \text{ channel-hours}$$

The number of channel-hours of Country A_2

$$d_2 = 5500\left[\frac{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{100}}{3}\right] = 202 \text{ channel-hours}$$

Thus it appears that Country A_1 which has a population twice the size of country A_2, receives $\frac{293 - 202}{202} = 45\%$ more channel-hours than Country A_2.

2. Country A_3 has:

a) an area = 1/20 of the total area

b) a population = 1/50 of the total population of all countries

c) a number of languages = 1/100 of the total number of languages.

Country A_4 has:

a) an area = 1/20 of the total area

b) a population = 1/100 of the total population of all countries.

c) a number of languages = 1/100 of the total number of languages.

The number of channel-hours for Country A_3

$$d_3 = 5500 \left[\frac{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{100}}{3} \right] = 147 \text{ channel-hours}$$

The number of channel-hours for Country A_4

$$d_4 = 5500 \left[\frac{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100}}{3} \right] = 128 \text{ channel-hours}$$

Thus it appears that Country A_3, which by comparison has a population twice as large as that of Country A_4, receives only $\frac{147 - 128}{128} = 15\%$ more channel-hours than Country A_4. Thus countries A_1 and A_2 whose populations are in the ratio of 2:1 have a 45% difference in the number of channel-hours allocated, while countries A_3 and A_4, whose populations are also in the ratio of 2:1 and which have the same area and the same number of languages as countries A_1 and A_2 have a difference of only 15% in channel-hours.

It is evident from this example that in its very construction the formula of the Indian delegation is neither objective nor just.

4. The second principal fault of the formula of the Indian delegation is that in its application, time after time it happens that a factor with a lesser weightage has a far greater influence on the number of channel-hours than a factor having a greater weightage.

The justification for this statement can easily be found by considering the general case as well as by considering numerical examples. The following example is given in justification of the statement.

Example:

Let the total number of factors equal 4, with their weightages distributed in the following manner: factor No. 1 - 100%, factor No. 2 - 100%, factor No. 3 - 100%, factor No. 4 - 50%.

The total number of channel-hours - 5500. Let the weightages of Country A in relation to the first, second, third and fourth factors be 1/200, 1/200, 1/200 and 1/20. Then the number of channel-hours, which should be given to Country A in accordance with the formula of India will be

$$d_A = D\left[\frac{\frac{a_n}{\Sigma a}W_1 + \frac{b_n}{\Sigma b}W_2 + \frac{c_n}{\Sigma c}W_3 + \frac{d_n}{\Sigma d}W_4}{W_1 + W_2 + W_3 + W_4}\right] =$$

$$= 5500\left[\frac{\frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{20}\times 0.5}{1 + 1 + 1 + 0.5}\right] = 62.86 \text{ channel-hours}$$

Let us increase the weightage of the fourth factor of Country A by 20%. Then the weightage of Country A for the fourth factor will be:

The number of channel-hours will be:

$$d_A' = 5500\left[\frac{\frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{200} + 0.06\times 0.5}{1 + 1 + 1 + 0.5}\right] = 70.71 \text{ channel-hours}$$

an increase in the number of channel-hours due to the change of the fourth factor by 20% will be:

$$\frac{70.71 - 62.86}{62.86} = \frac{7.85}{62.86} = 0.124\ \%$$

Now let us also increase the weightage of the first factor of Country A by 20%, then the weightage of Country A for the first factor will be

$$\frac{1}{200} + 0.2\ \frac{1}{200} = 0.006$$

The number of channel-hours will be

$$d''_A = 5500 \left| \frac{0.006 + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{20} \times 0.5}{1 + 1 + 1 + 0.5} \right| = 64.43 \text{ channel-hours}$$

An increase in the number of channel-hours due to changing the first factor by 20% will be

$$\frac{64.43 - 62.86}{62.86} = \frac{1.57}{62.86} = 0.025 = 2.5\%$$

Thus it appears that increasing the weightage of the first factor of a country by 20%, which should have a greater influence (with a weightage of 100%) causes an increase in channel-hours of only 2.5%. At the same time, such an increase in the weightage of the fourth factor of a country by 20%, which should have a lesser influence (with a weightage of 50%) causes a considerably greater increase in the number of channel-hours, namely 12.4%. This example shows that the Indian formula is influenced by unequal factors in an altogether incorrect manner.

On the basis of the principal faults of the formula proposed by the Indian delegation, which have been demonstrated here, the Soviet delegation points out that this formula suffers from deffects of a structural-mathematical character, in consequence of which, results are obtained which are in contradiction with common sense.

On the basis of the above statement the USSR Delegation feels that the formula, which has been proposed by the Indian delegation presents an unjust method for the distribution of channel-hours, and therefore it cannot be taken as a basis for the assignment of channel-hours to the countries of the world.

C. Analysis of the formula proposed by the Soviet Delegation

1. The formula proposed by the Soviet Delegation and taken as a basis for the Soviet plan for the assignment of channel-hours (Doc. No. 66-PC-Rhf Planning Committee) has the following form:

$$d_n = \frac{D \sqrt[3]{a_n b_n c_n}}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=m} \sqrt[3]{a_i b_i c_i}} \qquad (2)$$

where dn expresses the channel-hours for "n" country.

D - the total number of channel-hours for all countries.

a_n - the area of "n" country

b_n - the number of inhabitants of "n" country

c_n - the number of official languages of "n" country

a_i, b_i, c_i - represent accordingly the area, population and the number of languages of "i" country

m - the total number of all countries of the world.

2. The factors of area, population and languages contained in formula (2), by comparison with those in the Indian formula (1), are indeed equal.

In order to prove these statements, it is necessary first of all to present a strict mathematical definition of the meaning of equal factors. This definition reads: Any two factors which have an influence on the number of channel-hours are considered to be equal if their equal relative changes cause equal relative changes in the number of channel-hours. For instance, if an increase in a country's area by 10% causes an increase in the number of channel-hours by 3%, and that an increase in population by 10% also increases the number of channel-hours by 3%, then these two factors (area and population) are equal.

3. In order to prove the equality of all the three factors, which are included in the formula (2), i.e. area, population and the number of languages, we have to rewrite the formula as follows:

$$d_n = \frac{D}{C} \sqrt{a_n b_n c_n} \qquad (3)$$

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^{i=m} \sqrt{a_i b_i c_i}$$

The logarithm of formula (3) gives:

$$\ln(d_n) = \ln \frac{D}{C} + \frac{1}{3}(\ln a_n + \ln b_n + \ln c_n)$$

By differentiating both parts of the equation with respect to the variables a_n, b_n, c_n we get:

$$\left(\frac{d(d_n)}{d_n}\right)_a = \frac{1}{3} \frac{da_n}{a_n}$$

$$\left(\frac{d(d_n)}{d_n}\right)_b = \frac{1}{3} \frac{db_n}{b_n}$$

$$\left(\frac{d(d_n)}{d_n}\right)_c = \frac{1}{3} \frac{dc_n}{c_n}$$

where $\frac{da_n}{a_n}$, $\frac{db_n}{b_n}$ and $\frac{dc_n}{c_n}$

represent the relative increase in area, population and the number of languages, respectively, and

$$\left(\frac{d(d_n)}{d_n}\right)_a, \left(\frac{d(d_n)}{d_n}\right)_b \text{ and } \left(\frac{d(d_n)}{d_n}\right)_c$$

represent the relative increase in the number of channel-hours of "n" country, caused by an increase in area, population and the number of languages, respectively.

From formula (4) it follows directly that equal relative changes of area, population and the number of languages are followed by equal relative changes in the number of channel-hours. Indeed as

$$\frac{da_n}{a_n} = \frac{db_n}{b_n} = \frac{dc_n}{c_n}$$

according to formula (4), relative increases in the number of channel-hours will also equal each other, i.e.

$$\left(\frac{d\,d_n}{d_n}\right)_a = \left(\frac{d\,d_n}{d_n}\right)_b = \left(\frac{d\,d_n}{d_n}\right)_c$$

From the aforesaid it is clear, that in the formula (2) proposed by the Soviet Delegation all three factors are really equal.

4. On account of the fact that the Soviet formula (2) is based on a strict mathematical definition of the meaning of the equality of the factors, it does not possess the faults inherent in the Indian formula (1) which are detailed fully in section B.

5. The advantages of the Soviet formula, stated in the foregoing paragraphs, are also evident from the following examples:

Examples: Let us assume the total number of channel-hours to be equal to D = 5600. Expressing the area in thousands of square miles and the number of inhabitants in millions of inhabitants, we will get as a result of calculation

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^{i=m} \sqrt[3]{a_i\, b_i\, c_i} = 2000$$

Consequently the number of channel-hours for a country, according to formula (3) will be

$$d_n = \frac{D}{C}\sqrt[3]{a_n\, b_n\, c_n} = \frac{5600}{2000}\sqrt[3]{a_n b_n c_n} = 2.8\sqrt[3]{a_n\, b_n\, c_n}$$

Let us assume that country A_1 has:

a) an area a_1 = 200,000 sq. m.

b) a population b_1 = 50 million inhabitants,

c) a number of languages c_1 - 2

then the number of channel-hours for country A_1 will be:

$$d_1 = \frac{D}{c}\sqrt[3]{a_1 b_1 c_1} = 2.8\sqrt[3]{200.50.2} = 76 \text{ channel-hours}$$

Let us assume that Country A_2 by comparison with Country A_1 has twice as large an area, and the population and number of languages of Country A_2 are equal to those of Country A_1, i.e. we assume that Country A_2 has:

a) an area a_2 = 400,000 sq. m.

b) a population b_2 = 50 million inhabitants

c) a number of languages c_2 = 2

Then the number of channel-hours for Country A_2 will be:

$$d_2 = 2.8\sqrt[3]{400.50.2} = 95.5 \text{ channel-hours}$$

It is evident from this that doubling the area causes an increase in the number of channel-hours of $\frac{95.5}{76}$ - 1.26 times.

In other words, Country A_2 will get 26% more channel-hours than Country A_1. Now let us assume that Country A_3 has twice as large a population as Country A_1, and the area and number of languages are the same as those of Country A_1, that is let us assume that Country A_3 has:

a) an area a_3 = 200,000 sq. m.

b) a population b_3 = 100 million inhabitants

c) a number of languages c_3 = 2

Then the number of channel-hours for Country A_3 will be:

$$d_3 = 2.8\sqrt[3]{200.100.2} = 95.5 \text{ channel-hours}$$

From this it is clear that doubling the number of inhabitants causes an increase in the number of channel-hours of $\frac{95.5}{76}$ = 1.26 times.

In other words, doubling the population, causes the same increase in the number of channel-hours as doubling the area. This in its turn signifies that by using the Soviet formula the factors of population and area are indeed equal.

In order to show that the factor of languages is also equal to the factors of area and population, let us take for example Country A_4 with the following data:

a) area a_4 = 200,000 sq. m.

b) population b_4 = 50 million inhabitants

c) number of languages c_4 = 4

It can be seen from this data that Countries A_1 an A_4 are equal in area and population, but Country A_4, has twice as many languages as Country A_1

The number of channel-hours for Country A_4 will be:

$$d_4 = 2.8\sqrt[3]{200.50.4} = 95.5 \text{ channel-hours}$$

From this it is quite obvious that doubling the number of languages causes an increase in the number of channel-hours of $\frac{95.5}{76}$ = 1.26 times, i.e. the factor of languages is equal to the factors of area and population.

6. To our regret certain delegations misunderstood the meaning of the Soviet formula for calculating the distribution of the number of channel-hours. For instance, in document No. 204, submitted by the delegations of the Benelux countries, appears the following statement: "an impartial observer, for example, while recognizing, that the requirements of a population of 100.000,000 people are much more varied than the requirements of a population numbering 1.000,000 people)Doc. 98, last paragraph of Section 2, on page 3) might wonder whether these requirements are really one hundred times greater in channel-hours, as the authors of the plan appear to think."

This statement of the Delegations of the Benelux countries is based on a misunderstanding. In reality, by utilizing the Soviet formula, increasing a population from 1 million souls to 100 million increases the number of channel-hours not a hundred times but only $\sqrt[3]{100}^{7} = 4.65$

D. Conclusions

In conclusion to the above statement the Soviet Delegation considers that its formula (2) must be adopted as it is based on a geometrical-mean principle which justly and objectively takes into account the operation of those factors which reflect broadcasting needs of all countries.

At the request of the USSR Delegation

Professor V. Siforov

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 256-E

3 December 1948

Designation

of "Roumanian Popular Republic"

At the official request of Governmental authorities, the name of "Roumania" in all the official acts or documents of the Union will be replaced by "Roumanian Popular Republic". This will apply to the present International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Mexico City.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 257-E

3 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Addendum

to Document 15-E

The Delegation of Ecuador will take part in the work of Committee 3, starting today.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 258-E

3 December 1948

Committee 1

Addendum to Document No. 244-E

1. The name of France should be added to the participants in Working Group 3 of Committee 1.

2. The Secretary of the Conference will participate in Working Group 3 of Committee 1.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 259-E

3 December 1948

Committee 1

Corrigendum to Document No. 246-E

The meeting of Working Group 1 of the Coordination Committee, Committee 1, will take place in the Chairman's Office on Wednesday, 8 December, from 3:00 to 3:30 P.M. to establish the schedule for the week of December 13 - 18.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 260-E

1 December 1948

FRANCHISE

1. In accordance with the announcement given in Document No. 112, there is given below the list of countries who have sent replies accepting the procedure indicated in the telegram quoted in the above document:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Vatican City
Colonies Portuguese
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Hungary
Iceland
Luxembourg
New Zealand
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal (with request transmission be done via Buenos Aires)
Morocco and Tunisia
Yugoslavia
Roumania
United Kingdom
Sweden
Czechoslovakia
Union of South Africa

2. The U.S.S.R., Bielorussia, Ukraine and Mongolia state that their Administrations insure direct telegraphic liaison without charge and agree with order of transmission proposed in the above mentioned telegram.

3. The Administration of the Netherlands states that its Delegation is authorized to send telegrams collect.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 261-E

3 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

13th Meeting

26 November

(Afternoon Session)

1. The Chairman said that the minutes of the tenth meeting (Document 192) had been issued and he would like to know if the Committee wished to approve them.

2. The Delegate of the USSR said he had no objection to approving the minutes but as the translation into Russian was in some cases not good, he would like to make the following drafting amendments:

(I) In paragraph 14 sub-section (I) replace the word "normally" by the words "as a rule".

(II) Rewrite the second sentence of paragraph 14, sub-section II (a) to read "If morning twilight conditions exist on such paths, then two frequencies (in different bands) may be used for one programme with an overlap of one hour".

(III) Rewrite the second sentence of paragraph 14, sub-section II (b) to read "If morning twilight conditions exist on such paths, then two frequencies (in different bands) may be used for one programme with an overlap of three hours."

(IV) In paragraph 14, sub-section II (c) delete the word "path".

(V) Rewrite the first sentence of paragraph 20 to read: "The USSR Delegate said that he considered his proposal quite economical because it limited the notion of 'extremely difficult circuits' by the circuits to East-West on which morning twilight exists".

(VI) Rewrite paragraph 27 to read "The USSR Delegate said that while in principle he would not object to the proposal, he thought that it would be difficult for Committee 5 to determine whether a change in OWF actually took place on a particular circuit, within one hour, to a value exceeding the interval between two neighbouring broadcasting bands".

3. The Delegate of France said he would like to see a minor drafting amendment in the text of paragraph 24 and submitted the following text:

"The North-South circuits, as also the East-West circuits, are liable to very rapid variations in ionospheric conditions. He called attention to a suggestion of Mr. Veatch for specifying in a more technical manner what was understood by rapid Variation of propagation., viz: 'change of more than one broadcasting band during one hour or more'. He also shared the USA Delegate's opinion that doubtless it would be necessary to take the power into account, since a low-powered transmitter would need to change frequency more often. For the time being the Committee should consider only the technical point of view, since the general point of view in the matter of economizing frequencies was to be subsequently discussed."

4. The Delegate of Brazil asked for the following statement to be entered after paragraph 24:

"The Delegate of Brazil said that the solution should not be purely technical but also practical, and therefore on difficult circuits, due to rapid fluctuation of the O.W.F., the transmissions should not be made."

5. These additions and drafting amendments were approved.

6. Document 192 was approved.

7. The Chairman said that the next problem was defining a "Region of Reception". Opening the discussion on this subject, the Chairman pointed out that it was necessary to take into consideration both the horizontal or azimuthal and the radial or zenithal extent of the area of reception with respect to the transmitter. Taking the horizontal or azimuthal case, two widely separated areas might be nearly the same distance from the transmitter but the angle they subtended at the transmitter might be too great to be covered by one directional antenna which would mean the use of two antennae and two frequencies (not necessarily in the same frequency band). Taking the vertical or zenithal case, two widely separated areas which were to receive a programme might lie in the same azimuthal direction but be widely separated along the great circle path, in which case, two frequencies (possibly in different bands) might be needed in order to transmit the same programme to cover all points of reception.

These were the two aspects of the problem that had to be borne in mind when defining a reception area.

8. The Delegate of Pakistan said he agreed with the statement of the Chairman and suggested that the beam width as defined in the Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference

Atlantic City, Doc. 149 Rhf Chapter V, A, page 10E, paragraph 5(b) might be used to define a reception area.

9. The Chairman agreed that the definition referred to by the Delegate of Pakistan would be satisfactory as a general definition but the beam width depended upon the type of directional antenna used.

10. The Delegate of China said he would like to make the following proposal:

"In view of the fact that within the limit of 4000 km a different frequency is needed for a short distance circuit than for a long distance circuit and that yet another frequency is needed for a second long distance transmission in a different direction, but within the same radius of 4000 km, it is considered that the area may be divided into a smaller central area which corresponds to short distance transmission and one or more outer areas, the number of such areas being determined by considerations of propagation conditions, direction of transmission and latitude.

Thus it is considered that one frequency should be assigned to each of the subdivided areas."

11. The Chairman said that the Delegate of China was thinking of an omnidirectional aerial while he thought it was necessary to consider directional antennae. In this connection he would like to draw the attention of delegates to the Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Chapter V, A, paragraph 2(b).

12. The Delegate of Egypt said he would like to make the following proposition:

A reception area is an area to which a programme is transmitted and which can be satisfactorily served by one frequency on the technical principles adopted in the Conference.

13. The Chairman said he agreed with the Egyptian proposal but it was the task of Committee 4 to give to Committee 5 a working rule so that the latter could readily determine the number of frequencies that are necessary and permissible to serve any intended area of reception.

14. The Delegate of Egypt said he did not think it possible to have such a rigid definition as the Chairman had in mind, because there were factors such as noise which had to be taken into consideration.

15. The Delegate of the USSR said he had given thought to this subject and had started to prepare a draft proposal which was not yet complete but which would be completed by the next meeting of the Committee.

16. The Chairman asked Mr. Cata (I.F.R.B.) if the P.F.B. had done any work on the subject.

17. Mr. Cata said he did not recall a problem of this nature being studied at the P.F.B. but he would look through recent documents of the P.F.B. to see if there was anything on this problem.

18. The Chairman said he would like all delegates to consider the question before the next meeting. Continuing, the Chairman said that to assist delegates he would suggest as a rough rule that we might assume an H 2 2 antenna had an aperture of 69 while we might, as far as the azimuthal direction was concerned, divide it into three categories of distance such as:

(i) 0 - 800 kms, representing vertical incidence
(ii) 800 - 4000 kms, which roughly covers one hop
(iii) over 4000 kms

19. The Delegate of China asked if reception areas would be standardized by this principle.

20. The Chairman pointed out that what he had said so far was only a starting point for discussion and that he would be guided by the view of the majority of the delegates.

21. The Chairman asked the Chairman of Working Group 5(B) if he would like to make any remarks on this question of defining reception area.

22. Mr. Walker (USA) said he thought that the categories up to 4000 kms suggested by the Chairman were satisfactory. The problem over 4000 kms was made rather complex as far as Working Group 5B was concerned because of the vague manner in which many countries had defined their reception areas at these long distances. He would therefore like to ask Committee 4 to pay special attention to their definition of reception area when the distance was over 4000 kms.

23. The Chairman then requested Mr. Richardson for a report on the work of Working Group 4A.

24. Mr. Richardson said that the fourth report of his Working Group was given in Document 161.

25. The Delegate of the USSR pointed out that the report was not approved by the Working Group and it was therefore premature to agree to approve this document in the Committee.

26. Following further discussion on this point it was decided to hold a meeting of Working Group 4A at the completion of the present meeting in order to try and get document 161 approved by the Working Group so that it could be considered by Committee 4 at its next meeting.

27. The Chairman asked Dr. Metzler for a report of his Working Group.

28. Dr. Metzler said that reports 2 and 3 of Working Group 4B were given in Documents 173 and 174 respectively. The original draft of Document 173 had been prepared in Spanish and as a result there were several errors in the translation. In the French version:

(i) the last sentence of paragraph (a) should read:

"ce récepteur est pourvu d'un dispositif de contrôle automatique de la sensibilité de préférence à action retardée, ainsi que d'un dispositif étaleur de bandes".

(ii) the middle of the last paragraph should read, "... for that reason it is recommended to various countries to send to the C.C.I.R. any documents dealing with this subject".

In the English version the last paragraph should read:

"The receiver possesses band-spread tuning and an automatic gain control which, whenever possible, should have a delay voltage (delayed A.G.C.)".

Continuing, Dr. Metzler said referring to Document 173, that the work of the Working Group was based upon its terms of reference and on the documents recommended for study. In the reports recommended for study there was little data available relating to receivers and for that reason he had asked delegates to assist him by furnishing information. Unfortunately, the appeal met with little response as only the U.K. submitted information. (reference Doc. 117) and this information was used in compiling the report. Group 4B in interpreting its terms of reference had found certain difficulties. If the delegates referred to the Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Chapter V, A, paragraph 9, they would see firstly that Protection Ratio was mentioned, but since the study of Protection Ratio had been given to Working Group A, Working Group B has not studied this problem. Secondly, Background Noise was not dealt with by the Working Group because it had been understood that the Main Committee would be studying Dr. Van der Pol's report which would have been the document used by the Working Group in their study of this subject.

Referring to the contents of document 173, Dr. Metzler said that, Paragraph (a) was the specification of an average short wave receiver. The reference note at the foot of the page referred to a telegram. (Doc. P.C. Rhf No. 67 telegram 9), the answers to which would undoubtedly contribute very considerably to the problems connected with Receiver Characteristics. A summary of the replies to this telegram received from various countries, was given in Documents 143 and 181

and it was interesting to note the very high technical standard of the receivers used throughout by the listeners in the United States.

Paragraph (c) contained the comments of the Working Group which referred to Chapter V, A, 9, c of the Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City. It was interesting to note that since paragraph (c) recommended that image frequency interference should not be taken into account when drafting a frequency assignment plan, the presence of one or more H.F. stages on a receiver was important in overcoming this interference.

Finally, Dr. Metzler asked delegates to add the following reference on page 3 of Doc. 173.

Document No. 117 - Performance Characteristics of Various British Made Export Receivers, Dr. Metzler expressed his sincere thanks to the delegation of the U.K. for the information they had submitted.

29. The Chairman thanked Dr. Metzler for his excellent report. Continuing, Mr. Sastry said he agreed that Working Group A had been asked to study Protection Ratios but not in connection with Receiver Characteristics, so after Working Group A had completed their study he would like Working Group B to give further consideration to Receiver Characteristics to review Protection Ratios.

Mr. Sastry agreed that the information submitted as answers to the telegram would be most useful, particularly when the limitation of power and associated questions were being studied.

The Chairman agreed that background noise would be considered later when the report of Dr. Van der Pol was studied by the Committee.

30. The Delegate of the USSR said that his delegation had no objection in connection with Document 173.

31. In answer to a question put by the Delegate of Mexico, Dr. Metzler said that paragraph (a) constituted the specification of an average receiver which would be practically useful for short wave reception.

32. Document 173 was approved unanimously.

33. Dr. Metzler said that Document 174 gave the recommendation of the Working Group on the question submitted by the Delegate of Uruguay on the possibility of reducing the spacing between adjacent channels to less than 10 kc/s.

34. The Chairman pointed out that the report on Doc. 174 confirmed the earlier opinion of Working Group B as given in Doc. 66.

35. The French Delegate said he had no objection to the report but he would like to emphasize one aspect of the problem. In view of the difficulty of maintaining the stability of receivers at high frequencies it was difficult to imagine a reduction of channel separation to less than 10 kc/s.

36. Prof. Siforov said that the report of Working Group 4B was the result of considerable work and that he suggested that the report be adopted unanimously. He also supported the statement made by Mr. Mercier and in conclusion proposed that Committee 4 should decide on a channel separation of 10 kc/s.

37. Mr. Veatch said he had no objection to the report but he could not agree that the report indicated that we should finally accept 10 kc/s channel spacing at this point.

38. The Chairman said that the report stated that the minimum admissible channel separation can be obtained by deciding the minimum protection ratio that gives satisfactory reception. If at the moment it is considered that 10 kc/s is the accepted minimum spacing it does not mean we have settled on 10 kc/s spacing. The spacing of 10 kc/s is actually based on practical experience but the final decision should be left until it had been decided what minimum protection ratio must be used in order to give satisfactory reception.

39. The Delegate of the USSR said that the first report of Working Group 4B had recommended a channel spacing of 10 kc/s. The present report had been prepared in accordance with the request of the Delegate of Uruguay to study the question further. The recommendation of this report confirmed the recommendation of the first report and therefore, the USSR delegation thought that Committee 4 should adopt the 10 kc/s spacing recommended by the first report (Doc. 66) of Working Group 4B.

40. The Delegate of Uruguay said he had asked Working Group B to reconsider the problem merely to utilize all the possible resources satisfying the requirements.

41. It was decided to adopt the recommendation of 10 kc/s with the reservation that the question could be reopened if further data suggested this line of action.

42. The Delegate of the U.K. referring to the decision arrived at in the last meeting regarding the number of frequencies permissible for easy and difficult circuits, said that the U.K. had voted against the solution which was finally adopted at that meeting, and in view of the small number of countries who had taken part in the vote, the U.K. reserved the right to reopen the question when the point was discussed at the Plenary.

43. The Chairman pointed out to the U.K. Delegate that this question would probably be brought up again in Committee 4 at a later date.

The Reporter
P. N. Parker

The Chairman
M. L. Sastry.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 262[illegible]

3 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH & FRENCH

Commission 3

GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Text of Question V (addition to Doc. No. 198)

Taking into account such different types of services as will have been defined by the Committee:

a) Are there services for which the use of high frequency is indispensable, either in all circumstances or in some cases only?

b) In the allocation of channel-hours should first consideration be given to those services which, for any reasons, cannot be transmitted by any other means?

c) Would it be possible and advisable to establish an order of priority in this respect and, if so, what should it be?

d) Would it be possible and advisable to establish criteria which take into account the relative importance of the different services for the purpose of making a proportional assignment of channel-hours?

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 263-E

4 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

Technical Principles Committee

Agenda for the 17th Meeting

10 A.M. Tuesday, 7 December 1948

(1) Approval of the Minutes of the 11th Meeting (Doc. 219)

(2) Approval of the Report of Working Group 4 C (Doc. 208)

(3) Formation of a working group to study and recommend "standards for recording"

(4) Miscellaneous.

M. L. SASTRY

Chairman, Committee 4

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 264-E

4 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

PEOPLE'S FEDERAL POPULAR REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Draft Decision

Concerning the Participation

of S.C.A.P. in the C.I.R.A.F.

Considering,

1. that the decision of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. grants the right to representatives of S.C.A.P. to participate in the I.T.U. conferences only as observers;

2. that in conformity with Article 48, Chapter VI of the Convention and its Annex 2, a technical expert has not the standing and cannot be considered as a representative;

3. that the decision of the Far Eastern Commission mentioned in Annex C of Doc. No. 60-E of this Conference does not obligate the I.T.U. with respect to the provisions of the agreement between the United Nations and the I.T.U.;

4. that the presence at this Conference of an expert of Japanese nationality has caused justifiable protests by many countries and could considerably interfere with the work of the Conference,

the Plenary Assembly decides:

I. that members of the General Staff of S.C.A.P. may participate in the work of the High Frequency Conference as observers,

and invites:

II. the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. to reconsider its decision concerning S.C.A.P., in order to clarify the position of the I.T.U. in relation to S.C.A.P. and to draft its decision in conformity with Article 48, Chapter VI and Annex 2 of the Atlantic City Convention.

Milan Lalić
for the Delegation of Yugoslavia

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 265-E

4 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 3

WORKING GROUP C

of

GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

- - -

Questionnaire

- - -

The sequence in which the questions are given is purely arbitrary. The questions can therefore be answered in any order. It is requested however that the replies should have the same reference numbers as given to the questions or parts of questions here. It would also be helpful if each Delegation provides along with the replies, a separate sheet of paper giving a list of the questions replied to.

Chairman Working Group C, Committee 3
Almed S. Bokhari

1. 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 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, 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.

2. (a) Would it be advisable and practicable to make a first assignment of a minimum and equal number of channel-hours to each country requesting the same?

   (b) If so, to what extent?
   (The Chairman of the Committee to refer this question to the appropriate technical committee (s) for technical data.)

   (c) What should be the number of channel-hours or the percentage of the total channel-hours put aside for this purpose?

3. Would it be advisable to take into account or/and to recommend taking measures for economizing in the use of high frequencies, such as: bilateral exchange of programmes, relays, recordings, point-to-point services, improvement of national coverage by other means, etc. etc.?

4. In establishing the final assignment plan, among other factors, should either of the following 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.

5. Taking into account the different types of services as established by Committee (3) on the recommendations of Working Group A:

   (a) Are there services for which the use of high frequencies is indispensable, either in all circumstances or in some cases only?

   (b) In the allocation of high frequencies should first consideration be given to those services which for any reason cannot be transmitted by other means?

   (c) Is it possible and/or desirable to establish an order of priority in this respect, and if so, what should it be?

   (d) Would it be possible and/or advisable to establish factors taking into account the relative importance of the different services for making a proportionate assignment of frequency hours?

6. (a) Would it be advisable to determine the assignments or shares of frequencies of various countries in the available frequency spectrum space on the basis of an equitable and uniformly applicable method?

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(b) If so, what principal factors should be established which could serve as a basis for the calculation of frequency hours in formulating a plan for the distribution of high frequencies for broadcasting?

7. (a) Should the factors, population, area and number of languages be the basic factors for frequency assignments?

(b) Are there other factors which should be considered?

(c) If the answer is in the affirmative to either (a) or (b) or both, what relative weightages should be given to these factors?

8. Would it be advisable and/or practicable to reserve frequency hours for any, or all, of the following special international transmission?

(a) Events of special world importance or interest.

(b) United Nations' world news services.

(c) For the purpose of locating displaced persons.

9. (a) Should it be recognized that any country has the right to refuse broadcasts directed to it by another country and/or

(b) Should it be recognized that any country may exercise the right of reciprocity with another country with regard to any broadcasts directed towards it by that country?

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative should the practical means for assuring this right be the assignment of frequencies for this purpose?

10. Is it the principal function of high frequency broadcasting to serve national requirements covering large areas within national borders, or to cross political frontiers to develop a spirit of good understanding and cooperation among peoples?

11. When reducing requirements would it be advisable to take into account the fact that some countries

(a) reduced their requirements before they were submitted;

(b) submitted requirements without taking into consideration the principle of economy of frequencies?

12. (a) Should the Assignment Plan for High Frequencies be based only on already established criteria?

(b) Would it be advisable to try to draft a preliminary plan based solely on technical principles?

13. (a) Should assignments be made to all countries, irrespective of their ability to use them immediately on account of the non-availability of equipment, lack of other resources or for any other special reason?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, should the non-usable assignments be transferred for the time being to other countries by means of bilateral agreements incorporated in the Plan itself?

