



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

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INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 301-E

10 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

LIST OF DOCUMENT PUBLISHED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE.

MEXICO CITY, 1948

No. 251 - 300 - E.

(Correction to Document No. 251 - E : under Doc. No. 248 read:
Telegram. Following Telegram is published for the information of
the delegates and for appropriate consideration.)

No. of Documents	No. of Committee.	TITLE
251	-	List of Documents published by the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, No. 201-250.
252	2	-Corrigendum to Document No. 212-E. (Credentials).
253	1	-Resolution of the Coordinating Committee. Meeting of 2 December 1948.
254	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.
255	6	-Analysis of formula for calculating the distribution of channel hours among the different countries. (See corrections in Doc. 284).
256	-	-Designation of "Roumanian Popular Republic".
257	-	-Participation in Committees. Addendum to Document No. 15-F.
258	1	-Addendum to Document No. 244-E. (Participation in Working Group 3 of Committee 1.)

259	1	-Corridendum to Document No. 246-E (Meeting of the Working Group 1 of Coordination Committee.)
260	1	-Franchise. (See also Document No. 112).
261	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 13th Meeting. 26 November 1948.
262	3	-General Principles Committee. Text of Question V. (Addition to Doc. No. 198).
263	4	-Technical Principles Committee. Agenda for 17th Meeting. 7 December 1948.
264	Yugoslavia	-People's Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia. Draft Decision concerning the Participation of S.C.A.P. in the C.I.R.A.F.
265	3	-Working Group C of General Principles Committee Questionnaire.
266	5	-Proposed Agenda. 5th Meeting of Requirements Committee. 6 December 1948.
267	6	-Report No. 1 of Working Group B of the Plan Committee.
268	5	-Second Report of Working Group B of the Requirements Committee.
269	-	-Participation in Committees. Addendum to Doc. No. 15-F.
270	1	-Coordinating Committee. Schedule of Meetings. Corrigendum to Doc. No. 246-E.
271	Mexico	-Mexico. Proposed modification to the rules of Procedure of the CIRAF.
272	6	-Agenda for the 11th Meeting of the Plan Committee. 7 December 1948.
273	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 14th Meeting. 29 November 1948.
274	4	-Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 15th Meeting. 30 November 1948.

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| 275 | U.K. & Pakistan | -United Kingdom and Pakistan. Comments of the Pakistan and United Kingdom Delegations on the proposals for amendments to the rules of procedure made by the Mexican Delegation. |
| 276 | 1 | -Coordinating Committee. Change in Schedule. |
| 277 | 4 & 6 | -Technical Principles which serve as Basis for Plan for Assignment of High Frequency Broadcasting submitted by USSR. |
| 278 | UNESCO. | -UNESCO Draft resolution and recommendation submitted to the Plenary Assembly for consideration at its next Meeting. |
| 279 | 2 | -Corrigendum to Doc. 212-E. (Credentials). |
| 280 | - | -Minutes of the Plenary Session. 11th Meeting. 24 November 1948. |
| 281 | Dominican Republic | -Dominican Republic. Explanation to Supplement 4-1. |
| 282 | - | Notice to Committees. |
| 283 | 3 | -Working Group C of General Principles Committee. |
| 284 | 6 | -Corrigendum to Doc. No. 255-E. |
| 285 | 1 | -Schedule of Meetings. Addendum to Doc. 246-E. |
| 286 | United States. | -United States of America. Technical Standards and Good Engineering Practices for Recording and Reproducing for Radio Broadcasting. |
| 287 | 6 | -Plan Committee. Regarding Document No. 217. |
| 288 | 3 | -Report of General Principles Committee. 18th Meeting. 1st December 1948. |
| 289 | 5 | -Report No. 2 of Working Group C of Requirements Committee. |
| 290 | 3 | -Second Report of Working Group A of the General Principles Committee. |
| 291 | 3 | -Constructive suggestions submitted by the Soviet Delegation for the General Principles Committee. |

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| 292 | 3 | -Report of the General Principles Committee.
19th Meeting. 2 December 1948. |
| 293 | 1 | -Schedule of Meetings. December 13 through
December 18, 1948. |
| 294 | 4 | -Report of the Technical Principles Committee.
16th Meeting. 1 December 1948. |
| 295 | 4 & 6 | -Report of the first joint Meeting.
3 December 1948. |
| 296 | 4 | -Agenda for 18th Meeting. (Technical
Principles Committee). 10 December 1948. |
| 297 | - | -Supplement No. 2 to Doc. No. 143. Further
Replies received from various countries
to the Planning Committee telegram
concerning Radio Receivers. |
| 298 | - | -Supplement No. 2 to Doc. 144. Further
Replies to the Planning Committee,
concerning Imports and Exports. |
| 299 | - | -Supplement No. 2 to Doc. No. 145. Further
Replies to the Planning Committee,
concerning illiteracy etc. |
| 300 | 4 | -Fifth Report of Working Group A of the
Technical Principles Committee. |

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 302-E

10 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

11th Meeting

7 December 1948

1. The eleventh meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 1025 hours, by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by one Vice-Chairman, Mr. Trimmer.
2. The first item was the approval of the Agenda (Document 272). This was approved without comment.
3. The Chairman then turned to the first point on this Agenda, which consisted of the approval of the reports of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th meetings. (Doc. Nos. 207, 214, 227 and 241). He had noted that a small correction had been made in the French text of Doc. 207. This correction was published under Doc. 223F.
 - 3.1. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. stated that he wished to reserve comment on these four reports until the next meeting, as Mr. Stojanov was unfortunately unable to attend the meeting owing to illness.
 - 3.2. This was agreed by the Chairman, who then requested the remainder of the Committee to approve these four documents. This approval was given, except that the delegates for Rumania, Albania, and Czechoslovakia said that their statements had not been included in the report of the ninth meeting, (Doc. 227) and that they would like these included as amendments.
 - 3.3. The Chairman agreed to this request and these delegates were asked to submit these statements in writing to the reporter after the meeting.
 - 3.4. The statement by the delegate for Rumania, which should be inserted immediately following Para. 4.7 in document 227, reads as follows:-

"The Delegate of Roumania drew the attention of the meeting to an error, once again repeated, in connection with the discussion of a number of plans. He wished it to be laid down once and for all that there was only one Plan, namely that of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, and that the only interesting proposals in the field apart from those of the U.S.S.R. Delegation were those of the Delegation of India in the Report of the Planning Committee (Mexico City Session).

There was a fundamental difference between a complete Plan, the fruit of long labors, on the one hand and theoretical suggestions on the other; and the questionnaire in Document No. 186 was not applicable to anything but a concrete plan. The questionnaire on the principles proposed by India should therefore be drawn up separately.

On occasion at the same time to point out that, although Document No. 98 had been published for weeks, and although it held out great advantages in respect of the opportunities which it afforded for saving time and energy (and thereby a possibly very considerable reduction in the duration of the Conference), there had not been even the beginning of a serious study of the document."

- 3.5. The statements by the delegate for Czechoslovakia and Albania had not been received up to the time of publication of this report, and will be included in a later report when received.
4. Regarding item two of the Agenda, the Chairman informed the Committee that he was now able to clarify the situation regarding the publication of the U.S. OWF prediction curves, which had been discussed at the last meeting. He said that 80 copies of these curves would be available during the week beginning 13th December next for distribution to Heads of Delegations, and to those Working Groups which would require them. These would consist of a complete set of OWF curves for the period June Minimum, Median and Maximum of the sunspot cycle. The undertaking of this reproduction had been agreed by the Co-ordinating Committee at the meeting held on 2nd December last. This procedure, the Chairman believed, would solve one of the difficulties which was delaying the work of Committee 6.
5. The Chairman then turned to the report of Working Group A. He explained that owing to Mr. Stojanov's illness, this Group was at present without a Chairman. However, he had been informed by the U.S.S.R. delegation, that the Vice-President of their delegation Mr. Arkadiev, would replace Mr. Stojanov as Chairman of this Group during his absence. The Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, wished to convey to Mr. Stojanov, his thanks for the excellent work done so far in this group, and also his sincere wishes for a speedy recovery. He pointed out that it would also be necessary to appoint a 1st Vice-Chairman for the Committee during Mr. Stojanov's absence. He suggested that Mr. Arkadiev should accept this position.
- 5.1. Mr. Arkadiev thanked the Chairman and the delegates present for the good wishes, and said that he was greatly moved by the honour bestowed upon him. He would endeavour to carry out the task assigned to him to the best of his ability.

Regarding the progress of Working Group A, he stated that they had received instructions to proceed with the analysis of the replies to Document 217. The group had decided upon the form which this analysis would take. This dealt with, on one hand, a basic analysis of agreement or disagreement with the two proposals, together with the relevant comments, and on the other hand with those comments which would have to be listed separately. It was

felt by the delegate of India, that all suggestions for improvement to the bases of their proposal, would have to be fully quoted. Up to 6th December only three comments had been received, but he understood that a further twenty-two replies had been received on the 7th December. He proposed that all those delegations who had not so far replied should be reminded that further delay would hold up the work of this Group.

5. 2. The Chairman thanked Mr. Arkadiev for this report, and added that so far a total of 28 replies had been received. He drew attention to the need for Working Group A to meet as frequently as possible, and suggested that the Group should meet after this present Main Committee meeting. He would also attempt to arrange further meetings for the 8th and 9th December. He stressed the need for the publication of the summary of these comments to be available to the other Working Groups as soon as possible, and asked Mr. Arkadiev to give a date when this work would be concluded.
- 5.3. Mr. Arkadiev said that his Group would work as speedily as possible, and that any technical help necessary would be supplied by the Secretariat. However, any delay in obtaining the replies would slow down the work.
- 5.4. The Delegate for Argentine suggested that a notice, giving the list of delegations who had not so far replied should be posted, but he would point out the difficulties of those delegations, who were kept busy with all the various Committees, in finding the necessary time to give the detailed study required.
- 5.5. Mr. Arkadiev then proposed that a further two days be given for receiving these replies, i.e. until Thursday 9th December next.

This proposal was supported by the delegates for Albania and Morocco and Tunisia on the grounds that Working Group A could not proceed with the analysis until all the replies were available.

- 5.6. The delegate for Belgium thought that from the point of view of the smaller delegations, Monday 12th December, would be more suitable. However, if the general wish of the Committee was for only a further two days, he would withdraw his proposal.
- 5.7. The proposal to extend the date line to 12 noon on 9th December next, was then agreed. Mr. Trimmer then suggested

that the Chairman of Working Group A be authorised to send a note to those Heads of Delegations who had not so far replied reminding them of this date line. This was agreed by the Committee.

- 5.8. Before the discussion on Working Group A closed, the delegate for India wished to bring before the Committee the fact that in the terms of reference of this Group, was the immediate consideration of other plans or bases for plans, as given in the text of the Appendix to Document 241. The Delegation of India considered that this task was of prior importance and should take precedence over the consideration of the replies to Document 217. He would like the opinion of Mr. Arkadiev on this point.
- 5.9. Mr. Arkadiev thought these remarks worthy of note, and considered that a decision on this subject should be first taken in the Working Group, and the results reported to the Main Committee.
- 5.10. This latter procedure was agreed, and as there were no further comments on the report on this Group, the Chairman requested the report of Working Group B.

6. The Chairman of Working Group B, Mr. Trimmer, said that the first written report of his group was now available in Document No. 217. In addition to this report he informed the Committee that the Secretariat were preparing a tabulated list of all the information so far received regarding such questions as, area, population, number of receivers, etc., etc. Also the joint meetings of Committees 4 and 6 had been held under the instigation of Working Group 6B, in order to discuss fully the technical bases of the U.S.S.R. proposed plan.

6.1. There were no comments forthcoming on this report.

7. The Chairman of Working Group C, Mr. Esping, reported that his group had proceeded with the analysis of Annex 1 to Doc. 98, and had worked out the channel hour allocations under the formula used. The information regarding area, population and languages had been taken from the Planning Committee's Geneva Report, as used by the U.S.S.R. in the proposed plan. There would be some errors in the answers obtained, as it was known that some of the figures given in this report were incorrect. Regarding the analysis of Annex 2A, the Group were awaiting the forms to be submitted by all delegations, and then work could be started on this section of the analysis.

- 7.1. The Delegate for Hungary then asked the Chairman whether it would be possible for his delegation to participate in the work of Group 6C.

7.2. The Chairman drew attention to the original agreement to restrict the membership of the groups to six delegations only. However, he thought it probable that it would be necessary to increase this number at some later date, or even form sub-working Groups. In this case it would be possible for other delegations to join the groups.

7.3. This reply was satisfactory to the delegate for Hungary.

8. As there was no further business forthcoming under Item 6 of the Agenda the Chairman closed the meeting at 11:20 hours.

The Reporter:

Richard A. Craig.

The Chairman:

Gunnar Pedersen.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 303-E

9 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Twentieth Meeting

3 December 1948

Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, First Vice Chairman, opened the meeting at 10 a.m.

The Chairman submitted the Minutes of the 11th and 12th Meetings of the Committee, Documents Nos. 196 and 197, for the approval of the Committee.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate wished the following correction to be made in the Minutes of the 11th Meeting: in Document No. 196, page 4, the text of the Soviet Delegate's statement to be amended as follows:

Replace the first sentence of the first paragraph: "The U.S.S.R. Delegation was prepared to vote for that wording" by "The U.S.S.R. Delegation would not vote for the adoption of that wording because they thought it unnecessary and calculated to give rise to difficulties".

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. wished the following amendment to be made in the Ukrainian statement on page 3 of the same Document, paragraph 3, line 5, of the French text: for "deuxieme possibilite" read "premiere possibilite". (No change involved in the English text).

The Delegate of Mexico wished the Spanish text of his statement on page 3 of Document No. 197 to be brought into harmony with the French text. The latter was correct.

The two Minutes were approved as amended.

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The Chairman called the Committee's attention to Document No. 221, which had been distributed. That Document was the result of the labors of Working Group B with Mr. Barajas as its Chairman.

The Group had spared neither time nor effort to accomplish its arduous task.

He thought that, since the Committee had to submit its Final Report by December 17, it was absolutely necessary to adopt a work schedule at once which would enable them to finish their work in the few days remaining. He thought the full Committee should discuss the terms of the Report on the 15th, 16th and 17th of December. The Report would be drafted by a Working Group ad hoc on the 13th and 14th. Sub-Working Groups would first have analyzed on December 10 and 11 all the Replies to the Questionnaire, which were to be received before Thursday December 9 at 2 P.M., as preliminary to the drafting.

He invited a brief exchange of views on the above program.

In reply to the Observer of the U.N.O., the Chairman said that the Committee could not proceed to a preliminary discussion of the Replies to the Questionnaire before examining the Report of Working Group A. It would be the conclusions of the Working Group which would come before the plenary Committee for discussion.

The Delegate of France went into details. Delegates, he said, had their own opinion on the Replies as on the Questions. Some delegates want to reply in writing, as they saw fit, on certain questions. Others would want to reply in writing on all the questions in their order. Others would merely wish to give their opinion on general principles, but in writing: others only by word of mouth. Under such conditions how was the Final Report to take the various Replies into account? It was clear that, where there were no Replies, nothing would appear in the Report. In the case of the written Replies, the Final Report would sum up the substance of the Replies, Question by Question. Delegates who did not wish to reply in writing would make oral statements.

The work of putting the Replies together should be tackled by languages, since the time was too short to make it possible to ask Delegations to submit their requirements translated into the different languages. Even manuscripts entrusted to Working Groups working in the language of the manuscripts might serve in a general way. The work of putting the Replies together would be effected by combining the parts of various questions already put together. Delegates should not be disturbed at not having an immediate discussion, because three days were provided for open discussion of the Working Group's Report. Considering the short time available to the Committee, that was the only truly practical solution.

In reply to the Delegate of Brazil, the Chairman stated that

the only purpose of written Replies was to work out the written Report. They were not in any way in the nature of a consultation to serve as a basis for a vote. If there was to be a vote, it could only be on the occasion of the discussion of the adoption of the Final Report.

The Delegate of Brazil suggested that the Chair should limit the discussion by calling on the Delegates of the countries appearing on Page 3 of Document No. 221 in alphabetical order to state whether they were in agreement on the subject of the discussions in the Working Group.

The Chairman said he would prefer the Committee to continue the discussion on the progress of its work up to December 17.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. regretted to have once more to recall that on the 24th of November he had proposed a concrete working plan for the Committee with exact dates. He pointed out in that plan that it would be absolutely necessary for the Committee to transfer its activities to Working Groups. Experience had confirmed the need for that procedure. Once again he proposed a working plan which seemed to him to be essential, and which in general coincided with the Chairman's proposals.

The work schedule he had contemplated provided for the close of the discussion on the Questionnaire by December 3. The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of December would be set aside for the Replies which Delegates might wish to make in writing to the Questionnaire. On the 8th and 9th of December Working Group C would classify and draft all the Replies to the Questionnaire which the Delegations had submitted. On the 10th and 11th of December the conclusions of Working Group C would be submitted to a plenary Committee meeting with a view to general discussion. On December 13 and 14 a new Working Group D would draft the proposed Report to the Committee, which would discuss it at the final meetings on December 16 and 17.

In order to expedite the Committee's work, he proposed immediate approval, without modification, of the Report of Working Group B (Document No. 221).

The Chairman thought the two days allowed for the Working Group to study the Replies were somewhat short. He also thought that the drafting of the Report before and after the plenary Committee had considered it might be done by the same Working Group.

The Delegate of Mexico approved the work schedule proposed by the U.S.S.R. Delegation in general, but thought it absolutely necessary to postpone by 24 hours the discussion by the Committee of the conclusions of the Working Group which was to sit on the 8th and 9th.

He also thought it advisable for Working Groups C and D to be quite separate.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. thought it illogical to appoint distinct Working Groups C and D. Perhaps Group C might be enlarged, after the discussion in the plenary meeting, for the drafting of the Final Report.

The Delegate of the U.K. was much impressed by the efforts of the different delegations to get the Final Report out within the agreed time-limit. But it seemed to him regrettable that - as in the case of a recent experience - the conclusions of Working Groups should be so far lacking in authority as to be liable to be referred back after discussion at the plenary meeting. That mistake should not be repeated. The U.K. Delegation, which was not represented in the Working Group responsible for Document NO. 221, wanted a certain amount of discussion as a means of dealing with the duplication evident in some of the questions, and making clear the point of view of the Committee on certain questions, at least two of which seemed outside the province of the Committee and perhaps even of the Conference.

On the motion of the Delegate of New Zealand, after a statement by the Delegate of Mexico (Chairman of Working Group B), the Committee decided that three questions put by the New Zealand Delegation, which owing to a mistake in transmission had not been received in time to be taken into consideration by Working Group B, should nevertheless appear in the Questionnaire at a place to be assigned to them by Mr. Barajas.

The Delegate of the U.K. agreed that the five questions adopted by the Committee should be taken into consideration immediately. As to the other questions, the Committee was bound by the decision it had taken on the proposal of the Pakistani Delegation, and should follow the procedure it had adopted and made legal.

The Delegate of U.N.O. also thought it absolutely necessary to review all the questions. Certain proposed questions had been combined in such a way that the meaning of the original questions was lost in the combination.

The Chairman thought that the proposal which he and the U.S.S.R. Delegate had made constituted the only possible working plans, and he wished the Committee would take a decision on one or the other.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate repeated his proposal for acceptance without discussion of Document No. 221. He proposed that the Replies should be in not later than the evening of December 5, and should be handed over to a Working Group to meet on December 6, 8 and 9. The Committee to hold a plenary meeting on December 11 and 13 for the discussion of the Group's conclusions.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee should appoint a Working Group C, to be sub-divided into four Sub-Groups for each of the working languages of the Conference. The Replies to be submitted not later than Thursday, December 9 at 2 P.M.; the Sub-Groups to work separately on December 10 and 11, and to meet together on December 13 and 14 to draft the Final Report to be discussed at the plenary meeting of the Committee on December 15, 16 and 17.

The Delegate of Brazil recalled that the Committee had also to consider the conclusions of Working Group A. He again suggested that the discussion should be limited to countries which had submitted questions to the Working Group.

The Delegate of France said that the Committee had of course to approve the conclusions of the Working Group A; but he did not see that it was indispensable to await the latter's Report before replying to the Questions. The discussion of the Report would be a prelude to the discussion of priorities. The classifications were what they were. What really counted was the relative proportions to be assigned finally to the different groups in each classification on the basis of the directives to be given to the Plan Committee. The Report of Working Group A might perhaps merely be attached to the general Report, Question No. 5 being worded in some such form as: "Should priorities or proportions be introduced, taking into account the annexed table?"

The Delegate of Pakistan could not agree to the proposal for adoption without discussion of the Report of Working Group B. That Report proposed the elimination of certain questions, and some Delegations wanted to present their point of view as to that decision. Accordingly, he was for discussing Document No. 221 in the order in which it was

drawn up.

Again, the Delegate of Brazil had proposed to restrict discussion to the Delegations which had submitted questions to the Working Group. The issue on these two points should be cleared up immediately.

The Chairman said that they had now wasted close to two hours on questions of procedure. He urged the Committee to take a prompt decision as to the adoption of Document No. 221, and also as to whether or not there should be two different Working Groups, C and D.

The U.S.S.R. Delegate repeated his proposals. He noted that the Chairman's proposal did not provide for any plenary meetings of the Committee between December 3 and December 16.

Following an exchange of views between the Chairman and the Delegates of India, the U.K., the U.S.S.R., France and the U.N.O. Observer, the Chairman proposed the following to the Committee:

- 1) To accept Document No. 221 without discussion.

The Delegate of France stated that, if the Committee decided not to discuss the Report, the consequence of their decision would be that Delegations would be free either to make no Reply at all to the Questions, or to reply to all the Questions, or to reply to some Questions only.

The Committee decided on a show of hands by 26 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions, to accept Document No. 221 without discussion.

- 2) The Chairman then conferred with the Committee as to whether it wished two different Working Groups to be charged with drafting the Final Report, one to make a preliminary Report and the second to make a final Report.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that there was no question in his proposal of two Working Groups to draft the Final Report. The function of his Group C was to summarise and coordinate the Replies received. The function of his Group D was to prepare the Committee's Report, taking into consideration the conclusions of Groups A, B and C as well as the work of the plenary meetings.

Following an exchange of views between the U.S.S.R.

Delegate and the Delegate of France as to the conditions under which Final Reports of Committees were generally prepared, viz. by the Chairman, assisted by the Bureau, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. waived his proposal for the appointment of two Working Groups.

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The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m. and resumed at 6.50 p.m.

The Chairman proposed to the Committee the appointment of a Working Group composed of 14 members to consider the Replies to the Questionnaire submitted to it: the Delegate of Pakistan to be Chairman, and the Group to be composed of representatives of the following countries:

Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Cuba, the U.S.A., France, Indonesia, Italy, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, the U.K., the Ukraine, the U.S.S.R., and Uruguay.

The Group to be divided into four Sub-Groups according to languages: each Sub-Group to designate one of its members to be responsible for receiving the Replies to the Questionnaire in each language.

In reply to the U.N.O. Delegate, the Chairman said that without doubt the Group would be glad to receive him as a member in a consultative capacity.

In reply to the U.S.S.R. Delegate, the Chairman stated that the designation of four Sub-Groups with four languages was merely intended to facilitate the analysis of the Replies, as submitted in manuscript form, in the respective languages.

At the request of the Delegate of Cuba, the Delegate of the Argentine Republic was appointed to replace the Delegation of Cuba in the Group.

The Chairman indicated to the Committee that in the light of the discussion which had taken place he would abandon the proposal for an exact work schedule. The arrangement of the work would be (under his direction) as generally provided in his and the U.S.S.R. Delegate's proposal, with the objective of December 17 as the deadline.

The last day for consideration of Replies to be submitted to the Working Groups would be Wednesday, December 8 at 2 p.m.

He proceeded to state that the Questions which formed the subject of Replies were those appearing in the Report of Working Group B, Annex B, groups a and b. The three questions of the New Zealand Delegation would be added to the list.

Question No. 5 would have to await the conclusions of the Working Group.

On the motion of the U.K. Delegate, it was agreed that the list of Questions to which Delegations might wish to furnish Replies would be published as a document of the Conference.

In reply to the U.S.A. Delegate, the Chairman stated that Delegations which were not satisfied with the Questionnaire were at liberty to take the initiative in putting Questions or Replies themselves.

The Delegate of Brazil asked the Delegate of France the precise meaning of the latter's previous statement to the effect that it did not seem absolutely necessary to him that the document resulting from Working Group A's work should be discussed, and that it would be sufficient for it to appear as an annex to the general Report on Replies. To him (the Delegate of Brazil) the classification appeared much too essential to be treated in that way.

The Delegate of France answered that he did not at all underestimate the importance of the Questionnaire, and he saw no objection to it being made the subject of any decision the Committee wished to take. What he had proposed was a solution of procedure, which in no way prejudged the relative importance of the document.

Mr. Barajas, Delegate of Mexico and Chairman of Working Group B, said he proposed to issue a document containing corrections in detail of Document No. 221.

The Committee decided to meet again on the following Monday afternoon in order to acquaint itself with the conclusions of Working Group A. If Group A had not finished its work, the Committee would postpone its meeting until the following day.

The meeting rose at 7.30 p.m.

The Reporter:

J. V. LEPROUX

The Chairman:

H. J. VAN DEN BROEK

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 304-E

10 December 1948

Committee 1

Modification to Document No. 293-E

1. A joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6 will be held on Wednesday, 15 December, Plenary Hall, in the morning, instead of the full meeting of Committee 1.
2. Sub-Groups 3 and 4 of Committee 3C, originally given Room 6 for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, will meet instead in the Office of the Secretary during those three days.

* INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 305-E

10 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Material for publication in Morning Electron

In order to permit a daily authoritative resume of the major activities of the Conference, reporters of Committees and Working Groups are kindly requested to prepare a one or two sentence summary of the actions or conclusions reached in the Committees or Working Groups. This material should be delivered to the Office of the Secretary of the Conference where it will be collated and prepared for publication in the Morning Electron, pending further notice.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 306-E

11 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 4

Report of Working Group 4-B
of the Technical Principles Committee

Working Group 4-B has held 9 meetings in all. It presents herewith its Report on the subject of directional antennas, the last point in its terms of reference. A draft report submitted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation served as a basis for the discussion of the problem. It was possible on certain points to attain unanimity on the part of the Group, but there were other points on which opinions were still divided.

The Chairman of Working Group 4-B

D. E. METZLER

Annex:
Report.

ANNEX

Report of Working Group 4-B of the Technical Principles Committee

For the preparation of the present Report the Working Group made a preliminary study of the following documents:

- a) Rhf Document No. 149 of 8 October 1947, "Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference", (Atlantic City, 1947).
- b) Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Atlantic City, 1947).
- c) Report of the Planning Committee of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Geneva Session, 1948).
- d) Report of the Planning Committee of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference (Mexico Session, 1948), PC-Rhf Document No. 79 of 19 October 1948.

The Group draws the attention of Committee 4 to the Acts of the C.C.I.R., Fifth Meeting (Stockholm, 1948), and in particular to Recommendation No. 17 ("Directivity of Antennas at great Distances") and Question No. 23 ("Directive Antenna Systems").

The Group further took note of the work of American engineers, containing a description of BHT antennas, (a copy of which work was supplied by the U.S.A. Delegation to Heads of Delegations), and of Document No. 151 entitled "Some Numerical Calculations of Directional Properties of Certain Horizontal Rhombic Aerials". This document was submitted by the U. K. Delegation.

The discussions of the Group dealt with the following points:

- I. Recommendation of certain electric characteristics of antennas, necessary for the elaboration of a draft plan for the assignment of frequencies.

- II. Proposal of a nomenclature and symbols for dipole antennas.
- III. Types of antennas most commonly employed, list of particulars furnished by Administrations.
- IV. Determination of methods of calculation of the various electric parameters of antennas.
- V. Recommendation of electric parameters for adoption as bases for the elaboration of a plan or plans for the assignment of frequencies.