14. If the answer to question 1(c) Document 198 is in the affirmative,

(a) Would it be advisable to specify the total number of channel-hours to be set aside for exclusive assignment to "certain countries which suffered damage during the last war"?

(b) If the answer to question (a) above is in the affirmative:

i. Would it be advisable to specify the countries which are to be included as "certain countries which suffered damage during the last war"?

ii. Would it be advisable to have the countries thus designated allocate among themselves the channel-hours specified for this purpose?

15. Taking into consideration the rights common to all countries, and considering the total number of channel-hours to be distributed, would it be advisable to establish maximum and minimum limits for assignment of these channel-hours in order to avoid great inequality between the contemplated limits?

16. Once the various categories of priorities are adopted, would it be advisable to divide up the total available channel-hours between these categories and then distribute them among the countries?

17. Would it be advisable to set a limit to the duration of programmes for the use of each frequency assigned to a specified country in order to satisfy a greater number of requirements than might otherwise be possible?

18. Would it be desirable, in the assignment of high frequencies for broadcasting, to take into account evidence existing at present of the interest of listeners in programmes which are now being transmitted?

19. (i) In order to determine the importance of broadcasting in a country, would it be useful to consider the following:

(a) The number of receivers.

(b) The consumption of electrical energy.

(ii) If so, in what form and to what extent?

20. Is it desirable to formulate a recommendation of a maximum power limit to prevent rivalries in the competition for power?

21. (a) Do you think the sovereignty of peoples should be wholly respected with reference to the organization of their telecommunications by high frequency radio-broadcasting?

(b) If not, do you believe it possible and desirable to impose on them a Plan to which they have not freely consented and, if so how?

22. Would it be admissible to allocate frequencies for International Broadcasting to Colonies, overseas territories and dependencies if the same are covered by broadcasts from their respective mother countries?

23. Would it be advisable to study the possibility of dividing up the countries of the world into Zones or Groups in order to distribute among these Zones or Groups, blocks or bands of frequencies in all the high frequency broadcasting bands with the purpose of leaving to the Zones or Groups the task of subdividing these block or bands between the countries contained in the Zones or Groups?

24. (a) Would it be advisable and practicable to reduce the excess of requirements by the application of suitable percentages to the number of channels and/or hours of transmission requested?

(b) If so, would it be advisable to apply suitable percentages for each band?

25. Should the needs of countries which have not submitted their requirements be taken into consideration?

NEW ZEALAND

The following three questions from New Zealand are included, according to a decision of Committee 3 during its 20th meeting, subject to further consideration and of proper grouping by Working Group "B".

26. In the allocation of M.F. channel-hours for national and "primary" coverage should any preference be given to services which cannot technically (as distinct from economically) be provided in any other way?

27. Where M.F. channel-hours are allotted to a nation for "primary" coverage as the most economic means (but not the ultimate high quality means) of providing service, should any allocation made for the purpose in bands applicable to international and intercommonwealth "auxiliary" broadcasting be taken into account when allotting the same nation frequency hours to fulfil its international or intercommonwealth aspirations?

28. In arriving at a basis for the distribution of such M.F. broadcasting frequency hours as may be made available for "auxiliary" international and intercommonwealth services, should any loading, or preference be allowed to nations broadcasting from world centers which to groups of nations are natural foci of world news culture and are recognized as being peculiarly equipped to meet the needs and desires of large blocks of the world's listeners?

Definitions

"Primary" service: a service which constitutes the normal and best grade of service available to the listeners concerned;

"Auxiliary" service: a service which is additional to the normal and available local service.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 266-E

4 December, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 5

PROPOSED AGENDA

5th Meeting of the Requirements Committee
to be held at 10 a.m. - 6th December, 1948

1. Approval of the Minutes of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Meetings of Committee 5 (Documents 121, 124 and 194).

2. To take note of a letter sent by the Chairman of Committee 5 to the Chairman of Committee 6, a copy of which is contained in Minute 8 of Document 227, the Report of the 9th Meeting of the Plan Committee. (See Minute 2 of the Report of the 4th Meeting of the Requirements Committee.)

3. To note receipt of a letter from the Chairman of the Technical Principles Committee, Committee 4, setting out the conditions under which more than one frequency may be used for the transmission of one programme to a given area served by a transmission and giving a series of definitions relating to the "area served by a transmission".

4. Reports of the Chairmen of the Working Groups:

   (a) Working Group 5A - Mr. Aurini (Italy)

   (b) Working Group 5B - Mr. Walker (U.S.A.)

   (c) Working Group 5C - Mr. Smirnow (U.S.S.R.)

5. Review of the possible target date for the completion of the work of the Committee.

6. Any other business

The Chairman:

H. Faulkner

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 267-E

2 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT NO. 1

of Working Group 6B of the Plans Committee

1. Working Group 6B has met several times to consider the drafting of an assignment plan for the 26 and 21 megacycle bands. After examining its task it unanimously concluded that the project is of no practical value for the following reasons. The revised screened requirements are not available and to base the work upon the Geneva requirements, which are known to be incomplete and inaccurate would be a waste of time. Also, the interdependence of the bands makes it of little use to draft a plan for any one or two bands.

The Working Group 6B therefore devoted its efforts to compiling a list of the information it will need to work on any plan.

Members of the Working Group have conferred with the various Committees, and Working Groups and the Secretariat of the Conference to determine the source and form and date of availability of the information which Working Group 6B needs.

2. The Working Group B has formulated the following tentative list of items of information and documents which it has decided it needs to carry out its terms of reference in the future. The probable sources are indicated.

From Committee 4:

1. Separation between channels.
2. Signal ratios, wanted to unwanted both for the same channel and for adjacent channels.
3. Signal to noise ratios both atmospheric and industrial. Noise maps, atmospheric and industrial.
4. Maximum and minimum power.
5. Curves for OWF and LUHF for appropriate circuits.
6. Minimum necessary field intensity required for normal receiver.

7. Number of frequencies per circuit. (Definition of difficult circuit.)

8. Method of calculating field intensity.

9. Width of 9 Mc/s and 11 Mc/s bands. (Number of 10 kc/s channels).

From Committee 5:

1. Program requirements of countries as screened by Committee 5.

2. Optimum frequencies for various requirements.

3. Statistics showing loading of bands, etc., by time blocks.

4. Number of transmitters in use, being built and planned by countries.

5. List of requirements that can be satisfied in the tropical bands.

From Committee 6 or the Conference:

1. The agreed number of channel hours per country per band.

From the Secretariat:

1. Gnomonic charts of the world.

2. A world globe with hinged scale marked in kilometers.

3. The published report of the CCIR dealing with tropical propagation.

Chairman, Working Group 6
F. H. Trimmer

INTERNATIONAL
HIG FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 268-E

4 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 5

SECOND REPORT OF WORKING GROUP B

OF THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

1. The second report of Working Group 5-B embraces the period from November 17 - December 3, 1948, inclusive. During this time, the Working Group has met every working day. Progress thus far achieved has only been possible by the conscientious application of effort on the part of the representatives of the following countries:

Argentine	Pakistan
Bielorussia	Roumania
Brazil	Switzerland
Canada	South Africa
Cuba	U.S.A.
Finland	U.S.S.R.
France	United Kingdom
India	

It is appreciated that the delegations having a relatively small number of persons must distribute their personnel among several Working Groups. Nevertheless, it should be clearly understood that if the target date of December 20 is to be met, consistent attendance of more persons is required. The procedural organization of the group is satisfactory. There are now in our possession two books of propagation curves for June, two for the Equinox, and two for December. On several occasions there have been insufficient personnel to use the available propagation books. Reproduction of the June book in quantity is now under way by the Secretariat. As these become available, more workers can be utilized.

2. WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Requirements of only three countries are fully completed: Denmark, Southern Rhodesia, and Newfoundland. However, the requirements of 22 other countries are partially complete, lacking only the additional assignment of frequencies to periods formerly

classified as difficult circuits, and for paths which required additional curves. These countries are:

Canada	Australia	Belgium
Iceland	Lebanon	Guatemala
Norway	Portugal	Sweden
Tangier	El Salvador	Monaco
Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	Turkey
U.S. Territories	Albania	Ethiopia
Finland	Czechoslovakia	Greece
U.S.A..	Argentine	

3. APPLICATION OF COMMITTEE 4 DECISIONS

Decisions have now been received from Committee 4 respecting the definition of a "difficult circuit" and also what is generally referred to as a service or reception area. Regarding the definition of a "difficult circuit", its application to the selection of frequency bands believed to be practical to a broadcast service is difficult. This is because of the 2:1 frequency ratio for the one hour transmission period specified in the definition. Use of the propagation curves would appear to indicate that a more practical treatment of the question would involve an OWF gradient of 2 or 3 high frequency broadcasting bands within the period of two hours; and that the present definition actually defines more or less an "impossible circuit". Insufficient experience as yet in applying the service area definitions makes it impossible to indicate what effect these factors will have on band loading and other related items. However, whenever possible, according to the propagation curves, a maximum of one frequency per program is recommended.

It is desired to report that in accordance with the expressed recommendation of the last plenary session of Committee 5, all frequencies selected are based exclusively on the conference propagation curves accepted by Committee 4. There are a considerable number of instances where the requested band differs from the one recommended, even though a large amount of common sense is used in the application of the curves. However, upon completion of the analysis, the conference will have available a uniform evaluation of the band loading figures for the requirements of all the countries. It is strongly recommended that 5-B continue in this manner.

4. As requested by Committee 6, concentration of effort on the June season will soon be initiated.

5. The terms of reference of 5-B refer to obtaining approval of the countries to the frequencies recommended. Up to the present,

no consultations of such a nature have been held, except with Canada, during the initial phase of our work. Current discussions of this type, it is believed, would decelerate our pace to a standstill. It is therefore requested that Working Group 5-B be instructed as to when this should be accomplished and what part 5-B should take in the approval procedure.

The Reporter:

A. GULDIMANN

The Chairman:

A. PROSE WALKER

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 269-E

6 December 1948

Participation in Committees

ADDENDUM TO DOCUMENT 15-F

The Delegation of Paraguay will henceforth participate in Committees 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 270-E

6 December 1948

Committee 1

Schedule of Meetings

Corrigendum to Document No. 246-E

Committee 4-B will meet on Tuesday, December 7, in Room 1 and on Thursday, December 9, in Room 1, in the afternoon.

The meeting of Committee 6-A for Tuesday afternoon, December 7 and of Committee 7-A for Thursday afternoon, December 9, are cancelled to make room for the above.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 271-E

6 December 1948

Original: SPANISH

Committee 1

MEXICO

The DELEGATION OF MEXICO has taken careful account of the directives contained in Documents Nos. 244 and 253, which determine the work of Working Group 3, as well as the intent of the discussions which took place in the Coordinating Committee when it considered Documents Nos. 172 and 228. The Mexican Delegation being guided, therefore, by the directives mentioned, and with the same purpose of cooperation recognized in it, has prepared an abbreviated and simplified text, which it takes the liberty of offering as a basis for initiation of the work of Working Group 3 to replace Documents Nos. 172 and 228.

THE ABBREVIATED AND SIMPLIFIED FORM IN WHICH THE ADDITIONS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE CIRAF WILL BE COMPREHENDED IS AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 14

Proposals Presented to Committees in the Course of a Meeting

1 bis. Proposals or amendments presented in Committees or referred to them by the Chair of the Conference for discussion and vote shall be subject to the provisions of Article 16 for proposals or amendments submitted to the Plenary Assembly.

ARTICLE 16

Voting Procedure in Sessions of the Plenary Assembly

1. bis. Any proposal or amendment shall first be discussed generally in order to consider its general purpose and origin in general terms, so that the Session may decide whether or not it should be taken into consideration, in which event it shall be submitted to vote.

2 ter. If the vote is in the negative, the proposal or amendment shall be considered as rejected, and shall not be discussed or put to the vote with reference to specific points, without prejudice always to the right of the proponent to submit it in different language, in accordance with the intent of the discussion or its particular interest.

1 quater. If the vote is in the affirmative, the proposal or amendment shall be put for discussion on specific points, in order to determine its final wording and the precise order and wording of its paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses, if any.

1 quinquies. When a proposal or amendment has been approved in general, and is composed of a number of paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses, the Assembly shall be asked, before initiating the discussion on specific points, to which of these paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses there are objections, in order to isolate them for discussion. The paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses, to which no objection is taken, shall be considered as approved without discussion.

6 bis. If a proposal or amendment is submitted relating to the Convention, the Regulations or any other previously approved text, the Chairman, before putting it for discussion on specific points, shall proceed in the following manner:

a) He shall ask the Assembly whether there is any other proposal or amendment relating to the text sought to be amended;

b) In the affirmative case, he shall receive the proposals within a term to be carefully determined, so that they may be submitted at the same Session;

c) At the end of the said period the proposals for amendment shall be put for discussion and vote; the amendment found to differ most, ideologically or formally, from the text to be amended shall be discussed and put to the vote first, and the others in successive and inverse order of their difference;

d) The Assembly shall be asked whether the amendment which differs most from the text excludes the others; and in the event of the Assembly voting in the affirmative, subsequent amendments shall not be discussed or put to the vote;

e) In the event of the question referred to in the previous clause being voted upon in the negative, the proposals approved shall be taken into consideration in the text of the amendment approved in the first place and, if the Chairman deems it necessary, shall be referred to a Drafting Committee composed of the authors of the proposals approved;

f) The final draft which the Drafting Committee proposes shall be submitted to the approval of the Assembly. The same shall be done with the draft which the Chairman proposes, if he does not deem it necessary to take the opinion of the Committee referred to in the previous sub-paragraph.

THE DELEGATION OF MEXICO HOPES THAT THIS ABBREVIATED AND SIMPLIFIED TEXT MAY SERVE AS A BASIS FOR THE DISCUSSIONS OF WORKING GROUP NO. 3 OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

THE DELEGATION OF MEXICO

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 272-E

6 December 1948

Committee 6

AGENDA FOR THE 11TH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

to be held on December 7th at 10 a.m.

1. Approval of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th meetings (Docs. Nos. 207, 214, 227 and 241.)

2. Information from the Chairman regarding publication of propagation prediction curves.

3. Report of the Chairman of Working Group A.

4. Report of the Chairman of Working Group B.

5. Report of the Chairman of Working Group C.

6. Miscellaneous.

Gunnar Pedersen
Chairman of Plan Committee.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 273-E

6 December, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

29 November 1948

14th Meeting
(Morning Session)

1. The Chairman stated that the U.S.A. Vice Chairman wished to make a statement.

2. Mr. Stirling proceeded to make the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

On Sunday on awakening we were shocked to hear that twelve members of the Mexico City Fire Department and four Red Cross workers lost their lives in a tragic fire that occurred in the early morning hours.

Throughout the years the people of all countries honour those who make the supreme sacrifice in protecting life and property.

Too often we are prone to overlook those faithful municipal servants who risk and give up their lives in the daily performance of their duty.

It seems to the United States Delegation, therefore, that it would be fitting for this Committee to recommend to the Plenary Session that this Conference adopt a resolution expressing out sincere sympathy to the Governor of this City and the families of those brave men who lost their lives in the highest tradition of their service."

3. The Committee observed one minute's silence in honour of the glorious dead.

4. The delegate of Mexico expressed his sincere thanks for the demonstration and great esteem shown on behalf of the Mexican victims.

5. The Chairman asked Mr. Richardson for a report of the work of Working Group A.

6. Mr. Richardson said that the last meeting of Working Group A had been very brief but agreement had been reached on a report to be submitted to the Committee. The report had been given to the Secretariat but, unfortunately, was not ready for the present meeting.

7. The Chairman said that he would welcome any proposals dealing with the defining of reception area.

8. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. submitted the following proposal:

(I) The reception areas must be determined by the radial distance from the transmitting station as well as by the azimuthal direction.

(II) In view of the difference between the day and night conditions in radio wave propagation, the determination of reception areas must be given separately for day and night conditions.

(III) We call day conditions, such conditions when the control points on the circuit are situated in a lighted area. (The sun is above the horizon). We call night conditions, such conditions when at least one of the control points on the circuit is situated in the darkness zone. (sun below the horizon).

(IV) For daytime conditions the following definitions are given for reception areas in terms of the radial distance:

(a) The first reception area is the nearest area, situated within the limits of 0 and 800 kms from the transmitting station.

(b) The second reception area is the area having a radius of from 800 to 2000 kms.

(c) The third reception area is the area having a radius from 2000 to 4000 kms.

(d) The fourth reception area is the area having a radius above 4000 kms.

(e) If the service area is situated within the limits of two or more of the above mentioned areas it is to be considered as one area in cases where the ratio of the maximum to the minimum radius does not exceed 2.5 and as two areas in cases where this relationship exceeds 2.5.

(V) For daytime conditions the following definitions of reception area are given in terms of the azimuthal directions:

(a) For distances from 0 to 800 kms from the transmitter, the reception area is determined by an area of 360° (omnidirectional antenna is being used).

(b) For distances of from 800 to 2000 kms the reception area is determined by an angle of 65° (an antenna having two horizontal elements with a reflector).

(c) For distances from 2000 to 4000 kms the reception area is determined by an angle of 35° (an antenna having four horizontal elements with a reflector).

(d) For distances exceeding 4000 kms the reception area is determined by an angle of 18° (an antenna having eight horizontal elements with reflector).

(VI) For night conditions the following definitions of reception areas are given in terms of the radial distance:

(a) The first reception area is an area situated within the limits 0 to 2000 kms from the transmitting station.

(b) The second reception area is an area having a radius of more than 2000 kms.

(c) If the service area is situated within the limits of two of the above mentioned areas it is to be considered as one area when the relationship of the maximum to the minimum radius does not exceed 5 and as two areas when the relationship exceeds 5.

(VII) For night conditions the following definitions are given for reception areas in terms of the azimuthal direction:

(a) For distances from 0 to 2000 kms the reception area is determined by an angle of 360° (omnidirectional antenna is used).

(b) For distances exceeding 2000 kms the reception area is determined by an angle of 35° (an antenna having four horizontal elements and reflector).

(VIII) The above mentioned definitions of reception areas are given from the technical point of view only, and do not reflect such factors as the limits between States, differences of languages etc. which have to be taken into account when considering concrete directions of the broadcast.

Continuing, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that as previously stated, it would be necessary to define the reception area in terms of both the radial distance and the azimuthal direction. It was also necessary to make a discrimination between day and night conditions. The part of the proposal covering the day conditions was very similiar to the suggestion given by the Chairman at the last meeting. At that meeting the Chairman had quoted three areas but the U.S.S.R. delegation thought it necessary to divide the reception area of 800 - 4000 kms up into two separate areas because the OWF for 4000 kms exceeded the OWF for 800 kms by about 2.5:1. For night conditions the U.S.S.R. delegate thought that it was possible to have larger areas because of the fact that fading at night was much less than during the day. The reference to antenna given in parenthesis did not mean that it was considered essential to use these particular types of antenna but they had merely been quoted to indicate how the angle of 65°, 35° and 18° might be obtained in 'practice'.

9. The Chairman thanked the delegate of the U.S.S.R. for his very comprehensive proposal.

10. The delegate of Portugal said he had listened with interest to the proposal of the U.S.S.R. but he suggested the following alternative proposal:-

Supposing a transmitter is delivering power to a given antenna at a given frequency, then the reception area is defined as the conical projection in the earth's surface of the points where the field intensity is 6 dbs below the maximum value, considering that reflection takes place in the proper ionospheric layer supposed to be spherical and at an average virtual height.

11. The Chairman said he noted that the Chairman of Committee 5 was present at the meeting and he would like to apologise to Mr. Faulkner for the delay of Committee 4 in forwarding the information required by Committee 5. He added that the magnitude and the complexity of the task were responsible for the delay.

12. The delegate of China then made the following statement:

"The delegation of the Republic of China has listened carefully to the elaborate proposal by the honourable delegate of U.S.S.R. He has proposed what I would propose so I will not repeat my proposal. The delegation of China is in agreement, from the technical point of view, with this proposal, especially point (V) of the U.S.S.R. proposal. This is an amplification of what I said in the last meeting: The intended area which, it was broadly stated includes an area of approximately a circle of about 4000 kms in

radius, this area may be divided into a smaller central area which corresponds to short distance transmission and one or more outer areas which may be deemed necessary from propagation considerations of the different latitudes involved in different directions of transmission.. The former area corresponds to the vertical incidence transmission area of about 800 kms in radius. The latter comprises the sectors of area bounded by arcs of say 65° as proposed in the USSR proposal."

13. The delegate of France said that in order to define a Reception Area from a technical point of view, it would be necessary to take into consideration the power and the frequency necessary to give a satisfactory field at the receiving point when using a particular antenna. For this reason he considered that the Russian definition, although it was a very laudable effort to give to Committee 5 a directive on the subject, was nevertheless very abstract since the reception areas would vary with frequency and power. The Portuguese proposal was also unacceptable because at large distances it would be the MUF and the noise level that would determine the limits of the area of satisfactory reception for a given power and frequency, and not the angle of the beam. It was very difficult to determine a standard definition of reception area but he thought it would be advisable to give a simple definition and then treat specific cases in more detail. The delegate of France then made the following proposal:

> "The reception area is the area where the radiation of a given antenna supplied by a transmitter of given power operating on a given frequency will give a sufficient field."

14. The Chairman said that the proposal made by the delegate of France would involve Committee 5 in a considerable amount of work. Continuing, the Chairman pointed out that he thought that approximate rules would suffice for the work of Committee 5 because their task on this subject, as in the case of OWF and MUF curves, needed readily applicable rules. He asked Mr. Faulkner to confirm his last statement.

15. Mr. Faulkner, Chairman of Committee 5, said he appreciated the fact that his Committee had given Committee 4 a very difficult problem to solve and he realized that Committee 4 were making every effort to try and get an answer in the shortest time possible. If, however, Committee 5 had to make specific calculations for each case then they would have a very arduous task. So, he asked Committee 4 to give their definitions in the broadest outline so that they could be readily applied to the requirements. In view of the mass of material that had to be analysed precise accuracy is not required. Summing up, Mr. Faulkner said he thought that an approximate formula, satisfactory to most delegates, was all that was required because no calculation on short-wave propagation could be considered accurate.

16. The delegate of USA said he was very thankful to the USSR for their proposal because if it did nothing else, it at least focused everybody's mind in the same direction. He did not think it necessary to have different definitions for day and night because the high atmospheric noise at night was balanced by the fact that the absorption was negligible at night.

Mr. Veatch suggested the following amendments to the Russian proposal:

(I) Amendment of proposal to eliminate discrimination between day and night.

(II) Add the following in parenthesis to paragraph (V) (d): "For the present work of Committee 5B the areas shown on the map used in preparing the OWF charts may be used as reception areas".

(III) Add as additional paragraph: "In addition particularly for long circuits, the OWF predictions should be taken into account to ensure that particular reception areas may be reached using a single frequency. If more than one frequency is indicated the area should be further subdivided".

17. The delegate of Mexico said the USSR proposal, although very interesting did not contain a clear definition of Reception Area. He thought it was essential to first clearly define a reception area and then to add the USSR proposal as a directive to Committee 5.

Mr. Buchanan then submitted the following definition of a Reception Area:

"A reception area or zone is that area which, lying within the principal radiation beam of an antenna receives the desired signal within 6 db of the standards for good reception. The standards for good reception are determined by the protection ratios for signal to atmospheric and industrial interference and of signal/signal on the same and adjacent channels."

18. The Chairman said that the Mexican proposal, like the French proposal, was technically sound but it again left Committee 5 to carry out elaborate calculations and he must again emphasize the need of a rough and ready definition which Committee 5 could readily apply. Continuing, the Chairman suggested that USSR might compromise on the lines suggested by Mr. Veatch.

19. The delegate of the USSR said he was pleased to note that the delegate of China agreed with the proposal and that the delegate of the USA agreed with half the proposal.

In answer to the delegate of France, he pointed out that all the factors mentioned by the French delegate had been taken into account when preparing the USSR proposal and, therefore, the USSR proposal could not be considered as abstract.

With regard to the Portuguese proposal, it was not sufficiently explicit and he could not agree with the figure of 6 db. If the Portuguese and French proposals were adopted it meant that Committee 5 would have to begin their work at the point they had asked Committee 4 to start. Mr. Veatch had agreed to the basic part of the USSR proposal but although it was agreed with Mr. Veath that atmospheric noise increased at night while the absorption disappeared it was also an established fact that under night conditions, radio waves were propagated farther. For this reason, the USSR delegation thought it essential to have a smaller number of areas of reception at night. He thought that the addition of the note to Paragraph V (d) that Mr. Veatch had suggested, would be contradictory because the areas on the map differed considerably in size. The extra paragraph suggested by Mr. Veatch was useful but it was not felt that the prediction could help much when an area over 4 000 kms was divided into two areas.

He agreed with Mr. Sastry that the Mexican proposal would be of little use to Committee 5.

Finally, the delegate of the USSR suggested a short recess to try and effect a compromise proposal acceptable to all.

20. The Committee agreed to the above proposal.

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21. After the recess the Chairman pointed out that one point which seemed to be causing difficulties was the confusion between a Reception Area and a Radiation Area, and in order to clarify this and other points he suggested the following compromise proposition:

(I) "A reception area or zone is that area which, lying within the principal radiation beam, horizontal as well as vertical, of an antenna receives the desired signal consistent with standards for good reception. The standards for a good reception area are determined by the protection ratio for signal to atmospheric interference, and of wanted to unwanted signal on the same and adjacent channels.

However, for practical application by Committee 5 the following readily applicable rules are recommended.

(II) The radiation area must be determined by the radial distance from the transmitting station, as well as by the azimuthal direction.

(III) The following definitions are given for radiation area in terms of the radial distance:

(a) The first radiation area is the nearest area, situated within the limits of 0 and 800 kms from the transmitting station.

(b) The second radiation area is the area having a radius of from 800 to 2 000 kms.

(c) The third radiation area is the area having a radius from 2 000 to 4 000 kms.

(d) The fourth radiation area is the area having a radius above 4 000 kms.

(e) If the service area is situated within the limits of two or more of the above mentioned areas it is to be considered as one area in cases where the ratio of the maximum to the minimum radius does not exceed 2.5 and as two areas in cases where this relationship exceeds 2.5.

(IV) The following definitions are given for radiation area in terms of the azimuthal direction:

(a) For distances from 0 to 800 kms from the transmitter, the radiation area is determined by an area of 360° (an omni-directional antenna).

(b) For distances of from 800 to 2 000 kms the radiation area is determined by an angle of 65° (an antenna having two horizontal elements with a reflector).

(c) For distances from 2 000 to 4 000 kms the radiation area is determined by an angle of 35° (an antenna having four horizontal elements with a reflector).

(d) For distances exceeding 4 000 kms the radiation area is determined by an angle of 18° (an antenna having eight horizontal elements with reflector).

(V) The above mentioned definitions of radiation areas are given from the technical point of view only, and do not reflect such factors as the limits between States, differences of

of languages etc. which have to be taken into account when considering concrete directions of the broadcast.

(VI) For short distances up to 4 000 kms the Mercator projection will be taken as a basis while for long distances, great circle distances will be considered.

22. The delegate of Mexico said that his original proposal had tried to define Reception Area and not Radiation Area. The Reception Area should be protected but the Radiation Area need not be protected. He thought it was essential to define these two areas before giving general definitions.

23. The Chairman suggested the following definitions:

(I) Reception Area is the area over which broadcast coverage is contemplated by a country.

(II) Radiation area is the area which can be served by one frequency under normal conditions, on one programme.

The approval of these definitions would mean the amendment of the previous proposal.

24. The delegate of Mexico said he was almost in agreement but he thought we should include the fact that a Radiation Area need not be protected.

25. The Chairman then suggested the following additional paragraph:

"A Reception Area has to be protected but the whole of the Radiation area need not be necessarily protected. However, it shall be taken into account when estimating possible interference."

26. A further discussion took place in which the delegates of France, USSR, Mexico and the UK took part. It was eventually decided to hold a special meeting, before the afternoon meeting of Working Group 4A, at which the delegates of Mexico, Portugal, USSR, USA and the UK would try and prepare the draft of the final text, which could then be submitted to the next meeting of Committee 4 for approval.

The Reporter — The Chairman

P. N. Parker — M. L. Sastry

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASINT
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 274-E

6 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

30 November 1948
15th Meeting
(Morning Session)

1. The Chairman asked Mr. Richardson for a report of the drafting group of Working Group A on the problem that had been transferred to them by Committee 4.

2. Mr. Richardson said that a draft text had been worked out on the previous afternoon. There had not been unanimous agreement to the text, but it had been agreed that the text should be placed before the main Committee for discussion. Mr. Richardson then read out the following proposal:-

(I) General definitions.

(a) Reception area or intended area of reception is the area over which broadcast coverage is contemplated by a country.

(b) Area served by a transmission is the area which can be served by one frequency under normal conditions for one programme. A reception area has to be protected, but the whole of an area served by a transmission need not necessarily be protected.

(c) Geometric area is a term applied to part of the surface of the globe situated in relation to the transmitter as indicated in paragraphs (IV) and (V) of this report.

(II) The area served by a transmission is that area which lies within the principal radiation beam (horizontal as well as vertical) of an antenna and receives the desired signal consistent with the standards for good reception, as determined by the protection ratios for signal to atmospheric and industrial noise and for wanted signal to unwanted signal on the same channel as well as adjacent channels.

(III) The area served by a transmission must be determined by the radial distance from the transmitting station as well as by the azimuthal direction.

(IV) However, for practical application by Committee 5 the following readily applicable rules are recommended:

(V) Geometric rules referring to the radial distance:-

(a) The first geometric area is that area from 0 to 800 kms from the transmitter.
(b) The second geometric area is that area from 800 to 2000 kms from the transmitter.
(c) The third geometric area is that area from 2000 to 4000 kms from the transmitter.
(d) The fourth geometric area is that which is more than 4000 kms from the transmitter.
(e) If the intended reception area is situated between two or more of the above areas it is to be considered as one area if the ratio of the maximum to the minimum distance does not exceed 2.5, and as two areas when this ratio is greater than 2.5.

(VI) Geometric rules referring to the azimuthal direction:-

(a) For distance of 0 to 800 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 360°.
(b) For distances of 800 to 2000 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 65°.
(c) For distances of 2000 to 4000 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 35°.
(d) For distances of 4000 kms and greater the geometric area is determined by an angle of 18°.

(VII) The above definitions are given from the technical point of view only and do not reflect such factors as the boundaries between States, difference of language, etc. which have to be taken into account when considering the concrete directions of broadcast.

(VIII) For short distances up to 4000 kms, Mercator map projection will be used while for longer distances Great Circle projections are necessary.

Continuing, Mr. Richardson said that in paragraph (IV), after the word "however," the delegate of France had wanted to insert "As a first approximation" while the delegate of the U.K. had wanted to insert in paragraph (IV), after the word "Committee 5", the clause "In making prelinary estimates of frequency requirements". The delegates of France and the U.K. had kindly withdrawn their

objections to the text on the condition that they could bring them up when the text was discussed by the main Committee.

3. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he agreed that the substance of the draft proposal read out by Mr. Richardson had been approved by the drafting group but there were slight points of divergence with the U.S.S.R. version which he would like to get clarified. A copy of the U.S.S.R. text was held by the Chairman.

4. Mr. Veatch said that probably a slight misunderstanding had occurred, because it had not been clear to him that he was to co-operate with the U.S.S.R. delegates on the final wording of the text.

5. After further discussion on the difference between the text prepared by Mr. Veatch and the U.S.S.R. text it was decided, following the suggestion of the Chairman, to discuss and approve the proposal, as read by Mr. Richardson, paragraph by paragraph with such amendments as may be found necessary. (See section 2, paragraphs I to VIII of this document).

6. Paragraph (I) (a) was approved unanimously.

7. Some discussion took place on paragraph (I)(b) and it was eventually decided unanimously to delete paragraph (I)(b) and in its place substitute paragraph (II).