A

The Group recommends the following definitions (the figures 65, 66 and 67 being those of the relevant paragraphs in the Radio Regulations of the Atlantic City Conference, 1947).

65. Gain of an antenna. The gain of an antenna in a given direction is the ratio, expressed in decibels, of the square of the field intensity radiated in this direction by the given antenna 1/ to the square of the field intensity radiated in its median plane by a perfect half-wave antenna isolated in space, where the fields are measured at a distance sufficiently great. 2/ It is assumed that the real antenna and the perfect half-wave antenna are supplied with equal power.

66. Coefficient of Directivity of an Antenna. The coefficient of directivity of an antenna 3/ in a given direction is the ratio,

1/ When not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to the gain in the direction of the main beam.

2/ The Working Group interprets the expression "sufficiently great" to mean a distance of some ten times the length of the antenna.

3/ When not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the coefficient of directivity refers to that in the direction of the main beam. When it is not necessary to take into account antenna and earth losses, the coefficient of directivity as defined above is 2.15 decibels higher than the gain of the antenna as defined in 65. (Radio Regulations of the Atlantic City Conference, 1947).

expressed in decibels, of the square of the field intensity radiated in this direction to the mean of the squares of the field intensity radiated in all directions in space, where the fields are measured at a distance sufficiently great. 1/

67. Directivity Diagram of an Antenna.

- a) The directivity diagram of an antenna is the graphical representation of the gain of this antenna in the different directions of space.
 - b) The horizontal directivity diagram of an antenna is the representation of the gain in the different directions of a horizontal plane or, if necessary, in the different directions of a plane slightly inclined to the horizontal.
1. The efficiency is the ratio of the power radiated by an antenna to the power supplied to it.
 2. The frequency range of an antenna is its ability to preserve approximately the same values of gain, coefficient of directivity and efficiency throughout a certain frequency range.
 3. The angular width of the principal beam of a directional antenna is equal, when the beam is symmetrical, to twice the angle between the direction for which the field is maximum and that for which, in the same beam, the field is reduced to half the maximum value: when the beam is asymmetrical, the angular width shall be considered as being the value of the angle between the two directions corresponding, in the same beam, to the field which is half of the maximum field.

The Group recommends that:

1. The maximum radiation in the horizontal plane and the angle of elevation of the maximum radiation shall be chosen in such

1/

The Working Group interprets the expression "sufficiently great" to mean a distance of some ten times the length of the antenna.

a manner as to provide the most efficient transmission to the intended area of reception.

2. Radiation in the unwanted directions shall be kept as low as possible.
3. In the case of short distance broadcasting services the radiation in the vertical plane shall be restricted to that angle necessary to provide reception in the intended area of service, and radiation at lower angles of elevation shall be kept at a minimum.

B

The Group proposes to adopt in future the following designations:

Curtain arrays H or V RA/m/n/h_λ

H = Horizontal.

V = Vertical

m = Number of half-wave elements in the horizontal plane.

n = Number of rows in the vertical plane.

h_λ = Height above the soil of the lowest row of the array, expressed in wave-lengths of the working frequency.

RE = Active reflector.

RPI = Passive reflector.

RA = Reversible antenna

O = Steerable.

F = Working frequency.

a = Azimuth, center of beam, measured from the North, positive angles being measured in a clockwise direction.

Xn = Rotating field dipole, n being the number of rotating field dipoles disposed in the vertical plane.
(Turnstile array)

Observation. A simple dipole antenna is a rectilinear radiator, generally fed from the center, the maximum radiation of which is in the plane normal to its axis. The specified length is the total length.

C

The Working Group refers to the inquiry made by Working Group 3-A of the Planning Committee (Mexico City Session), the results of which, appearing in PC-Rhf Document No. 79, Appendix I, are as follows:

"The analysis related to some 500 antennas and was based on information provided by 20 out of the 34 countries submitting full antenna data on Forms 4. The following proportions were obtained:

Curtain arrays	60 %
Rhombic antennas	20 %
4 wire antennas and special types	20 %

Working Group 4-B proposes to invite countries which have not yet submitted the information requested on the subject of antennas to be good enough to send it in, either in the form of the values of the electric parameters (as in the standard Forms) or else as details of the dimensions and types of the antennas which will enable the necessary calculations to be made.

D

For the calculation of the gain and of the angular width of the beam radiated by antenna arrays the Group recommends the method suggested by the U.S.A. Delegation in Document No. 18121 - 2/48 entitled "Determination of High Frequency Broadcasting Antenna gain and width of beam", the U.S.A. Delegation having made a correction of 3 decibels in diagram 4 during the discussions of Working Group 3-A of the Planning Committee (Mexico City Session) at the instance of the U.S.S.R. Delegation.

With a view to speeding up the work, the Group recommends resort to the table prepared with this method by the Delegates of the U. K. and India, which appears in Appendix I, D of PC-Rhf Document No. 79 of the Report of the Planning Committee (Mexico City Session). 1/

The Group directs the attention of Committee 4 to Document No. 151, submitted by the U. K. Delegation, containing calculations of rhombic antenna radiation diagrams. The Group further recommends the following methods of calculation and charts:

1. Calculation of the gain of rhombic antennas, with angle of incidence 15° , semi-side angle $2\theta = 140^\circ$, as given in the curves appearing on page 5 of PFB Document No. 231, Annex 2, submitted by the U.S.A. Delegation.
2. Chart to determine the angular width of the major lobe in the horizontal plane, showing the width of beam for seven types of rhombic antenna (each with a different angle ϕ), as proposed by the U.S.S.R. Delegation in Appendix I, C of PC-Rhf Document No. 79.

The Group is of the opinion that the information made available on the subject of rhombic antennas is still incomplete, and proposes to study the subject further.

The Group regrets to have to record that there is very little in the way of documentary material or calculations in the case of other types of antennas specified in the lists of requirements, and that it is not easy therefore to make recommendations in regard to them. Where no specific information is available as to the directional characteristics of such antennas, they may be taken for the purposes of the assignment of frequencies to be omni-directional.

1/

See also Prof. Dr. van der Pol in Appendix I, A of Document PC-Rhf No. 79 on "Method of determining Vertical Antenna Directivity".

E

As regards simultaneous sharing, it is to be assumed that the power radiated by a directional antenna is equal to the power of the transmitter, except in the direction of the major lobe. However, in the case of certain antennas the power radiated in the direction opposite to that of the major lobe may attain one-tenth of the power radiated in the direction of the major lobe.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 307-E

13 December 1948

Committee 6

AGENDA FOR THE 12TH MEETING OF
THE PLAN COMMITTEE

to be held at 3:30 P M. 14th December 1948.

1. Approval of the report of the 11th meeting of the Committee (Document No. 302.)
2. Approval of Report No. 1 of Working Group 6 B (Doc. No. 267).
3. Consideration of methods for assigning frequencies in the bands
7100 - 7150 Mc/s
7150 - 7300 Mc/s
4. Consideration of methods for dealing with requirements for which the optimum working frequencies lie below the 6 Mc/s broadcasting band.
5. Report of Chairman of Working Group A.
6. Report of Chairman of Working Group B.
7. Report of Chairman of Working Group C.
8. Miscellaneous.

Gunnar Pedersen
Chairman of Plan Committee

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 308-E

13 December 1948

Committee 1

Addendum to Document No. 304-E

In reference to Point 1 of the above document announcing a joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6 for the morning of December 15 in the Plenary Hall, the following points will come up for approval as agenda, in accordance with the recommendation of Committee 1:

1. Continuation of clarification of the technical principles underlying the Soviet Plan;
and
2. Opinions and discussion on the technical principles underlying the Soviet Plan.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 309-E

13 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 7

This document replaces
Document No. 118-E

REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

4th Meeting
10 November 1948

The meeting was opened at 3:30 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia), who was assisted by Vice-Chairmen C.C. Chien (China) and R. V. McKay (Australia).

The report of the previous meeting (Document No. 74) was approved without discussion.

The Chairman announced that Document No. 26 would be adopted as a working document. He then invited the Committee to begin discussion on the following two points:

1. Is it necessary to create a specialized international organization for short wave broadcasting?
2. If so, what type of function would this organization have?

The Delegate of Brazil requested his colleague, the Delegate of the USA, to clarify the coordinating role of the new agency whose creation was considered for the application of the plan.

The Delegate of the USA stated that it would be possible to determine, according to its functions, whether it was an organization with executive terms of reference or whether it had simply an informational and coordinating role. He added that before opening discussions on that subject the Committee should undertake the preparation of a list of functions or tasks to be assigned to this agency.

A discussion followed concerning whether the Committee ought to give priority to the study of the type of organization proposed or if, on the contrary, preference should be given to the study of its functions.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that a permanent organization, invested with the necessary power to control the frequency changes required by the variations of solar activity, would be best.

The Chairman asked the delegates to begin the discussion of paragraph 3 of Document 26.

The Delegate of Albania could not see the need for a new organization. Basing his opinion upon economic considerations, he said that the CCIR could accomplish the tasks proposed for the new agency.

The Delegate of the USA thought that the Committee should prepare a list of the functions of the new organization. In his opinion, the latter should not cause the countries important additional expenditures.

The Delegate of France observed that the present Conference was only an administrative conference, and that the Committee could not institute a new organization; it could only prepare recommendations for the next plenipotentiary conference.

The Chairman agreed with this viewpoint. He thought that the Committee should discuss only the functions of an international organization for high frequency broadcasting, and not the creation of such an organization.

Before entering into this discussion, the Chairman asked Mr. Catá (IFRB) if he could tell him when the frequency bands would be released or available.

Mr. Catá (IFRB) thought that the PFB probably would finish its work by October, 1949, and that therefore the bands mentioned would be at the disposal of broadcasting by April, 1950. He stated, however, that this was only a supposition, as he did not know what decisions had been made **on the matter by the PFB** since his departure from Geneva; however, he hoped to obtain more precise information in the near future.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia wished to emphasize that he did not favour the creation of a new organization, because of the expenses to be incurred.

The Delegate of Argentina stated that the Committee had received terms of reference from a plenipotentiary conference to study and to prepare recommendations with reference to an organization capable of ensuring the orderly application of a plan.

The Delegate of Brazil, referring to the Universal Postal Union, whose work had been very successful, thought that high frequency broadcasting was in need of a similar coordinating organization.

The Delegate of the USSR thought that it would not be advisable to create a new organization. The Committee, he said ought to determine the functions to be attributed to some organization already in existence. Moreover, the joint study of the problems referring to the organization and its functions would be better, because in his opinion it was impossible to separate these matters without arriving at false conclusions and decisions.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom expressed the opinion that the Committee ought not to institute a special organization outside the

general plan of activities of the International Telecommunication Union, such as it is functioning at present. He advocated a CCI or something like it, within the frame of the ITU.

The Delegate of the USA observed that it was not imperative to recommend a new organization. He did not yet know whether such a new organization would or would not exist. That would be decided after having approved the functions it would have to fulfill. He repeated that, first of all, the Committee ought to consider the functions; then, there would always be time enough to study the type of organization.

The Chairman, summarizing the discussion, believed that the general opinion of the Committee was that an international organization for high frequency broadcasting should remain within the framework of the ITU and limit its activities to the discharge of informational and coordinating functions, with a view to the equitable and correct application of the regulations of the plan or plans.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

The Chairman:

M. Lalić

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 310- E

13 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 7

This Document replaces Document No. 128

REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

5th Meeting

12 November 1948

The Chairman, Mr. M. Lalić, upon opening the meeting at 3:30 p.m., proposed the appointment of a limited Working Group whose functions would be the following:

"To study and recommend to the plenary meeting of the Committee a list of functions considered necessary and desirable to be fulfilled by a central international organization under the I.T.U., taking into account:

- a) the Reports of the Planning Committee, Geneva and Mexico City;
- b) the points of view exchanged during the 3rd and 4th plenary meetings of Committee 7.

The Working Group shall take as a basis for discussion paragraph 3 of Document No. 26".

The Delegate of the U.S.A. requested that the words "necessary and desirable" be replaced with the words "necessary or desirable".

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested that the following be added to the text of the terms of reference:

"At the same time the Working Group shall consider all proposals and documents on this subject submitted by Heads of Delegations".

After lengthy discussions and in view of the different amendments submitted, the Chairman proposed to interrupt the meeting to enable a limited Working Group composed of the Chairman, the Delegates of Brazil, the U. S. A., France, Portugal and the U. S. S. R. to work out a text of the terms of reference, taking into account the various opinions and amendments.

After resumption of the meeting, this limited Working Group submitted the following text:

"The Working Group is charged with:

- a) Studying and recommending to Committee 7 the list of functions considered necessary and desirable for the implementation of a plan or plans for assignment of high frequencies for broadcasting;
- b) Studying the different types of organizations qualified to fulfill the functions proposed, in accordance with the above-mentioned paragraph a).

The Working Group, in carrying out its task, shall take into account:

- a) The Reports of the Planning Committee, Geneva and Mexico City;
- b) Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Recommendations attached to the International Telecommunications Convention (Atlantic City, 1947), concerning broadcasting;
- c) The points of view exchanged during the 3rd and 4th plenary meetings of Committee 7.

The Working Group shall take as a basis for discussion paragraph 3 of Document No. 26 and also all proposals and documents on this subject submitted by the Heads of Delegations".

A general discussion regarding the text proposed by the limited Working Group took place. Mr. Simson (U.S.A.) proposed that paragraph b) begin with the following words: "After agreement on paragraph (a), to study" Mr. Dozonin (U.S.S.R.) was of the opinion that the terms of reference just submitted should be accepted as they were and that the Working Group charged with deciding on functions immediately commence the study of organizations of the I.T.U. which might fulfill such functions. Mr. Henderickx (Belgium) proposed that the amendment submitted by Mr. Simson be replaced by the word "next".

The last proposal was adopted and the terms of reference, thus amended, were unanimously accepted.

, The meeting was adjourned at 7:15 p. m.

The Chairman,

M. Lalić

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 311-E

13 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 7

REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

Sixth Meeting

15 November 1948

The Chairman, Mr. Milan Lalić, opened the meeting at 4 o'clock.

Discussion took place on the interpretation to be given to the terms of reference of the limited Working Group, the appointment of which had been decided upon during the Fifth Meeting (see Document No. 128). At the beginning of paragraph (b) of the terms of reference the word "then" had caused some confusion in the minds of certain Delegations because of the decisions taken at the end of the Fifth Meeting. After an exchange of views in which the Delegates of the Argentine, the U.S.A., France, India, Roumania, the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. took part, the Committee decided to confirm the text of the terms of reference, paragraph (b) which commenced with the word "then".

The Chairman thought that, as all doubts on the subject of the terms of reference had been cleared up, they might as well adjourn the meeting and give place to the Group to enable the latter to begin its work at once.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. did not agree. He thought that the text of the terms of reference was still ambiguous, and that they should resume the discussion of the decision taken at the Fifth Meeting.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the terms of reference of the Working Group had been unanimously approved at the Fifth Meeting, and that the Committee could not discuss a decision already taken. If the Committee so desired, the previous decision concerning the terms of reference would have to be set aside and discussion of the question taken up again.

The Chairman confirmed the opinion of the U.S.S.R. Delegate, and requested Delegations not to discuss the text of the terms of reference any further and to close the discussion on the subject.

The Delegate of the Argentine thought that it was the Committee's duty to decide whether or not the Working Group should give an account of its conclusions regarding the definition of the functions of the organization contemplated before going on to the study of paragraph (b) of its terms of reference. The Delegate of Portugal shared the Argentine Delegate's view.

Mr. Simson (U.S.A.) then proposed that the Committee should adopt the following resolution:

"Committee 7 decides that the Working Group is to study paragraph (a) in the first instance and report thereon, and thereafter study paragraph (b) and report thereon."

The Delegate of India supported the above text, and the Chairman decided to put it to the vote.

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that the subject of the vote should be the interpretation of the text of the terms of reference, and not the text itself, which had already been approved.

Mr. Doronin (U.S.S.R.) could not support the proposal of Mr. Simson. The Working Group could not render an account of its conclusions as to drawing up a list of functions without specifying what organization would be called upon to exercise those functions. The question should be considered as a whole.

The Delegate of the U.K. thought it preferable to divide the Group's program into two quite distinct parts.

The Delegate of the Argentine proposed to settle the question by a vote. He submitted the following text:

"Committee 7 decides that the Working Group is to be guided by the following directives in the observance of its terms of reference:

1. It is to consider carefully paragraph (a) and report thereon;
2. Committee 7 to take a decision as to paragraph (a), after which the Working Group is to examine paragraph (b) and report thereon."

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) recalled the text of the Recommendations attached to the Atlantic City Convention, under which the "Administrative High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City can make whatever recommendations it deems desirable". If the Convention limited the functions of the Conference to making recommendations, it nevertheless gave it full latitude in that respect.

Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) proposed the following text:

"The Working Group to report on paragraph (a) within a period of 8 days. Committee 7 to consider thereupon the instructions to be given to the Group."

The Delegate of Roumania proposed:

"The Working Group, after finishing its study of paragraph (a) to decide whether it is necessary to report immediately to the Committee before proceeding to a study of paragraph (b), or alternatively whether it is preferable for it to submit a single report on its work as a whole in fulfilment of its terms of reference as laid down by the Committee."

An exchange of views took place between the Delegates of Albania, the Argentine, Cuba, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. on the subject of the above four proposals.

Mr. Simson (U.S.A.) thought that the terms of reference had not been unanimously adopted because of the different interpretations given to them according as they were quoted from the English or the French text. He wished his remarks to be included in the Minutes.

The Chairman agreed to Mr. Simson's remarks being recorded in the Minutes, but at the same time he wished to emphasize the points that:

- a) the text of the Working Group's terms of reference had been proposed by the Group ad hoc, and the beginning of the text of paragraph (b), "after agreement on paragraph (a)" had been replaced by the word "then" on the proposal of the Delegate of Belgium.
- b) no Delegation had made any objection to the amendment.
- c) the amendment had been unanimously adopted.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought the Chairman should invite the Delegations to support one of the four proposals which had just been submitted to them. If the Committee could not reach unanimous agreement on any one of them, it would always be possible to put them to the vote.

The Delegates of the Argentine, the U.S.A. and Portugal pressed for a vote on the proposal of the Argentine as finally worded viz. as follows:

"Committee 7 decides that the Working Group is to be guided by the following directives in the observance of its terms of reference:

1. It is to study paragraph (a) of the terms of reference as adopted by Committee 7, and report thereon;
2. As soon as the Committee has taken a decision on paragraph (a), the Group is to undertake the further study of paragraph (b) of the terms of reference and report thereon."

The above proposal was adopted by 13 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions. 22 Delegations were absent.

The Working Group was thereupon set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lazareanu (Roumania), with the following Delegations participating: Argentine, Australia, Brazil, U.S.A., France, India, Mexico, the U.K., Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R.

The meeting rose at 7:30 P.M.

The Chairman,

M. Lalić.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 312-E

13 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Reproduction of Certain Documents on Light Paper

In order to facilitate the transmittal of important documents by the Delegations to their Administrations, the Secretariat has made arrangements to have a limited number of copies of certain documents printed on flimsy paper. The only documents that will be reproduced in this manner are:

Minutes of Plenary Meetings
Minutes of Committee Meetings
Final Reports of Working Groups

The reproductions will be made in the four languages in the following numbers:

60 - English
40 - French
50 - Spanish
20 - Russian

Normally only 2 copies of any document on flimsy paper can be made available to any one Delegation. Delegations are requested to indicate in a note to the Secretary whether they wish to receive copies of the above documents on light paper.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 313-E

13 December 1948

Original: SPANISH

Committee 1.

SUMMARY OF THE DECISIONS MADE AT THE MEETING
OF THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

9 December 1948

1. To establish the dates of December 21st, 22nd and 23rd for Plenary Meetings, having agreed on the agenda for each.
2. To send a cablegram to the P.F.B. requesting the urgent remittance of the graphs and other data required by Committee 4, in order to determine the possibilities of sharing channels.
3. To authorize the Chairman of Committee 5 to request the Delegations to collaborate regularly with Working Group 5-B in its tasks, when it is deemed necessary.
4. To schedule a joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6, with the recommendation that a) they continue the discussions of the previous meeting, and b) they make decisions.
5. To study the reports of the Chairmen of the Committees on the progress of same.
6. To establish the working schedule for the following week.

The Reporter

A. Martí

**INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE**

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 314-E

13 December 1948

Committee 2

Announcement

1. For reasons of health, Ambassador Norweb is unable to continue as Chairman of the United States Delegation. The Secretary has been advised that Ambassador Norweb has been replaced as Chairman of the Delegation by Ambassador Walter Thurston and that Mr. George E. Sterling is designated as Alternate Chairman.
2. Official notice has been received that, because of the recall of Mr. Thomas A. Stone to the Canadian Embassy in Washington on December 10, Mr. Charles Hébert, Canadian Minister to Cuba, is designated as Chairman of the Canadian Delegation as of that date.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 315-E

13 December 1948

Committee 2.

Addendum to Document No. 212-E

1. A letter of permanent Administrative Credentials has been received designating Messrs. Jean Meyer and Henri Lerognon as representatives of the Overseas Territories of the French Republic and of the Territories Administered as such. The Delegation for these Territories should therefore be deleted from List II of the above document, and should appear as No. 18 of List I.
2. The Government of Honduras has designated Ing. Juan Angel Paz y Paz as Delegate to the Conference. Telegraphic provisional credentials have been received, to be followed by permanent credentials. Honduras should therefore be deleted from List VIII of the above document, and should appear as No. 2 of List II.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 316-E

14 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

U N I T E D K I N G D O M

MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING:

PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR INTERCHANGE OF
PROGRAMMES FOR BROADCASTING

The United Kingdom Delegation submits the attached memorandum, prepared by the Engineering Division of the British Broadcasting Corporation, as a contribution to the study of the problem of fixing recording standards for the international exchange of broadcasting programmes.

C O N T E N T S

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3. Recording Frequency Characteristic and Spool Centre	4

Attachment:

Drawing showing details of spool
centre and method of fixing to
machine.

MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING:
PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR INTERCHANGE OF
PROGRAMMES FOR BROADCASTING

1. FOREWORD

In the Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference held in Atlantic City in 1947. Chapter V. Section B.4. is the following Recommendation:-

"Recorded programmes, preferably recorded by a standardized method and sent by other means than telecommunications, for broadcasting by local stations, should be used as often as possible as a means of conserving frequencies."

The disc system is already widely used as a means for the interchange of programmes between Broadcasting Authorities but magnetic recording, using an impregnated or coated tape, also offers a satisfactory means for such interchange. The Magnetophon system developed in Germany has been adopted in many European countries* and there is evidence of a desire to introduce similar systems elsewhere. In view of the rapid development of the magnetic system, it appears that it would be advantageous to agree internationally such standards for this system as would enable recordings made by any one Broadcasting Authority to be readily reproduced by any other Authority.

In Section 2, proposals are made as to the values, and tolerances, to be adopted for those items the standardization of which is essential for the successful interchange of recordings. In Section 3 the question of Recording Frequency Characteristic is discussed.

It will be seen, that, in general terms, the proposed standards are based on the desirability of successful interchange of recordings made on Magnetophon or Magnetophon-type equipment. It is thought that this procedure offers the most practicable solution to the problem for the present, and for the immediate future. Doubtless many Authorities will introduce differing standards for use within their own organizations and for their own purposes but it is suggested that they should also use machines and tape conforming to the standards now proposed, when recording.

* European countries known to be using Magnetophon or Magnetophon-type equipment:- Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (U.S., French & British Zones), Great Britain, Yugoslavia, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R.

programmes for use by other Authorities or when reproducing programmes received from them. It is envisaged that, at some later date, it may become desirable to replace the standards now proposed by others in conformity with more advanced technique but we feel that such a change could be negotiated when that time arrives.

2. PROPOSED STANDARDS

For the purpose of this document, the term REEL means a spiral of tape wound on a supporting device known as a SPOOL. The SPOOL in its simplest form consists of a SPOOL CENTRE, which may be used in conjunction with a BACKING PLATE. Alternatively the SPOOL may consist of an assembly of SPOOL CENTRE and either one or two SIDE PLATES. The symbol " indicates inches.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2.1. Width of Tape.	.250" \pm .002" -.004"	<p>The dimension adopted for Magnetophon tape is 6.5 mm. (.256 inches). The manufacturing tolerance is not known but from a number of measurements made on German tapes it would appear to be roughly equivalent to \pm.002".</p> <p>The value proposed is .250" which is a convenient standard in inches and, being slightly smaller than the metric standard of 6.5 mm., ensures that the tape can be used on machines built to the Magnetophon design.</p>
2.2. Width of tape guides	(a).262" \pm .002" (b).258" \pm .002"	<p>The proposed dimension (a) of the tape guides ensures that tape of either 6.5 mm. or .250" width can be used. A reduction of width to that specified under (b) is recommended if the proposed standard width of tape under 2.1 is used universally.</p>
2.3. Thickness of tape.	.0024" Maximum	<p>It is practicable to manufacture tape which possesses satisfactory physical properties without exceeding .0024" in thickness. A thinner tape would be preferable since it would permit an increase in playing time for a given reel diameter. It is therefore suggested that a maximum thickness only should be standardized.</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2.4. Diameter of spool	11.5" maximum	11.5" is the maximum diameter which can be accommodated on Magnetophon machines.
2.5. Speed of tape.	30.315 in./sec) - 1/2% (77 cm/sec.)	<p>In the Magnetophon the speed of the tape at the driving point is 77 cm/sec. and it is proposed that this value be adopted.</p> <p>The purpose of specifying tape speed is to ensure accuracy of pitch and playing time of the recorded programme. It is clear, however, that both pitch and playing time can also be affected by the stretch of the tape.</p>
2.6. Playing time	21 minutes minimum for a full reel recorded at the tape speed specified in 2.5.	<p>At the tape speed specified in 2.5. a length of approximately 3.250 feet of tape gives the 21 minutes' playing time obtained with the standard German reel. The reasons for the choice of 21 minutes by the Germans are not known. It is, however, a fact that nearly all movements of symphonic works are within this limit and it is a considerable practical convenience to be able to record a complete movement on a single reel.</p> <p>For broadcasting purposes there are strong arguments for a 33-minute reel - i.e. sufficient for half-an-hour's programme with some extra to cover wastage, overlaps, frequency run etc. Within the limitations of 2.4 and 2.5 this can be achieved only if the thickness of the tape is considerably less than the maximum specified in 2.3.</p> <p>It has, therefore, been concluded that at the present time it is preferable to standardize 21 minutes as the minimum playing time for a full reel but to keep in mind the objective of a 33-minute reel.</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2.7. Spool centre and method of fixing to machine	The design of the spool centre must be such as to fit the Magnetophon machine. Correspondingly, the design of the device for fixing the spool to the machine must be such as to accept the Magnetophon spool centre.	See attached drawing
2.8. Sense of winding of tape.	The tape must be wound so that, when playing, the unwinding reel rotates in an anti-clockwise direction.	
2.9. Programme Identification	The following minimum information must be supplied on a leader-tape at the beginning of each reel or on a card accompanying it:- Name of Recording Authority. Programme Title. Durationm.s. Reel No..... ofreels. Tape Speed in./sec.	

3. RECORDING FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC

It is recognized that the standardization of a recording frequency characteristic is desirable but we do not feel able, at the present time, to recommend either a standard or a practicable measurement procedure.