8. Paragraph (I)(c) was approved unanimously.

9. Paragraph (III) was approved unanimously to be re-numbered paragraph (II).

10. There was considerable discussion on paragraph (IV) because the delegates of France and the U.K. thought that the existing wording made the statement too rigid, and they felt that the inclusion of their clauses given at the end of section 2, as read out by Mr. Richardson, would make it perfectly clear that the rules suggested in the subsequent paragraphs were purely practical rules of an approximate nature.

11. The Chairman suggested the following compromise paragraph:
"However, as a first approximation and for practical application the following readily applicable rules are recommended."

12. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he insisted on the retention

of the original draft as given in paragraph (IV), because he thought that it was clearly stated therein that the rules were not absolute but practical.

13. The delegates of France and the U.K. said they were willing to accept the compromise proposal made by the Chairman.

14. It was decided by 14 votes to 3 to accept the compromise proposal, and it was therefore adopted as paragraph (III) of the text.

15. Paragraph (V) was approved unanimously and re-numbered paragraph (IV).

16. Paragraph (VI) was approved unanimously and re-numbered paragraph (V).

17. The delegate of Uruguay suggested the deletion of the last part of paragraph (VII) after the words "language etc."

18. It was decided by 12 votes to 5 not to accept the amendment suggested by the delegate of Uruguay and, therefore, paragraph (VII) was adopted to be re-numbered paragraph (VI).

19. Paragraph (VIII) was approved unanimously and re-numbered paragraph (VII).

20. The following is the final text adopted by Committee 4 for defining the area served by a transmission:-

(I) General definitions.

(a) Reception area or intended area of reception is the area over which broadcast coverage is contemplated by a country.

(b) The area served by a transmission is that area which lies within the principal radiation beam (horizontal as well as vertical) of an antenna and receives the desired signal consistent with the standards for good reception, as determined by the protection ratios for signal to atmospheric and industrial noise and for wanted signal to unwanted signal on the same channel, as well as on adjacsnr channels.

(c) Geometric area is a term applied to part of the surface of the globe situated in relation to the transmitter as indicated in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this report.

(II) The area served by a transmission must be determined by the radial distance from the transmitting station as well as by the azimuthal direction.

(III) However, as a first approximation and for practical application the following readily applicable rules are recommended:-

(IV) Geometric rules referring to the radial distance:-
- (a) The first geometric area is that from 0 to 800 kms from the transmitter.
- (b) The second geometric area is that from 800 to 2000 kms from the transmitter.
- (c) The third geometric area is that from 2000 to 4000 kms from the transmitter.
- (d) The fourth geometric area is that which is more than 4000 kms from the transmitter.
- (e) If the intended reception area is situated between two or more of the above areas it is to be considered as one area if the ratio of the maximum to the minimum distance does not exceed 2.5, and as two areas when the ratio is greater than 2.5.

(V) Geometric rules referring to the azimuthal direction:-
- (a) For distance of 0 to 800 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 360°.
- (b) For distances of 800 to 2000 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 65°.
- (c) For distances of 2000 kms to 4000 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 35°.
- (d) For distances of 4000 kms and greater the geometric area is determined by an angle of 18°.

(VI) The above definitions are given from the technical point of view only, and do not reflect such factors as the boundaries between States, difference of language, etc. which have to be taken into account when considering the concrete directions of broadcast.

(VII) For distances up to 4000 kms, Mercator map projection will be used while for longer distances Great Circle projections are necessary.

21. Before the meeting closed, the delegate of Mexico suggested, with reference to the geometric rules given in paragraph (V),

that Committee 4 might like to give Committee 5 details of the distribution of energy in the lobes.

22. The Chairman, supported by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. pointed out that Working Group 4B was studying the question of directional antennas, and it was premature for Committee 4 to make recommendations to Committee 5 before the Working Group had issued their report.

23. A copy of the letter sent to the Chairman of Committee 5 giving the recommendations of Committee 4, on the question of number of frequencies most appropriate for such programme requirements, is given in Annex A.

The Reporter: The Chairman:

P. N. Parker M. L. SASTRY

ANNEX "A"

The Chairman,
Committee 5.

With reference to your letter dated the 4th November, asking Committee 4 to define the standards that should be applied by Working Group B of your Committee to determine the number of frequencies most appropriate for such programme requirement, I am to inform you that Committee 4 makes the following recommendations:-

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 area served by a transmission.
2. Nevertheless, it will be advisable to depart from this general rule in the case of circuits longer than 4000 kms when the OWF varies within one hour to approximately double (or half of) the frequency which was being utilised, in which case, for one hour the simultaneous use of two frequencies could be authorized for one hour.

In order to clarify the meanings of "Reception Area" and "Area served by a transmission", Committee 4 recommends the following definition and rules:-

(I) General definitions.
   (a) Reception area or intended area of reception is the area over which broadcast coverage is contemplated by a country.
   (b) The area served by a transmission is that area which lies within the principal radiation beam (horizontal as well as vertical) of an antenna and receives the desired signal consistent with the standards for good reception, as determined by the protection ratios for signal to atmospheric and industrial noise and for wanted signal to unwanted signal on the same channel as well as on adjacent channels.
   (c) Geometric area is a term applied to part of the surface of the globe situated in relation to the transmitter as indicated in paragraphs IV and V of this report.

(II) The area served by a transmission must be determined by the radial distance from the transmitting station

as well as by the azimuthal direction.

(III) However, as a first approximation and for practical application, the following readily applicable rules are recommended:-

(IV) Geometric rules referring to the radial distance:-
(a) The first geometric area is that from 0 to 800 kms from the transmitter.
(b) The second geometric area is that from 800 to 2000 kms from the transmitter.
(c) The third geometric area is that from 2000 to 4000 kms from the transmitter.
(d) The fourth geometric area is that which is more than 4000 kms from the transmitter.
(e) If the intended reception area is situated between two or more of the above areas it is to be considered as one area if the ratio of the maximum to the minimum distance does not exceed 2.5, and as two areas when the ratio is greater than 2.5.

(V) Geometric rules referring to the azimuthal direction:-
(a) For distance of 0 to 800 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 360°.
(b) For distance of 800 to 2000 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 65°.
(c) For distances of 2000 kms to 4000 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 35°.
(d) For distances of 4000 kms and greater the geometric area is determined by an angle of 18°.

(VI) The above definitions are given from the technical point of view only, and do not reflect such factors as the boundaries between States, difference of languages, etc. which have to be taken into account when considering the concrete directions of broadcast.

(VII) For short distances up to 4000 kms Mercator map projection will be used while for longer distances Great Circle projections are necessary.

(signed) M. L. SATRY
Chairman
Committee 4.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 275 - E

6 December, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM - PAKISTAN

Comments of the Pakistan and United Kingdom Delegations on the proposals for amendments to the rules of procedure made by the mexican Delegation.

DOCUMENT 172

1-A (Opening Sentence) Agreed

(a) Agreed

(b) Delete. The meaning is not clear; reference to para. 4 of Art. 16 not understood.

(c))
Combine as follows:
(d))

"After the proposal or amendment has been approved in general terms, the meeting shall be asked as to which passages, paragraphs or sub paragraphs there is an objection. These passages, etc. shall be discussed and voted opon, one by one, in their logical order. Passages, etc. to which no objection is indicated shall be taken as approved."

(e) Delete. Most of this sub-clause seems unnecessary. Furthermore, to consider objections in "the order in which the objections were put forward" seems too arbitrary; the better plan would be to discuss them "in their logical order", which words have been included in our draft of combined (c) and (d) above. The Mexican document also favours "logical order" elsewhere as e.g. in the text of their (g).

(f) Substitute the following:

"Whenever an amendment is moved, the new text proposed shall be indicated by the mover at the very beginning of his speech and shall be read out at dictation speed."

(g)) Delete ? The sense of these sub-clauses has been covered
(h))elsewhere: but if further clarification is considered necessary, the following text is suggested:

"Amendments to a proposal shall be put to the meeting, for discussion and subsequent voting, in the most logical order possible, the more comprehensive motions preceding the more restricted ones."

4-A) Combine these as in the following revised text:
)
4-B) "No proposal or amendment shall be put to discussion or vote, if in the opinion of the Chairman, it is inconsistant with the basic or fundamental principles of the Conference or is outside the terms of reference of the Plenary Session, committee, sub-committee or working-group concerned or is excluded by a proposal or amendment previously discussed and voted on. In all such cases the Chairman shall give a ruling either at his own discretion or if requested to do so. The Chairman's ruling, if not challenged, shall be binding; if challenged, it shall be put to the vote."

DOCUMENT 228

6 bis Delete. The text is in some respects not clear. As it stands it requires that before any proposal can be discussed in a committee, sub-committee or working-group, such a proposal should first have received the Plenary Session's authority for admissibility. This would be unworkable.

6 ter (a)) Substitute the following:
(b))
(c))

(I) When an amendment is moved, it shall not be discussed unless it has been seconded.

(II) After a proposal has been moved and (at the Chairman's discretion) discussed, amendments may be proposed. Such amendments will in the first instance be merely read out at dictation speed by the movers. Thereafter they shall be one by one in the order to be determined by the Chairman and subject to (I) above. No amendment will be discussed unless the amendments preceding it in the order list have been disposed of.

(III) Members shall not except with the Chairman's consent speak more than once on the same motion,

provided always that a member may speak to a point of order or in explanation of some material part of a speech made by him.

(IV) The mover shall have a right of reply, which shall not be allowed to introduce any new matter.

6 (ter) (d))
(e)) Agreed.
(f))

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 276-E

6 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 1

CHANGE IN SCHEDULE

A joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6 will be held on Wednesday December 8, at 10:00 a.m. in the Plenary Hall, in lieu of Group 6A. The meeting will be a continuation of the joint meeting held last week, with the same Chairman and the same agenda.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 277-E

3 December 1948

Original: RUSSIAN

Committee 4 & 6

THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE PLAN FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF HIGH FREQUENCIES FOR BROADCASTING, SUBMITTED BY THE U.S.S.R. DELEGATION IS BASED.

(reported at the combined meeting of the Planning and Technical Committees, December 3rd, 1948).

As you are aware, the Soviet Delegation has taken upon itself the task of working out a draft of the High Frequency Broadcasting Assignment Plan. This Plan has been established and is submitted for your examination.

Our delegation has decided to execute this complicated and cumbersome task, being convinced of the necessity for elaborating the plan. We are deeply convinced that it is necessary to eliminate the inadmissible chaotic conditions now prevailing in the ether.

We also believe that a careful study of our draft plan and its discussion in the Working Groups, Committees and at the Plenary Meetings will eventually lead to the solution of the basic problem of our Conference - that of adopting a high Frequency Broadcasting Assignment Plan by the mutual agreement of all the countries of the world. In order to solve this problem we have all assembled here, in the hospitable country of Mexico.

I do not believe that any one of those present entertains any doubts as to the necessity for establishing by mutual agreement, and operating a High Frequency Broadcasting Plan. Peoples of all the countries of the world have the greatest desire to eliminate the disorder which now prevails in the ether. It is our duty to solve this difficult problem within those limits of time which have been fixed by the last Plenary Meeting of our Conference.

The Soviet Delegation has expended much effort, energy and time in order to establish a draft plan for High Frequency Broadcasting. Our delegates, experts, engineers - the whole personnel of our delegation - have spared no effort in order to complete this cumbersome and complicated task.

When establishing the draft plan our delegation was inspired by the desire of achieving a plan which would give, in the fairest possible way, satisfaction to all the countries interested in

High Frequency Broadcasting. During this work we also took care to adhere to the most up-to date scientific and technical principles.

Yesterday, the Co-ordinating Committee had decided to hear the report on the technical principles which form the basis of the Soviet High Frequency Broadcasting Plan at the combined Meeting of Committees 4 and 6.

The Soviet delegation ha entrusted me to submit this report.

Naturally, it is impossible to detail in a single report all the complicated and varied factors concerning the technical principles of our draft plan. Therefore I will limit my exposition to the basic points of principle.

In my report I will answer the following questions:

1. The number of channel-hours which are available for distribution.

2. Basic principles applying to the distribution of channel-hours between the countries.

3. Formula for calculating the number of channel-hours.

4. Statistical data regarding the means of satisfying countries in respect of channel-hours.

5. Means of reducing the requirements of the countries.

6. General conditions regarding technical principles and standards.

7. Questions relating to the propagation of radio-waves.

8. Number of frequencies for the transmission of one program.

9. Reception areas.

10. Signal to interference ratio.

11. Transmitter Power.

12. Directional transmitting antennas.

13. Protection ratio of wanted to unwanted signal for stations operating on shared or adjacent channels.

14. Frequency stability.

15. Frequency sharing

16. Bandwidth of modulating frequencies and separation between channels.

Before starting to explain these questions in detail , let me remind you of those sections of the high frequency band which are available for distribution.

1. The Number of channel-hours which are available for distribution.

The International Conference of Atlantic City has allotted the following bands to High Frequency Broadcasting:

1.	5950	-	6200	kc/s
2.	7100	-	7300	"
3.	9500	-	9775	"
4.	11700	-	11975	"
5.	15100	-	15450	"
6.	17700	-	17900	"
7.	21450	-	21750	"
8.	25600	-	26100	"

The 25.600 - 26.100 kc/s band is very little used; all the requirements in this band can be satisfied and, therefore, this section can be excluded from the calculation of the total number of channel-hours.

On the basis of the recommendation adopted at Atlantic City regarding the frequency interval of 10 kc/s between the carriers, one can obtain in the above mentioned bands the following number of channels:

1.	5.950	-	6.200	kc/s	= 25	channels
2.	7.100	-	7.300	"	= 20	"
3.	9.500	-	9.775	"	= 27.5	"
4.	11.700	-	11.975	"	= 27.5	"
5.	15.100	-	15.450	"	= 35	"
6.	17.700	-	17.900	"	= 20	"
7.	21.450	-	21750	"	= 30	"

In all : 185 channels

This constitutes 4 400 channel-hours without any sharing.

Calculations of sharing have been made in order to increase the total number of channel-hours, and this has given the possibility of bringing the possible total number of channel-hours up to 5.400 - 5.500. This number of channel hours has been taken as the number immediately available in the Draft Frequency Assignment Plan for the sunspot median period.

2. Basic principles applying to the distribution of channel-hours between the countries.

According to the analysis of the requirements submitted by the countries, the total number of required channel-hours is 14.776. Taking into account that the number of channel-hours required by all the countries is three times the amount available, the U.S.S.R. delegation has deemed it necessary first of all to establish general criteria for the objective distribution of channel-hours among all the countries of the world.

Such criteria, which approximately determine the number of channel-hours for each country in the plan submitted by the Soviet delegation, determine the weightage for a country in relation to the other countries and are the following:

a) The area of the country's territory.

b) The number of the country's inhabitants

c) The number of official state languages.

These criteria derive from the necessity of satisfying in the first instance the cultural and political needs of a country's inhabitants, i.e. from the problem of satisfying the requirements of internal broadcasting.

They ensure a proportionate and fair distribution of channel-hours between all the countries in accordance with the real needs of each country in respect of high frequency broadcasting.

An attempt to establish the plan without the elaboration of general and objective factors has not given positive results. This has been demonstrated by the rejection by the majority of the countries of Appendix "A" to the Report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session.

Unfortunately, the tendency to distribute high frequencies without any basic principles, has found its reflection in the work of Committee 3 (Doc. No. 198) which presupposes the distribution of an equal minimum number of channel-hours to each of the countries of the world. This alternative is also doomed to failure, because with such a distribution the possible maximum number of channel-hours which can be obtained by each country will not exceed 65, and this will be quite unsatisfactory to countries with large areas and a large number of inhabitants, as they will be unable to secure even the requirements of internal broadcasting.

Among proposals of the same nature can also be included Document No. 88, submitted by the U.K. delegation, which suggests that in the first instance the frequencies should be allocated for those directions

of transmission which cannot be served by any other technical means; it also suggests taking into consideration the existing conditions of broadcasting. This document is characteristic in the sense that it does not endeavour to establish general and objective factors for all the countries, but limits itself to requesting in the first instance the satisfaction of the requirements of the British Empire.

In contrast to these proposals, which are fore-doomed to failure, the U.S.S.R. delegation believes that the International Conference must establish general principles, which would give fair consideration to the requirements of all the countries, in accordance with their weightage, which reflects in an objective way the measure in which the needs of the country in respect of broadcasting have to be ensured. Therefore, the plan of the Soviet delegation is based upon a formula, which to the same degree takes into account the three aforementioned factors (area, population, languages) and which effects a proportionate and fair distribution of channel-hours between all the countries in accordance with the weightage of each country.

3. Formula for calculating the number of channel-hours

The formula on which the U.S.S.R. delegation has based the distribution of channel-hours between the countries is the following:

$$d_n = \frac{D \sqrt[3]{a_n \cdot b_n \cdot c_n}}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=m} \sqrt[3]{a_i \cdot b_i \cdot c_i}}$$

in which:

D = total number of channel-hours to be distributed.

d_n = number of channel-hours allocated to country "n".

a_n = area of country "n"

b_n = number of inhabitants of country "n"

c_n = number of state languages in country "n"

m = total number of all countries

This formula permits the initial number of channel-hours obtained to be corrected later on for additional factors.

These factors concern: the destruction of means of broadcasting which took place in countries who fought against Fascism or owing to Fascist occupation, and also the contribution of the individual countries to the victory over Fascism.

Such additional factors cannot be accounted for in a strictly mathematical way. Consequently their bearing upon the number of channel-hours must be calculated for each different case separately.

The figures thus determined for the total number of channel-hours for each country ensure the distribution of the whole available quantity of channel-hours between all the countries of the world, in accordance with the weightage of each country.

This represents the most correct and fair approach to the problem of satisfying the requirements of the different countries, as it establishes a general and adequate proportion for all countries without exception; a proportion which reflects the countries' needs in respect of broadcasting. Such an approach has also the advantage of excluding any possible satisfaction of exaggerated and unfounded requirements.

4. Statistical data regarding the means of satisfying countries in respect of channel-hours.

By the application of this formula, and also by taking into account the additional factors, the Soviet delegation plan gives, in accordance with weightage, complete satisfaction to 68 countries out of a total number of 85.

33 countries out of the 68 receive more channel-hours than given by the formula.

Out of 17 countries which receive less channel-hours than given by the formula, the requirements of 9 countries are completely satisfied.

For calculations on the basis of this formula the information used in respect of area, number of inhabitants and number of official state languages was taken from the report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session.

5. Means of reducing the requirements of the countries

After the adoption of basic criteria for determining the weightage of a given country among other countries, our delegation has solved the second problem - that of the critical examination of the requirements with a view to reducing them to the values, which approximately correspond to the figures derived from the aforementioned formula.

The methods adopted for the reduction of requirements were the following:

a) Exclusion of requirements which do not correspond to the technical principles adopted and recommended by the Conference of Atlantic City.

b) Exclusion of frequency requirements by countries, when such requirements can be satisfied by frequencies in the tropical band.

c) Exclusion of frequency requirements, when they do not correspond to the real needs of the countries.

d) Reduction of the length of programs.

At the same time we have in every way endeavoured to preserve for the country all the directions of broadcasting and also all the frequencies which were contained in the country's requirements. It is also necessary to note that frequencies required by the countries have been checked against MUF and OWF diagrams and, in cases when such frequencies for the hours required did not satisfy path conditions, we have either chosen more advantageous frequencies, or have changed the time of the program so as to make it correspond better to the required frequency.

When the number of channel-hours required by the country was less than the number deriving from the formula, it was considered necessary to give complete satisfaction to the requirement.

6. General conditions regarding technical principles and standards

The frequency distribution plan submitted by the Soviet delegation is fundamentally based on technical principles and standards which had been examined, approved and recommended by the International Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City in 1947.

These standards and recommendations are confirmed by a great number of theoretical calculations and by many years of experience in exploiting this means of broadcasting. They have been examined in detail and approved by the experts of the majority of the countries during the International Conference at Atlantic City.

7. Questions relating to the propagation of radio-waves.

The calculation of field intensity and the definition of MUF (maximum usable frequency) and OWF (optimum working frequency) were carried out on the basis of propagation data elaborated in the Soviet Union with subsequent verification against the data in the CRPL High Frequency radio propagation charts for sunspot minimum and sunspot maximum, 1947.

As demonstrated by numerous comparisons, the divergencies between the two aforementioned sources have proved to be insignificant.

8. Number of frequencies for the transmission of one program.

1) It has been considered, that only one frequency should be used for the transmission of the same program in the direction indicated in the requirement.

2) An exception has been made permitting the use of two frequencies in different bands on long circuits when difficult and rapidly changing path conditions prevail.

Points 1 and 2 correspond to the recommendations of Atlantic City.

The question of frequencies needed for the transmission of one program has been once again examined at the meetings of the Technical Committee in Mexico City, and our Delegation has submitted a constructive proposal on that subject. The discussion which followed this proposal shows that, as a rule, only one frequency should be used for one reception area. The only divergencies between the USSR proposals and those of other delegations consisted in determining which conditions of radio-communications should be considered as extremely difficult.

The standpoint of the USSR Delegation consisted in admitting the use of two frequencies in the presence of morning twilight for long-distance transmissions of more than 3 000 km. from East-West or West-East.

Other delegations were of the opinion that the use of two frequencies with an overlap of not more than one hour can be admitted, independent of the direction of broadcasting, providing that the change in the OWF during one hour exceeds the interval between two adjacent broadcasting bands.

After a long discussion the following resolution proposed by the Mexican Delegation was adopted: " ... that operation on two frequencies during not more than one hour can be permitted providing the OWF changes either double or half its original value in the course of one hour."

The Soviet Union Delegation considers that owing to varying conditions of light, one should also recommend the use of two frequencies in different bands for long latitudinal circuits.

9. Reception areas.

The question of areas served by one frequency for the transmission of one program has been the subject of a detailed examination and of long discussions at the meetings of the Technical Committee, in the course of which the USSR Delegation submitted a constructive proposal on that subject.

In the course of the discussion a number of countries submitted their amendments. This has resulted in the adoption by the 15th Meeting of the Technical Committee of a wording based upon the USSR proposal with additions made by other Delegations.

The decision adopted in respect of the determination of reception areas is based upon the technical principles of high frequency propagation and upon the characteristics of the directivity of antennas in both the vertical and horizontal planes. It also takes into account the various distances for the transmission of broadcasting programs and recommends the use of the necessary maps.

In order to keep the work on a scientific basis and obtain practical use from the said recommendation, Committee No. 5 and its Groups have adopted three basic definitions (reception area, areas served by transmission, geometrically defined area of service) which allow when distributing the frequencies, the carrying out of the necessary practical work on the basis of the decision which has been taken. It must be noted that such factors as boundaries between countries, the differences of language and certain technical factors have not been taken into account by the recommendation and should be taken into account later on if necessary. On the whole, the recommendations correspond to the principles on which the distribution of frequencies proposed by the Soviet Delegation is founded.

10. Signal to interference ratio.

During the elaboration of the Plan submitted by the Soviet Delegation, the adopted ratio of signal to interference is that it should not be less than 40 db for median values (taking into account fading).

Atmospheric interference levels have been determined in accordance with the Revised Radio Propagation Unit Technical Report No. 5 (July 1947).

When examining the question of industrial interference, it became obvious that it is not possible to elaborate a plan based upon the consideration of unreduced industrial interference, as it would necessitate the increase of the wanted signal above the unreduced industrial interference by 40 db which could be obtained only by an enormous increase in power.

For instance a modern industrial town needs, when there is no reduction of industrial interference, a field intensity of the wanted signal of the order of several tens of millivolts per metre. Thus, for the circuit New York - Paris, in order to ensure a field intensity of 40 microvolts per metre with a protection ratio of 40 db for industrial interference, a power of 21 100 kW would be required, whereas, taking into account the possibility of reducing industrial interference to the value of 3 microvolts per metre, the required power with the same protection ratio could be reduced to 120 kW.

It should be added that the adoption of higher protection ratios, as suggested in the course of the discussion by the USA and the UK Delegations, would only increase the impossibility of the practical realization of the powers thus obtained.

For instance by adopting a protection ratio of 50 db, the power in the example quoted above would be increased approximately 10 times and would then reach the order of 200 000 kW.

On the circuit Delhi - England at 1800 - 2400 GMT these values of power would be 120 kW with a 40 db protection ratio and reduced interference, 1900 kW with a 40 db protection ratio and unreduced interference, and 17.300 kW with 50 db protection ratio and unreduced interference.

The above examples tend to demonstrate that a question as important as the question of reducing industrial interference cannot be ignored. Therefore, the Soviet Delegation is willing to support those countries which believe that one should adopt as a basis for the elaboration of a practial frequency assignment plan reduced levels of industrial interference.

The decisions which have been taken at the meetings of Working Group 4A of the Technical Committee in respect of protection ratios are the following: to adopt a protection ratio of 42 db in respect of the average level of atmospheric noise to the median value of field intensity taking into account all types of fading; and a ratio of 34 db in respect of the peak value of industrial interference to the median value of field intensity, also taking into account all types of fading.

These protection ratio standards correspond to the standards which have been adopted as a basis for our Plan. The hearing of recordings of the wanted signal in the presence of interference, which has been organized twice in Mexico City, has confirmed the correctness of the said standards.

11. Transmitter Power

When examining the previous question concerning the signal/interference ratio and the aforementioned examples, we had the opportunity of convincing ourselves that, if one does not take into account measures tending to reduce the level of industrial interference, the power on several circuits, with the protection ratios under examination, becomes astronomical

The Soviet Delegation considers that in cases when the time of transmission or the working frequency required by the country has been wrongly chosen, one should not endeavour to increase the power in order to obtain the necessary field intensity of the wanted signal.

Undoubtedly, when possible, the correct solution would be to change the frequency or the time of transmission. The choice of a frequency in the vicinity of the OWF, in accordance with propagation conditions existing on the given route, represents at the present moment the correct path to follow when deciding what power is necessary.

As it follows from the examples given, on very long routes, with a protection ratio of 40 db, and providing industrial interference is reduced, a power of 120 kW is sufficient.

The Soviet Delegation considers that this power can be recommended as a maximum figure not only on the basis of the foregoing considerations, but also because any increase in this limit would lead to a possible increase in mutual interference, and to a heavy increase in the cost of equipment and the fundamental technical requirements of the transmitting stations.

12. Directional Transmitting Antennas.

When examining the numerous technical problems forming the basis of the high frequency distribution plan submitted by the Soviet Delegation one should bear in mind the important part which is played by the technical performance of the antennas in the transmission-reception system as a whole and in bringing to the audience a high quality broadcast program.

It is well known, that perfected antenna systems possessing accurate narrow radiation beams and high gain factors, are used in the high frequency bands which have to be distributed for purposes of broadcasting.

Their rapid development having started 20 years ago, antennas have now acquired a definite engineering shape with the possibility of providing both accurately orientated and omnidirectional radiations.

It will not be an exageration to say that in countries carrying out high quality broadcasts that antenna which has found the widest application, amongst a large number of types, is the curtain antenna.

Being a tuned system, consisting of a network of half wave dipoles, in which the currents oscillate in phase and which are provided with reflectors, the curtain antenna, providing it is correctly operated, possesses a well defined and concentrated radiation diagram in the given direction with almost complete absence of radiation in the direction opposite to that of the main beam as well as in the lateral directions.

These attributes, and also the high value of the gain with a comparatively large ratio of this gain to the area occupied by the antenna (which, for example, is not possessed by rhombic antennas), have ensured for curtain antennas their present widespread use.

When setting to work to establish the High Frequency Assignment Plan, the Soviet Delegation naturally gave its choice to this particular type of antenna, on account of the fact that it possesses an extremely concentrated radiation diagram and allows, therefore, high quality sharing to a greater degree than might have proved possible if antenna systems with poorer electrical parameters had been used.

If one remembers that the requirements of countries for channel-hours are approximately 3 times the technical possibilities, it becomes obvious that it is necessary to increase the amount of sharing in order to obtain a greater number of channel-hours.

The analysis of the requirements of countries which have submitted information regarding antennas has been carried out by the Working Group of the Planning Committee, Mexico Session, and it shows that 60% of the antennas used by the countries are antennas of the curtain type, 20% of the rhombic type, and 20% of other types, which completely justifies the point of view of the Soviet Delegation as far as the correctness of its choice of aerial parameters for the establishment of the plan is concerned.

Also in the Report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session, Page 124 (Appendix "E") it is stressed that "for the purpose of simultaneous sharing, the power radiated by a directional antenna will be assumed to be equal to the power of the transmitter except in the direction of the main lobe."

This unanimous decision of the Planning Committee's Working Group, which is confirmed by theory and by the practical application of antennas of the curtain type in our country, and also the considerations mentioned earlier, confirm the fact that the choice of electric parameters corresponding to the best type of antenna now available, has been correct.

13. Protection ratio of wanted to unwanted signal for stations operating on shared or adjacent channels.

For the calculation of the total quantity of channel-hours which have to be distributed between the countries and also for the elaboration of the High Frequency Assignment Plan itself, the Soviet Delegation has adopted as a basis a definite standard for the ratio between wanted and unwanted signals for stations operating on shared or adjacent channels.

The Soviet Delegation has adopted as such a standard a protection

ratio of not lower than 40 db for the median value of the field, taking fading into account. This standard is completely in accordance with the recommendation of the High Frequency Conference of Atlantic City (Report on the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City, Chapter V, section A, item 9 A).

The same standard was adopted by a majority vote at the 15th Meeting of the Technical Committee's Working Group A.

It should be mentioned that in the overwhelming majority of cases, during the actual distribution of frequencies between stations in the Plan submitted by the Soviet Union Delegation, this 40 db standard has been considerably increased.

Insofar as the ratio of the wanted to the unwanted signal for stations operating on adjacent channels is concerned practical experience in the Soviet Union shows that the ratio for 10 kc/s intervals between carriers should be of the order of unity.

14. Frequency Stability

The question of the stability of the transmitter frequency is tied to the question of bandwidth, because the frequency drift of stations operating on adjacent channels, reduces the frequency interval between the carriers of such stations.

The tolerance now in force of 0.005% for High Frequency Broadcasting stations is too large and cannot ensure the maintainance of the 10 kc/s frequency interval.

At the 8th Meeting of the Technical Committee of the Mexico City Conference the following standards were established: provisionally until 1953 ± 100 cps and for simultaneous sharing stations ± 50 cps with a narrower tolerance of ± 20 cps at a later date (from January 1st, 1953).

However, the Soviet Union Delegation considers that a similar abrupt increase in the High Frequency Broadcasting transmitters' stability is not justified by actual necessity and can be carried out on existing transmitters only at the cost of a great deal of equipment and time.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union Delegation, the application of unnecessarily rigid stability standards can create very considerable difficulties for certain countries which have suffered from the war of Fascist aggression. Therefore, the Soviet Union Delegation considers that at the present time the most appropriate standard for High Frequency Transmitters' stability is ± 0.003%, both for shared-channel and unshared-channel stations.

15. Frequency sharing

Before elaborating a plan for the distribution of frequencies between the countries, it was necessary to determine the maximum quantity of channel-hours which were to be distributed, taking into account frequency sharing.

Without such a determination it was difficult to begin the elaboration of the plan, as the basic quantity from which to proceed to the determination of the quantity of channel-hours for each country was unknown.

After adoption of the appropriate ratio of signal to interference, the necessary distance between stations was determined for different frequencies under different propagation conditions. Transparencies for the service zone and interference areas were prepared and placed on a globe in order to determine the amount of sharing possible and the approximate location for stations operating on the same frequency. The transparencies were applied only over dry land and at the same time the existence of sufficiently large centres of population in the areas falling under the transparencies was taken into account. The amount of sharing possible in the different periods of the 24 hours for different frequencies thus obtained is indicated in the following table:

Table No. 1

Frequency Mc/s	6	7	9	11	15
Summer	4-8	2-7	1-3	1-2 x	1
Winter	3-6	2-3	1-2	1	1

x In exceptional cases

The first figure refers to the hours of darkness over the continents and the second to the hours of daylight. In addition, the fact that the 7 Mc/s band is not used for broadcasting in America has been taken into account.