Once a standard has been agreed, it could be maintained by the use of reels of tape on which the standard frequency characteristic had been recorded by some independent organization. For the present, however, we propose that tones of several frequencies should be

recorded by the sender at the beginning of every reel in order that the recipient may be able to make suitable adjustments of the reproducing head gap alignment and of the frequency response of the reproducing equipment. In detail, we propose that the r.m.s. value of the tones at the input to the recording equipment should be the same at all frequencies and of such a level that overloading does not occur at any of these frequencies. A suitable level is probably 15 db below the maximum level of the recorded programmes. The frequencies proposed are as follows:-

1 kc/s for 10 seconds

8 kc/s for 30 seconds (to allow time for alignment
of reproducing head gap)

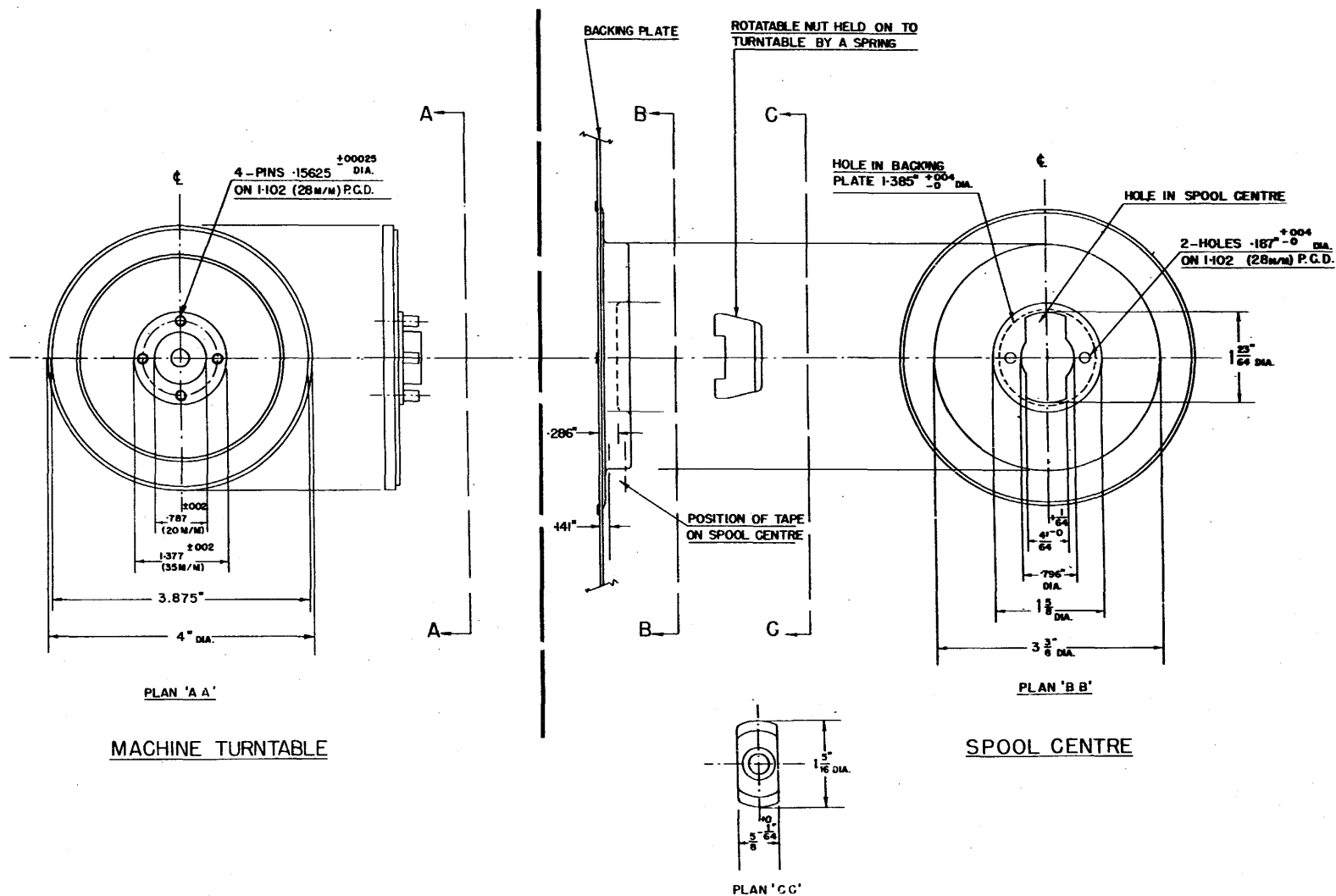
4 kc/s for 10 seconds

200 kc/s for 10 seconds

These four frequencies give an indication of the recording frequency characteristic and would enable an adjustment to be made to the frequency response of the reproducing equipment appropriate to each individual reel.

November, 1948

Engineering Division,
British Broadcasting Corporation.



MAGNETOPHON TURNTABLE AND SPOOL CENTRE
SPOOL FITTING DETAILS

LIMITS DECIMAL DIMENS ±.005"
FRACTIONAL DIMS. ±.001"
SPECIAL LIMITS AS STATED

"THIS DRAWING IS AN APPENDIX TO A DOCUMENT ENTITLED 'MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING:
PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR INTERCHANGE OF PROGRAMMES FOR BROADCASTING'"

MAY 1948.

DRWG. N°
608894
ISSUE 2

ANNEX II to DOCUMENT No. 316
ANNEXE II au DOCUMENT No. 316
ANEXO II al DOCUMENTO No. 316
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ II к ДОКУМЕНТУ № 316

INDEX OF THE TERMS USED IN ANNEX I OF DOCUMENT NO. 316
TERMINOLOGIE EMPLOYÉE DANS L'ANNEXE I DU DOCUMENT NO. 316
TERMINOLOGIA EMPLEADA EN EL ANEXO I DEL DOCUMENTO NO. 316
ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ I к ДОКУМЕНТУ № 316

(Annex II - Doc.316)

4 - PINS .15625 \pm .00025 DIA.
ON 1.102 (28 m/m) P.C.D.

4 ERGOTS .15625" \pm .00025 DIAM.
DIAM. ENTRE AXES 1.102" (28 mm)

4 - PERNOS .15625" \pm .00025 DIAM.
SOBRE 1.102" (28 mm) Dist. diametral
entre pernos

4 - ЗАКЛЕПКИ .15625 Диам.
НА 1.102" (28 мм) Диам. проходит
через центр заклепок

4" DIA.

DIAM. = 4"

DIAM. = 4" 4 дюйм. диаметр

PLAN 'A A'

PLAN 'A A'

PLANO 'A A' РАЗРЕЗ ПО 'AA'

MACHINE TURNABLE

PLATEAU TOURNANT

PLATO GIRATORIO

МАШИНЫ ДЛЯ
НАМАТЫВАНИЯ

BACKING PLATE

PLAQUE ARRIÈRE

PLACA POSTERIOR

ОПОРНАЯ ПЛАСТИНКА

POSITION OF TAPE
ON SPOOL CENTRE

POSITION DU RUBAN
AU CENTRE DE LA BOBINE

POSICIÓN DE LA CINTA SOBRE
EL CILINDRO-EJE DEL CARRETE

ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ ПЛАСТИНКИ НА ЦЕНТРЕ
КАТУШКИ

ROTATABLE NUT HELD ON TO
TURNABLE BY A SPRING

ÉCROU MAINTENU SUR LE
PLATEAU TOURNANT PAR UN RESSORT

TUERCA SUJETA AL PLATO
GIRATORIO POR UN RESORTE

ВИНТ, УДЕРЖИВАЕМЫЙ НА ВЕРТЯЩЕЙСЯ ПЛАСТИНКЕ
С ПОМОЩЬЮ ПРУЖИНЫ

HOLE IN BACKING
PLATE 1.385" \pm .004
- 0 DIA.

TROU DANS LA PLAQUE
ARRIÈRE 1.385" \pm .004
- 0 DIAM.

AGUJERO EN LA PLACA
POSTERIOR 1.385" \pm .004
- 0 DIAM.

ОТВЕРСТИЕ В ОПОРНОЙ ПЛАСТИНКЕ
1.385" \pm .004
- 0 ДИАМ.

PLAN 'C C'

PLAN 'C C'

PLANO 'C C'

РАЗРЕЗ ПО 'CC'

(Annex II to Doc. 316)

HOLE IN SPOOL CENTRE

TROU AU CENTRE DE LA BOBINE

AGUJERO EN EL CILINDRO-EJE DEL CARRETE

ОТВЕРСТИЕ В ЦЕНТРЕ КАТУШКИ

± 004
2-HOLES .187" -0 DIA.
ON 1.102 (28 m/m) P.C.D.

± 004
2-TROUS .187" -0 DIAM.
DIAM. ENTRE AXES 1.102" (28 mm)

± 004
2-AGUJEROS .187" -0 DIAM.
SOBRE 1.102" (28 mm) Dist. Diametral
entre Pernos

± 004
2-ОТВЕРСТИЯ .187" - 0 ДИАМ.
НА 1.102 (28 м/м) ДИАМЕТР ПРОХОДИТ
ЧЕРЕЗ ЦЕНТР

1 $\frac{23}{64}$ DIA.

1 $\frac{23}{64}$ diam.

1 $\frac{23}{64}$ diam.

1 $\frac{23}{64}$ ДИАМ.

PLAN 'B B'

PLAN 'B B'

PLANO 'B B'

РАЗРЕЗ ПО 'BB'

SPOOL CENTRE

CENTRE DE LA BOBINE

CILINDRO-EJE DEL CARRETE

ЦЕНТР КАТУШКИ

MAGNETOPHON TURNTABLE AND SPOOL CENTRE
SPOOL FITTING DETAILS

"MAGNETOPHONE" PLATEAU TOURNANT ET CENTRE DE LA BOBINE
DETAILS DE FIXATION DE LA BOBINE

"MAGNETOFONO" PLATO GIRATORIO Y CILINDRO-EJE DEL CARRETE
DETALLES DE FIJACIÓN DEL CARRETE

ПЛАСТИНКА ДЛЯ ПОВОРОТА МАГНИТОФОНА И ЦЕНТР КАТУШКИ,
ДЕТАЛИ ДЛЯ ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЯ КАТУШКИ

LIMITS DECIMAL DIMENS \pm .005"
FRACTIONAL DIMS. \pm $\frac{1}{64}$ "

SPECIAL LIMITS AS STATED

(Annex II to Doc. 316)

TOLERANCES: DIMENSIONS EN DECIMALES $\pm 0,005''$
DIMENSIONS EN FRACTIONS $\pm 1/64''$

TOLERANCES SPECIALES

TOLERANCIAS: EN CIFRAS DECIMALES $\pm 0,005''$
EN FRACCIÓN $\pm 1/64''$

TOLERANCIAS ESPECIALES

ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ - ВЫЧИСЛЕННЫ В ДЕСЯТИЧНЫХ ДРОБЯХ $\pm 0,005''$
- ВЫЧИСЛЕННЫ В ПРОСТЫХ ДРОБЯХ $\pm 1/64''$

СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ, КАК ЭТО УКАЗАНО.

MAY 1948

mai 1948

mayo 1948

май 1948

DRWG. No. 608894 Issue 2

Dibujo No. 608894 Número 2

Dessin No. 608894 Issue 2

Чертеж № 608894 Выпуск 2

"THIS DRAWING IS AN APPENDIX TO A DOCUMENT ENTITLED 'MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING: PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR INTERCHANGE OF PROGRAMMES FOR BROADCASTING' "

"CE DESSIN EST UN APPENDICE A UN DOCUMENT INTITULÉ 'ENREGISTREMENT MAGNETIQUE SUR RUBAN: NORMES PROPOSÉES POUR L'ÉCHANGE DES PROGRAMMES DE RADIODIFFUSION' "

"ESTE DIBUJO ES UN APENDICE AL DOCUMENTO TITULADO 'REGISTRO EN CINTA MAGNÉTICA: NORMAS PROPUESTAS PARA EL INTERCAMBIO DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE RADIODIFUSIÓN' "

ЭТОТ ДОКУМЕНТ ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕМ К ДОКУМЕНТУ, ОЗАГЛАВЛЕННОМУ "СТАЛЬНАЯ ПЛАСТИНКА ДЛЯ МАГНИТНОЙ ЗАПИСИ: СТАНДАРТЫ, ПРЕДЛАГАЕМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОБМЕНА РАДИОВЕЩАТЕЛЬНЫМИ ПРОГРАММАМИ".

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 317 - E

13 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

UNITED KINGDOM

Proposal for Consideration by Committee 4,

Regarding the use of Frequencies in the 26 Mc/s Broad-
casting Band

1. Document No. 208-E, "Report of Working Group C of the Technical Principles Committee" contains, in Annex 1, the following recommendations.

"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."

There can be no doubt about the truth of this statement, but it is clear that the difficulty of encouraging manufacturers of receivers to extend the frequency coverage of their products so as to include the 26 Mc/s band and encouraging listeners to buy the new receivers would be greatly reduced if there was a reasonably large number of transmissions operating in that band so that the increased frequency range of the receivers would offer some definite advantage to the listening public. At the same time, bearing in mind that under the recommendations of Committee 4 only one frequency is allowed except where the circuit in question is extremely difficult, countries may at present be somewhat reluctant to accept a frequency in the 26 Mc/s band, even when propagation conditions are favorable for the use of such a frequency, when the number of listeners that will be able to receive it is small.

For example, the United Kingdom at present uses two frequencies in the 26 Mc/s band for transmissions to both South Africa and Malaya, in addition to frequencies in the 21 Mc/s band. In each case the same program is transmitted on one 26 Mc/s frequency and one 21 Mc/s frequency. For part of the overlap period reception of the transmission on 26 Mc/s is superior to reception of the transmission on 21 Mc/s but faced with the necessity for using only one frequency the United Kingdom would prefer to retain that in the 21 Mc/s in view of the

relatively small number of listeners in South Africa able to receive 26 Mc/s.

The following situation therefore exists:

- a) Receiver manufacturers must be encouraged to produce receivers able to receive broadcasts in the 26 Mc/s band in order to encourage countries to use that band when propagation conditions permit, and thus relieve congestion in the lower bands.
- b) The use of the 26 Mc/s band must be increased before receiver manufacturers will willingly undertake the additional complication involved in extending the frequency coverage of their products.

It is clear that this rather difficult situation cannot be entirely resolved very quickly but as a means of accelerating the solution of the problem the United Kingdom proposes that Committee 4 adopt the following resolution:

"That, recognizing the necessity for encouraging the use of the 26 Mc/s broadcasting band with a view to relieving congestion in the lower bands, and bearing in mind that the 26 Mc/s band is 500 kc/s wide and unlikely, in any event, to be fully utilized during the life of the Plan adopted by the present Conference, Committee 4 recommends that any country desiring to do so may use one frequency in the 26 Mc/s band simultaneously with a frequency in one of the lower broadcasting bands for the transmission of one programme, even in the case of circuits which do not fall within the definition of 'difficult circuit'. This rule to be regarded as an exception to the general rules regarding the simultaneous use of two frequencies for one programme and to be considered as applying only for the duration of the Plan adopted by the present Conference."