The foregoing is for the case of interference from omnidirectional transmissions.

In case of directional transmissions the increase in the amount of sharing is insignificant, as the zone of interference remains unaltered, and only the relative locations of the stations is modified.

According to Table No. 1 the average values for the summer are as follows:

Table No. 2

Frequency Mc/s	6	7	9	11	15
Number of channels in use simultaneously	6	4,5	2,0	1,5	1

Owing to the fact that the actual location of the station is not the most advantageous, and also because the hours required do not correspond to the hours in which sharing is most convenient, the actual average number of simultaneously-shared channels is somewhat lower than indicated in Table 2.

The figures indicated in Table No. 3 are for the summer period of median sunspot activity:

Table No. 3

Frequency band Mc/s	6	7	9	11	15
Number of channels in use simultaneously	3	1,75	1,25	1,1	1

With 185 channels available, the number of channel-hours becomes 4440. Taking into account the amount of sharing as per Table No. 3 the number of channel-hours increases to 6240, viz. by 40%.

The Soviet Union plan, taking into account other factors (for instance differences in power, etc), has adopted the initial figure of 5500 channel-hours. After the plan was elaborated, a check was made regarding the possibility of additional sharing for 6 and 7 Mc/s frequencies and it has been ascertained that, without infringing the plan, it is possible to place some further 150 channel-hours in reserve.

In the Plan transmitters which operate on one frequency and are in the daylight area, are separated from each other by a distance of more than 6000 kms on 6 Mc/s frequencies and by a distance of more than 7000 kms on 7 Mc/s frequencies, provided the service area of each is not less than 1000 kms in extent.

Calculations show that in cases of sharing on 6 Mc/s stations with a service radius of 1000 kms and placed in the twilight area, need to be separated by only 5000 kms. It is evident that with smaller service areas the distance between stations can be less. For larger service areas the use of such frequencies is inadvisable, as higher frequencies can be used.

16. Bandwidth of modulating frequencies and separation between channels.

In accordance with the recommendation included in the report of the Atlantic City Conference, the Soviet Delegation considers that the normal bandwidth of modulating audio frequencies should be 6400 cps.

In accordance with this bandwidth of modulating frequencies, the Soviet Union delegation has adopted for the establishment of the Frequency Assignment Plan a 10 kc/s separation between adjacent channels, this being completely in agreement with the Atlantic City recommendation. (Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Chapter V, Section A, point 8).

This figure of 10 kc/s has also been adopted in the first report of Working Group B of the Technical Committee, Mexico City Conference. At the suggestion of the delegate for Uruguay, Group 4B has in addition examined the question of the possibility of reducing the interval between channels.

A detailed study of this question has led to the conclusion that a reduction in the frequency interval to a value lower than 10 kc/s will result in a considerable increase in the protection ratio required and will also bring about a deterioration in the quality of the sound of the programs received.

The Technical Committee has approved the Report of Working Group 4B on this subject.

CONCLUSIONS

My report is nearing its end. The main questions of principle have been cleared. In conclusion, let me only express a few ideas regarding the study of our draft plan.

Our delegation expresses the wish that the draft plan which we have elaborated should be carefully studied by all the delegations represented at the Mexico City Conference. This will allow our Conference to solve in a shorter time the fundamental problem of adopting a final High Frequency Broadcasting Assignment Plan.

In conclusion, let me thank, in the name of the Soviet Delegation, all the delegates here present for the attention which they have shown to our report on the draft High Frequency Broadcasting Assignment Plan.

The Soviet delegation expresses the hope that our modest task towards accomplishing the purpose for which we have all convened here

at the Conference has not been carried out in vain.

The reading of the present report has been entrusted by the USSR Delegation to Professor V. I. Siforov.

S. Stojanov
Chairman of the USSR Delegation

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 278-E

6 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

U N E S C O

Draft Resolution and Recommendation Submitted to the Plenary Assembly for Consideration at its Next Meeting:

W H E R E A S:

Of all the informational means at the disposal of the peoples of the world, High Frequency Broadcasting is, because of its range and speed, the ideal instrument for the long-distance transmission of human communication, and WHEREAS this instrument has too often been used for unfriendly propaganda,

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

takes the liberty of calling the attention of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to the "International Convention Concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Interest of Peace", signed by twenty-two countries in Geneva in 1936. With the noble principles of that Convention as an inspiration, UNESCO suggests the possibility of including in the text of the Mexico Agreement, in the appropriate place, a declaration which might be worded as follows:

> "The Signatory States of the present Agreement pledge themselves never to use their assigned frequencies for purposes contrary to mutual comprehension and tolerance. They pledge themselves to take all appropriate measures to ensure that high frequency transmissions emanating from their countries or territories under their authority are guided by the concept of international cooperation and by the interest of Peace".

Because of the importance and the moral value of the Geneva Convention cited above, and mentioned on many occasions during the discussions - particularly by the Head of the French Delegation - UNESCO suggests that the Conference recommend taking the appropriate measures in order to take into account the lofty principles enunciated in the said Convention. A resolution to this effect could be transmitted to the United Nations, emphasizing the practical consequences which could be derived from this resolution of the C.I.R.A.F. UNESCO places itself at the complete disposal of all those who undertake the realization of this suggestion.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 279-E

6 December 1948

Committee 2

Corrigendum to Document No. 212-E

In this document, the credentials of the Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under mandate or trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are erroneously reported as "pending". A letter of Administrative Credentials had been duly received by the Secretariat prior to the publication of the above document.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 280-E

25 November 1948

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Eleventh Session
24 November 1948 (Afternoon)

The Chairman , Mr. Miguel Pereyra, opened the meeting at 4 p.m. The same Delegates, Members and Observers were present as at the Tenth Plenary Session, which had taken place during the morning.

I. CONTINUATION OF THE CONSIDERATION OF POINT TWO OF THE AGENDA: REPORT OF THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE (Doc. No. 175-E).

Committee 6 - Plan. (continued)

1.1 The Chairman summarized briefly the discussion which had taken place during the morning session. He stated that the Assembly was discussing a report upon facts and, therefore, the question did not arise of taking any decision with regard to the terms of reference or powers of the Committees.

1.2 Committee 6, in accordance with its attributes, was to examine the draft frequency assignment plans or the formulae submitted to it. Document No. 175-E, which was under discussion, was simply a statement of facts.

1.3 From the discussion during the morning session, which had been unduly prolonged , a concrete proposal had arisen, of which he would now read the text. It could be added as paragraph d) to item 5 and the last sentence of paragraph c) would be omitted.

1.4 The text was: "Committee 6 has examined, without taking any final decision, the procedure to be followed for the consideration of the draft plans or formulae presented to it. At the moment, a procedure is being examined to ensure the simultaneous study of the draft plan submitted by the Soviet Delegation, as well as the results of the work of the Planning Committee and the formula proposed by the Indian Delegation.

1.5 "The Committee has also examined a procedure, by which is ensured the simultaneous examination of the draft plans or formulae which may be presented to its consideration in the future."

1.6 Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) was in agreement with the text proposed by the Chairman, but thought that it should be included as paragraph 5b).

1.7 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) also agreed with the Chairman's compromise text.

1.8 Mr. Sastry (India) declared that he preferred a factual text, which would be in accordance with the contents of Document No. 1[illegible]-E and which would not attempt to make a summary of the situation. He regretted that he could not agree with the proposed text. He suggested that a text be drawn up which would give rise to a minimum of discussion; it would enable the Assembly to reach an agreement based upon the proposal made by the USA Delegation during the morning session. This text should merely reproduce the resolution passed by Committee 6.

1.9 In modifying the text of the report, the Assembly should not draw any distinction between the plans or formulae submitted by the various delegations, nor should it specify the order in which such plans or formulae should be discussed.

.10 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) was not opposed to the compromise text proposed by the Chairman, which broadly reflected the discussions carried on in Committee 6. If he abstained from the vote to be taken, it was because he considered it fruitless and undesirable to resume in the Plenary Assembly discussions which had already led in the Committees to the approval of texts which, in his opinion, it would be better simply to reproduce in this case.

1.11 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary stated that the text of paragraph 5 d) as proposed by the Chairman, would now be put to the vote.

1.12 The result of the vote was as follows: 54 votes in favour of the approval of the text, 1 against and 1 abstention.

1.13 The Assembly approved the text proposed by the Chairman for paragraph 5 d) of the report.

Item 6 - General Recommendations.

1.14 Referring to paragraph 6 a), Mr. Sterling (USA) proposed that no target dates be established for Committees 4, 5 and 6, until a decision had been taken on Section II of Document No. 175-E. With regard to paragraph 6 b), he stated that the USA Delegation was numerous and ready to work according to any time table which the Conference wished to adopt. However, not all Delegations were as numerous as his, and it was natural that the smaller Delegations

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should wish to spend a certain amount of time on preparatory work. Therefore, the USA Delegation was not in favour of holding night meetings nor of increasing the number of meetings.

1.15 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) also stated that he was opposed to the holding of night meetings.

1.16 Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) did not agree that the Assembly should fix target dates for the end of the work of the Committees after having fixed the date for the end of the Conference. In his opinion, the latter date should not be fixed until a decision had been taken upon the former.

1.17 The Chairman said that all Delegations were acquainted with the approximate dates proposed for the conclusion of the work of the Committees. He proposed that the Assembly decide by vote whether it should postpone the fixing of the target dates for the Committees until it had debated Section II of the report.

1.18 The result of the voting was: 50 votes in favour of the postponment, none against and 2 abstentions.

1.19 The Assembly thereby approved paragraph 6 a) of the Report of the Coordination Committee.

1.20 Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) stated that he had abstained from the vote on the grounds that the target dates for the end of the work of the Committees should be fixed before deciding when the Conference should end.

1.21 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) recalled that the Assembly had decided by vote during the morning session to delete the recommendations relating to Committee 3. He therefore asked:

a) that paragraph 6 b) should not mention Committee 3,

b) that if General Recommendations were made in paragraph 6 b), they should be addressed to all Committees.

1.22 One recommendation in paragraph 6 b) concerned the number of meetings to be held and the second concerned night meetings. The latter should not be resorted to unless circumstances were quite exceptional and left no other course open. As the time table was already full, it would be difficult to ask for more Committee meetings. He asked that a 3rd general recommendation be added to item 6. This would include the setting of a time limit to statements by any speaker and would mean that a speaker or his Delegation would not be permitted to speak more than once during the same debate; but the Chairmen of Committees or the Chairman of the Plenary Assembly might make exceptions to this rule for important cases.

1.23 The Chairman declared that, in fact, the work programme covered all the time available to the conference and he proposed, therefore, that paragraph 6 b) be deleted and replaced by a new paragraph.

1.24 The Secretary read the text of the proposed new paragraph 6 b):

"The Plenary Assembly recommends to the various Committees the curtailment of debates, either by reducing the time allowed for indivudual statements, or by reducing the number of such statements; or both."

1.25 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) proposed that paragraph 6 b) of Document No. 175 be deleted, as the Delegate of the USA, in his statement, had dealt with the problem so effectively. With regard to the text proposed by the Chairman, he (Mr. Maristany) could not agree with it at all. It was feasible to limit the time during which each Delegate could speak and to lay down that each Delegation should only speak once during a discussion; but general limitations were unacceptable, as every country had the right to give its opinion on a specific subject and only the Delegation concerned could interpret the opinion of, and speak for, its country.

1.26 The Chairman stated that the proposed text did not exclude statements by any country or any Delegation inasmuch as it spoke of individual statements. Moreover, it was designed to provide a procedure to meet difficulties, which might arise at a given moment, and it was not a rule to be strictly applied.

1.27 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) thought that the power of limiting the number of statements should be used with great discretion, as it was often difficult for Delegates to express their opinions in one statement only. With reference to night meetings, the Danish Delegation hoped that this proposal would be reconsidered and that it could be left to each Committee to decide to hold night meetings, if need arose.

1.28 Mr. Lalic (Yugoslavia) was in agreement with the text read out by the Secretary but felt that it should be worded more clearly. It should take the form of a recommendation to the Committees to take the necessary steps: a) to shorten the time spent in statements by Delegates, b) to limit the number of statements and c) to hold meetings on Saturday mornings.

1.29 The Chairman stated that it was preferable to allow the Committees themselves, through their chairmen, to decide upon and apply such measures. However, he was perfectly willing that such measures be adopted for the debates of the Plenary Assembly and he asked the Assembly if it had any objections to adopting them.

1.30 Mr. Henderickx (Belgium) was not opposed to the Chairman's text, but thought it difficult in practice to limit the number of statements made by a Delegation or to deny a particular Delegation the right to reply to questions in which it might be concerned. Therefore, the original text of paragraph 6 b) should be maintained, as it stood, with the addition of the following:

" "Chairman of Committees are also urged to consider the following procedure for curtailment of debates; namely, the consulting of the members of the Committee, at any given moment, on the desirability of continuing a discussion on a series of amendments."

1.31 The Secretary again read the proposed text for paragraph 6 b) and stated that the Belgian proposal, if approved, would be inserted as paragraph 6 c).

1.32 Mr. Mayo (Argentine) made the following statement:

"The Argentine Delegation agrees entirely with all Delegations on the need to speed up the work and the debates of the Conference; it is therefore ready to support and accept all such decisions which remain within the spirit and the letter of the Regulations now in force. However, with regard to the proposed text for paragraph 6 b), my Delegation has strong scruples, based upon the Regulations, with regard to the origin of such a procedure. In fact, the Atlantic City Convention specifies in Article 12 that each conference shall adopt rules of procedure on the basis of Annex 4 of the Convention, where are contained the basic rules of procedure. In addition, rule 11, referring to the order of discussions, gives each Delegation the right to speak without limitations of any nature. Therefore, the Argentine Delegation does not understand how far the proposed paragraph 6 b) can restrict the freedom of speech which the Convention grants in such full measure. I consider it then more fitting and more in harmony with the Convention, to leave to the good judgement of each Delegation the responsability of shortening the debates. Accordingly, my Delegation wishes to replace the proposed recommendation, which it considers restrictive and unacceptable, and proposes the following text:

1.33 "The Plenary Assembly, taking into account the need to speed up the work of the Conference, recommendsespecially to the Delegations to make all necessary efforts to curtail discussions by limiting the number of their oral statements to those which prove strictly necessary.

1.34 "The Delegation of Argentine considers that this recommendation is more than sufficient to appeal to the sense of proportion and responsibility of each Delegation and that it avoids resorting to measures which might seem to be antidemocratic in purpose."

1.35 In reply to Mr. Mayo (Argentine), the Chairman declared that article 12, paragraph 2 of the Convention authorized the present Conference to make such modifications as it thought fit to the General Regulations. With regard to the text proposed by the Delegate of Argentine, it was clear that no delegate had ever made a statement which he did not believe to be necessary; but the Assembly was now trying to find a criterion, which would be generally acceptable, and which would replace the individual criterion of each delegation.

1.36 Mr. Mayo (Argentine) stated that the modifications, which the Chairman had mentioned, could not go beyond the spirit and the letter of the General Regulations. The amendment, proposed by the Delegate of Belgium, was acceptable because it was in agreement with the principles of the Atlantic City Convention; but the Assembly should reject any other measures, which might restrict the right to free expre ssion of opinion.

1.37 The Chairman declared that the Argentine proposal would now be put to the vote.

1.38 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) considered that the Assembly could approve both the Chairman's text and the Argentine proposal, which could be added to the former.

1.39 The Chairman stated that the text of the Argentine proposal was intended to replace the text proposed by the Chair.

1.40 The result of the vote by roll call was as follows: in favour of the Argentine proposal 27 votes, 10 votes against it and 20 abstentions. 3 Delegations did not take part in the vote.

1.41 The Assembly approved the text proposed by the Delegation of Argentine for paragraph 6 b).

1.42 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) asked that the proposal made by the Chairman be put to the vote.

1.43 Mr. Kito (Albania) then made the following statement:
"The Delegation of Albania states that, in violation of the rules of procedure, it was not permitted to speak on a motion of order with regard to the voting procedure on the Argentine proposal. The voting took place in such a manner as not to permit me to give my opinion on a proposal to which my Delegation had no objection.

1.44 "I wish to point out that I consider as irregular the voting procedure adopted, since the Argentine proposal was a separate proposal and not an amendment to that of the Chairman.

1.45 "The Delegation of Albania does not think it was correct to have submitted to the vote the Argentine proposal before the Chairman's proposal, which was chronologically the first to be submitted to the Assembly."

1.46 The Chairman said that he had denied several Delegations the floor because the discussion had continued too long and Delegates were already well enough acquainted with the problem to be able to take the decision they thought appropriate.

1.47 The Secretary declared that it would be stated in the minutes of the session that the Delegation of Albania did not take part in the vote.

1.48 Mr. Mayo (Argentine) stated that, when his proposal was put to the vote, the Chairman twice said that this proposal excluded the proposal of the Chairman. For this reason, the latter proposal could not be put to the vote.

1.49 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) shared the opinion of the Delegate of Argentine. If a proposal, which excluded another, was voted upon and approved, the counterproposal was automatically struck out.

1.50 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that democracy consisted in always giving the last word to the Assembly. He therefore formally supported the interpretation contained in the United Kingdom proposal.

1.51 Mr. Sterling (USA) and Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) agreed with the opinions of the Delegates of Argentine and Cuba.

The meeting was adjourned at 6.20 p.m. and resumed at 7 p.m.

1.52 The Chairman stated that in view of the long debate, he wished to submit to the Assembly a new compromise text, as follows:

"The Plenary Assembly recommends to the various Committees that they consider the possibility of accelerating the discussions, shortening the debates by such procedure as each Committee may approve in each case, without prejudice to the complete exchange of opinions which might arise."

1.53 The Belgian proposal could be added as paragraph 6 d) to the above text.

1.54 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) was in favour of the text just read and stated that he wished to withdraw his previous proposal.

1.55 Mr. Stojanov (USSR), Mr. Stone (Canada) and Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) also favoured the compromise text, to which the Belgian proposal should be added.

1.56 The Chairman stated that item 6 would be now composed as follows:

Paragraph a) would remain as in the text of Document No. 175-E.

The text of the Argentine proposal, which had been approved by the Assembly, would become paragraph b).

The compromise text, which had just been read out by the Chairman, would be paragraph c), and the proposal of the Delegate of Belgium would be paragraph d), on the understanding that both these proposals were approved by the Assembly.

1.57 The text proposed by the Chairman for paragraph 6 c) was then put to the vote with the following result: 55 votes in favour of the proposal, none against and 1 abstention.

1.58 The Assembly approved the text of the Chairman which was to be included as paragraph 6 c).

59 Prior to the vote on the text proposed by the Delegate of Belgium for paragraph 6 d), Mr. Mayo (Argentine) said that he was not opposed to this text but that he considered it redundant.

1.60 The result of the vote was: 51 votes in favor of the Belgian proposal, 2 against and 1 abstention.

1.61 The Assembly approved paragraph 6 d) as proposed by the Delegate of Belgium.

1.62 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) made the following statement, with which Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) associated himself:

The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia which alone abstained from the vote approving unanimously paragraph 6 c), wishes to have the following explanation included in the minutes:

1.63 "My Delegation did not wish to oppose the compromise text arising from the Chairman's wish to end this prolonged debate.

1.64 "However, I wish to make the most formal reservations with regard to the effect of this proposal, which is much more vague than that on which the Assembly by a 40 vote majority decided to express its opinion.

1.65 "My Delegation fears that there will be renewed in each Committee a discussion on methods to shorten the debates, whereas such methods could have been fixed, once and for all, during the Plenary Session.

1.66 "My Delegation recalls that with 2 other Delegations it did not take part in the vote on the Argentine proposal, because this vote was ambiguous and normal procedure required that a vote be taken first on the clear text upon which the Assembly had previously given its opinion. This text was as follows:

1.67 'The Plenary Assembly recommends the various Committees to consider curtailment of debates either by reducing the time allowed for individual statements or by reducing the number of such statements; or both.'

1.68 "My Delegation reserves the right to raise this point of general interest once more within the Assembly, adding the previous resolution, which the majority would no doubt have adopted if the resolution had been put to the vote in accordance with normal practice.

1.69 "This procedure would have been more in accordance with the principle of limiting discussion of amendments, which principle was voted on by the Assembly in the same session during which the Assembly contradicted this principle so blatantly."

SECTION II. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FUTURE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

1.70 Mr. Andrada (Argentine) made the following statement:
"The Delegation of Argentine wishes to make some comments on the general contents of Document 175-E, and in particular, on Section II, entitled "Recommendations concerning the organization of the future work of the Conference".

1.71 "We are inspired, Mr. Chairman, by a constructive proposal and by the sincere desire to contribute to the success of this Conference; we will not, therefore, spare our efforts, provided that the work plan to be followed is rational and based upon realities and not merely hopes. We consider that the programme of the Conference must be examined with absolute objectivity. For this purpose, nothing can enlighten us more than a comparison between the agenda, fixed for this Conference at Atlantic City and composed of the 7 points of the General Report (Doc. No. Rhf-149, page 17), and between the path followed since October 22nd. Only thus can we establish the likelihood of success for our deliberations and then decide what course we should take.

1.72 "In our opinion, document No. 175-E has two aspects:

a) firstly, it gives a summary of the present situation of the work of the various committees. In this first respect, the document deserves our approval in principle, because it is objective and reflects what is actually taking place in the different committees.

b) secondly, it refers to the target dates which are fixed therein for the end of our work, both in the committes and in the conference itself. In this respect, the document confidently enters the field of conjecture and here we may be permitted not to have the same faith in the calendar which it contains. With the exception of Committee No. 4, most of the target dates, which are proposed with so much good will, are purely hypothetical. Compliance with them depends on so many uncertain factors that it would be an illusion to consider these dates as in any way definitive.

1.73 "Let us examine, for instance, what is said with regard to Committee No. 3. We see that paragraph c) states that 'the concensus appears to be that it would be possible for Committee 3 to submit at least a fairly complete report within a period of 4 weeks'. This morning we heard the statements of the Chairman of Committee No. 3 and they were cautious in the extreme.

1.74 "If we refer to the directives of this Committee, contained in document No. 16/E, we find that its task is 'to examine and recommend the types of priorities and the general principles which may serve as a basis for the final draft of the high frequency broadcasting assignment plan or plans'. For this purpose, it should particularly take into account the Geneva and Mexico City Reports of the Planning Committee, the comments sent by the countries and the documents of this Conference which contained points of view or information on the subject.

1.75 "Committee No. 3 found that it faced an arduous task whose results, if approved, would affect the whole future of high frequency broadcasting. In order to direct and regulate the discussions, the Committee, at the proposal of its Chairman, started to draw up a questionnaire, on which slow progress is being made. The various delegations will have to answer this questionnaire and, once these answers have been coordinated, the Committee will have to extract the general principles which may serve as a basis for a frequency assignment plan.

1.76 "Consequently, the Chairman of Committee No. 3, whose unshakeable will to work I must recognize, proposed the following tentative target dates, which the Committee accepted: December 1st, to complete discussion of the questionnaire; December 14th, to complete discussion of the replies to the questionnaire; December 17th, for the approval of the final report of the Committee.

1.77 "These are ideal dates, attainable if all circumstances combine to bring to a speedy end the discussion on the problems entrusted to the Committee. However, if we look back, we find that during one month the Committee only succeeded in discussing and approving 4 points of the questionnaire and not the most difficult

ones. If, therefore, we consider the obvious importance of the task, we cannot but be pessimistic about the compliance with the dates already mentioned. The Chairman of the Committee aptly remarked on a previous occasion that the general principles could be approved in 4 weeks..... or in 4 years, according to the feeling existing in the Conference. He refused to guarantee any date in this respect.

1.78 "Something similar is happening in Committee No. 6, which has on its hands 3 different draft plans, which are in many respects opposed to one another and therefore unlikely to be generally approved by the majority of countries.

1.79 "We do not need the prophetic powers of the Oracle of Delphi to predict what the practical result of the Conference is to be. I may be wrong, but I am only reflecting a general impression when I state that we will not have a plan - I do not mean a draft - but a plan freely accepted by all countries - on the date contemplated in Document No. 175-E. Here I do not wish to cast the least doubt on the value of the deliberations of this Conference, nor on the intensive work done by the delegations which are taking part. In our opinion, all that work constitutes a most important stage in building the framework of high frequency broadcasting. It is of equal importance to all countries and even if we do not reach a final solution, we will have made the road smoother for the future. Remember, however, that this Conference has been preceeded by the Atlantic City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference and by the intensive and meritorious work of the Geneva and Mexico Sessions of the Planning Committee. If even with these antecedents we do not find ourselves near the goal, it is because the time available to us is not sufficient for us to solve the problem.

1.80 "I also recall the example of the Aeronautical Radio Conference which met at Geneva in the middle of this year and which, though due to last 6 weeks only, met for five and a half months without achieving a positive result. I remember too the difficulties facing the PFB, which has been in session since January and which will only be able to finish during the middle of next year.

1.81 "Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we feel it premature to postpone now the target date fixed for the end of this Conference and to take a decision which practically doubles its length. Such a step implies that authorization must be given for a considerable increase of expenditure which our respective countries will have to meet; and such a decision does not seem to be justified at present. I remind the delegates that this Conference will cost the Union - that is to say, our countries - a million Swiss francs approximately on the basis of its lasting until December 15th. To this sum must be added the living allowances of the delegations.

1.82 "It will be argued that even then it will be more economical to continue our discussions for another month and a half than to call another Conference, or adopt some other procedure. Here I agree, Mr. Chairman, but only on the basis that we are reasonably sure that the success of this Conference will be ensured by such a prolongation. However, all the information available leads to the conclusion that, at the moment, the state of the work does not permit us to say that such a measure should be taken or is the most appropriate.

1.83 "We think it best for the moment, not to approve the postponement of the final date but to continue the work as intensively as possible. We should hold another Plenary Session a few days before the final date - perhaps a week or ten days before - when the work of the Conference has made sufficient progress and we can see clearly when the end should be. Then we shall be able, with full knowledge of the facts, to adopt the most appropriate solution, either to prolong the Conference by the necessary period or to adopt whatever other measure which seems suitable at the time. Any measure adopted prematurely - as that proposed now - will turn out to be inadequate, ill founded and therefore subject to correction in the future.

1.84 "I have before me Document No. 166-CA3E from the last session of the Administrative Council of the ITU, and in this document is included the text of the agreements between the Mexican Administration and the representatives of the ITU, Mr. G. C. Gross and Mr. L. E. Dostert, the Secretary of our Conference. In Section II of this Document, entitled "Duration of the Conference", it reads: '.... the convening Government suggests that the date of termination of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference should not extend beyond December 15th, 1948.' This date, which was also taken into account in fixing the budget estimates for the Conference, must have been adopted after mature consideration. We think that it should not be altered until its inadequacy has been proved, which proof may be given as we draw near to it. Although I recognize the sovereign right of the Conference to prolong or cut short its existence, I think that the exercise of such a right should be based on reasons which are absolutely justified. In our opinion such reasons do not exist at the moment.

1.85 "Mr. Chairman, I apologize to you and to the honourable Delegates for having taken up so much of your time. I thus conclude my explanation of the Argentine proposal to maintain the "status quo", that is, not to decide now to prolong the duration of the Conference but to take the appropriate decision at a Plenary Session to be held in the middle of December."

1.86 The Chairman stated that all Delegations were acquainted with the difficulties of the Conference and that, if the latter was concluded on December 15th, it was certain that no result would have been achieved. A solution might be obtained if the end of the

Conference was postponed for an additional month, and if reliance was placed on the efforts of all in working intensively. However, it was certain that two more days would be lost in discussion if the Assembly deferred a decision on this problem until another plenary session to be held in 10 days time. In fact, very little time was available. Even if it was impossible to fix finally the date for the end of the Conference, nobody could doubt the fatal results of a decision which would destroy the work of the Conference, of the PFB and even of the Special Administrative Conference to be held in Geneva next October. Clearly, if the Conference ended its work on December 15th, the Delegates themselves would thereby have decided that the Conference had failed. He was, therefore, bound to propose the solution which he was now putting before the Assembly, and which was contained in Section II of Doc. No. 175.

1.87 Mr. Andrada (Argentine) insisted that he had not proposed that the Conference should end on December 15th. However, it was the Assembly's duty to take a decision on the prolongation of the Conference only when more data was available and when work was sufficiently advanced to give a clearer idea of what was possible. The Assembly should not decide at this meeting on a final date but should do so at a time closer to the end of the Conference. It would then be possible to determine what attitude should be adopted, and to decide whether to prolong the Conference by another month.

1.88 Mr. Arboleda (Colombia) declared that he, and probably other Delegates too, would be in a difficult position if he was obliged to vote now on whether the Conference should be prolonged or not. If he had to vote, he would certainly have to vote against prolongation, because he had no instructions from his Government on this matter. In a few days time, when the formulation of principles and standards would enable Delegates to show their respective Administrations that there was hope of success, it would be possible to ask these Administrations for an authorization to stay longer at the Conference. He, therefore, seconded the Argentine proposal, which allowed more time for the taking of a decision.

1.89 Mr. Sterling (USA) made the following statement:

"On behalf of the Delegation of the United States, I should like to support as strongly as possible the recommendation of Committee 1 that this Conference continue without adjournment. I say this with a full recognition of the complexity of the problems that face us, and the natural desires of many of us to spend the Christmas holidays with our families and friends at home. However, the work before us is of so vital a nature, that in our view we have a responsibility to remain in session and devote our full effort towards its successful conclusion.

1.90 "As this Conference is aware, the United States was among those countries at the Atlantic City Conference which urged strongly the feasibility and practicability of a fair and equitable Frequency Assignment Plan based upon sound technical considerations. We still hold that view, and the very presence of you gentlemen here gives evidence that in this we are not alone.

1.91 "Since the Atlantic City Conference, staggering amounts of manpower and funds have been devoted to the work required for the successful implementation of the Atlantic City Agreements. I believe those of us signatory to those Agreements can be proud of the progress that has been made in that direction. The accomplishments of the PFB and the Administrative Council of the ITU are examples of such progress that come to mind. However, much of the basic work remains to be done. And, of the tasks yet undone, those of this Conference are perhaps the most difficult and most critical.

1.92 "The viewpoints and attitude of the United States, in connection with the implementation of the High Frequency Broadcasting Assignments resulting from Atlantic City, are, I believe, known to all. I think it comes as no surprise to anyone here that I should voice the deep conviction of the United States that we at this Conference must not, from considerations of expediency or impatience to return home, jeopardize the possibility of accomplishing our objectives. The participation by the United States in the Geneva and Mexico City Sessions of the Planning Committee makes evident our intent to do all in our power to achieve, in cooperation with other countries of the world, an agreement concerning the assignment of frequencies for High Frequency Broadcasting which will meet with general acceptance. And our Host Government has clearly demonstrated its intention to facilitate this endeavour in every way. This has been shown not only through the full contribution of Mexico in the Conference work itself, but also by the gracious hospitality of its people and the statement of the Chair only recently making it clear that all necessary facilities will be available for as long as may be necessary.

1.93 "The fact that the United States is maintaining here in Mexico City as members of our Delegation a full staff of technical and other experts is, in itself, indicative of our conviction that this Conference can be carried through successfully. And in view of the monumental tasks that confront us, we are in no way disheartened by the fact that many of the more complex problems may not yet appear to be on the verge of solution. As you know, the members of our Delegation have given fully of their time an ability in the various committees of the Conference. At the same time this Delegation has been developing specific recommendations with respect to the type and content of a Frequency Assignment Plan which the Delegation of the United States proposes to submit for the consideration of this Conference in the near future.