In conclusion, the United Kingdom desires to point out that while this measure will not result in any economy of frequencies in the bands of 21 Mc/s and below during the lifetime of the Plan to be adopted here, it will not, on the other hand, increase the congestion in those bands and will pave the way to relieving that congestion after the next High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 318-E

15 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM

In order to assist the Planning Committee in the practical side of its work, the United Kingdom Delegation proposes that all countries should submit to the Chairman of Committee 6 by 10.00 a.m. on Monday, December 20th, a statement showing the number of high frequency transmitter hours at present on the air. The statement should show the number of transmitter hours in each band from 6 Mc/s to 26 Mc/s.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 319-E

14 December 1948

Original: SPANISH

Committee 3

COMMENTS ON THE REQUIREMENTS PRESENTED
BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR LONG PROGRAMS

PORTUGAL

In order to explain its replies to question 17 of Document 265, the Portuguese Delegation has prepared a statistical list of transmissions which may be considered long, based upon data obtained from the requirements presented by various countries on Form 4 and published up to date. Believing that these statistics may be of interest to the Conference, the Portuguese Delegation is pleased to submit same for general consideration.

It will be seen that we have considered only those periods of transmission which we believe refer to the same program for the same zone of reception. The numbers indicated refer to the number of hours of transmission of the same program, and not to the number of channel-hours demanded. If we had taken into consideration the latter, the numbers in the case of many countries, which have demanded two frequencies for each program, would be doubled.

We do not guarantee the absolute accuracy of the numbers indicated, since in many cases it was impossible to obtain them with certainty from Form 4; but we believe that we have been able to give a sufficiently clear idea of the situation referring to long transmissions.

As basis for our investigation we took programs of more than 8 hours duration, a duration adopted arbitrarily, but which we believe - except in special cases, and taking into account the scarcity of high frequencies - offers a reasonable foundation.

COMMENTS. The Portuguese Delegation believes that it would be far more difficult to eliminate completely the transmissions of lesser duration than to reduce the transmissions of long duration.

The transmissions of lesser duration (4 to 5 hours) are in general conceived for the periods with the greatest number of listeners, whereas the long transmissions, aside from these periods, are those which have fewer listeners.

- 2 -
(Doc. No. 319-E)

It is a well known fact that the periods with the greatest number of listeners generally commence around 7 p.m. local time. The other two periods of comparatively less importance are in the morning and around noon.

We believe therefore that the foregoing considerations may serve as basis for an important reduction of channel-hours, to the benefit of the general solution of the problem.

Attached herewith we submitted the statistical list of the program requirements of more than 8 hours duration.

THE DELEGATION OF PORTUGAL

STATISTICAL LIST OF REQUIREMENTS SUBMITTED BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR
THE TRANSMISSION OF PROGRAMS WITH A DURATION OF MORE THAN 8 HOURS
FOR EACH RECEPTION ZONE

AFGHANISTAN	17
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	9, 9, 12, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14, 17, 17, 17
AUSTRALIA	8, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 18
AUSTRIA	8, 10, 10,
BELGIUM	9
BELGIAN CONGO	8, 8, 9
BOLIVIA	10, 10, 10
BRAZIL	16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16
BURMA	12
CANADA	8, 8, 12, 13, 13, 61, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18
CHILE	13, 13, 13, 13, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18
CHINA	9, 10
COLOMBIA	10, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14
COSTA RICA	16, 16
CUBA	10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 12, 17, 17
ECUADOR	10, 10, 10, 10, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15
EGYPT	16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16
EL SALVADOR	12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13
ETHIOPIA	8, 10, 12, 12
FINLAND	13, 13
FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES	8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14 (data submitted by the Delegation of France Overseas)
GERMANY	8, 8, 8, 13, 18, 18, 18, 21
GUATEMALA	10, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 16
HONDURAS	18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 24

ICELAND	10, 12
INDIA	11, 11, 11, 12, 16, 19, 19
IRELAND	8
ITALY	14
JAPAN	9, 9, 13, 19, 19, 19
KOREA	10,
MEXICO	The applications for the national service had not been published
MONACO	8
MONGOLIA	10, 12, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20
NETHERLANDS	9, 9, 9
INDONESIA	14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14,
NEW ZEELAND	14, 14 9, 20
NICARAGUA	(10, 10 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,
NORWAY	17, 17
PAKISTAN	9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12
PANAMA	9, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17,
PARAGUAY	17, 17, 17, 17, 17 12, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17
PHILIPPINES	18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18
POLAND	12, 12, 13, 16, 17, 22
PORTUGAL	10
PORTUGUESE COLONIES	8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12
ROUMANIA	9,
SWEDEN	19,
SWITZERLAND	13, 18
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	8

TURKEY	8, 9
UKRAINE	8, 8, 13
UNITED KINGDOM	8, 11, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 15, 17, 17, 17, 19, 19
U.K. OVERSEA TERRITORIES	8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 15, 16, 16, 18, 18, 18, 24, 24, 24, 24
UNITED NATIONS	8, 8, 8, 8
U.S.A.	8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 13, 13
U.S.A. TERRITORIES	9
U.S.S.R.	8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19, 19, 20, 20, 20
URUGUAY	9, 11, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17,
YUGOSLAVIA	15, 15
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	17

Countries not included in this list did not present requirements for programs of more than 8 hours duration.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 320-E

14 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

DRAFT REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE
PREPARED BY THE CHAIRMAN

This report is divided into three sections:-

1. Organisation of work
2. Results obtained
3. Work in progress

1. Organisation of Work

Following its formation Committee 6 has held 12 full Committee meetings and 3 joint meetings with Committee 4.

At the second meeting of the Committee on 28th October 1948, three Working Groups were established. The terms of reference and composition of these three Working Groups are as follows (see Doc. No. 36, Section 2-16):

Working Group A

"To make recommendations to the main committee, as to which frequency assignment plans should be worked out by Working Group B, and on what basis they should be worked out. To be in contact with the work of Committees 3 and 4, to ensure that the plans worked out by Working Group B shall be modified according to the general technical principles and standards as they become formulated by these Committees."

Composition:

Cuba, India, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, Netherlands and U.S.S.R.

Chairman:

Mr. Stojanov (U.S.S.R.). During the absence of Mr. Stojanov, Mr. Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.) is acting as Chairman (see Doc. No. 302, Section 5).

Working Group B

"To make the actual assignment plans on the basis of the recommendations by Working Group A as approved by the main committee."

Composition:

Czechoslovakia, France, U.K., Ukraine, Uruguay, and U.S.A.

Chairman:

Mr. Trimmer (U.S.A.)

Working Group C

"To give expert information to the main committee on the results obtained by the different assignment plans worked out by Working Group B. This information should include statistical technical information on protection ratios within the receiving areas, possibilities of adjacent channel interference, etc. It also should include suitable statistical information as to what degree the requirements of the countries have been fulfilled."

Composition:

Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Portugal, Roumania and Sweden.

Chairman:

Mr. Esping (Sweden)

The very important co-ordination between Committee 6 and Committees 3 and 4, has been greatly assisted by having as members of Working Group 6A the respective Chairmen of Committees 3 and 4.

2. Results Obtained

2.1. General Considerations

In accordance with the directives given to Committee 6 the task of this Committee is as follows:-

- A. To draft a preliminary frequency plan on the basis of data resulting from the work of the Planning Committee.
- B. To modify this plan on the basis of the general and technical principles adopted by Committees 3 and 4.

The Committee is therefore free to make a preliminary plan without waiting for general and technical principles from Committees 3 and 4.

However, Committee 6 has not as yet found it possible to produce any preliminary frequency plan for the following reasons:-

- (a) The Committee has not yet completed the study of the data resulting from the work of the Planning Committee.
- (b) The Committee has not yet completed the study of the proposed frequency plan presented by the Soviet Delegation.
- (c) The Committee is of the opinion that it would be futile to base a preliminary plan on the Geneva requirements which are incomplete and inaccurate. It is, therefore, necessary to wait until the final requirements are available (see Doc. No. 267, Sect. 1).

The work of the Committee has consequently so far been only of a preparatory nature. However, it is probable that some of the results will be included in the final plan.

2.2. Methods adopted for the examination of Plans

The critical analysis of the various plans has been and will be carried out by Working Group C. This analysis includes a technical study of propagation conditions, signal-to-noise ratio, etc., and also a non-technical study to discover the extent to which the general principles, and the recommendations for obtaining the best frequency economy have been applied. Details of the methods used are given in document No. 70 which has been approved by the main committee after some minor amendments (See Doc. No. 113, Section 7).

2.3. Examination of Plans or bases for Plans.

Examination of Plan in Appendix A of Planning Committee Geneva Report

- (a) The examination of the comments from the various countries on the plan contained in Appendix A of the Geneva Report, was commenced at the Mexico City Session of the Planning Committee. However, this work could not be concluded as all replies and comments had not been received by the 21st October 1948.

Working Group A of Committee 6 has now completed this examination, by analysing the remaining 19 comments received. The result showed that, 14 countries had given negative replies (non-acceptance of the Plan), 3 positive replies, and 2 did not express any opinion (Doc. No. 184, Section 1).

- (b) Working Group C was charged with the critical analysis of the Plan, partly with a view to gaining useful experience. However, this Group reported that the Plan in its present form was not sufficiently complete to permit a full analysis (Doc. No. 70). This report was approved by the Committee (Doc. No. 113, Section 7).

In the light of the above recommendations, Committee 6 decided not to pursue the examination of the Plan given in Appendix A with a view to using it as a possible basis for a draft Plan (Doc. No. 227, Section 5.1.).

2.4. Structure of Future Plan

(a) Name

The Committee has agreed to use the name "Mexico Plan" for the new plan (Doc. No. 149, Section 5).

(b) Frequency Bands

The preliminary plan should assign frequencies within the following bands:-

5950 - 6200	kc/s	
7100 - 7150	"	Only for Regions 1 and 3, shared with amateur service.
7150 - 7300	"	Only for Regions 1 and 3.
9500 - 9770	"	
11700 - 11980	"	
15100 - 15450	"	
17700 - 17900	"	
21450 - 21750	"	
25600 - 26100	"	

In this list the 9 Mc/s band has been reduced by 5 kc/s, and the 11 Mc/s band increased by 5 kc/s, in accordance with the decision of the Administrative Council (Doc. 113, Section 3). The Committee is, however, of the opinion that it may eventually be more advantageous to add 5 kc/s to the 9 Mc/s band, and

subtract 5 kc/s from the 11 Mc/s band. It was decided to reconsider this question when the results of Committees 4 and 5 become known and the loading factors of the 9 Mc/s and 11 Mc/s bands are available (Doc. No. 113, Section 3.6.).

For the 7 Mc/s band it has been decided to assign frequencies in the preliminary plan only to such services which have the transmitter site and reception area within Regions 1 and 3. This procedure will be examined by Committee 4 before making the final frequency assignments.

The above frequency bands are all exclusive H.F. broadcasting bands, for which the present Conference has the full responsibility for making the frequency assignment plan. H.F. broadcasting of a general nature may, however, also take place in the following shared bands:-

Region 1 3950 - 4000 kc/s Broadcasting service
Fixed service

Region 3 3900 - 3950 kc/s Aeronautical mobile service
Broadcasting service

3950 - 4000 kc/s Broadcasting service
Fixed service

As the P.F.B. is dealing with the shared bands, it is not possible for this Conference to make a final assignment plan for these bands. It was, however, the feeling in Committee 6 that those bands were very useful for broadcasting and that the assignment of frequencies to broadcasting services in these bands would bring a welcomed relief to the greatly overloaded 6 Mc/s band. It was therefore decided to ask for information on the requirements in these bands from Committee 5, and to charge Working Group 6B with the task of tabulating these requirements. The question of further action to be taken in regard to these requirements, and for such other requirements which Committee 5 finds that the optimum working frequencies lie below the 6 Mc/s broadcasting band, will be examined by Committee 6 at a later date (See Doc. No. 113, Section 8 and Doc. No. 178, Section 2).

(c) Channel Separation

It has been decided to use 10 kc/s channel separation, within all frequency bands, until such time as Committee 4 has made final recommendations on this subject (Doc. No. 113, Section 3.1.-3.2.).

(d) Basic Time Block for the Plan

It has been decided that the basic time block, for the purpose of frequency assignment, will be one hour. However, with a view to avoiding wastage of spectrum space, in cases where the requirements of countries begin or terminate on the half hour, assignments beginning or ending on the half hour may be made. This does not restrict the assignments to a duration of one hour only as the time for a transmission may be built up by several basic time blocks. It does mean, however, that half-hourly assignments will only be considered when requested in the requirements (Doc. No. 207, Section 5).

(e) Plans for Different Seasons

It is to be expected that the final plan will be made up by nine individual plans, to cover the seasonal changes and the long term changes in ionospheric conditions. On this assumption Committee 6 has decided that all preliminary plans worked out should be for the summer season of median sunspot activity, corresponding to a number of 70 sunspots (See Docs. No. 36, Section 19 and No. 59, Section 2).

The Committee will at a later date consider whether all the 9 separate plans should be worked out, or whether, due to lack of time, only such plans which are applicable to the next 5 years should be made (Doc. No. 36, Section 19.)

(f) Working methods for producing plans

It has been decided that Working Group 6B interview each Delegation in a similar manner to Working Group 5B in order to consider in a co-operative spirit all the reductions in requirements made, so that these shall be compatible with the essential needs of each country; and also to compare these reduced requirements with the material possibilities (See Doc. No. 67, Section 2). It will,

however, not be possible to commence the interviews until the final requirements are available. (Doc. No. 149, Section 4).

The necessary forms to be used for presenting the future plans to the Conference have been designed by Working Group B. The first form gives a band loading chart, on which the assignments will be shown by horizontal bars, with the necessary indication marks giving details of the transmission. The second form gives all the assignments made to the individual countries (See Doc. 207, Section 6).

Working Group B has also prepared a list of all the data it requires from the different Committees in order to prepare any draft plans. All the information not yet available, will shortly be requested from the appropriate Committees (See Doc. No. 267, Section 2).