We all know, of course, that it would be impossible to devise any plan which would meet fully the requirements of each country desiring to engage in High Frequency Broadcasting. However, in the proposals that we have in mind every effort is being made to take into full acount the requirements submitted by the various countries and to suggest a realistic Assignment Plan which can be found to be acceptable to this Conference.

1.94 "Giving full consideration to the several proposals which have already been submitted to the Conference and taking into account the fact that others will undoubtedly be submitted, we see a more than adequate basis for the belief that if the Conference remains in session as recommended by Committee 1, there is a very real possibility that an agreement which will be generally acceptable to this Conference can be formulated. And, so long as that possibility exists, we believe it our duty to remain here in session and bend every effort towards the realization of the aims of this Conference.

1.95 "The experience of the Planning Committee which met in Geneva and Mexico City prior to this Conference demonstrates the impracticability of adjournment now or in the near future, with directions to a Planning Committee, and with the idea of reconvening at a later date. I believe we can all recognize and applaud the great effort and, indeed, the many worthwhile contributions to our work made by that Planning Committee. Nevertheless we must, in all candour, also recognize that its experience affords no basis for believing that another Planning Committee would be able to develop a plan which would be generally acceptable to the various nations at a future meeting. Moreover, as a practical matter, adjournment now would mean that, when we did reconvene, we would have to contend with much the same organizational problems that we have just solved here at this Conference. In other words, we would in effect have to start again from the beginning. In our considered judgment, the adoption of any such procedure would be merely a technique for admitting failure. And, as I have already said during the course of this statement, it is our view there is absolutely no warrant for adopting such an attitude of defeat.

1.96 "Let me summarize, Mr. Chairman, by stating that the Delegation of the United States fully supports the recommendations of Committee 1 that this Conference remain in session. In the spirit of international cooperation and good will which has characterized this Conference, we call on all here to join in a renewed determination to make of this Conference an outstanding success.

1.97 "As you will recognize, Mr. Chairman, the remanks that I have just made constitute a statement of the policy of the United States with respect to matters of basic importance."

1.98 Mr. Stojanov (USSR) made the following statement: "To my great regret, I must comment that the statement of the Delegate of Argentine appears to be a poor illustration in support of his earlier proposal, (with regard to limiting the time of speaking), with which I had agreed in hopeful expectation.

1.99 "The Delegation of the USSR looks forward with great confidence to the future of our Conference and expresses the hope that, with the full cooperation and mutual understanding of the delegations of all countries, the work of completing the Plan for the assignment of frequencies can be successfully achieved.

1.100 "Our Delegation is making great efforts by contributing its share towards the common aim of all delegations to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

1.101 "The Delegation of the USSR has made concrete proposal on the basis of which it is possible to decide rapidly and justly the question which interests all of us.

1.102 "If all delegations would make a careful study of the Draft Plan proposed by us and would respond to it, then it would require about one to one and a half months in order to complete the work of our Conference with positive results and this would be in conformity with the interests of the majority of the countries represented here.

1.103 "I may assure the Conference that the Delegation of the USSR intends to continue its intensive work in the future, utilizing to the full its energy and knowledge towards bringing the final date of the hard work of our Conference to a successful conclusion with positive results.

1.104 "I must point out here to my fellow delegates the very large share which the Delegation of the USA has contributed, by its engineering experience, towards the achievement of positive results in the work of our Conference.

1.105 "In deciding the question of completing the work of this Conference and the convocation of the next, as well as the creation of a new and enlarged Planning Committee, we must take into account the economic circumstances of all countries and particularly those of the smaller ones and also the unfortunate experience of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico). We must also consider the fact that the calling of the next Conference will bring with it a great loss of time and money involved in the organizational work. In this respect I am in full agreement with the statement made by the Delegation of the USA.

1.106 "We assembled here not for the purpose of making speeches, but for working out a plan and therefore we are supporting the recommendations adopted by Committee 1 - Document No. 175; we also feel that the establishing of definite dates for all Committees will help to stimulate their work.

1.107 "We wish to call attention to the fine example set by the Copenhagen Conference, where agreements on the plan were made.

1.108 "The proposal made by Argentine reminds one of a saying: 'Don't use up your energy unnecessarily, or you will sink'. We do not agree with such a state of affairs."

1.109 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) declared that the French Delegation, like that of the USA and of the USSR, sincerely desired that this Conference achieve results which would eliminate the present chaos. It also desired that these results give to countries, which had suffered from the misfortunes which had befallen their territories, those possibilities of expression which their culture and their past fully justified. He thought that the question of financial economy should not be a governing factor. As the Chairman had clearly stated, it would be a waste of money to have come to Mexico City, and to have spent five weeks there already with the more or less avowed intention of failing.

1.110 He wished to know if it was correct, as it had appeared from the statement of the Delegate of Argentine, that some sort of an agreement had been made between the Administrative Council of the ITU and the inviting Government, with regard to the fixing of December 15th as the date for the end of the Conference. Whatever the facts might be with regard to this date, he wished to support the principle of the proposal of Committee 1 as contained in Section II of Document No. 175-E; as for details, they could be discussed later.

1.111 The Secretary, in reply to the Delegate of France, stated that, in accordance with the directives of the Administrative Council, the General Secretariat of the Union had to give the Council budget estimates for the conferences of the Union. Accordingly, the representatives of the General Secretariat negotiated with the inviting Administration in order to establish the basis for these estimates.

1.112 In order to do this the duration of this Conference had to be estimated and, during last May, conversations were held in Mexico City between the representatives of the General Secretariat and of the Mexican Administration. December 15th or 20th were admitted as dates on which to base the calculations for the budget. The Administrative Council itself recognized that these dates were neither imposed nor rigid. These agreements were of neither a categoric nor binding character. Since the participants at the

Conference controlled its expenses, they had every right to modify the dates which had served as a basis for the budget estimation.

1.113 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that he shared entirely the opinions of the Delegates of the USA and the USSR. He fully agreed with the statement which the Secretary had just made. December 15th was in no way a date which the Administative Council wished to establish for the end of the Conference and the Delegations, present at this Conference, were free to take the decision they thought fit with regard to its closing date.

1.114 Mr. Rapp (United Kingdom) made the following statement:

"As I am obviously and fortunately only voicing the views of the majority of delegates, I can be very brief. The United Kingdom Delegation has regretted hearing suggestions from certain quarters that this Conference should suspend its work on December 15th or thereabouts. While very conscious of the demands that the Conference is making on the time of busy men and the considerable expenditure of money it involves for our countries, we are equally conscious of the waste of time and money that it would mean if we were to suspend our work on the date mentioned, before any decisions had been taken. Moreover, there would remain a feeling of frustration and disillusionment, which would seriously impede the work of future conferences. The Chairman and the honourable Delegate of the USA have already painted with clarity and eloquence what would be the deplorable results of any premature abandonment of our task and the sorry effects of the failure of this Conference. Like the honourable Delegates of the USSR and France, we entirely rally to their point of view and thank them for their lead.

1.115 "The United Kingdom Delegation have come to Mexico City to make a plan. We think it can be made and nothing has occurred so far to lead us to believe the contrary. We wish to stay on here until it is made or until we are certain that it is impossible. Nothing can justify the present chaotic state of High Frequency Broadcasting with its deplorable effects on the rest of the spectrum. It is our duty to bring order out of chaos. If we can do it, the time and expense - even if we go on until Easter - is fully justified. The United Kingdom Delegation expresses its entire agreement with the proposal to fix February 1st as the immediate target date for the last Plenary of this Conference, but we are even prepared to see this date postponed, if it then appears that there is a reasonable chance of making the plan we so greatly desire."

1.116 The Chairman, in summarizing the discussion, stated that there were two proposals before the Assembly:

a) The proposal of Committee 1, appearing in Document No. 175-E. An opinion had to be given, and a decision taken, upon this proposal.

b) The proposal of the Argentine Delegation that a decision on this matter should be deferred until a subsequent session of the Plenary Assembly.

1.117 Mr. Andrada (Argentine) asked that the Assembly decide with a vote by roll call on the two proposals before it. He made this request because the vote to be taken would give rise to financial obligations which would have to be explained to the various countries that would bear them.

1.118 The Chairman stated that a vote would be taken by roll call on these two proposals, starting with the Argentine proposal to defer until December 15th the decision on the closing date of the Conference.

1.119 The result of the voting was as follows: 49 Delegations voted against the Argentine proposal, 3 in favour and 5 Delegations abstained.

1.120 The proposal of the Argentine Delegation was rejected.

1.121 The Assembly thereby agreed to decide at this session on the date of the end of the Conference.

1.122 The Chairman asked the Assembly to approve unanimously the dates appearing on page 5 of document No. 175-E.

1.123 Mr. Andrada (Argentine) stated that he did not agree with the proposal, which should now be put to the vote, and that he would abstain.

A vote was then taken by roll call on the date proposed in Document No. 175-E for the conclusion of the Conference.

1.124 The result of the vote was as follows: 49 votes in favour of the date (February 1st) as proposed in Document No. 175-E, none against the proposal and 8 abstentions.

1.125 The Assembly approved Section II of the Report of Committee 1 concerning the Organization of the future work of the Conference.

1.126 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) stated that he had abstained from voting on both proposals. Like the majority of the Assembly, he wished to see the Conference succeed. However, as his country was so near to Mexico and to the seat of the Conference, he faced no problem. He had not wished to take part in the debate, as he was prepared for any situation and could leave to others the discussion of the problem in the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

1.127 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) declared that he had serious doubts with regard to the result of the work of the Conference. These doubts had a firm basis. For instance, in page 3 of Document No. 88 of the United Kingdom Delegation, the following appeared: "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."

1.128 However, his Delegation noted with satisfaction that all Delegations were animated by a spirit of cooperation and the desire to obtain a final agreement. He was certain that this spirit of mutual comprehension would enable the Conference to reach a successful conclusion.

1.129 After a statement by Mr. Saleh (Syria), the Chairman said that the date given on page 5 of the Report, for the submission of a preliminary plan by Committee 6 should read "January 15th" and not "December 15th."

1.130 He then consulted the chairmen of the Committees in order that a decision might be taken on the target dates contained in page 5 of Document No. 175-E.

1.131 The Assembly approved the target dates for the Committees, as contained in page 5, Document No. 175-E, taking into account the correction made by the Chairman to the date for the submission of a preliminary plan by Committee 6.

1.132 It was agreed that the Conference should end between January 25th and February 1st, 1949.

SECTION III. Organization of Work during the Holiday season.

1.133 After statements by Mr. Maristany (Cuba) and Mr. Stone (Canada), the Secretary stated that December 24th, 25th and 31st would be holidays. Between December 27th and 31st, there would be no plenary sessions of the Committees and working groups only would meet at the discretion of the chairmen of the Committees which had created them. The Conference would start work again normally on Monday, January 3rd, 1949.

1.134 The Assembly approved unanimously the above work programme for the holiday season.

1.135 The Chairman declared that he had not wished previously to interrupt the progress of the debate, but, before adjourning the meeting, he wished to express his warm thanks to all Delegations

for the words of praise which they had spoken about Mexico.

The meeting rose at 9.40 p.m.

The Technical Secretary:	The Secretary	APPROVED: The Chairman
T. Wettstein	L. E. Dostert	M. Pereyra

The Rapporteurs:

G. H. Campbell
J. E. Castaingt
E. Sanchez Lafaurie

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 281-E

7 December 1948

Original: SPANISH

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Correction to Supplement No. 4-1

In Supplement No. 4-1 (Modifications to the Original Requirements, Page 2) the time schedules corresponding to requirements Nos. 3, 4 and 5, submitted by the Dominican Administration on Form 4, have been incorrectly indicated. The correct time schedules for said requirements are those indicated as follows, as they appear on the Form 4 submitted by the Dominican Administration:

Requirement No. 3:	12.00 - 05.00
" " 4:	12.00 - 05.00
" " 5:	12.00 - 14.00
	16.00 - 19.30
	22.20 - 04.00

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 282- E

6 December 1948

SECRETARIAT

NOTICE TO COMMITTEES

1. In view of the fact that the Secretariat is now receiving preliminary and final reports on the work of Committees 3 and 6 whose publication is most urgent, the Committees are requested to excuse the slight delay in the publication of other documents which do not have the same urgency in relation to the immediate work of the Conference.

2. In order to expedite the publication of documents by the Secretariat, in the future when there are last-minute changes to be made in a document before its publication, Chairmen of Committees or Working Groups are requested to have those changes published in the form of an "Addemdum" or "Corrigendum" to those same documents.

   The procedure of withdrawing a published document in order to make additions or corrections delays the progress of the work of the Secretariat. For this reason it is hoped that this request will be favorably accepted by the participants concerned.

3. In order to facilitate and accelerate the translating work, Delegates are reminded of the advisability of submitting each document in quadruplicate.

Thanking you in anticipation

L. E. DOSTERT
Secretary of the Conference

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948

Document No. 283-E

7 December 1948

COMMITTEE 3

Working Group C

of

General Principles Committee

All Delegations are reminded that the last date and hour for submitting replies to the Questionnaire in Document 265 is Wednesday, December 8th, 2 p.m. Replies should be handed in to the Reporting Section (Room 4) of the Secretariat.

It would be most helpful if four copies of each set of replies are supplied, as this would expedite translations. It is further requested that the name of the Delegation concerned should be given on the top of each page of the replies submitted.

The Chairman

Ahmed S. Bokhari

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 284-E

7 December 1948

Committee 6

Corrigendum to Document No. 255-E

Page 7, last sentence of paragraph 4, read:

"Then the weightage of country A for the fourth factor will be: $\frac{1}{20} + 0,2 \times \frac{1}{20} = 0,06$

Page 7, second formula from the bottom of the page, instead of -0.124%, read: $= 0.124 = 12.4\%$

Page 9, paragraph 3, in both formulae, change $\sqrt{\quad}$ to $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$

Page 10, paragraph 5, in the last formula change $\sqrt{\quad}$ to $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 285-E

7 December 1948

Committee 1

Schedule of Meetings

Addendum to Document No. 246-E

Working Group A of Committee 6 will meet on Thursday morning, December 9, in Room 2.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1498

Document No. 286-E

7 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED STATES

Technical Standards and Good Engineering Practices for Recording and Reproducing for Radio Broadcasting.

Recognizing the need for the establishment of recording and reproducing standards on a world-wide basis so as to make possible the ready exchange of programs and the economy of frequencies, The United States Delegation presents in the attached documents the latest work on this problem of standardization in the United States.

Many organizations in the US have worked on this problem including the American Standards Association (ASA), the Institute of Radio Engineering (IRE), the Saphire Club of Hollywood and the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB).

Most widely accepted, nationally and internationally by broadcasters and manufacturers of electrical transcriptions and associated electronic equipment, are the Standards promulgated by the NAB Recording and Reproducing Standards Committee.

This Committee, made up of seventy-seven members representing industrial, educational and governmental organizations interested in recording and reproducing for radio broadcasting, was first organized in June, 1941.

The Committee adopted officially sixteen standards relating to electrical transcriptions before World War II interrupted this activity.

With many standards left pending, a reunion of the Committee was effected at Atlantic City on September 15, 1947. At this meeting, with many ITU Delegates in attendance, an Executive Committee was established and objectives defined. At the first meeting of the NAB Executive Committee nine project groups were established and their specific assignments delineated. These assignments included a review of the existing sixteen standards in the light of six years of practical experience with the standards. Further, the assignment included an examination and establishment of proposals relating to issues which prior to the war were held too controversial for standardization and the establishment of standards relating to magnetic recording and reproducing. This latter subject had not been considered prior to the war by the Committee.

The NAB Executive Committee has convened on eight occasions to consider proposals of the various project groups which have met approximately 100 times. The prevailing 16 official standards which have been reaffirmed by the Executive Committee and the proposed NAB official standards represent many months of intensive effort by highly specialized engineers and physists.

The Standards Committee has maintained close liaison with the American Standards Association, the Radio Manufacturers Ass'n and other groups, both national and international, interested in standardization.

OFFICIALLY ADOPTED (1942)

TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICES

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS

FOR

ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTIONS AND RECORDINGS FOR RADIO BROADCASTING

1. OUTER DIAMETERS

It shall be standard that the outer record diameter fall within the limits specified in the following table:

Nominal	Finished Records (Pressings or Instantaneous)	Lacquer Originals for Process
16"	15-15/16" ± 3/32"	17-1/4" ± 1/16"
12"	11-7/8" ± 1/32"	13-1/4" ± 1/16"
10"	9-7/8" ± 1/32"	11-1/4" Minimum

2. CENTER HOLE DIAMETER

It shall be standard that the record center hole diameter be 0.286" ± 0.001".

3. TURNTABLE CENTER PIN DIAMETER

It shall be standard that the diameter of the center pin of a transcription turntable be 0.2835" ± 0.0005".

4. OUTERMOST GROOVE DIAMETER

It shall be standard that the diameter of the outermost groove be within the limits specified in the following table:

16" - outside start	15-1/2" ± 1/16"
16" - inside start	15-9/16" maximum
12" - outside start	11-1/2" ± 0.020"
10" - outside start	9-1/2" ± 0.020"

5. INNERMOST GROOVE DIAMETER

It shall be standard that the diameter of the innermost groove shall be not less than 7 1/2" in the case of 33 1/3 R.P.M. records and not less than 3 3/4" in the case of 78 R.P.M. records.

6. UNIFORMITY OF GROOVE SPACING

It shall be standard that the recorded grooves on a record shall be so spaced that at no point (except the concentric stopping groove) does the pitch deviate from the mean groove pitch by more than 5 per cent.

7. STOPPING GROOVE

It shall be standard that at the termination of the recording groove spiral a locked concentric stopping groove shall be provided.

8. NUMBER OF BLANK GROOVES

It shall be standard that the number of blank grooves, before modulation occurs, shall be not less than two complete revolutions nor more than four, exclusive of any starting spiral.

9. RECORDING TURNTABLE SPEED (R.P.M.)

It shall be standard that the mean speed of the recording turntable be either 33 1/3 or 78.26 R.P.M. ± 0.5%.

10. WOW FACTOR

It shall be standard that the maximum instantaneous deviation from the mean speed of the recording turntable, when making the recording, shall not exceed ± 0.1% of the mean speed.

11. RECORD WARP

It shall be standard that the maximum departure of the surface of a record from a true plane because of warping shall not be in excess of 1/16".

12. MINIMUM LABEL INFORMATION

It shall be standard for the label of a recording to

contain at least the following technical information:

a. Type of recording - vertical or lateral

b. Speed - 78.26 or 33 1/3

c. Direction of feed (start) - outside-in or inside-out

d. Recording frequency characteristic

13. FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC FOR VERTICAL RECORDING

It shall be standard that the recorded frequency characteristic on vertically recorded records be as shown in figure 1.

14. FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC FOR LATERAL RECORDING

It shall be standard that the recorded frequency characteristic on laterally recorded records be as shown in figure 2.

15. STARTING SPIRAL GROOVES PER INCH

It shall be good engineering practice in recordings having a starting spiral to use a rate of eight grooves per inch for the spiral. (Tolerance ± 2 grooves per inch).

16. RECORDING GROOVES PER INCH

It shall be good engineering practice to use numbers of grooves per inch in recording as follows: 96 - 104 - 112 - 120 - 128 - 136 - etc., in increments of eight. (Tolerance ± 2 grooves per inch).

NAB Dept of Engineering
Mimeo #102

November 24, 1948

PROPOSED NAB STANDARDS OF GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE FOR ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTIONS AND MAGNETIC RECORDING AND REPRODUCING SYSTEMS AS USED FOR RADIO BROADCASTING,

As adopted by the Executive Committee
of the NAB Recording and Reproducing Standards Committee

ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTIONS

FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS FOR VERTICAL RECORDINGS 1/

1.00 It shall be standard that the recorded frequency characteristics on vertically recorded records be as shown in attached Figure 1.

FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS FOR LATERAL RECORDINGS 1/

1.01 It shall be standard that the recorded frequency characteristics on laterally recorded records be as shown in attached Figure 2.

RECORD GROOVE SHAPE 2/

1.02 Lateral: It shall be standard that the groove shape for finished lateral recordings shall have an included angle of 88° ± 5°; a radius of 1.5 mils (One mil = 0.001 inch) maximum; and a top width of not less than 4.0 mils.

1/ Project Group C on recording Characteristics recommended "That the recording characteristic for lateral and vertical transcriptions remain as specified in the standards adopted in March 1942, except that in place of stylus velocity the words recorded velocity should be substituted."
The reasons for retaining the 100 microsecond preemphasis, which the lateral characteristic includes, is that the major recording companies feel they can handle the 100 microsecond preemphasis without difficulty and since large libraries are now in existence which have been recorded using this preemphasis it was recommended that the characteristic be retained.

2/ It has been concluded that groove shape standards should apply to the finished record rather than to the recording stylus. It is recognized that in some cases record groove dimensions depart slightly from those

2/ (Continued)
of the recording stylus, but such deviations should be anticipated in the recording operation and controlled in the processing plant. In actual practice standards covering reproducer stylus contour have no significance unless the groove standards refer to the finished record.

1.03 Vertical: It shall be standard that the groove shape for finished vertical recordings shall have an included angle of $88^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$; a radius of 2.0 to 2.3 mils; and a top width of not less than 4.0 mils.

Recommendation: It is recommended that in view of the trend toward small reproducer styli, the lateral groove radius should preferably be smaller than 1.5 mils. It is recommended that transcription disks made in conformity with the above standards should be so labeled as to differentiate them from earlier lateral transcriptions having larger radii or different angles.

REPRODUCER STYLUS CONTOUR

1.04 Lateral or vertical transcriptions: It shall be standard that the reproducer stylus for reproducing lateral or vertical transcriptions shall have an included angle of 40° to 55° and a bottom radius of 2.0 ± 0.1 mils.

1.05 Lateral commercial records and transcriptions: It shall be standard that the reproducer stylus for reproducing lateral commercial records and transcriptions shall have an included angle of 40° to 55° and a bottom radius of 2.5 ± 0.1 mils. Recommendation: Reproducers that conform to these standards should be marked by a designation such as "NAB-2.0" for two mil radius and "NAB-2.5" for 2.5 mil radius.

RECORDED LEVEL (LATERAL AND VERTICAL) 2.1/

1.06 It shall be standard that the recorded program level shall produce the same reference deflection on a standard volume indicator as that produced by a 1,000 cycle tone record at a peak velocity of 7 cm per second.

SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO 3/

1.07 It shall be standard that the noise level measured when reproducing a record on a flat velocity basis over a frequency range between 500 and 10,000 cycles per second shall be at least 39 db below the level obtained under the same conditions of reproduction using a tone record of 1,000 cycles having a peak velocity of 7 centimeters per second. Response of the system at 500 cycles per second shall be 3 db below the response at 1,000 cycles per second, and the response shall fall at the rate of at least 12 db per octave below 500 cycles per second. Response of the system at 10,000 cycles per second shall be 3 db below the response at 1,000 per second, and the response shall fall at the rate of at least 12 db per octave above 10,000 cycles per second.

2.1/ It is well established that a 10 db margin is required between the sine wave load handling capacity of a system and the level of program material measured by a volume indicator. This standard would then contemplate program peaks running as high as a velocity of 21 centimeters per second. This is believed to be approximately the maximum velocity which can be traced without excessive distortion at groove speeds encountered at the inner radius of a 33 1/3 rpm disc. This has also been substantiated by practical experience. This standard of course applies to both lateral and vertical recording.

3/ This measure is intended to give a measure of noise in terms of a fixed reference. In this way it becomes a true figure of merit for comparisons of variations in surface noise of discs. It does not, however, take into account the program level which may happen to be recorded on a particular disc nor the dynamic range of the program material. NAB preemphasis will improve the signal to noise ratio by approximately 8 db, thus resulting in an effective signal to noise ratio under minimum conditions of 47 db. It should be remembered that the peak signal to noise ratio will be at least 10 db better than the figure given above when the NAB standard of recorded level is used, with normal program material.

NAB STANDARD FREQUENCY RECORD #1: 12,000 to 30 c.p.s., 33-1/3 RPM

1.08 It shall be standard that NAB Standard Frequency Record shall be manufactured in accordance with the following specifications:

Physical characteristics: Pressing of unfilled vinyl, 12 inches diameter, other specifications such as center hole diameter, concentricity, pressing thickness, and flatness to meet NAB record standard.

Groove Contour of Finished Pressing: Bottom radius shall not exceed 0.9 mils. Groove width shall be 6.5 mils ± 1/2 mil. Included angle shall not be less than 83°, nor greater than 90°.

Recording level: The normal recording level shall result in a maximum stylus velocity of 5 cm. a second. Corresponds to 1.97 inches a second; peak amplitude of 0.313 mils, where $V = aw$ in which V = stylus velocity, a = amplitude (displacement from axis) and $w = 2\pi f$, where F = frequency (in this example f = 1,000 c.p.s.)

Frequency Characteristic: The recorded characteristics shall be constant velocity above, and constant amplitude below the crossover frequency with a suitable roll-off characteristic at and near the crossover point. The permissible tolerance is ± 1/2 db. The relative velocity values expressed in db are given in the paragraph on Recorded Frequencies, Band 2.

The above characteristics and tolerances shall apply to initial test pressings. A wider high frequency tolerance is acceptable for regular pressings. The increased tolerance shall be determined by the upper flat limit of ± 1/2 db and a lower limit consisting of a straight line starting from the lower tolerance of - 1/2 db at 5000 c.p.s. and extending to a point - 2 1/2 db at 12,000 c.p.s. The disymmetry of the reflected light pattern shall not exceed 1 db. The manufacturer shall make available, upon request, a bulletin giving the calibration of the original test pressings, and specifying the method or methods of calibration.

Recorded Frequencies:

Band 1 - Intermodulation Test Tones - Starting at 11 1/2 inches diameter, 7000 c.p.s. shall be recorded at a level of -12 db for approximately 5 seconds or 3 revolutions, and 100 c.p.s. at normal recording level,

0 db, shall be added producing a test signal of two tones suitable for intermodulation measurements. The combined tones shall be recorded for approximately 12 seconds or 7 revolutions. The signal shall then be removed and the groove closed.

Band 2 - Test Frequencies - Starting at 11 inches diameter, 12,000 c.p.s. shall be recorded for about 3 grooves, or approximately 5 seconds, followed by 10,000 c.p.s., and the other frequencies listed below with about 2 unmodulated grooves, approximately 4 seconds, between each recorded frequency. The 1,000 c.p.s. recorded band, however, shall have a duration of about 6 grooves, or approximately 10 seconds.

Between 6,000 and 5,000 c.p.s., and also between 2,000 and 1,000 c.p.s. the lead screw speed shall be increased momentarily, cutting a slight spiral to serve as a visual indication of the location of 5,000 and 1,000 c.p.s. bands.

The frequency accuracy shall be correct within $\pm$ 2 percent. The following frequencies shall be recorded at the relative levels indicated.

Frequency		Relative Velocity of stylus in db
12,000	Approx. 5 sec.	0
10,000		0
9,000		0
8,000		0
7,000		0
6,000		0
Slight Spiral		
5,000		0
4,000		0
3,000		0
2,000		0
Slight Spiral		
1,000	Approx. 10 sec.	0 (5 cm/sec)
700		- .7
400		-3.0
300		-5.0
200		-8.0
100		-14.0
70		-17.0
50		-20.0
30		-24.3

The above roll-off characteristic at the crossover frequency is based upon a theoretical crossover at 500 cp.s. in accordance with the present NAB standard recording characteristic.

Band 3 - Starting at a diameter of 8 inches, 8000 c.p.s. shall be recorded at a normal level of 5 cm. a second for approximately 5 grooves or about 9.0 seconds. The signal shall then be removed and the groove closed. The purpose of this band is to permit a measurement of translation loss.

Band 4 - Intermodulation Test Tones - Same as Band 1 except starting diameter to be 7.75 inches.

Noise: The surface noise shall be at least 34 db below the level of the 1000 cycle tone recorded on this disk. The surface noise measurement shall be established by reproduction of this record on a system flat within ± 1 db from 500 to 10,000 cycles using filters that effectively cut off below 500 and above 10,000 c.p.s.

The low frequency noise measurement shall be at least 30 db below the level of the 1000 c.p.s. reference tone, as measured through a system containing a 500 c.p.s. low pass filter. The response characteristics of this system when using the tone record as the signal source, shall be flat within ± 1/2 db from 500 to 60 c.p.s.

Distortion: The intermodulation distortion of the recording head shall not exceed 3 percent when using the test tones of 7,000 and 100 c.p.s. Reproduction of the recorded intermodulation tones of band 1 or 4 of any acceptable pressing shall not exceed 5 percent, when using a pickup of negligible distortion and having a stylus tip of 2.3 mils radius.

Label information: The label shall contain the following information:

NAB
STANDARD FREQUENCY RECORD #1
12,000 to 30 c.p.s., 33-1/3 RPM

Band 1 100 c.p.s. 100 & 7000 c.p.s.
Band 2 12,000 to 30 c.p.s. (See below)
Band 3 8,000 c.p.s.
Band 4 100 c.p.s. 100 & 7,000 c.p.s.

BAND 2

Freq.	Level	Calib.	Freq.	Level	Calib.
12,000	0. ≠.5	-2.5	1000	0. ≠.5	
10,000	0. ≠.5	-2.2	700	-.7, "	
9,000	0. ≠.5	-1.8	400	-3.0, "	
8,000	0. ≠.5	-1.6	300	-5.0, "	
7,000	0. ≠.5	-1.3	200	-8.0, "	
6,000	0. ≠.5	- .9	100	-14.0, "	
5,000	0. ≠.5		70	-17.0, "	
4,000	0. "		50	-20.0, "	
3,000	0. "		30	-24.3, "	
2,000	0. "				

Label 6 inches in diameter.

When pressings are individually calibrated, the printed tolerance under the heading of "Level" shall be crossed out and the correction, in ink, written, in the column titled "Calib."

The manufacturer shall include his name on the label and shall emboss suitable factory identification codings on the pressing.

NAB STANDARD FREQUENCY RECORD #2: CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE FREQUENCY
12,000 to 30 c.p.s., 33-1/3 RPM

1.09 It shall be standard that NAB standard Frequency

Record #2 shall be manufactured under the same specifications as Standard Frequency Record #1, with the following exceptions: the paragraph entitled "Recorded Frequencies", and the paragraph "Label Information" shall be changed as follows:

Recorded Frequencies:

Band 1 - Intermodulation Test Tones-Same as for Record #1.

Band 2 - Variable Frequency - Starting at 11 inches diameter, a continuously variable frequency from 12,000 to 30 c.p.s., shall be recorded with voice announcements of the frequency every thousand c.p.s. from 12,000 to 1,000 c.p.s. and below 1,000 c.p.s. for every frequency listed under Record #1, Band 2. After recording, 30 c.p.s., the signal shall be removed and the groove closed.
Note: From 12,000 to 2,000 c.p.s., announcements may be shortened by stating the frequency as "twelve, eleven, ten_____, etc."

At 1,000 c.p.s., the announcement should be given as "one thousand". Below 1,000 c.p.s., the frequencies may be announced as seven, four three, two, one hundred, seventy, fifty, and thirty. The time of recording should be approximately three minutes.

Note: The rate of change of frequency with time is not stated and is left to the discretion of of the manufacturer.

Band 3 - Intermodulation Test Tones - Same as Band I except starting diameter to be approximately one eighth inch less than the finishing diameter of Band 2.

Label Information: The same information as given for Record #1 shall be included wherein it applies. Instead of "Freq.", the item "Voice Ann." (Voice Announcement) shall be used.

MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING AND REPRODUCING SYSTEMS

RECORDING MEDIUM FOR MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING

Definition: Magnetic tape recording medium is the magnetizable carrier used in magnetic tape recording for retaining the characteristic variations imparted during the recording process.

Magnetic Tape Dimensions: Minimum Standards

1.10 Thickness: It shall be standard that the thickness of magnetic tape shall not exceed 0.0022 inches.

1.11 Width: It shall be standard that the width of magnetic tape shall not exceed 0.250 inches nor shall it be less than 0.244 inches.

Mechanical strength: 4/

1.12 Ultimate Strength: It shall be standard that magnetic tape shall withstand a load of 4 pounds without breaking.

1.13 Permanent Set: It shall be standard that magnetic tape shall have a measurable set of less than 0.1% in length under a three-pound load.

Temperature Effects:

1.14 It shall be standard that magnetic tape shall show no appreciable signs of adhesion when unwound after exposure to 57°C, 80% relative humidity, and that the tape shall meet all operating conditions at -18°C.

Dimensional Change:

Objective Recommendation: 4/ At the present time it is felt inadvisable to establish a standard for tape dimensional change due to humidity or temperature. It is recommended that a tape to be completely acceptable for broadcasting must be constructed of a medium that will not change more than 0.1% in length because of humidity or temperature.

ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING SYSTEMS

Audio Frequency Response:

Definition: Audio frequency response is the transmission efficiency in amplitude expressed in db relative to that at 1000 c.p.s. Within the specified range. It includes both recording and reproducing systems.

4/ Conditions of test and measurement are presently under consideration looking toward adoption of standards.

1.15 Primary Frequency Response Limits: (See Figure 3-A) It shall be standard that the primary frequency response shall lie between two limits. The upper of these limits shall be uniform from 50 to 15,000 c.p.s. The lower shall be uniform from 100 to 7500 c.p.s. and 2 db below the upper limit. In addition, the lower limit shall be an additional amount down at 50 and 15,000 c.p.s. determined by decrease at a uniform rate of 3 db per octave below 100 c.p.s. and above 7500 c.p.s.

1.16 Secondary Frequency Response Limits: (See Figure 3-B) (For applications where a lower frequency response can be tolerated) It shall be standard that the secondary frequency response shall lie between two limits. The upper of these limits shall be uniform from 50 to 7500 c.p.s. The lower shall be uniform from 100 to 5000 c.p.s. and 2 db below the upper limit. In addition, the lower limit shall be an additional amount down at 50 and 7500 c.p.s. determined by a uniform 3 db decrease from 100 to 50 cycles and from 5000 to 7500 cycles.

MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING SYSTEMS.

Magnetic Tape Speed:

Definition: Magnetic tape speed for recording and reproducing is the velocity of the magnetic tape recording medium with respect to the recording or reproducing device.

1.17 Primary Standard: It shall be standard that the primary standard magnetic tape speed shall be 15 inches per second.

1.18 Secondary Standard: It shall be standard that the secondary magnetic tape speed shall be 7.5 inches per second.

1.19 Supplementary Standard: It shall be standard that the supplementary magnetic tape speed shall be 30 inches per second.

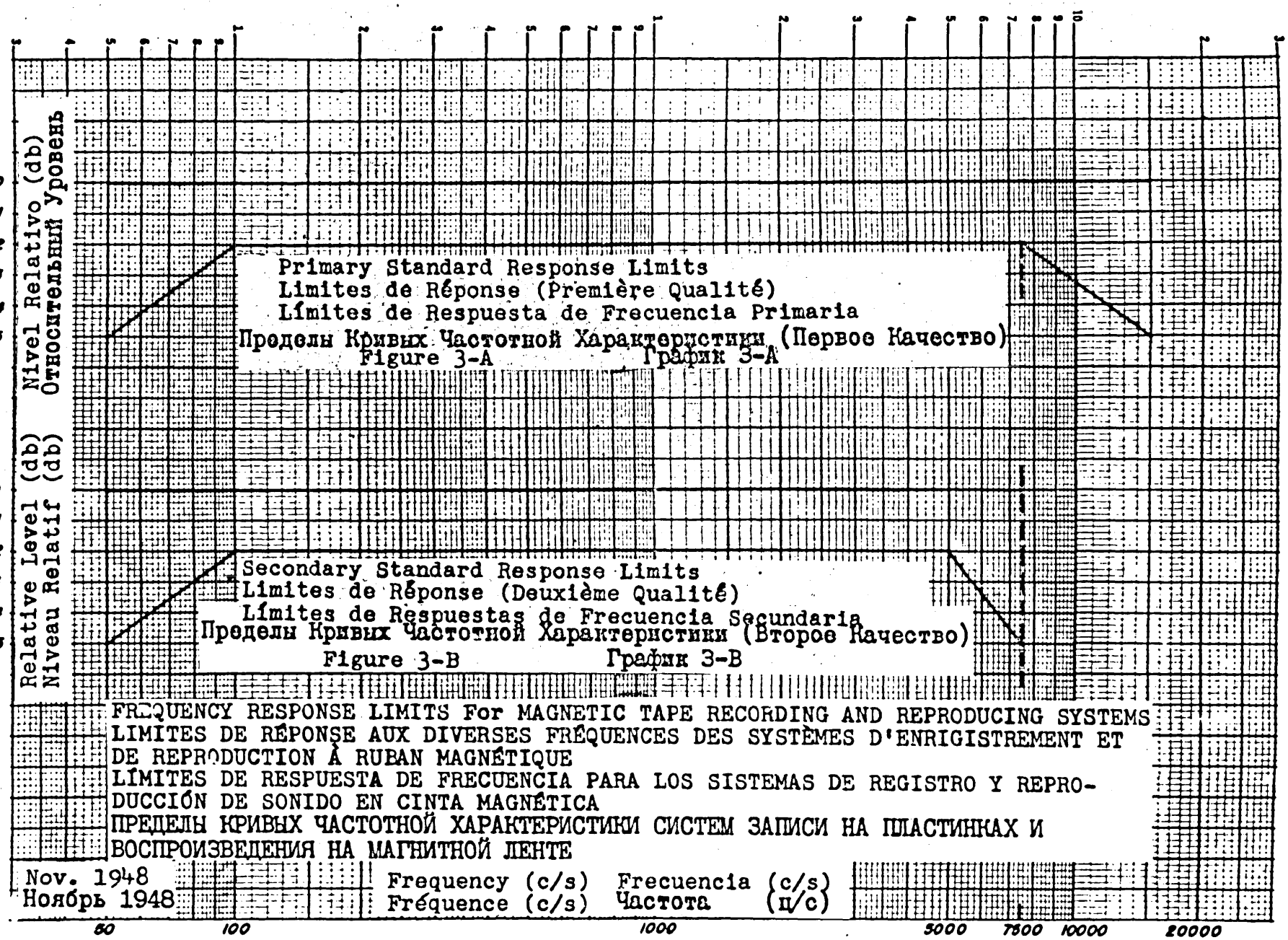
DIMENSIONS OF TAPE REELS

1.20 Inner Core Diameter: It shall be standard that the inner core diameter of magnetic tape reels shall be 4 inches.

1.21 Outer Diameter: It shall be standard that the outer diameter of magnetic tape reels shall be 10.75 inches.

Figure 1 График 1

Figure 2 График 2


Relative Level (db)
Niveau Relatif (db)
Nivel Relativo (db)
Относительный Уровень
0
-1
-2
-3
-4
-5
Primary Standard Response Limits
Limites de Réponse (Première Qualité)
Límites de Respuesta de Frecuencia Primaria
Пределы Кривых Частотной Характеристики (Первое Качество)
Figure 3-A
График 3-А
Secondary Standard Response Limits
Limites de Réponse (Deuxième Qualité)
Límites de Respuestas de Frecuencia Secundaria
Пределы Кривых Частотной Характеристики (Второе Качество)
Figure 3-B
График 3-В
FREQUENCY RESPONSE LIMITS For MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING AND REPRODUCING SYSTEMS
LIMITES DE RÉPONSE AUX DIVERSES FRÉQUENCES DES SYSTÈMES D'ENRIGISTREMENT ET DE REPRODUCTION À RUBAN MAGNÉTIQUE
LÍMITES DE RESPUESTA DE FRECUENCIA PARA LOS SISTEMAS DE REGISTRO Y REPRODUCCIÓN DE SONIDO EN CINTA MAGNÉTICA
ПРЕДЕЛЫ КРИВЫХ ЧАСТОТНОЙ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ СИСТЕМ ЗАПИСИ НА ПЛАСТИНКАХ И ВОСПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ НА МАГНИТНОЙ ЛЕНТЕ
Nov. 1948
Ноябрь 1948
Frequency (c/s) Frecuencia (c/s)
Fréquence (c/s) Частота (ц/с)
50
100
1000
5000
7500
10000
20000

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 287-E

7 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

Regarding Document No. 217

At the eleventh meeting of Committee 6, held on the morning of 7th December 1948, it was decided to establish a closing time, by which the replies to the questionnaire, Document No. 217, must be handed to the Chairman of Committee 6. This was established as 10 a.m. 9th December next. Replies and comments received after this time will not be considered in the analysis to be published by Committee 6.

Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman of the Plan Committee

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 288-E

6 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

18th Meeting

1 December, 1948

1. The meeting was opened at 3.50 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. H. J. van den Broek, who was assisted by the First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jacques Meyer.

2. The Chairman read a message from Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet, the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he expressed his gratitude to the Committee for the congratulations they had sent him at their 17th Meeting on the occasion of the anniversary of the Mexican Revolution.

3. He invited the Committee to continue the consideration of Document No. 171 (revised). Certain portions of the Document would not, he thought, give rise to much discussion, for example those concerning types of programmes and technical conditions. These could be adopted without lengthy discussion. He suggested that the Committee should take an immediate decision concerning them.

The Delegates of Uruguay, Cuba, and the Argentine insisted on a general discussion.

4. The Delegate of the U.K. made a statement in the following terms:

5. "This is our 18th Meeting and it is a depressing thought that so far all we have agreed in this Committee is the text of five questions. That is our only concrete achievement apart from an excellent poem by the Delegate for Pakistan.

6. "We have now before us Document 171, the Report of Working Group A, which after much discussion has been able to recommend (with only two minor reservations) a proposed Classification and Definition of Various Types of Transmissions. I should like to congratulate them on their work - the first real reply to the sceptics who considered that this Committee could produce nothing tangible. The United Kingdom Delegation still confesses itself among the sceptics where the fixing of priorities is concerned, although willing to be convinced. But short

of definite priorities there is much work we can do. One of them is to approve the document before us either as it stands or with as few amendments as possible. It is a most useful piece of work and a worthy achievement. As Fr. Soccorsi told us on Monday, it does not in any way limit the free discussion of priorities at a later stage, and I think we should not attempt to discuss priorities in connection with it, as they are a subject apart.

7. "I want to make two points in favour of the acceptance of this Report in its entirety, or practically in its entirety.

8. "1. It possesses authority. It has the unanimous approval of the Working Group, except for the two reservations entered. I know that certain members said they would wish to discuss the Report again in this Committee, but I hope that they will not wish to make many new points or to reopen questions to which they have already agreed a solution. Otherwise we risk having to go over the whole ground again in this Committee, and the work of the Working Group will have been largely in vain.

9. "2. It is a compromise between many conflicting view-points. That is, indubitably, what we have to aim at here, if any results are to emerge from this Conference. It is impossible for any one country, or group of countries, to find general acceptance for its own views, which must of necessity be coordinated with the views of others. Although there are certain aspects of these definitions the United Kingdom does not like, we are prepared to support them as they stand, as we think that essential justice is done to all points of view.

10. "One difficulty that the Report has overcome is that of over-simplification. I know that there are certain Delegates who would have preferred fewer categories - preferring to see everything as black and white. But the facts are complicated, and we have to base ourselves on facts, and I do not see how, bearing this in mind, one could easily improve on the classifications and definitions to which the Working Group has given birth. We are prepared to adopt this child of much travail, and hope other delegations will be moved by similar humanitarian motives towards a healthy and promising babe of legitimate parentage, and which has already received ecclesiastical baptism."

11. The Delegate of Brazil, who had taken part in the work of the Working Group, did not agree with the U. K. Delegation. Although time was very limited, the importance of the work was a primary consideration; and from that point of view all the documents should be studied with the necessary patience and care. The Conference would gain time, even if it did not end on the appointed date, by thorough discussion.

12. The Delegate of the U.S.A. agreed with the conclusions of

Working Group A, supported the U.K. Delegate's proposal, and repeated his own suggestion at the preceding meeting for the rapid approval of Document No. 171 (revised).

13. The Delegate of Portugal suggested a vote by the Committee on the question of whether the general discussion should, or should not, continue.

14. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the Delegate of Portugal. The revised Document No. 171 represented an important amount of work. It was a harmonious compromise between all the view-points. One part only of the Document was not clear: that was the part relating to the technical conditions. But it was not the Working Group which was responsible for that: Committee 4 would have to take a decision on the subject. It would seem that quite a number of misunderstandings that had arisen were due simply to divergencies in translation. The Soviet Delegation for example was of opinion that the Italian Delegate's argument at the preceding meeting in favor of broadcasting for nationals residing abroad was perfectly justified. He suggested accordingly that the document No. 171 (revised) should be referred back to the Working Group for further study in the light of the observations which would be submitted by the Delegations concerned.

15. An exchange of views followed between the Chairman and the Delegations of Cuba, Uruguay, the Argentine and Colombia as to the desirability and necessity of continuing the general discussion begun at the last meeting.

16. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should decide by a show of hands whether or not to continue the general discussion. He pointed out that the Committee had already lost one hour as a result of his suggestion that the discussion should be accelerated;

The Committee decided by 21 votes to 6, with 12 abstentions, to continue the general discussion.

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17. The Delegate of Uruguay made the following statement for insertion in the Minutes.

18. "Mr. Chairman: Prior to giving special consideration to the report of Working Group A, we believe it necessary to refer to certain points of a general nature.

19. "We admit that the nature of the programs comes under the jurisdiction of this Committee and even of the Conference itself; but, though it is a tenable view that intervention on their part comes within

the scope of the task we have to carry out, such intervention should be limited exclusively to what has direct connection with the "technical methods of programme exchanges" to which Chapter V, Section G, sub-paragraph (6) of the "Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference", Atlantic City, relates, and should not concern itself with the content or nature of the programs, as proposed by the Working Group.

20. ... "A subsequent more thorough examination of the resolution of the Committee has made us realize that the powers and instructions fixed for the Working Group exceed the scope of the powers of the Conference. For this reason, and as a prior consideration, we do not find grounds for the classification of programs according to their nature. We may point out in passing that the difference established between the different programs, in relation to their contents, is purely theoretical; a universal and uniform criterion cannot exist, which would for example make it possible to define to what degree a program is cultural or ceases to be so. On the contrary, we consider that this is a matter which comes within the particular powers of the States. If we have admitted the sovereign right of the States to use High Frequencies, it is only this sovereign right, without outside interference, which can give directives for using them. We take, let it be understood, the same view in regard to commercial or publicity programs.

21. "We, accordingly, propose in this connection that all reference to programs other than the recommendations of the Atlantic City Conference should be eliminated.

22. "The criterion adopted in the proposed classification of National, International and Mixed broadcasting is fundamentally political. It is based on the nationality of the radio listeners, i.e. on their citizenship. Now it cannot be said that these elements are so universally recognized as to be acceptable as a uniform criterion, as they might be if their basis was not political. It is only necessary to recall the comments submitted by the majority of countries to realize that the predominating criterion accepted is size of territory.

23. "We find this principle, when we come to analyse the definitions of the first three types of transmission.

"We consider that transmissions intended exclusively for, or directed to, the radio listeners of a commonwealth of nations (of which they form part) - even though made in their "respective language" - is substantially an international transmission. In the light of this criterion, it appears to us that the juridical international position of the countries to which the transmission is directed does not change the nature of the transmission. The juridical situation is merely a product of History, and may change.

Consequently, it cannot constitute a specific permanent classification. This is even more apparent, when it is considered that these territories are members of the I.T.U., and are autonomous administrations for the purposes of the relations created by the Atlantic City Convention and, consequently, for the effects of the frequency assignment plan, with the same full rights as any other of the Member States.

24. "The type defined as 'Mixed' is of its essential nature closely akin to the other two types (National and International), so that there is no valid justification for the establishment of an independent category.

25. "Holding as we do, Mr. Chairman, that the work assigned to the Working Group was of a purely statistical and practical nature, we think the 'most simple' definition would be National and International. That is a distinction based on an objective and realistic criterion, divorced from any political or circumstantial considerations. We therefore propose as a "practical" definition of national broadcasting, those broadcasts whose reception area is located within the national or mother-country borders of the transmitting country, and as international those whose areas of reception are located outside such limits.

26. "We have to make the following comments on the definition of 'Special Transmissions':

1. The Vatican City should come under one or other of the two basic definitions we propose, in accordance with its status as a Member State of the I.T.U.

2. U.N.O. as an international juridical organization has a right to use international frequencies (as we recognized at Atlantic City) as a means of realizing the high purposes for which it was formed, but need not for that reason be included in any special type.

3. The International Red Cross can be given access to high frequencies, by means of an agreement between all countries through the intermediary of its accredited representatives in each Member State. It is therefore considered unnecessary to create a special type of transmission for this organization.

27. "As regards the classification by 'technical conditions', the definitions should be worded, in our opinion, by Committee 4.

"Finally, paragraph 2 of Document 64, which defines the functions of the Working Group, states that the definition and classification should not only be practical, but also "as simple as possible ... and which could be readily utilized by the competent Committee". We are of the opinion that the proposal of the Working

Group does not meet this requirement. We think that the foregoing remarks are sufficient to show that the proposal is far from being the most simple and practical possible, since it cannot readily be utilized by any Committee, inasmuch as the countries in formulating their requirements did not take into account those very different definitions and classifications."

28. The Delegate of Poland, referring to page 3 of Document No. 171 (revised) and in particular to the definitions of Mixed Transmissions (first paragraph), criticised the restrictive character of the category of transmissions to nationals living abroad. The form proposed should be made general.

29. The Delegate of Brazil said that citizens of a country who emigrated became an integral element of the national life of the country of their adoption, and it was undesirable to provide for them a special category of transmissions.

30. The Delegate of France associated himself with the remarks of the U.K. Delegation. Working Group A had done valuable and constructive work. He advocated classification into four categories on different principles, as between which countries should be left to base their own requirements. The objection of principle to the proposed classification, namely that the requirements submitted were not classified on the bases of the classification, did not hold good. The work done was serviceable work; and he had only two minor objections to raise in regard to it:

31. 1) One of the most discussed categories was the "Mixed" category. The fact that objections, equally pertinent but radically different, had been raised against this category was proof enough that certain transmissions should be considered as "mixed". He shared the view of the Polish Delegate that the definition of mixed transmissions to emigrants might with advantage be generalized, and he thought there should be some mention in this connection of "important and recognized groups of nationals" as in the French Document No. 157.

32. 2) A further correction should be made in the paragraph on the necessity for the use of high frequencies. The reference should be to "indisputable technical or economic reasons".

33. The Delegate of the Argentine made the following statement for insertion in extenso in the Minutes:

"The Argentine Delegation is glad to have voted in favor of the countries which were for delay in the consideration of Document No. 171 (revised). We are glad, because the two and a half days' respite, during which we have been able to study the document, have enabled us to view it with complete serenity, unhampered by the risks which improvisation almost always involves.

34. "Indubitably this document is a praiseworthy effort. It is possible to agree or disagree with it - and we most certainly do not agree with it - but the effort is there, and we pay it the tribute of our sincere applause.

35. "It is truly deplorable, Mr. Chairman, that our disagreement with it should be as fundamental as it is: for in no way, we repeat, can we accept the general criterion on which the text of the document is based. We differ radically from the general classification of services grouped under the heading "DESTINATION of the transmissions." We disagree with the "Definitions based on the DESTINATION of the transmissions," and we cannot for a moment admit that this Conference, going outside the precise and strictly limited powers which constitute its terms of reference and its plan of work as laid down at Atlantic City, should now claim to legislate on the nature of programs. That we consider a patent breach of legality.

36. "In the third place, Mr. Chairman, we do not think it an appropriate or desirable method to put forward technical definitions, such as those relating to Vertical and Oblique incidence with their respective sub-divisions into "Normal" and "Tropical", without first hearing the views on the subject of Committee 4, which is the body called upon to determine and define these conditions.

37. "It will be apparent, Mr. Chairman, that our disagreement is as radical as it is profound, and we very much regret that it should be so. But for us the truth is always the truth. We are friends of Plato, as the saying goes; but we are still more friends of the truth.

38. "And the truth, Mr. Chairman, is that the Argentine Delegation only admits two categories of high frequency broadcasting services - National and International. The other two categories proposed in Document No. 171 are - with all respect to their authors - fictitious categories; and one of them in particular, the "Mixed" category, must appear frankly inacceptable to any Argentine citizen who has any consideration for his country's sovereignty.

39. "I recognize (be it said in passing) the good humor of the Delegate of France, and can appreciate his calembours on the subject of "mixed" services. I too, Mr. Chairman, if I wished, could play upon words, and upon that word "mixed" in particular. But I prefer to tell my colleague from France in good Spanish that in this matter of "mixed" services "No está la Magdalena para tafetanes" (1)

(1) i.e. the moment is inopportune. The nearest English equivalent would perhaps be Queen Victoria"s "We are not amused."

40. "The presence of this category of mixed services in the proposed classification is so serious, Mr. Chairman, that I must state at once that my country, which does not admit prerogatives of race and is governed by the immanent principles of jus solis, would not sign any convention, agreement or frequency assignment plan in which the mixed service category is introduced for foreign residents or immigrants in any given country. Potentially or actually that would mean a flagrant encroachment on the sovereignty of countries with an immigrant population like my own, countries which generously open their doors to all men of good will who wish to live among the native born citizens with all the liberties and all the rights that the latter enjoy, especially where those countries, like the Argentine, spare no effort within their power to incorporate and assimilate the immigrants into the mass of the nation.

41. "We hold, Mr. Chairman, that these mixed transmissions are an open violation of the right of States to receive immigrants from all parts of the globe, and generously assimilate them into their national life on a basis of genuine liberty, active democracy and equal rights and obligations under the law. My country is a living and conspicuous example of all that I am saying. In the year 1869- barely 80 years ago - my country was a vast but practically desert and unpopulated area with great natural resources, which it could not exploit either for its own benefit or for the benefit of humanity because of lack of labor to extract her wonderful wealth from Mother Nature. The problem of our country was the lack of men; and in our search for men we introduced liberal, hospitable and truly fraternal labor legislation, in order to people our Pampas, cultivate our land, and foster our incipient industries. Men came to us as to a Promised Land. It is no idle talk to say that my country is a real racial melting-pot.

42. "In the year 1885 a famous Argentine intellectual, Don Juan María Gutiérrez, in a memorable letter said that the foreign accents of immigrants from all the world were to be heard in the Buenos Aires of that day. This was our demographic baptism, and we have honored it at all times, combining theory with practice and practice with theory. Spaniards, Italians, French, English, Irish, Germans, Swiss, Czecho-Slovaks, Syrian-Lebanese, Yugoslavs, Turks, Poles and Russians, to name only a few nationalities, have formed flourishing colonies which have freely developed on Argentine soil, making Argentine homes with Argentine mothers and Argentine sons. How then could we permit a Conference of technicians, ignoring the social realities of such peoples as ours, to attempt to sanction a type of radio transmission which is a plot against the very basis of our immigration policy, fundamentally beneficial not only to us Argentines, but to humanity itself?

43. "No, Mr. Chairman, we cannot accept, either as a technical proposition or as a fact, the legal establishment of these mixed transmissions, which have neither technical, nor political nor social justification. And the reason why we cannot accept them is not only that these transmissions are always a potential danger, not only that they tend to weaken the rational and progressive assimilation of immigrant groups living happily in the countries of their adoption, but also because - if the occasion arises, and it has already arisen in very recent history - these transmissions involve potentially the political danger of the formation, expansion and development of so-called "minorities", such as the Sudete Germans, for example, which attempt to create small States or linguistic islands within the State, and ultimately provoke the disintegration of the national core, which is the binding force of citizens of every organized and civilized country. We have witnessed this lesson of History in other places, and we Argentines do not propose to afford the slightest possibility of the experiment being repeated in our own country.

44. "These mixed transmissions, Mr. Chairman, are equally inadmissible in the form indicated in paragraph 2) on page 3 of Document No. 171, because the transmissions that any country directs to countries beyond its frontiers, even though those countries belong to the same commonwealth of nations, are properly speaking international services. These broadcasts, as the Delegate of Uruguay has so precisely emphasized, are directed to other countries which have State individualities of their own, and are legally competent to contract in public and private international law, and as such are members of the International Telecommunications Union with full rights. One or other therefore of two things! Either they are member States of the International Telecommunications Union, or they are not. If they are members, as in fact they are, they are merely swelling the number of countries to which international broadcasts are directed .

45. "Nor can we accept, Mr. Chairman, the creation of a Special category, as proposed in Document No. 171. We consider this an unjustified device.

"This Special category has been proposed to meet the special cases of the Vatican City, the United Nations and the International Red Cross.

46. "What then? The Argentine Delegation believes that the three cases mentioned deserve fair and equitable treatment in virtue of the vital interests which they all three represent, But that does not justify the creation of a Special category, because both the Vatican City, the United Nations and the International Red Cross are clearly within the category of international bodies.

47. "Let me add, Mr. Chairman, in this connection that it is a Catholic country which is speaking, and its Delegate does not overlook the incalculable value of the spiritual supremacy of the Church as supreme head of Catholicism. The Church is an oecumenical, universal institution with an unquestionable right to use radio waves to speak, wherever there are faithful who believe in its creed or faith. At the same time the Church, as a temporal power represented by the Vatican City, is also a member State of the International Telecommunications Union with rights, obligations and duties which fit perfectly well within the category reserved for international service.

48. "A very similar or analogous case, though of a different nature, is the case of the United Nations, a political institution of international character, which also has the right to use international broadcasting frequencies, as was expressly recognized at Atlantic City. But the same principles as those I have indicated in the case of the Vatican City are applicable with equal force and for the same reasons to the United Nations.

49. "As to the International Red Cross, it seems to us that its share of the ther is a matter of good will between States. It will be sufficient, we maintain, if each and all of them make the necessary provision of space to enable this commendable institutionnto carry out its noble and humanitarian mission among all peoples of the Universe.

50. "In a word, Mr. Chairman, the Argentine Delegation o only accepts two classes of service: National and International. But we are anxious to make it quite clear that we are in complete and absolute disagreement with the proposed definition of national service.

51. "The national conception of a radio service should be based exclusively on the notion of geo-political territoriality. Geographically speaking, the only criterion which counts is that of immediate or mediate continuity within a criterion of continental or world unity. Politically of course the conception is the frontier divisions which each country or mother country lays down for its own specific purposes.

52. "It will be said, Mr. Chairman, that in the domain of high frequency broadcasting it is illusory to take geo-political boundaries into account in connection with transmissions. That is no doubt true, because neighboring territories are always exposed to reciprocal influences from their respective transmissions. But it is no less true, Mr. Chairman, that these influences can be reduced to a reasonable and admissible minimum by common agreement between countries. The factors in this connection which

may determine the national territoriality of a transmission are, among other things, the geographical location of the transmitter, the frequency on which it broadcasts, the power radiated, the directivity of the beam, and the general language of the country effecting the transmission.

"Observe, Mr. Chairman, that we use the expression "general language" in the singular. We do so because we hold in high esteem the principles and scientific terminology today current in the field of linguistic science by general agreement between all schools, whether they are called Positivist, like that of the distinguished Genevese Ferdinand de Saussure, or Idealist, like that of Croce and Vossler.

53. "The Argentine Delegation would have a great deal to say about languages and their very relative influence among the factors which make up any plan or project for assignment of frequencies; but we have already spoken at too great length, and we reserve the right to submit an explanatory document on this subject for the purpose of proving scientifically that in any frequency assignment plan only the general language of each country can possibly be taken into account, and all regional languages, dialects, sub-dialects etc. must be excluded.

54. "For these reasons the Argentine Delegation proposes in conclusion the following definition of national service:

'A transmission effected by a country in its general language, directed exclusively to radio listeners within its own home territory'.

55. "Mr. Chairman and Delegates, we crave your indulgence for this lengthy statement of principles, on which the Argentine Delegation could not remain silent. Believe it or not, we have made that statement as brief as possible. Mr. Chairman, we thank you".

The meeting rose at 6 p.m., and resumed at 6.25 p.m.

56. The Delegate of Italy said it was essential that the different types of transmissions should include transmissions to citizens of other countries who were originally nationals of the transmitting country.

57. Millions of Italian emigrants had become loyal citizens of other countries, although ties of sentiment, family and culture still attached them in a certain sense to the land of their birth. It was from these citizens of other countries that the demand came for Italian transmissions. Transmissions of that kind created ties of friendship and understanding between Italy and the countries to which the transmissions were directed; and it was the aim of Italy

by these means to contribute to that international understanding which was the primary objective of high frequency broadcasting. In that spirit Italy was prepared to come to an understanding with foreign countries to which transmissions in Italian were directed, in order to ensure their harmony with the interests of those countries. Italy was prepared to do so, notwithstanding the internationally accepted principle of freedom of information.

58. That statement was addressed more particularly to the Delegation of the Argentine, a country where millions of Italian descendants lived, and to which Italy was united by bonds of warm friendship.

59. Once that principle was admitted, the Italian Delegation did not attach overmuch importance to the classification of those transmissions, and could agree to the amendment proposed by the French Delegation.

60. The Delegate of Switzerland had two remarks to make regarding the classification and the definitions. It seemed to him that the proposal of the Working Group first made a distinction between different categories of transmissions, and then mixed the categories thus distinguished with other categories. That eliminated distinctions in national transmissions - a simplication which would complicate future work. He proposed to retain two kinds of national transmissions: mother country and oversea transmissions.

61. With regard to the Mixed Transmissions, he was afraid the amendment proposed by the French Delegation would not lead to the result sought. In the particular case of Switzerland, where there were a very large number of foreign nationals, he thought it would be an encroachment on the sovereignty of his country to encourage such foreigners to interest themselves in broadcasts from the countries of which they were natives. The problem was a serious one. Something could be done to meet it by national broadcasts of high quality programs. There was no question of course of limiting freedom of speech or information.

62. With regard to the proposals made in reference to the request submitted by the International Red Cross Committee for agreements with transmitting countries, it was clear that no one would dream of organizing such transmissions at a time of crisis, when they would not afford any security for a work which was of interest to all peoples. Originally, the Swiss Delegation had asked for 12 channel-hours a day for the International Red Cross Committee.

That request was premature and the Swiss Delegation had made another proposal in Document No. 91, which it recommended to the Committee's attention. It was not a question at the moment of entering into a discussion on the subject, but only of recognizing that the request of the International Red Cross Committee called for special treatment. He proposed the appointment of a special working group to go into the question thoroughly.

63. The Delegate of New Zealand commented on Document No. 171 in the light of the criticisms made in the Committee.

With regard to the general wording, the first three types seemed to him like subdivisions of a general type, while the last type seemed to him far-fetched.

There should be no general type, and the general situation of high frequency broadcasting should be defined in relation to the listeners. That would give certain criteria which might operate in more directions than one. As to broadcasting to the interior of a commonwealth of nations, the problem was one which was of essential importance to New Zealand. New Zealand would be disposed even to give up all international broadcasting only, as defined in the document of Working Group A.

The general types of service should be divided into two groups:

1) Basic services (which should be the best service available for the area concerned), and

2) Auxiliary services (service in addition to the one normally serving the area).

In the Note on "Necessity for Use of High Frequencies" paragraph X should be subdivided into:

Xa) Services which for technical reasons, etc. . .

Xb) Services which for economic reasons, etc. . .

He had no particular comments to make on the Section "Technical Conditions".

On the other hand, he was afraid that the wording of the Section "Nature of Programs" would give rise to a discussion which would lead to no solution. For that reason he would prefer to cut out its sub-divisions as being without practical bearing.