3. Work in Progress

3.1. Examination of the Soviet Frequency Assignment Plan

- (a) In order to ensure the fullest discussion on the Soviet Plan (Doc. No. 98 with Annexe 2A and 2B), Committee 6 in Doc. No. 217 on 29th November 1948, asked for the opinion of all Delegations, as to the extent to which the practical results of this Plan, for the June sunspot median, satisfied the country in question in respect of:-
- (I) Directional broadcasting, or reception area
 - (II) Allocated frequencies and time for broadcasting
 - (III) The total number of channel hours assigned per band to the country in question.
 - (IV) Simultaneous frequency sharing.
- (b) Replies have been received from approximately 50 delegations, and these are being studied by Working Group A, which will prepare a summary of the replies for publication (Doc. No. 241, Section 7 and Doc. No. 302, Section 5).

Note: the word "aspect" in earlier documents was a typographical error.

- (c) At the same time Working Group C has commenced the analysis of the channel hours allocated to each country, as given in Annex 1 of the Soviet Plan. In order to carry out an analysis of Appendix 2A of the Soviet Plan it has been found necessary to request the various countries to supply their final requirements on a special form (W.G.6C Form 1). This analysis is now in progress.
- (d) Three joint meetings of Committees 4 and 6 have been held, in order to obtain further information on the technical basis used in the preparation of the Soviet Plan. These meetings have been held following the request of Working Group B (Doc. 302 Section 6).

3.2. Examination of the Proposal of India for the Assignment of Channel hours.

✓ In order to ensure the fullest discussion on the proposal of India in Appendix B Annexe 5 of the Mexico City Planning Committee's report, Committee 6 on November 29th 1948 asked for the opinion of all Delegations on:-

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

Replies have been received from approximately 50 Delegations and are being studied by Working Group A which will prepare a summary of the replies for publication (Doc. No. 281 Section 7 and No. 302 Section 5).

The Chairman,
Gunnar Pedersen

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 321-E

15 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

AGENDA FOR THE 13th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

to be held on December 17th, at 10:00 a.m.

1. Approval of the Report of the 11th Meeting, Document No. 302;
2. Report of the Chairman of the Working Group A;
3. " " " " " " " " B;
4. Consideration of the draft interim report prepared by the Chairman, Document No. 320;
5. Consideration of Document No. 318 submitted by the United Kingdom;
6. General discussion on the future work of the Committee;
7. Miscellaneous.

Gunnar Pederson.

Chairman of Plan Committee.

Mexico City 1948

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Seventeenth Meeting

7th December

(Morning Session)

1. The Chairman said that before discussing the items on the Agenda (Doc. 263) he would like to review the work that had been carried out by Committee 4 and its Working Groups as well as the work that remained. There were only 10 days left before the target date of 17th December when Committee 4 were expected to give their report. The Chairman then asked Mr. Richardson for a brief summary of the progress of work in Working Group A.
2. Mr. Richardson said that he was still keeping 15th December as his target date but he doubted if Working Group 4A could have its final report ready by that date. After completing their studies of adjacent channel interference the group had only to discuss simultaneous sharing. On this last question they were held up because the data they had expected from the P.F.B. had not arrived. In conclusion, Mr. Richardson assured the Committee that his Working Group would make every effort to complete their task by the target date.

The Chairman asked Mr. Catá (I.F.R.B.) if he had received any P.F.B. documents that would be of assistance to Working Group A when they studied simultaneous sharing.

Mr. Catá said that no new information had arrived from the P.F.B. so he did not think that Working Group A could count on any data being available before they considered the problem of simultaneous sharing.
3. The Chairman requested Mr. Catá to send a further telegram to the P.F.B. urging them to despatch the relative documents. Continuing, the Chairman asked Dr. Metzler for a report on the work of Working Group B.
6. Dr. Metzler said that his working groups would, during the present week, be discussing the draft recommendation that the USSR Delegation had submitted on Directional Antennas. It might be

premature to give a date for the completion of the final report but it was hoped to submit this report before 11th December.

Before concluding, Dr. Metzler asked all members of Working Group 4B to make a special effort to attend the meetings of the group during the discussions of the complex subject of Directional Antennas. In particular he requested the assistance of Messrs. Howard and Fryer.

7. It was pointed out by several delegates that the afternoon meeting of Working Group 4A at the XEX Studios clashed with the meeting of Working Group 4B. After some discussion it was decided to arrange the meeting of Working Group 4A to take place between 3.00 p.m. and 3.45 p.m. while Working Group 4B would start their meeting at 4 p.m.
8. The Chairman then referred the delegates to the Agenda (Document 263).
9. The minutes of the eleventh meeting (Document 219) were approved after it had been agreed to make the following drafting corrections and additions:
 - (a) Amend paragraph a(A) to read "The delegate of the USSR said he was in general agreement with the views expressed by the delegate of Roumania but considers that the admissible deviation should be accepted as equal to 0.003%.
 - (b) Amend first part of paragraph 7 sub-section II(b) in the Russian text only.
 - (c) In paragraph 12(I) add the word "comparatively" before the phrase "low frequency".
 - (d) Amend paragraph 12(II) to read "Committee 5 has not sufficient data at its disposal to determine the rate of change of the OWF for all circuits; however, this data is not necessary if difficult circuits are determined by those circuits extending from East to West (or from West to East) on which morning twilight conditions exist".
 - (e) In paragraph 19 after the words "three hours overlap" amend the paragraph to read "but if the majority of the delegates were eager to delete the three hours overlap then for the purpose of reaching a unanimous decision he would not object to its deletion".
 - (f) In paragraph 22 delete the word "perfectly". Amend the last sentence in the Russian text only.
 - (g) Amend paragraph 32 sub-point (II) (a) in the Russian text only.

(h) After paragraph 34 add:

"The delegate of the USSR stated that the reference of the USA delegate to the change made in the text of the joint proposal of the USSR and USA is quite unconvincing, as these changes were in conformity with the expressions of the delegate of the USA."

(i) After paragraph 34 add:

"The delegate of the USA stated that he voted against the amended proposal because no opportunity had been given to discuss the amendments and in particular because the time between control points is available to Committee 5B but the time difference between transmitter and receiver was not."

10. The Chairman asked delegates who wished to have lengthy statements included in the minutes of any particular meeting to submit the statements in writing to the reporter. Continuing, the Chairman pointed out that if all the statements made at a meeting were included in the minutes then these minutes would become voluminous.

11. The Chairman then introduced the report of Working Group 4C (Document 208).

12. At the suggestion of the delegate of the USSR it was decided ~~to consider~~ the document article by article.

13. Article I was approved.

14. Article II was approved after it had been decided to amend the first reference to read:

"Recommendations of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Atlantic City 1947 (page 112, paragraphs 3 and 4)".

15. Article III was approved.

16. Section I, Article I, of Annexe I was approved.

17. Referring to Section I, Article 2(C), the delegate of the USSR said that this paragraph was not clear and he would like Mr. Mercier to clarify the statement.

18. Mr. Mercier said, "Paragraph I.2 c) referred in part to the study of the modifications and partial arrangements in the course of the application of the plan; according to the procedure which might be decided by Committee 7, and in part to the work and study concerning a general revision of the plan based upon the observations made during the period of application of the plan and with the object of obtaining the most efficient results possible in the frequencies allotted to High Frequency Broadcasting."

19. After further discussion on this point it was decided to delete article 2(C) and to substitute the following paragraph suggested jointly by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. and the Chairman.
"The study of information obtained from countries after the implementation of the plan and the necessary recommendations to be made to ensure orderly and efficient use of high frequencies for broadcasting."

20. It was decided to amend the word "listening" to "monitoring" in article 2(b).

21. It was decided to add the words "for broadcasting" to the title of Section II.

22. Referring to Section II, article I, Mr. Mercier said that the question of economy of frequencies was very complex. If the Working Group had only taken Technical considerations into account then it would have recommended that a circuit should not be operated at the time when conditions on the circuit were difficult. The Working Group had however taken other factors into account which was the reason for the recommendations being vague.

23. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he objected to both paragraphs of article 1, section II. In the first paragraph of this article the proposal not to operate a circuit during the hours when propagation conditions were difficult was impossible because it would mean that a considerable number of channel hours would be wasted. The number of channel hours at the disposal of the Conference was small and reducing this number still further, would result in making the assignment problem more difficult. Further if this proposal was adopted it would mean that Committee 4 was reversing its earlier recommendation made to Committee 5. The second paragraph was superfluous because it was already covered by the definitions of "Area served by a transmission and "Reception area" as approved by Committee 4 at its 15th meeting.

24. The delegate of S.Africa said he agreed that it was often necessary to transmit important programmes at a time when the conditions on the circuit were difficult and from his experience he had found that by the simultaneous use of two frequencies to cover these broadcasts the listeners had been satisfied with the reception.

25. The delegate of the U.S.A. said he had read the two paragraphs and had understood them to mean that the use of a circuit under difficult conditions should be avoided and not that no transmission should be allowed to take place. He did not feel that the recommendation of the Working Group reversed the earlier directive given by Committee 4 to Committee 5.

26. The delegate of Brazil made the following statement: "It seems to me that I have not ~~correctly~~ understood the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., since at the same time that he stated that frequencies should be economized he opposed the recommendation of Group 4C to avoid difficult or even impossible transmissions. It is evident that if a period of transmissions is denied a certain country, this same period may be used under more favourable conditions by another country."

27. The Chairman said he agreed that the channel hours would not be wasted but if the recommendations suggested by Working Group 4(C) were adopted it would mean that a country might not be able to serve a particular reception area at the peak listening time. Continuing, the Chairman suggested that in the last part of the first paragraph the words "so that the use of a single frequency will be acceptable for each transmission" should be deleted. It was this phrase that was at variance with the directive given by Committee 4 to Committee 5 on the question of the number of frequencies required for a programme.

28. Prof. Siforov said he thought that Committee 4 would be inconsistent if they adopted the recommendation given in the first paragraph of II,1 because this recommendation contradicted the previous decision of Committee 4. The second paragraph of II,1, was vague and it appeared absurd to make such a vague statement after the very clear definition given earlier by Committee 4 for "area served by a transmission".

29. The Chairman asked delegates to confine their attention to the first paragraph of II, 1, because the second paragraph should really not be considered before Working Group 4B had submitted their report on Directional Antennas. Continuing, the Chairman again pointed out that his suggested amendment to the first paragraph of II,1 would prevent any question of this paragraph contradicting the earlier decision covering the use of two frequencies for one programme.

30. The delegate of Brazil made the following statement: "Before the vote on this subject during the meeting of Nov.25th, I asked the Chairman whether the result of the ballot could later be modified as a result of the study of the recommendations made by Working Group C, to which question the Chairman replied in the affirmative. For this reason I abstained from voting on any of the proposals."

31. The Chairman confirmed the observation. of the delegate of Brazil.

32. The delegate of France said he wished to give a number of explanations: "The general observations on paragraph II.1 did not contradict the decision previously made by Committee 4, on the subject of difficult circuits; this decision was made exclusively from a technical viewpoint and was intended for Committee 5 for the assignment of frequencies in a given circuit and moment. The recommendation proposed by Group 4C was of value from the viewpoint of economy of frequencies and was directed especially to Committee 6; it advises that it would be reasonable not to transmit any broadcasts during periods of difficult propagation since, technically, several frequencies would then be necessary (a decision already made) and, on the other hand, the reception conditions were not very satisfactory. The recommendation was carefully worded, since its application caused the intervention of factors which were not purely technical."

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Mercier personally did not see any objection to accepting the Chairman's proposed amendment.

33. The delegate of Argentina said he was in agreement with the statements made by the Chairman and the delegates of Brazil and France namely that the paragraph II. 1. did not contain specific recommendations but simply suggested methods of economising in the use of high frequencies. The actual recommendations were given in Section II. 6.

34. The delegate of Pakistan said he understood paragraph II.1. to mean that the recommendations given there were to be used in future planning and not by the present Conference.

35. The delegate of Mexico said he thought that the translation of the text into Russian was causing confusion because in the views of the Mexican Delegation the first paragraph of II.1. did not reverse the earlier decision. He asked the delegate not to try and force a vote on this issue at the present meeting, because he felt there was a slight misunderstanding somewhere.

36. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal of the delegate of Mexico not to take a decision. He said that the Russian text was not clear and in view of the long discussions that had taken place he felt that the text in other languages might also need clarification.

37. The meeting decided by 14 votes to 12 to take a decision on the first paragraph of II.1, at the present meeting.

38. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. reminded the Chairman that he had wanted to speak on a point of order before the vote had been taken. Continuing, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that only 5 minutes remained before the completion of the meeting and he felt that this was not sufficient time in which to make such an important decision and he therefore proposed to defer a decision until the next meeting.

39. The Chairman said he had not noticed that the delegate of the U.S.S.R. wished to make a point of order before the vote was taken but he felt that the matter raised by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. was not a point of order.

40. The delegate of Albania said he wondered if the procedure of taking a vote was correct.

41. The Chairman said he felt that it was the normal procedure to finish any business on hand if that was the opinion of the majority of the members of the Committee.

42. The delegate of Roumania said he wished to make a concrete proposal which he felt would result in an economy of frequencies and also be acceptable to everybody.

43. The Chairman said that the delegate of Roumania was at perfect liberty to reopen the discussion but he thought that a vote should first be taken on the original proposal before the Committee.

44. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he felt the meeting should be adjourned because the U.S.S.R. delegation were at a disadvantage since the Russian text was not in accord with the English and Spanish texts.

45. The Chairman said that this was the first time where it was mentioned that the Russian text was not correct. If this point had been made clear then the discussion could have been terminated earlier.

46. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the errors in translation had only become apparent after a discussion with the delegate of Mexico during the recess.

47. After further discussion on this point it was agreed to close the meeting in order to allow the Russian text to be corrected by the joint efforts of Mr. Mercier and the Russian-French translator attached to the U.S.S.R. delegation

The Reporter:

P. N. Parker

The Chairman:

M. L. Sastry

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 323-E

14 December 1948

Committee 2

• The Secretariat of the Conference has received copy of a letter from the Liberian Minister in Washington, D. C., conferring a mandate of representation upon the United States Delegation. This letter is addressed to the United States Governmental authority.