65. The Delegate of Albania wished the following statement to be recorded in the Minutes:

"The Delegate of Albania congratulated Working Group 3 A and its Chairman on the considerable amount of work accomplished by them as a prelude to submitting Document No. 171. He agreed with the remarks made by the Delegate of Italy on paragraph 1) of "Mixed Transmissions", and he supported the wording proposed by the Delegate of Poland in that connection. He could not accept the amendment proposed by the Delegate of France on the wording of paragraph 1) of "Mixed Transmissions," because that amendment discriminated against small countries. Many countries had two categories of nationals, some of whom had kept the nationality of their country of origin, while others had taken the nationality of the country where they were living, but at the same time had preserved the language of their original country and a yearning for, and interest in, it. Albania was in that situation. He contested the argument of the Delegate of Brazil that a country must have a very large number of nationals in order to have the right to broadcast to its nationals. A small country would naturally have a small number of nationals in comparison with a large country; but that small number was important for the small country, and ought to be taken into consideration, because it was large in comparison with the population of the small country. The Delegate of Brazil had admitted that transmissions for nationals living abroad would be used to give correct news, but at the same time he had expressed the fear that they might be used for other purposes. But the present Conference was a technical Conference, and had no right to discuss the nature of the programs to be transmitted by the different countries. The circulation of the ideas of the countries represented there was free, and the Conference could not prevent its being so in spite of the desire of certain delegations that it should make the attempt. The national transmissions of particular countries could not possibly meet the needs of both the nationals and the foreigners living in them, as the Delegate of Brazil had stated. In the first place there were more national broadcasts and they were more specialized, whereas broadcasts for the foreigners were necessarily more general. Furthermore, there were differences in time between the different countries and continents. How could Albanian national transmissions be used at the same time for Albanian nationals in the United States and Albania? Moreover, in certain countries the majority of national transmissions were made on medium waves. He proceeded to criticize the arguments of the Delegate of the Argentine against the advisability of broadcasts directed to emigrants. He said that during their lives men might change their country or their nationality, but they would always

love the country of their birth and origin, and no one had the right to prevent their contacts with it. He was sure that, if any one there present was an emigrant, he would resent any attempt to prevent him from keeping in contact with his country of origin. Broadcasts to emigrants were not intended to prevent assimilation, but were intended merely to bring the migrants into touch with the country of their origin. There was also such a thing as involuntary emigration; and that too had to be taken into account. In Albania for example in the past thousands of Albanians had been obliged to emigrate because under the existing anti-popular feudal regime they had no possibility of an assured future. But present conditions in Albania had radically changed: not only was there no unemployment, but there was a need for trained workers. For that reason, many Albanian emigrants wanted to return to their original country, and no one had the right to prevent them from doing so. He felt that the remarks of certain delegations against transmissions to emigrants were politically inspired, and he repeated that the Conference was not competent to discuss the merits of the question. He concluded by saying that the Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania did not ask for priority for transmissions to emigrants in the assignment of frequencies; they asked only that those transmissions should be taken into consideration".

66. The Delegate of Chile referred to the Document COMMENTS No. 39 A, in which his Delegation had made known its point of view regarding the two kinds of transmissions - National and International - which it thought should be the only ones retained. He was in complete agreement with the statements of the Delegations of Uruguay, Brazil and the Argentine. Transmissions to nationals living abroad were particularly regrettable. Nazism had done most to develop that type of transmissions, and everyone knew why. He thought the Conference was not qualified in any way to pronounce on the nature of programs, and he wanted the classification to be exclusively in accordance with the division into national and internat onal categories.

67. The Delegate of Cuba thought the arguments of the Delegates of Uruguay and the Argentine were most convincing and impressive. He criticized the statements of the Albanian Delegate regarding broadcasts to nat onals living abroad, and was categorically in favor of classification into two categories only: National and International.

68. The Delegate of Venezuela declared himself in complete agreement with the Delegate of Cuba. He was also wholly in accord with the statements of the Delegations of Uruguay, the Argentine and Brazil, and he categorically rejected the type of Mixed Transmissions contemplated in the Document No. 171 (revised).

69. The Delegate of India thought that service to nationals residing abroad was very important and could not be eliminated. He was prepared to accept the amendment of the Delegate of Poland, but thought the second classification unnecessary.

70. He was not in favor of maintaining the Special type of transmissions. Such transmissions should be included in international transmissions. The Vatican City, for example, which was particularly interested in the Special type of transmissions, was a member of the International Telecommunications Union.

Nevertheless, he would not object to the document of the Working Group being temporarily approved pending the decision of Committee 4, if a general desire was manifested in favor of its acceptance.

The Chairman proposed to consider Section III (for consideration by the Technical Committee) as accepted. He asked for a vote on the proposal of New Zealand to omit Section II. Sections I and IV of the classification would then be left for the following day.

71. A discussion took place between the Chairman and the Delegates of the Argentine, Uruguay, India and the U.S.S.R. as to the possibility of the Committee provisionally adopting Section III ("Technical Conditions") pending the decision of Committee 4.

On a show of hands the Committee decided by 22 votes to 13 to adopt Section III ("Technical Conditions"). Certain delegations asked for a roll call.

72. The Delegate of New Zealand stated that he would not insist on a vote on his proposal to omit Section II: but he wished his opinion regarding the uselessness of Section II to appear in the Minutes.

73. The Delegate of the Vatican said that the fact that a great many delegations had different opinions regarding the advisability of this or that point in the classification was proof that the classification answered its purpose.

74. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. deprecated any new vote in succession to the first.

The Delegate of Cuba insisting on a roll call, the Chairman, while maintaining that the vote as taken was perfectly regular, proceeded as a matter of courtesy to call the roll.

After checking, the Chairman's proposal was found to be adopted by 22 votes to 15 with 2 abstentions.

The Chairman confirmed that Section II had not been put to the vote.

75. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that the proposal which he had put forward at the beginning of the meeting had been rejected. In the meantime the whole of the Committee's time had been taken up by lengthy statements by certain delegates.

The Chairman suggested that in the interval before the meeting of the following day the Committee should reflect upon the possibility of finishing the consideration of the revised Document No. 171 in the course of the meeting.

Certain members of the Committee indicated that the Chairman's suggestion was not acceptable to them.

The meeting rose at 8.10 P.M.

The Reporter, The Chairman,

J.M. LEPROUX. H.J. VAN DEN BROEK.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 289-E

7 December 1948

Original: RUSSIAN

Committee 5

REPORT NO. 2

OF WORKING GROUP C OF THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

1. Composition of Group

Since Report No. 1 has been submitted, the membership of the group has been increased considerably. The Group has been divided into three sub-groups and each of the delegates working in the Group has taken upon himself the responsibility for the work which corresponds to one of the nine seasons. As a result we have the following sub-division of responsibilities:

Sub-Group No. 1 (June)

Chairman of the Sub-Group - Mr. Caha

Min. - Mr. D. Tartaglia

Med. - Mr. P. Caha

MAX. - Mr. E. Coomber

Sub-Group No. 2 (Equinox)

Chairman of Sub-Group - Mr. A. Marti

MIN. - Mr. Menezes

MED. - Mr. Marti

MAX. - Mr. O. Canese

Sub-Group No. 3 (December)

Chairman of Sub-Group - Mr. J.C. Buchanan

MIN. - Mr. Sukstequi
MED. - Mr. M. Floris
MAX. - Mr. J. C. Buchanan

In addition to these, the following participate in the work of the Group: Mr. B. Hercarte, Guatemala, Mr. A. Ceruti, Italy, and Miss Bailey as the Secretary of the Group.

The Delegates of Venezuela and the Vatican City expressed their wilingness to help in the work of the Group, but their offer to help has so far been held in reserve.

Thus, up to date Working Group 5C does not have any shortage of working personnel. The present personnel is able to work on material received from Group 5B on the same day or on the day after it is received.

2. Extent of accomplished work.

Up to December 3rd inclusive, Working Group 5C has completed forms C to the following extent:

Equinox		Number of Countries
	MIN - 16	(1)
	MED - 14	(1)
	MAX - 14	(2)
December		
	MIN - 15	(2)
	MED - 16	(2)
	MAX - 15	(2)
June		
	MIN - 13	(2)
	MED - 18	(8)
	MAX - 18	(7)

The numbers in parenthesis indicate the number of countries for which the material of Group 5B is considered as completely finished.

The countries for which information has been received are the following:

Albania
Argentina
Belgium
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Costa Rica
Denmark
El Salvador
Finland
Greece
Guatemala
Iceland
Norway
Sweden
Southern Rhodesia
Switzerland
Turkey
Territories of USA
USA

According to the number of countries, the accomplished work represents 22% but according to the factual volume of the work, taking into consideration the fact that material concerning the majority of large countries, has yet to be considered, it represents 10%.

For this reason Working Group 5C deems it necessary to discuss in Committee No. 5, further measures to be taken for speeding up the work of Group 5B.

3. Principal questions being discussed by the Group.

a) Question regarding consideration of the recommendations of Group 5B concerning frequencies lying outside the high frequency broadcasting bands.

Group 5B has recommended to a number of countries, in a number of cases, the utilization of frequencies for broadcasting other than those which have been requested by a country and which are located outside the high frequency broadcasting bands.

The chairman of Group 5C believed that all these recommendations should be considered and combined into a special form (See Annex I), and that the completed recommendations for all countries should then be referred to the Plan Committee or to some other Committee, for the purpose of deciding whether or not the requirements of countries, for which such recommendations have been given, should be taken into account in the future work of the Conference.

The majority of the members of Group 5C, however, considered that Group 5C should not occupy itself with this work, since it does not have the proper terms of reference from the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.

It was finally decided to refer this question to the Plenary Meeting of Committee 5 for its consideration.

b) The question of the increase of the requirements of some countries by Group 5B.

Group 5C, in examining forms B2 received from Group 5B, discovered, in several cases, that Group 5B actually increased the number of Channel-hours requested by a country. A case in point is that of Switzerland (Annex II).

Inasmuch as, up to the present, there is no directive which permits Committee 5 to increase or decrease the requirements of countries, Group 5C is not sure that it can take such an increase into consideration in its documents. Accordingly, Group 5C decided to refer this question to the Plenary Meeting of Committee No. 5 for its consideration.

c) The question of the fact that the recommended frequencies, in most cases, do not correspond to the frequencies requested by a country.

In accordance with the terms of reference given to Working Group 5C in Document No. 122, this group is to study the results submitted to it by Group 5B. This study has led to the establishment of the most important fact that, for most countries, the frequencies recommended by Group 5B for different programs do not correspond to the frequencies required by the country. For some countries (See Annex II), the recommended frequencies differ from the required frequencies for 60-80% of the programs.

This condition appears to be extremely important, inasmuch as such a large percentage of divergencies may evoke strong objections from countries and hinder greatly the future work of the Plan Committee (No. 6).

Because, in a number of cases, countries submitted requirements for frequencies already in use or confirmed by extensive operation and secured by the proper receiving and transmitting facilities, for this reason, the objections of countries already appear to be very justifiable and it will be difficult for the Plan Committee not to take them into consideration.

At the Chairman's request, Prof. Kosikov, the USSR expert on questions of propagation, analyzed these divergencies and found that they can be explained by the following:

1. Due to the great complexity of the changing propagation conditions, the diagrams, by which the determination of frequencies is carried out, cannot be considered to be entirely correct.

2. The number of diagrams represents only 20% of the sum total of the diagrams necessary for the calculation of circuits between 65 areas. This condition makes it necessary in most cases, in the calculation of transmission to a given zone of the diagram to use data intended for other areas. This reason seems to be one of the most important ones.

3. For the calculation of frequencies when broadcasting in one or adjacent areas, there are absolutely no diagrams existing for various distances (except diagrams for the angle of arrival of the beam). This circumstance, in the majority of cases, leads to a decrease in the recommended frequencies as against the required ones needed for operating on medium distances, for which the number of requests is very great.

4. The lack of a corresponding document from Committee #4 with regard to areas which are served by one frequency.

5. In servicing large districts which include several areas, the frequency used is determined according to the diagrams for one of the areas. Moreover, the delegate of Argentine has also pointed out the following, as one of the possible reasons for the difficulties encountered in the work of the Group.

6. Lack of curves for LUF.

On the basis of these reasons, experts consider that the recommended frequencies are only roughly estimated in the majority of cases.

Working Group 5C, having considered this question, finds that the great number of divergencies between the required and the recommended frequencies can only hinder the further work of elaborating a plan, inasmuch as there is the opinion that these divergencies do not appear to be based on strictly technical foundations in the majority of cases.

In connection with this, Group 5C deems it useful to recommend that Group 5B consider and adopt, if it finds it to be useful, the following recommendations submitted by the expert (taking into consideration the advice of the Delegate of Argentine).

1. Group 5B must have at its disposal a sufficiently full set of diagrams, which would permit it to determine more accurately the OWF for all requirements without recourse to diagrams which do not correspond to the given circuit with regard to direction and distance. It is useful also to have the diagrams for LUF.

2. If the frequency as determined according to the existing diagrams differs from the required frequency by not more than one band, it is necessary to the requested frequency.

3. If the frequency, determined according to the diagrams, does not exceed 20 Mc/s and differs from the required frequency by more than one band, then an agreement must be reached with the delegation of the given country.

4. If the frequency, determined according to the diagrams, exceeds 20 Mc/s and is above the required frequency, then in consideration of the fact that the majority of countries do not have sufficient working experience on these frequencies, it is necessary to prove to the country the advisability of using these frequencies.

c) Question of the time for obtaining the agreement of the countries to the recommendations of Group 5B.

Up to the present, Group 5C is receiving material from Group 5B without any indication as to whether or not a country agrees with the indicated recommendations. Such coordination must be carried out in accordance with the directives given to Group 5-B (Document No. 122): it is very important that the Plan Committee know the opinion of the country itself with regard to its final assignment.

Group 5C considers that this coordination must be carried out immediately after the final working out of the requirements of a country by Group 5B, inasmuch as this will speed up the work of the final formulation of documents by Group 5C, which are necessary for the Plan Committee.

LIST OF RECOMMENDED FREQUENCIES OUTSIDE THE HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING BANDS
TABLEAU DES FREQUENCES RECOMMANDES EN DEHORS DES BANDES DE RADIODIFFUSION A HAUTES FREQUENCES
RELACION DE FRECUENCIAS RECOMENDADAS FUERA DE LAS BANDAS DE RADIODIFUSION POR ALTAS FRECUENCIAS
ТАБЛИЦА РЕКОМЕНДОВАННЫХ ЧАСТОТ, НЕ ВКЛЮЧЕННЫХ В ПОЛОСЫ ВЫСОКОЧАСТОТНОГО РАДИОВЕЩАНИЯ

Country Pays País Страна	Program Programme Programa Программа	No. Requirements Demandes Solicitudes Заявок	Requested Freqs. Freqs. Demandées Frecs. Solicitadas Затреб. частоты	Recommended Freqs. Freqs. Recommandées Frecs. Recomendadas Рекомендов. частоты	H. Transm. Emissn Emisiones Расп. пер.	No. Channel Hrs. Heures Freq. Canal-Horas Число каналочасов	Remarks Observs Observs Примеч

ANNEX II.

Cases in which the number of channel-hours for Switzerland has been increased by Group 5B.

Program	Requirement band	Requirement time	Replaced by band	Replaced by time	Number of additional hours
	Mc/s		Mc/s		
			December MIN		
S	15	19-20.30	7	19-20.30	1.30
			2,5-3	19-20.30	
T	9	19-20.30	15	19-20.30	
			2,5-3	19-20.30	1.30
U	11	21-23	6	21-23	
			6	21-23	2
			December MED		
S	15	19-20.30	11	19-20.30	
			3-3.5	19-20.30	1.5
T	9	19-20.30	15	19-20.30	
			3-3.5	19-20.30	1.5
U	11	21-23	11	21-23	
			6	21-23	2

Program	Requirement Band Mc/s	Time	Replaced by Band Mc/s	Time	Number of additional hours
			December MAX		
S	15	19-20.30	15	19-20.30	
			3,5-4	19-20.30	1,5
T	9	19-20.30	15	19-20.30	
			3,5-4	19-20.30	1,5
U	11	21-23	15	21-23	
			7	21-23	2
			J u n e MIN		
S	15	19-20.30	5,5	19-20.30	
			11	19-20.30	1,30
T	9	19-20.30	5,5	19-20.30	
			11	19-20.30	1,30
			J u n e MED		
S	17	19-20.30	6	19-20.30	
			15	19-20.30	1,30
T	11	19-20.30	6	19-20.30	
			15	19-20.30	1,30
			J u n e MAX		
S	17	19-20.30	7	19-20.30	
			17	19-20.30	1,30
T	11	19-20.30	7	19-20.30	
			17	19-20.30	1,50

Program	Requirement Band Mc/s	Time	Replaced by Band Mc/s	Time	Number of additional hours
			E Q U I N O X MIN		
S	15	19-20.30	11	19-20.30	
			4,2-3,4	19-20.30	1,30
T	9	19-20.30	17	19-20.30	
			4,2-3,4	19-20.30	1,30
U	11	21-23	9	21-23	
			7	21-23	2
			E Q U I N O X MED		
S	17	19-20.30	15	19-20.30	
			5,5-4,8	19-20.30	1,30
T	11	19-20.30	17	19-20.30	
			5,5-4,8	19-20.30	1,30
U	15	21-23	11	21-23	
			19	21-23	2
			E Q U I N O X MAX		
S	17	19-20.30	17	19-20.30	
			6	19-20.30	1,30
T	11	19-20.30	17	19-20.30	
			6	19-20.30	1,30
U	15	21-23	15	21-23	
			11	21-23	2

ANNEX III

Percentage discrepancy between frequencies recommended by Group B and the requirements submitted by 3 countries.

Season	Minimum Solar activity	Maximum Solar activity	Median Solar activity
		U S A	
June	26	38	26
Equinox	50	38	35
December	60	60	75
		C A N A D A	
June	50	20	40
Equinox	50	55	52
December	40	68	53
		Switzerland	
June	70	64	64
Equinox	71	70	73
December	85	80	86

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 290-E

8 December 1948

Committee 3

SECOND REPORT OF WORKING GROUP A OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

1) Revised draft of classification of high frequency transmissions taking into account their destination.

Transmissions type A

Transmissions intended for the interior of the transmitting country or for other regions of said country as long as these regions are not included under type B.

Transmissions type B

Transmissions intended for the colonies, protectorates, possessions or mandate territories of the transmitting country or for other countries.

This definition includes transmissions of the UN (including those of the UNESCO).

2) This draft was not unanimously approved. The vote resulted in the following: 5 in favour, 3 opposed, 3 abstentions.

3) In voting against this proposal the delegations of the United Kingdom, Portugal and Morocco and Tunisia, as far as they believed to be able to interpret the proposed text, declared their opposition to any formula tending to divorce from the metropolitan service of a country transmissions intended for its overseas territories.

4) The Portuguese Delegation declared that it had proposed during a previous meeting of a Working Group a compromise wording which it believed to be sufficiently supported to deserve a new examination by Committee 3.

This draft classification proposal was the following:

a) Metropolitan National Service
b) Overseas International and similar Services.

INTERNATIONAL
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Mexico City, 1948

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7 December 1948

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Committee 3

Constructive suggestions submitted by the Soviet Delegation for the General Principles Committee Mexico City Conference

More than one and a half months have passed since Committee 3 started its work, during which time great efforts have been made by the delegations of all countries to find a solution for the serious questions entrusted to this Committee by the directives of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference. The opinions exchanged by the delegates of the various countries and the discussions which have taken place at Committee meetings as well as at meetings of the Working Groups of the same Committee, have provided valuable material and have shown that most of the delegations are desirous of attaining the goals set before Committee 3.

In spite of the above and notwithstanding a certain amount of positive work carried out by Committee 3, the Soviet Delegation is forced to state that the line taken by the Committee in discussing documents by means of questions and answers regarding different problems of priorities and principles of the Plan has diverted the attention of the delegations from discussing the basic principles which should serve as a foundation for the preparation of a final assignment plan for high frequency broadcasting.

This was requested from the Committee 3 by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, as expressed in Document No. 16, which states that Committee 3 should: "examine and recommend the types of priorities and the general principles which may serve as a basis for the final draft of the High Frequency Broadcasting Assignment Plan or Plans"...

The Soviet Delegation takes into account all the difficulties which confront Committee 3 in its task of carrying out the directives given to it by the Assembly of the Conference, but these difficulties could have been overcome speedily and successfully, had the Committee from the very inception of its work taken the right path in accomplishing its basic tasks.

Instead of starting immediately to discuss basic principles and priorities on a basis of data contained in Annex B of the Report of the Planning Committee, Geneva Session, Appendix B, Report of the Planning Committee, Mexico City Session, (Document No. 25 of the Mexico City Conference and documents which were published by a number of countries at the present Conference) Committee 3 devoted itself to the preparation and discussion of a questionnaire.

Even the early discussions on the questionnaire made it evident that these discussions did not constitute a constructive basis for carrying out the directives entrusted to the Committee, which was repeatedly pointed out by the Soviet Delegation during the discussions. The Soviet Delegation once more carefully examined in detail all questions submitted in Document No. 49 as well as in Documents Nos. 28, 38, 53, 54, 96 and 104 of the Mexico City Conference, and analyzed the line of the discussions on the work of the Committee itself during the past period, and once more became convinced that Committee 3 has digressed from carrying out the directives given to it by the Conference, and has not concentrated its attention on the working out of the General Principles for preparation of the plan. On the contrary, due to the efforts of some delegations, the work of the Committee has been directed towards examination of secondary and non-essential questions.

It is not unknown that some of the delegations are not interested in working out the general principles for distribution of channel-hours and plainly state that this Conference will not be able to reach a general agreement on the question of priorities, and in this way have misdirected the work of the Committee (See English Delegation Document No. 88).

Such a serious situation is inhanced by the fact that 60 additional questions have been submitted for consideration to the various countries (See Document No. 265). Taking into consideration the decision approved, that countries may at their discretion either answer or disregard any of the questions, even questions which have been agreed upon by the Committee, it can be said that the majority of the delegations are not at all sure about the necessity of presenting these questions.

Drawing to a conclusion about the work of Committee 3 for the period which has already elapsed, it can be said that because a wrong path was chosen from the inception of the Conference, up to now, the Committee has not prepared a single recommendation for other Committees of the Conference.

Taking into consideration the desire of the majority of the countries of the world which participate in the present Conference to complete successfully the task of working out a plan for High Frequency Broadcasting and also taking into consideration that the successful work of other Committees depends, generally speaking, on the work of Committee 3, and taking into consideration that the only plan submitted to the Conference is the concrete plan of the Soviet Delegation, we consider it to be expedient and we insist that, first of all, an examination be made of the principles on which the plan of the Soviet Delegation is based and which are expounded in Soviet Delegation Documents Nos. 66 and 98.

It is a matter of common knowledge that there were efforts to prepare a plan for high frequency broadcasting without first solving the question of general principles and priorities.

These efforts were not successful because questions concerning general principles were not solved.

Experience of the Geneva Session of the Planning Committee, as well as the experience of the Planning Committee in Mexico City, clearly and convincingly shows that a plan which is not based on definite principles can not be accepted and approved, for it is unable to solve equitably the problem of distribution of channel-hours among the countries of the world.

Annex A to the Report of the Geneva Session of the Planning Committee serves as a valuable lesson, warning us not to engage in unproductive expenditure of time and effort in working out documents based on arbitrary foundations.

An effort to determine such general principles is presented in Appendix B to the Report of the Geneva Session of the Planning Committee and in the Documents which have been presented now by the Soviet Delegation (Nos. 66, 98 and 255) and finally these principles received their conclusive expression in the complete plan presented by the Soviet Delegation.

As is known, the Plan Committee, together with its Working Groups, began an active discussion of the plan. The Soviet Delegation is deeply convinced that the solution of the problem of frequency assignment depends primarily on the sound choice and correct evaluation of the vital needs of the countries' high frequency broadcasting.

Following this conviction, the Soviet Delegation, in calculating the number of channel-hours assigned to the countries of the world, based its plan on three permanent factors which were included in a strictly mathematical formula and which objectively reflect the importance of each country, namely:

a) size of the territory

b) population of the country

c) number of official state languages

The Soviet Delegation attributes an equivalent value to all these factors.

The Soviet Delegation points out that no formula could be created which in any interpretation could fully satisfy each country's demands for channel-hours, in accordance with its desires.

This is, generally speaking, impossible to attain.

But the formula of the Soviet Delegation is derived from objective, equitable and permanently operative factors, which give a just estimation of each country.

The suggested formula based on the three objective factors mentioned above allows, taking into consideration certain specific peculiarities of each country, a just solution of the problem of distribution of channel-hours among the countries of the world.

To such specific characteristics should be added, first of all, a very important factor, for example, participation of the country in the defeat of fascism and the level of destruction of the means of communication of a given country during the war, as was pointed out in the recommendations of the International Telecommunication Conference, Atlantic City, 1947 (Minutes and Resolutions, Page 39).

Taking into account the experience of the past work of the Planning Committee in Geneva and Mexico City and the experience of the present work of Committee 3, and being guided by the desire to continue work for the elaboration of a plan based on real foundations, without an unnecessary expenditure of time, the Soviet Delegation proposes:

1. To begin in Committee 3 an immediate discussion of general principles proposed by the Soviet Delegation which should be laid down as a basis for a high frequency broadcasting plan.

2. To accept the general principles formula proposed by the Soviet Delegation as a basis for a plan for distribution of channel-hours among the countries of the world.

By accepting these suggestions of the Soviet Delegation, Committee 3 will fulfil its main task and will enable more efficient work for the Plan Committee and for the Conference as a whole.

After this important question has been decided the Soviet Delegation considers it necessary to discuss acceptance of categories or types of broadcasting.

The Soviet Delegation acknowledges two types of broadcasting:

a) Internal broadcasting which should satisfy internal needs of the country,

b) External broadcasting having the aim of cultural exchange of friendly programs and information, also broadcasting by the United Nations.

The Soviet Delegation considers that internal broadcasting should have priority over external broadcasting.

The Soviet Delegation hopes that acceptance of its proposals as expressed in the present document will help Committee 3 to accomplish its main tasks and will bring the work of the Conference to a successful conclusion.

on behalf of the Delegation
of the USSR

(signed) D. ARKADIEV

December 6, 1948.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 292-E

8 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Nineteenth Meeting

2 December 1948.

The meeting was declared open at 4.25 p.m. by Mr. H.J.van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice-Chairman.

1. The approval of the Reports of the 11th and 12th Meetings, Documents Nos. 196 and 197 was left for a later date.

2. The Chairman invited the Committee to continue the discussion of Document No. 171 (revised).

3. The delegate of China was in favor of the proposal made at the previous day's meeting by the Delegate from Poland.

4. The Delegate of Portugal, after commenting on certain statements made during the foregoing session, appealed to the spirit of collaboration of all the delegations with a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution, and pointed to the spirit of cooperation shown by his own Delegation in a number of constructive documents which it had published.

As representative of a country which broadcasted mixed transmissions, and had been doing so for many years, with constant demands for improvement and development from the listeners concerned, he could not under any circumstances accept as addressed to his country certain insinuations as to the object of these transmissions which had been thrown out - it was true, in general terms - at the previous day's meeting by the Delegate of the Argentine.

The purpose of the transmissions in question was solely to strengthen the spiritual links between the mother country and her nationals or descendants of nationals established in a foreign country.

In reply to the Cuban Delegate's contention that the emigrant found in the land where he established himself every thing he needed in the way of material or spiritual requirements, he would like to know why, if that was so, the emigrant tended in the majority of cases to return to his original mother-country at the first opportunity. Many emigrants were unable to do so; and these, and many others who looked only to the radio for echoes of the far-away country from which they were separated, must not be forgotten.

Such were the motives which had led the Delegation of Portugal to propose the category of "Mixed Transmissions" in connection with what was at once a national and an international problem. Their action in so doing was based upon the thousands of examples of Portuguese who in foreign countries were anxious to listen to the voice of their mother-country, without ever for that reason failing in their duty to the country which offered them its hospitality.

The Portuguese Delegation, when proposing that classification, had always been careful to leave open the possibility of agreement with the country of destination for the purposes of this type of transmission. But in that case consistency required that the same criterion ought to be applied to international transmissions.

In conclusion the Delegation of Portugal suggested as a compromise solution not to insist on the classification of programs especially commercial programs, according to their contents. They were prepared also to agree to the suppression of the "Special Transmissions". But for the reasons stated they regretted that they were unable to accept the suppression of the "Mixed Transmissions".

5. The Delegate of the U.S.A. wished to make certain observations with reference to the Report of Working Group A.

The Chairman said that the United States was one of the countries which had formed part of the Working Group. Was it proper that the representative of such a country should propose alterations to an agreed text?

The Delegate of the U.S.A. replied that Document No. 171 had always been considered a simple working document, and that each delegation had reserved within the Group the liberty to revert to the decisions taken after consultation amongst the other members of its Delegation. There had been no definite commitments.

The U.S.A. standpoint was confirmed by the Delegates of Brazil and Uruguay.

6. The Chairman said that the sole object of his intervention had been to try to limit the duration of the discussions and to speed up the work.

7. The Delegate of the U.S.A. said that he was in agreement with the statement made in the course of the meeting of the previous day by the Delegate of New Zealand, on the subject of the importance of the Note on "Necessity for Use of High Frequencies". In the existing arrangement of the text that Note did not seem to hold its legitimate place. In a new edition all possibility of error should be eliminated by placing all categories on the same footing. It would also be convenient, in accordance with the proposal of the Delegate of New Zealand, to divide paragraph X into two sub-paragraphs, one referring to technical reasons and the other to economic reasons.

8. In Section I of the "Proposed Definitions" the definition of National Transmissions and the note which followed on it left certain points which ought to be cleared up. The word "territory" lent itself to confusion. Furthermore, there was no indication as to whether the definition covered transmissions both ways. Another and more serious defect was that the definition was wider than it should be. It might cover transmissions between fully sovereign nations which nevertheless might have links between them like Canada and Australia. Such transmissions might be listed as "national"; but from the view-point of the Delegation of the United States they were really "international". He proposed accordingly the following wording:

> "National Transmissions: Transmissions by a country, colony, mandated territory or territory, intended for such country, colony, mandated territory or territory."

Since at present it was not possible to determine the context in which the definitions would be employed, it could not be foreseen whether ultimately they would be satisfactory. The Delegation of the United States thought that "National Transmissions" should be understood to mean only transmissions made for the interior of a territory, exclusive of all colonial transmissions. The Delegation did not insist on the point; but it was not prepared to accept definitively the definitions, and it wished its view point to be recorded in the Minutes of the meeting.

He added, in reply to the Chairman, that the definition which he had proposed was to take the place of the definition on page 3 of the Document No. 171 under the letter M and of the accompanying note.

9. Continuing, he said that in the case of the "Mixed Transmissions" a great effort had been made to explore the problem thoroughly. In his opinion these transmissions were essentially international. Yet the Note of the Working Group indicated that the majority of its members were convinced of the contrary. As regards paragraph 1) and the accompanying Note, he thought that transmissions to emigrants ought not to be treated as a special category. The U.S.A. Delegation had no desire to put a stop to such transmissions, but it felt they should be classified as international transmissions.

10. As to the international transmissions, the wording might be improved as follows:

> "International Transmissions: Transmissions by a country to other countries, other than the transitions classified above as Mixed".

That wording presupposed the retention of the Mixed category. Should the latter be eliminated, the last part of the sentence would of course have to be omitted.

As to Section II ("Definitions based on the Nature of Programs"), the Delegation of the United States agreed with the Delegation of New Zealand that it ought to be eliminated entirely.

11. The Delegate from Colombia made the following statement, for insertion in the Report:

> "The Delegation of Colombia has followed carefully the discussion arising out of Document 171 in the part headed "Definitions based on the Destination of the Transmissions", and notes that the fundamental arguments presented by the Delegations of Uruguay, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile and Cuba have not up to the present been either answered or refuted.

"These arguments, brilliant expositions of admirable logic, have clearly shown that the definitions ought to be simplified, and that it is not possible to accept the so-called "Mixed Transmissions".

"Our colleagues of Albania and India have also made statements which, although possibly compatible with their respective judicial and administrative systems, do not alter the aspect of the problem, since no unilateral initiative can modify the situation of fact which has arisen.

"In our opinion, the definition of the "Mixed Transmissions" covers a political principle and is, frankly speaking, a pretext to obtain a greater number of frequencies for certain countries.

The Delegation of Colombia cannot accept either the principle or the pretext, and is concerned to state clearly that it does not recognize any category other than National and International.

"We base our statement upon elementary logic. In spite of the plenipotentiary character of the majority or probably the total of the delegates, our signature guarantees only that our respective Parliaments will give consideration to a prospective agreement. One of my colleagues observed that the present Conference is a technical Conference. True! But none of us is empowered or entitled to forget the legal rules which govern agreements of this type; and consequently we shall have to subject and limit ourselves to regulations which do not involve incompatibility between the prospective agreement and our respective Constitutions.

"In the present case, after the exhaustive and detailed study presented by the delegations which during yesterday's meeting analyzed the document, the path to be followed is pointed out no longer by legal reasoning, but by simple logic and common sense.

"As to the so-called "Special Transmissions", we fail to see why they should be considered as such. The Vatican City, the United Nations and the Red Cross have universal missions; and it is therefore beyond discussion that the scope of their activities is international.

"As representative of an eminently Catholic country, which puts its faith in God, which cherishes hopes for peace and which loves its neighbours, we shall give our full support to the Vatican City, the United Nations and the Red Cross in order to enable them to attain their noble and unselfish ends, with which in our opinion the category "International" (which we believe is the proper category for their transmissions) is in no sense in conflict.

"We do not suppose that this statement will exercise a major influence on the decision to be adopted by this Committee; but we wish that the criterion on which (should the occasion arise) our reservation will be founded should appear in the Minutes of the Meeting.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m. and

resumed at 6.05 p.m.

12. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. commented on the discussions which had taken place that day and the day before. The conflict which had arisen between certain delegations had been at times violent. He recommended moderation. His own view-point on the criteria which should govern the classification of high frequency broadcast transmissions was known. The Soviet Delegation had already stated its point of view on these questions in a certain number of documents published in Atlantic City, Geneva and Mexico City. Its view-point was not identical with that on which the classification adopted by the Working Group was based. Every one knew that in the course of the various meetings the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had upheld certain positions on the subject of national and international transmissions, which at times had led to passionate discussions. Nevertheless, they had accepted the so-called "Mixed Transmissions" as a compromise solution, although in their opinion such transmissions might properly be considered international.

The Soviet Delegation considered that the definitions proposed in Document No. 171 still contained defects. In his opinion, National Transmissions should be only transmissions destined for the interior of a country. Experience showed that the definition of National Transmissions might cover the relations between countries, plainly sovereign and members in their own right of the International Telecommunications Union, which presented demands for the allotment of frequencies. The definition ought, he thought, to be altered, to remedy that inconsistency. The case of the Vatican City again ought to be classified with the International Transmissions. As to the "Definitions based on the Nature of Programs," the proposed classification was inopportune. Countries were entitled in virtue of their sovereign rights to define for themselves what number of channels should be devoted to internal, and what number to international, transmissions. If the definition was of purely statistical interest, the preparation of the statistics would mean a considerable waste of time without any corresponding practical results. Accordingly the Soviet Delegation proposed the complete elimination of all definitions of the nature of programs..

13. The Chairman summed up the discussions which had taken place since the beginning of the meeting as follows:

1) On the question of Mixed Transmissions, he gathered that all the delegations of the Western hemisphere were more or less opposed to the maintenance of that category. Other delegations, e.g. those of Italy, Poland and Portugal, on the contrary, wished to supplement it. Those view points were very difficult to concile.

2) Numerous objections had been raised against the continuance of the category of Special Transmissions for the Vatican City, the United Nations Organization and the International Red Cross Committee.

3) Several proposals had been made to omit completely Section II ("Definitions based on the Nature of Programs").

4) A proposal had been submitted to subdivide paragraph X of the Note on "Necessity for Use of High Frequencies" into two sub-paragraphs.

The most important of these points evidently was the case of the Mixed Transmissions. It was absolutely necessary to find a compromise solution on that point. A decision by vote would not represent a solution. He proposed accordingly to omit the definition of the Mixed Transmissions altogether and to introduce a sub-division in the category International Transmissions, to read as follows:

> International Transmissions: Transmissions by a country intended for listeners outside its frontiers:
>
> a) in the language or languages of the transmitting country,
>
> b) in other languages,

after which he proposed to invite the Committee to consider the new wording for National and International transmissions submitted by the U.S.A. Delegation.

14. The Delegate of the U.K. had two observations to make.. He would like to have a definition of the word "frontier"; and he would also like to know how it was possible to define International Transmissions before defining National Transmissions.

15. The Delegate of Poland was willing to accept the definition of International Transmissions proposed by the U.S.A. Delegation, as well as the definition by the latter of National Transmissions, as modified by the Chairman. If those definitions were accepted, he would withdraw his own earlier proposals on the understanding always that the category Mixed Transmissions was omitted.

16. The Delegate of France thought that the compromise proposal by the Chairman seemed to solve the difficulties in the case of Mixed Transmissions by including the latter in the International category. He agreed with the suggestion of the Chair subject to two reservations.

1) By a change in wording a difficulty of form had been adjusted. But it might be asked whether certain delegations, in wishing to omit the Mixed Transmissions, were not thinking primarily of the substance of the question. The problem of

sovereignty in relation to transmissions had been considered from the view-point of the transmitter; but it had still to be studied from the view-point of the party for whom the transmissions were intended. All discussion on the point must remain platonic unless they considered, not the words, but the underlying substance of the matter.

2) As to the question of frontiers, it would seem that definition of the International category must prejudge the definition of the National category. It was essential for the Delegation of France to ascertain whether the Committee was going to reclassify in the International category transmissions from a mother-country to its oversea territories. The French Delegation must press for clarification of that point beyond all possibility of doubt.

17. The Chairman said that the definitions of International and National transmissions were no doubt closely linked. On the other hand all delegations must be perfectly well aware of the fact that the omission of the Mixed Transmissions from the classification would not mean that they would cease to exist. What the delegations opposed to the mixed transmissions really wanted, was that these transmissions should not receive any sort of official sanction through a document of the Conference recognizing their existence.

18. The Delegate of Uruguay agreed with the French Delegate's remark that the critical point was the definition of National Transmissions. He did not share his opinion on the Mixed Transmissions. The latter were included in their entirety in the national services, and did not call for special definition. The Chairman's proposal, according to the translation received by him, did not seem sufficiently precise in the two paragraphs a) and b), relative to languages. He would appreciate further explanations on the matter.

19. The Delegate of Colombia was happy to see that the efforts of the Committee were tending towards agreement. He suggested a division of transmissions into the two categories National and International on the basis of the adoption of the Argentine Delegate's proposal for the definition of the former.

The definition would then run:

1. National Transmissions: Transmissions by a country, in its usual language, intended exclusively for listeners in its own territory or in the territory of the mother-country.

2. International Transmissions: would then be defined as "all other transmissions".

With the adoption of that simplified classification, the transmissions from the Vatican City, from the United Nations Organization and from the International Red Cross would fall within the category of International Transmissions. Reference to frontiers would then be unnecessary, and the work of the Conference would receive an impulse in a direction which should facilitate the assignment of channel-hours.

20. The Delegate of New Zealand said that on the subject of the compromise wording he agreed with the Delegate of the United Kingdom, and on certain points, with Mr. Meyer. The problem of the definition of frontiers was a very real one. He cited the case of his own country, a considerable part of the territory of which was formed by islands at great distances from one another. There was also the case of Pakistan.

21. The Chairman proposed to invite Working Group A to revise its proposed classification, taking into account all the discussions and proposals made within the Committee.

22. The Delegate of Canada suggested that the Working Group should also be asked to report on the question of whether it would be advisable to define programs on the basis of their destination.

23. In reply to the Delegate of India, the Chairman explained that his proposal was to refer the first part only of Document No. 171 back to the Working Group.

24. The Delegate of India was against the Canadian proposal to give the Working Group new terms of reference on a specific point.

25. The Chairman put to the vote the proposal to refer the first part of Document No. 171 back to the Working Group. The proposal was approved by 27 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions.

26. A discussion ensued between the Chairman and the Delegates of Portugal, the U.K., Pakistan, Brazil and Yugoslavia, some of whom suggested that representatives of other delegations should be attached to the Working Group.

27 At the Chairman's proposal, the Committee decided that the delegates of Cuba and Italy should be attached to the Working Group.

28. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should vote on the omission of Section II ("Definitions based on the Nature of Programs") of Document No. 171 (revised).

The Committee decided to omit Section II by 29 votes to 3, with 9 abstentions.

29. The Chairman put to the Committee the proposal of the New Zealand Delegation for the division into two sub-paragraphs of paragraph X of the Note on "Necessity for Use of High Frequencies" on page 1 of Document 171 (revised), to read as follows:

"Services which cannot be transmitted by any means other than high frequency broadcasting,

a) for technical reasons,
b) for indisputable economic reasons".

30. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the New Zealand proposal had not been discussed. Many points in it did not seem very clear, and it would be advisable to submit it to the Working Group.

The Committee accepted the suggestion of the U.S.S.R. Delegate unanimously.

31. The Delegate of New Zealand proposed that a further proposal made by him at the previous meeting on the classification of services as "basic" and "auxiliary" should also be referred to the Working Group.

The proposal was not opposed.

32. The Delegate of the U.S.A. acknowledged the merit of the New Zealand proposal, but feared that, in view of the terms of reference of Committee 4, a conflict of powers might arise between the two Committees on the subject of necessity for use of high frequencies.

It was agreed that the Delegate of India, Chairman of Committee 4 and member of the Working Group, should make to the Committee any suggestions which would allow the latter to answer the question raised by the U.S.A.

33. The Chairman informed the Committee that Working Group B, which had been instructed to prepare the list of additional questions, had been active, and was now in a position to submit a Report, which would be presented to the Committee at the meeting of the following day. He further proposed on the following day to invite the Committee to discuss the procedure to be adopted in connection with the drafting of the Final Report. The possibility of a meeting of Working Group A on Saturday 4 December 1948 in the morning also called for consideration.

It was decided after discussion, that the Committee should meet on the following day (Friday, 3 December 1948), and the Working Group on the following Saturday morning.

The Delegate of the Argentine having offered certain explanations to the Delegate of Portugal on the purport of his observations on the previous day on the subject of the omission of the Mixed Transmissions,

The meeting rose at 7.45 p.m..

The Reporter,

J. M. Leproux.

The Chairman,

H. J. van den Broek.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 293-E

8 December 1948

Committee 1

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

DECEMBER 13 THROUGH DECEMBER 18, 1948

1. Chairmen of Committees or Working Groups are requested to communicate to the Secretariat any desired change in the schedule below, when such are feasible.

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

3. Morning meetings: 10:00 - 13:00
   Afternoon meetings: 15:30 - 19:00

Date and Rooms

Mornings

Comm. or Wrkg. Grp.	Mond. Dec.13	Tues. Dec.14	Weds. Dec.15	Thurs. Dec.16	Fri. Dec.17	Sat. Dec.18	Remarks
Comm. 1			PL				
Com.W.G.2		1		1			
Com. 3						PL	
Com. 3C 1&2	3	3	3				
Com.3C 3&4	6	6	6				
Com. 4	PL	PL		PL	PL	1	
Com. 5	1		1				
Com. 5A	5	5	5	5	5		
Com. 5B	7	7	7	7	7		
Com. 5C	4	4	4	4	4		
Com. 6					1		
Com.6B&6C	A	A	A	A	A		
Com. 7A	2	2	2	2	2#		#or full Com.

Afternoons

Com.1W.G.1			Pres.#				#15:00-15:30
Com.3	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL		
Com. 3C 1&2	3	3	3				
Com.3C 3&4	6	6	6				
Com. 4A		2	2	2	2		
Com. 4B	1		1				
Com. 5A	5	5	5	5	5		
Com. 5B	7	7	7	7	7		
Com. 5C	4	4	4	4	4		
Com. 6		1					
Com. 6A	2			1	1		
Com. 6B&6C	A	A	A	A	A		

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 294-E

9 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

16th Meeting

1st December, 1948

(Morning Session)

1. The Chairman said that due to a misunderstanding many of the delegates had not been informed of th present meeting and so he had decided, after consultation with the two Vice-Chairmen, not to discuss any items of major importance.

Continuing, the Chairman pointed out that at the next meeting Document 208 and possibly document 213 would be studied. He would like Mr. Richardson to say whether it would be advantageous to study document 213 at the next meeting.

2. Mr. Richardson said that Document 213 considered Protection Ratios taking into account Industrial and Atmospheric noise interference only for study carrier conditions. Working Group A was at present considering Protection Ratios in the presence of fading so he would prefer to defer the study of document 213 until the report taking fading into account was ready.

3. The Chairman agreed to the suggestion made by Mr. Richardson. Continuing, Mr. Sastry, on behalf of the Committee, thanked Mr. Mercier for his excellent report and congratulated him on the excellent progress of the work of his Group.

4. After a brief discussion on the schedule of meetings of the Committee and Working Groups for the next week, the meeting closed.

The Reporter:

P.M. Parker.

The Chairman:

M.L. Sastry.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 295-E

9 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committees 4 and 6

REPORT OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE AND PLAN COMMITTEE.

1st Meeting

3 December 1948

1. The first joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6 was opened at 1030 hours by the presiding Chairman, Mr. Sastry, assisted by the Chairman of Committee 6, Mr. Pedersen.

2. Mr. Sastry explained that the reason for this joint meeting was the desire on the part of the two Committees to hear an explanation of the technical principles underlying the USSR proposed plan. In particular, the Chairman of Working Group 6B had felt that it would be of great interest to his Group to hear this explanation. Mr. Sastry mentioned to members of Committee 4 that the Co-ordinating Committee had decided to cancel the scheduled meeting of Committee 4 in order to give time and place to the joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6.

3. Professor Siforov then gave an explanation of many of the technical principles underlying the USSR plan, and stated that these would be published shortly, together with the tables and charts used during this explanation.

4. After expressing the thanks of all delegates present to Professor Siforov for this extremely lucid explanation, Mr. Sastry then requested any delegates who had questions relating to the technical principles, to put these questions to Professor Siforov.

4.1 The Delegate for India joined with Mr. Sastry in thanking Professor Siforov; he said that he would like several points cleared up:

(a) Has the 26 Mc/s band been taken into account in assessing the total hours and channels available for allocation?

(b) Does the figure of 185 channels available include those channels which would appear at the ends of each separate band?

(c) Could Professor Siforov further explain the factors used in the basic formula?

(d) Could he further explain the reductions in requirements which had been made on technical grounds?

(e) Could the Professor explain whether the figure of 120 kilowatts power to be used on a circuit from New York - Paris had taken into account the use of a directional antenna with the appropriate gain? If so what are the antenna details?

(f) Has the USSR Delegation any figures available regarding the ratios of signal/industrial noise?

(g) Has fading of signals been taken into account in calculating the ratios of wanted to unwanted signals; also the stability of co-channel transmitters?

(h) Could he further clarify the tables used to illustrate the sharing employed in the plan?

4.2 In reply Professor Siforov dealt with the questions in the order quoted; with regard to:

(a) The figures quoted did not inlude the 26 Mc/s band as all requirements in this band could easily be satisfied, and to include the additional channels on this band would tend to give a false picture of the total number of channels available.

(b) The figure of 185 channels available included two half channels which were available in the 9 and 11 Mc/s bands. However, the USSR Delegation was aware that as yet no final decision had been reached as to which of these two bands should be increased by the odd half channel. The USSR point of view was in opposition to the recommendation proposed by the P.F.B. to increase the 11 Mc/s band and decrease the 9 Mc/s band.

(c) With regard to the factors used in the formula, the Professor mentioned that the main factors are area, population and number of languages.

(d) With regard to the reduction of requirements, Professor Siforov said that firstly, those requirements not in conformity with the technical standards set by Atlantic City had been eliminated. Secondly, those requirements which could be satisfied in the tropical bands had also been eliminated. Thirdly, there had been a reduction in those requirements which appeared to be, to the USSR Delegation, excessive and not justified

by the needs of the country. The Professor quoted French Colonies as one of the countries who submitted excessive requirements. Fourthly, further reduction had been made in the duration of time of requirements.

(e) In reply to this question, the Professor stated that the actual figures used in the calculation were not at present available but he recollected that a good curtain type of antenna had been assumed for this calculation.

(f) In the opinion of the USSR Delegation, the ratio of signal/industrial noise as applied to peak values was approximately 28 db, but for practical values a figure of 40 db had been taken. This included consideration of fading signals.

(g) With regard to fading of signals and stability of the frequencies on simultaneous shared channels, the technical considerations in the plan were based mainly on the recommendations of Atlantic City. Experiments had been carried out and these experiments supported the conclusion that 40 db was the correct value. He confirmed that frequency stability had been taken into account.

(h) With regard to the tables used for illustrating the channel sharing employed, the Professor explained that Table No. 2 was derived from Table No. 1 and was merely an average figure of the sets of figures given in Table No. 1.

4.3 The Delegate for India thanked Professor Siforov for the clarifications given.

4.4 Mr. Sastry then suggested that any detailed discussion on the explanation or details of this proposed plan should take place in the various Committees.

5. The Delegate for the French Colonies wished to state that during the explanation by Professor Siforov, mention had been made of the excessive channel-hours required by his Administration. He stated that a separate document would be published regarding this point as the total channel-hours quoted by Professor Siforov were entirely incorrect and represented a figure some three to four times in excess of the actual channel-hours requested.

6. The Delegate for Albania said that he had a proposal to put before the meeting and requested Mr. Sastry's indulgence in order that he might do so.

6.1 Mr. Sastry said he thought that this proposal should be postponed until the next joint meeting of the two Committees which would be arranged for some time during the week beginning December 6th. Details of this meeting would be notified through the normal channels.

7. The meeting was then closed at 1405 hours.

The Reporters:
R. Craig
P.N. Parker

The Chairman
Joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6
M. L. Sastry.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 296-E

9 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Agenda of the 18th Meeting

10:00 a.m. Friday, 10th December, 1948

1. Approval of the Minutes of the 12th meeting (Doc. 237).
2. Continuation of the discussion on the report of Working Group 4-C (Doc. 208).
3. Miscellaneous.

M. L. SASTRY

Chairman, Committee 4

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 297-E

9 December 1948

Supplement No. 2 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
Chile	5 000	47 000
Cuba	Nil	Nil
El Salvador	Nil	Nil
Guatemala	Nil	Nil
Mexico	800	8 650

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 298-E

9 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO DOC. NO. 144-E

Further replies received from various countries to the Planning Committee telegram concerning Imports and Exports.

Country	1946 Imports	1946 Exports	1947 Imports	1947 Exports	Expressed in millions of:
Chile	954	1114	1288	1352	Pesos (Chilean)
Cuba	300	457	520	747	$ U.S.A.
Guatemala	36	37	57	52	Quetzal-dollars
Mexico	2615	1962	3232	2151	Pesos (Mexican)

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE.

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 299-E

9 December 1948

Supplement No. 2 to Doc. No. 145-E

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

Country	1 -% Illiteracy	2 Number Students High Schools	3 No. Students Univ. Colls. Tech. Schools	4A No. of High Schools	4B No. of Univ. Colleges, Tech. Schools
Cuba	28	25 318	7 839	21	3
El Salvador	45	6 749	1 711	95	1
Mexico	30	53 673	74 180	274	177
The following is a correction to Document 183:					
Guatemala	64	5 139	10 848	1 122	1

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 300-E

9 December 1948

Committee 4

FIFTH Report of
Working Group 4 A of the Technical Principles
Committee for consideration of Committee 4

Atmospheric and Industrial Noise Protection Ratios in Presence of Fading

1. Reference is made to Document No. 213 which contains the decisions of Working Group 4 A with respect to steady state ratios of signal to atmospheric and industrial noise

2. This report contains the decisions reached with respect to the additional protection required to take account of fading within the hour and from day to day.

3. The Working Group unanimously agreed that protection should be provided for approximately 80% of the total time or for 90% of each hour and 90% of the days.

4. Annex A contains a description of the method used to correct the steady state ratios of signal to atmospheric noise in a 4 kc/s bandwidth for bandwidth, conditions of noise measurement and fading.

Working Group 4 A adopted this paragraph by a vote of 6 in favour, 5 opposed, 0 abstention and 3 absent.

5. Based on a ratio of 34 db for steady carrier to average atmospheric noise in a 4 kc/s radio frequency band, Working Group 4 A unanimously adopted a ratio, of median carrier to average atmospheric noise in a 6 kc/s radio frequency band, of 42 db. to include all types of fading.

6. Working Group 4 A decided by a vote of 8 in favor, 4 against, 0 abstention and 2 absent to adopt the following:

> Based on a ratio of 20 db for steady carrier to peak industrial noise, and using the same considerations with respect to the fading signal as in the case of atmospheric noise, Working Group 4 A adopted a ratio of median carrier to peak industrial noise of 34 db. Since the industrial noise is not subject to fading, only the signal fading corrections were taken into account to provide the 20 db. ratio for 90% of the hour and 90% of the days.

7. Reservations have been submitted by those delegations which disagreed with the decision with respect to the ratios of signal to industrial noise and to paragraph 4 above and these reservations are contained in Annex B of this document.

The Chairman
W. G. Richardson.

ANNEX A
(Doc. No. 300-E)

Working Group A has agreed that the steady carrier signal to average noise ratio must be 34 db in a Kc/s band.

Since this is the ratio desired for steady signals, account must be taken of the effect of the fading encountered at high frequencies. This may best be done by adding safety factors to the steady state condition to insure maintenance of the required ratio for approximately 90% of the time. The normally accepted distribution of the intensity of a fading signal shows that the median value is 2.57 times (8.2 db above) the value exceeded 90% of the time. The average atmospheric noise is essentially constant during the hour so that an hourly median signal to average atmospheric noise ratio of 42.2 db will provide service for 90% of each hour.

For a particular time of day the median hourly value of both signal and noise vary from day to day because of changes in ionospheric absorption. The hourly median signal exceeded for 50% of the days is approximately twice(6 db above) the hourly median signal exceeded for 90% of the days and the hourly average noise.

2/ Newbern Smith and M.B. Harrington, "The Variability of Sky Wave Field Intensities at Medium and High Frequencies". Report CRPL-I-6, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

exceeded for 50% of the days is 0.312 times (10.1 db below) 3/ the hourly average noise exceeded on 10% of the days. There is very little correlation between signal and noise, and their logarithms may be represented approximately by normal distributions. The root-sum-square of the above ratios expressed in db (11.8 db) will then be the allowance which must be made for the day-to-day variations in signal and noise. Thus the median signal to atmospheric noise ratio in 4 Kc/s band of 54 db will provide satisfactory service for 90% of the hours at a given time of day and season.

In the National Bureau of Standards Circular 462, values are given for the required field intensities for intelligible reception of radio-telephony 90% of the time in the presence of atmospheric noise. These values of field intensity were based on a signal to noise ratio of 15 db in a radio frequency band of 6 kc/s. The atmospheric noise exceeded 10% of the time is then 15 db below these curves. The ratio between the noise exceeded for 10% and for 50% of the days is 10.1 db and, therefore, the 50% noise is 25.1 db (15 + 10.1 db) below the field intensity given. Correcting this value, which is for a 6 kc/s band width,

Annex A
(Doc. No. 300-E)

to the

3/ This value is obtained by averaging the logarithms of the ratio of the hourly average atmospheric noise exceeded for 50% and 10% of the days, as measured on 530 and 1600 kc/s for a number of the monthly distributions for the second hour after sunset. The data were taken from FCC measurements reported in "Report and Recommendations of Committee # 1 as to What Constitutes a Satisfactory Signal, "Part 1, January 14, 1946.

4 kc/s band width used in preparing the demonstration recordings, the atmospheric noise is 26.9 db (25.1 ≠ 1.8 db) below the curves.

Since the 50% hourly median field intensity for broadcast service must be 54 db above the 50% noise, it must be 27.1 db (54 - 26.9) above the NBS Circular 462 required field intensity curves. The actual required median field intensity is then 42.1 db (27.1 ≠ 15) above the average noise intensity used in preparing the curves in NBS Circular 462.

Annex B to Doc. 300-E

SPECIAL OPINION OF THE DELEGATION OF THE USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, Bielorussian SSR, ON THE FIFTH REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 4 - A.

The above delegations find it necessary to make an emphatic protest against the method used in this case for drafting the report, which does not reflect the true course of the discussions which took place at preceding meetings, nor the decisions taken as a result of these discussions. It also wishes to protest against the violation of the rules of procedure which took place at the 18th meeting of Working Group 4-A.

At the 10th meeting of Group 4-A, the Delegation of the USA submitted a document dated 11 Nov., 1948, entitled "Proposal of the Delegation of the USA to Working Group A of the Committee for Technical Principles and Standards." This document contained an explanation of a method of calculating the necessary protection ratio of signal to atmospheric interference.

Neither at the 10th meeting nor at the following meetings of Working Group 4-A was this document put to the vote and no decisions were taken on it.

However, this document was included in the Fifth Report of Working Group 4-A and para. 4 of the report contains a reference to this document, -- which is attached as Annex A, -- as being a document on which the group had adopted definite recommendations concerning the method of calculating protection ratio standards.

In actual fact, at its 11th meeting, Working Group 4-A unanimously adopted decisions on the protection ratio of 42 db for the median value of the signal to the average value of the interference, taking into account all types of fading, and that decision did not contain any reference to any document presented by the USA Delegation or any other delegation.

The Delegation of the USSR, Bielorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR consider that the inclusion in the text of this group's 5th Report of the document dated 11 Nov. 1948 is totally incorrect and is a violation of the procedure according to which each report should reflect the true course of the discussions and decisions of a Committee, and the above delegations further consider that the only correct course is to delete point 4 from the text of the 5th Report and that the method of calculation of protection ratios proposed by the USA be appended to the report as the opinion of the Delegation of the USA.

The Delegations of the USSR, Ukrainian SSR and the Bielorussian SSR also consider it essential to point out that a similar precedent occurred when the original text of the Fourth Report was submitted to Working Group 4-A and the opinions of the various countries which did not agree with the results of the vote included in the text of the report. (points 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the original text of the report)

These delegations consider that the normal work of Group 4-A can take place only on the essential condition that a similar inadmissible procedure should not recur.

On behalf of the Delegation of the USSR,

Professor V. Siforov

Chairman of the Delegation of the Ukrainian SSR,

G. Uspensky

Chairman of the Delegation of the BSSR,

G. Egorov

Annex B to Document No. 300-E

Reservations of the Delegation of the Roumanian Republic in regard to the Fifth Report of Working Group 4 - A

The Delegation of the Roumanian Popular Republic makes the following reservations in regard to the Fifth Report of Working Group 4 A of the Technical Committee:

1) The vote taken on paragraph (4) and its adoption constitute a flagrant interruption of the labors of Group 4 A and an infringement of the normal procedure in such cases. When the decision was taken in regard to protection against atmospheric noise, taking into account all types of fading, fixed at 42 db unanimously, the contents, of Annex A had not yet been discussed, and no previous or simultaneous decision on the Annex had been taken. Moreover, after the vote had been taken, there were requests for information on the part of a number of delegations to whom the text of the Annex was not clear, so that logically the vote could not have been based on the Annex, since it was taken before the Annex was discussed.

Furthermore, at an earlier meeting the Soviet Delegation had pointed out that the curves in Document No. 462 related rather to question 7, and the meeting had agreed. We may also point out that the figure of 27 db was never mentioned at any time.

Again, the point of view of our Delegation, which was indicated on that occasion when we accepted the value 42 db, was in favor of the addition of 8 db to the value 34 db (ratio of steady-state carrier to average atmospheric noise). That point of view was based on our own experience, and was in conformity with the preliminary studies submitted to our Group by Prof. Siforov of the USSR Delegation.

On all these grounds our Delegation is opposed to the insertion of paragraph 4, the effect of which is to assert that the decision on protection against atmospheric noise was based on Annex A. The latter at the time reflected only the views of the USA Delegation and not those of all the delegations in Group 4 A. It can therefore be added to the Report, but only as a document expressing the views of the particular delegation indicated.

2) As regards the protection ratio of wanted signal/industrial noise (peak value), including short and long period fading (para. 6 of the Fifth Report of Group 4 A), our Delegation makes the following reservation:

The figure of 14 db which was added to allow for fading is much too high a margin, and we believe that a maximum figure of 10 db would easily suffice for a satisfactory protection against the phenomenon of short and long period fading. The opinion of our delegation is, therefore, that the overall figure for protection against industrial noise (peak value) should be, at most, 30 db, allowing for fading.

Delegate of the Roumanian Republic

Manciulescu Mila.., E.E.

Will all holders of document 300-E please replace pages 3 and 4 by these pages.

ANNEX A
to document 300-E

Working Group A has agreed that the steady carrier signal to average noise ratio must be 34 db in a 4 kc/s band.

Since this is the ratio desired for steady signals, account must be taken of the effect of the fading encountered at high frequencies. This may best be done by adding safety factors to the steady state condition to insure maintenance of the required ratio for approximately 90% of the time. The normally accepted distribution of the intensity of a fading signal shows that the median value is 2.57 times (8.2 db above) the value exceeded 90% of the time. The average atmospheric noise is essentially constant during the hour so that an hourly median signal to average atmospheric noise ratio of 42.2 db will provide service for 90% of each hour.

For a particular time of day the median hourly value of both signal and noise vary from day to day because of changes in ionospheric absorption. The hourly median signal exceeded for 50% of the days is approximately twice (6 db above) (§) the hourly median signal exceeded for 90% of the days and the hourly average noise exceeded for 50% of the days is 0.312 times (10.1 db below) (#) the hourly average noise exceeded on 10% of the days. There is very little correlation between signal and noise, and their logarithms may be represented approximately by normal distributions. The root-sum-square of the above ratios expressed in db (11.8 db) will then be the allowance which must be made for the day-to-day variations in signal and noise. Thus the median signal to atmospheric noise ratio in a 4 kc/s band of 54 db will provide satisfactory service for 90% of the hours at a given time of day and season.

(§) Newbern Smith and M.B. Harrington, "The Variability of Sky Wave Field Intensities at Medium and High Frequencies". Report CRPL-I-6, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

(#) This value is obtained by averaging the logarithms of the ratio of the hourly average atmospheric noise exceeded for 50% and 10% of the days, as measured on 530 and 1600 kc/s for a number of the monthly distributions for the second hour after sunset. The data were taken from FCC measurements reported in "Report and Recommendations of Committee 1 as to What Constitutes a Satisfactory Signal", Part 1, January 14, 1946.

ANNEX A
to document 300-E

In the National Bureau of Standards Circular 462, values are given for the required field intensities for intelligible reception of radio-telephony 90% of the time in the presence of atmospheric noise. These values of field intensity were based on a signal to noise ratio of 15 db in a radio frequency band of 6 kc/s. The atmospheric noise exceeded 10% of the time is then 15 db below these curves. The ratio between the noise exceeded for 10% and for 50% of the days is 10.1 db and, therefore, the 50% noise is 25.1 db (15 + 10.1 db) below the field intensity given. Correcting this value, which is for a 6 kc/s band width, to the 4 kc/s band width used in preparing the demonstration recordings, the atmospheric noise is 26.9 db (25.1 + 1.8 db) below the curves.

Since the 50% hourly median field intensity for broadcast service must be 54 db above the 50% noise, it must be 27.1 db (54 - 26.9) above the NBS Circular 462 required field intensity curves. The actual required median field intensity is then 42.1 db (27.1 + 15) above the average noise intensity used in preparing the curves in NBS Circular 462.