In accordance with established precedent, this notification constitutes provisional credentials for the representation of Liberia in the Conference by mandate conferred upon the United States. These provisional credentials shall become permanent in the event of receipt by the Conference of a letter of credentials addressed to it directly by the appropriate Liberian authorities.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 324-E

14 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Twenty-first Meeting

8 December 1948

Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, Vice-Chairman, opened the meeting at 4:10 p.m.

The Report of the 15th Meeting of the Committee (Document No. 233) was approved without discussion. The study of the Reports of the 13th and 17th Meetings (Documents No. 202 and No. 240) was left for the next meeting.

The Chairman called the attention of the Committee to the new documents which had been distributed since the previous meeting. The first document was No. 262, which contained the text of Question No. 5 as approved by the Committee. The text was also reproduced in Document 265, drawn up by Mr. Bokhari, Chairman of Working Group "C".

Mr. Bokhari wished to state in that connection, that the deadline for receiving the Replies to the Questionnaire had been 2 p.m. of that day. But only 23 delegations had so far submitted Replies. Therefore, in agreement with the Secretariat, he had suggested that the deadline for the receipt of Replies should be extended until the evening of the next day at the very latest. All the Replies were being translated immediately, and the translations would be ready by the following Monday morning. The working Group would thus be able to begin work on all the Replies at the beginning of the following week, and in the meanwhile would devote the rest of the present week to preliminary work. In view however of the fact that the meeting called for that morning could not be held, because an hour and a half after the time set in the program only six of the fourteen members were present, the Chairman of the Group appealed to delegates to pay more attention to the work schedule.

Mr. Stone, Head of the Delegation of Canada, asked for the floor to make a personal announcement. To his great regret, he said, he was obliged to say goodbye to his colleagues, since he had been recalled to Washington by the duties of his post. He expressed

his thanks for the collaboration he had met with in the course of the work of the Conference, and for the generous spirit which had always been shown. He introduced Mr. Hébert, his successor, and assured the Conference that the Delegation of Canada, under its new Head, would spare no effort to achieve final success.

Replying to Mr. Stone, the Chairman expressed how deeply the Committee regretted his departure. Mr. Stone had been an extremely constructive element, collaborating with his colleagues in a very cordial spirit. In the name of the Committee he welcomed Mr. Hébert.

The Chairman put the Second Report of Working Group A (Document No. 290) for discussion. In spite of all the patience and all the efforts of Fr. Soccorsi, Chairman of the Group, the report did not show any unanimous conclusions. The decisions taken were adopted by only 5 of the delegations present; 3 delegations had stated their complete opposition, and 3 more had abstained from voting. He did not think a Report presented under such conditions lent itself to implementation, and he was against its immediate discussion for fear that certain delegations might make very strong statements about it, which would not assist discussion. He accordingly proposed to consider, in conjunction with the Committee, whether at the present stage all possibilities of compromise had been exhausted, and whether it would not be possible to find some other solution. The Committee was aware of the fact that the Working Group had encountered intransigent opposition to the inclusion in the classification of broadcasting services intended for colonies, oversea territories of certain countries etc. He invited delegates to state their views on what he had said.

The Delegate of Cuba, as the author of the classification proposed in Document No. 290, explained that his proposals had failed fully to satisfy all members of the Group. He regretted very much that this was so; but he wished to point out that 5 countries had voted for the proposed classification, and that those who had abstained from voting were not necessarily in complete disagreement with it. There was therefore a clear majority for his proposal, and he thought accordingly it was better to adhere to the Document rather than look for a compromise solution.

The Delegate of the U.K. said that the Cuban Delegate's opposition to the Chairman's suggestion of a compromise would in normal circumstances have brought him instantly to his feet. But the Chairman's belief in the necessity of compromise led him not to present his arguments for the time being.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia thought it possible to take up again the formula contained in Document No. 171, which had been accepted almost unanimously by the Working Group, only to be rejected with a certain levity by the Committee.

The Delegate of India stated that it was essential to take into consideration the problem of colonial transmissions and the problem of nationals residing abroad. The latter problem was of primary importance for his Delegation.

The Delegate of Italy agreed with the Delegate of India.

The Delegate of France, without wishing to go too deeply into the contents of Document No. 290, nevertheless desired to call the attention of the Committee to two points:

First of all, there surely existed the possibility of a compromise. Had not the discussions from the beginning turned on compromises? There had been a question in connection with national transmissions of differentiating between transmissions to contiguous territories, and transmissions to non-contiguous territories. That definition, or a similar one, would not have the disadvantage of precluding the inclusion in the national category of transmissions which certain countries, in full exercise of their sovereignty, were plainly entitled to consider as national.

Secondly, it was beyond all doubt that in the past great efforts had been made to reconcile the different view points and bring them together. He recalled the passionate discussions which had occurred on the subject of mixed transmissions.

He himself had thought it advisable to draw attention to their **existence**. Nevertheless the **French Delegation** had not insisted or tried to impose its view point, but had agreed to their being included in a more general category of transmissions.

As to transmissions intended for nationals living abroad, he believed that these could be considered as already included in the classification under a general heading; and he felt that the insistence of the Delegations of India and of Italy complicated an already difficult discussion.

He appealed to the Delegations of South America. The concessions, which had been made to them, should be followed by counter-concessions. Let them not complicate the discussions unnecessarily! Let them try to find a compromise! Let those countries which had benefited by concessions now in turn be disposed to grant them!

The Chairman addressed another appeal to the members of the Committee to contribute towards the success of the Conference

by trying to find a formula which would respond in a general way to the aggregate of the very different interests represented. It was not a case, he said, of defining who was right and who was wrong, but of finding a fair solution to which the majority could assent. In order to give the delegates a chance to think of a way of solving the problem, the meeting was adjourned at 5:20 p.m.

The meeting resumed at 6:10 p.m.

The Chairman said that he had been able to ascertain in the recess that certain delegations were of opinion that the classification which it was attempted to establish would comprise also the definition of the relative priorities. But the question of priorities was to be examined later, and he had received from certain delegations the following text, which he proceeded to put to the Committee:

"For the convenience of this discussion, and without prejudging in any way the relative priorities, the high frequency broadcast transmissions are classified in two categories.

Type A.

Transmissions intended for reception within the territory of the transmitting country or its associate territories, not included under Type B.

Type B.

Transmissions by a country intended for other countries, including those by a member of a commonwealth of nations intended for another member of that commonwealth."

The Delegate of Uruguay stated that he could not understand why an amendment should be discussed before taking into consideration the conclusions of the Working Group, as the Delegate of Cuba had requested.

The Chairman replied that, while it was quite correct that Cuba had demanded a vote on the text of Document No. 290, he thought that in view of the fact that certain countries were irreconcilably opposed to the new text, it was indispensable not to emphasize their opposition or create a pretext for violent discussions, which would only serve to increase the general confusion. If the action of the Chair perhaps appeared unusual, it had, he affirmed, nevertheless a constructive basis.

The Delegate of Uruguay, without wishing to criticize the procedure adopted, thought that the Chairman might perhaps have permitted the delegations who had voted on the text of the Working Group to state their view-points.

The Delegate of India had points to make and questions to ask.

1. Certain delegations had made observations which were not included in Document No. 290. India considered it absolutely essential that transmissions intended for nationals living abroad should be included in the proposed classifications.

2. The definitions of the compromise text had been drawn up as a Reply to Question 5. According to his view-point, and to the text of the Question, that could only be aimed at the establishment of priorities.

3. He accordingly proposed an amendment to the text of the Working Group in the case of the category of transmissions which particularly interested India.

The Delegate of the Argentine, while expressing certain reserves with reference to the procedure for discussion adopted by the Chair, wished to be informed as to the meaning of the term "associate territories" which had been included in the definition of Type A transmissions.

The Chairman replied that "associate territories" were territories pertaining to the same national entity.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed the following text:

"National Transmissions (broadcasts for the interior):

"Transmissions by a country intended exclusively for listeners of the transmitting country, residing in its territory or territories.

"International Transmission (broadcasts for the exterior):

"Transmissions by a country intended for listeners in foreign countries, residing beyond the frontiers of the transmitting country."

The Chairman in reply reminded the Delegate of India that a whole block of countries had shown an absolutely intransigent attitude on the subject of transmissions to foreign countries. It was for this reason that he had been unwilling to reopen the debate. As to the matter of priorities, he still considered that the classification did not prejudice in any way the decisions which eventually might be adopted on priorities.

The Delegate of the U.K. hoped the Committee would obtain some concrete results. He himself was willing to accept either the text proposed by the Chairman, or the text proposed by the D Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. doubted whether the so-called "compromise" formulas under discussion were likely to fulfil their purpose. He believed there were other possible solutions. He had in mind the possibility of preparing a simple list of the different types of transmissions, and leaving it to each country to classify its transmissions as it thought best, without ever raising the question of whether they were national or international. There might be, say, 3 to 8 types of transmissions.

He himself would be satisfied with three types: A) National transmissions, B) Transmissions intended for associate territories, C) Transmissions intended for other countries.

The Delegate of Portugal was prepared to accept either of the two texts before the Committee - that of the U.S.S.R. or the Chairman's - but preferred the former.

The Delegate of India, referring to the Chairman's appeal for cooperation, stated that in spite of his anxiety to cooperate, he was unable to abandon his view-point. He was sorry, he said, that he could neither accept the text proposed by the Chairman nor that proposed by the U.S.S.R., because he was interested only in one point, viz. transmissions intended for national residing abroad. He could imagine a solution along the lines suggested by the U.S.A.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. believes that the proposal by Mr. Kittner, Delegate of the U.S.A., of leaving each delegation free to define according to its whim the categories of the transmissions, is wholly inconsistent with the terms of reference given to the Committee by the Conference.

"The proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.A. not only nullifies the past work of the Committee, but also compromises all its future activities.

"This proposition runs directly counter to the efforts of the Committee to find, in a spirit of collaboration, formulae and definitions acceptable to all.

"The adoption of the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.A. would lead to a peculiar situation: the same things would be designated by different names. It would be impossible to understand even such generally accepted notions as the distinction between day and night. Such a chaos would not permit of any collaboration, and all our efforts towards the establishment of an equitable plan would be doomed to failure.

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. thinks it necessary to state quite frankly that it is opposed to the proposal made by the Delegate of the U.S.A.

"The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considers that we ought to continue our work and make every effort to come to a successful solution, in spite of all difficulties."

The Chairman said that he would be glad to hear the opinion of the Delegates of South America with reference to the wordings presented.

The Delegate of Uruguay observed that the proposal by the Chairman ran counter to the conclusions of the Working Group. The Chairman had taken into account the wishes of a minority, ignoring those of the Delegate of India. His proposal was not an amendment but a radical modification of the conclusions of Document No. 290. The positions of the Delegates who had been in the minority in the Working Group were based upon certain juridical and legal foundations, traces of which were to be found in History. One might wonder why countries with the same rights pursued different aims in the spectrum. The minority delegates had not convinced the other delegations of the correctness of their view-points. But the decision of the Working Group existed, and he thought that neither the Chair nor the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. were entitled to modify it completely.

The Chairman insisted that his proposal was completely independent.

The Delegate of France expressed his appreciation of the fact that neither the Chairman nor the Delegate of Cuba had insisted on Document No. 290 being discussed at once. A debate at that point would have caused deep cleavages, which in turn would have caused repercussions affecting the march of the Conference. The proposal of the Chairman, which moreover was not drawn up by that gentleman alone, showed the desire not to create divisions. It would be acceptable to the French Delegation, as would be that of the U.S.S.R. and many others.

The proposal of the Delegation of the U.S.A. had, he thought, been misunderstood. He agreed with the view-point of the U.S.S.R. as to the consequences of employing the same words in different meanings. But, if it were possible to arrive at an agreement on a precise list of known and actually existing categories of transmissions, the Committee, in his opinion, would have accomplished some really useful work.

Why had there been such long discussions on the matter of classification?

Why was classification necessary? It was doubtful whether many delegates could say precisely why. As far as the Delegation of France was concerned, he admitted, he had forgotten. It had been said and written that classification was not a prelude to the establishment of priorities. If priorities were not to be established there and then, were they to be established at some given moment and, if so, when? Better perhaps not to count on an answer to that question!

It would seem then that classification should be no more than a simple enumeration. If the enumeration was to be of any use, it was obvious that the definitions must be identical, so as to enable the countries to file their demands easily within the categories. To make a plan, it seemed indispensable first to establish the categories and then to allot the available frequencies amongst the categories. The present debate, in his opinion, did not have much sense, because all that was really needed at the moment was a catalogue. If the arrangement of this catalogue seemed to bother certain delegates, who suspected that it might contain an embryo of priorities, he suggested they should do away with numbering and adopt alphabetical order. Fundamentally the Delegation of the U.S.A. were right, unless they believed (as one might gather from the translation they did) that the catalogue could cover, under the same heading, definitions of different meaning. In short, the Delegation of France considered that the current debate had only a very relative importance, that it was only a matter of drawing up a purely empirical plan of actualities - for which purpose they might, just as well go back to the original classification proposed by the Delegation of India.

The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia said that, encouraged by the cordial atmosphere which had succeeded to the heated discussions of the Working Group, he believed that the following procedure might be adopted:

1. The two compromise formulae proposed respectively by the Chair and by the U.S.S.R. might be combined by taking the introduction of the Chair's proposal on the subject of priorities and adding to it the text proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R.

2. The formula proposed by the Delegation of Cuba in Document No. 290 might also be adopted, with the following note:

"This purely empirical classification does not in any way affect the national character of the transmissions between the different territories of the same national commonwealth."

The opinion of the Committee on these two new texts might be taken, he thought, not by vote, but by soundings for the purpose of ascertaining which of the two would be favoured by the larger majority.

The Delegate of Brazil, referring again to the difficulties encountered by the conclusions of the Working Group, said that the Committee apparently did not pay any attention to the work which it had entrusted to the Group on two occasions. The deadlock turned on the question whether transmissions intended for colonies could be considered national services. The proposed compromise solution was not a compromise, because it merely went back to the Portuguese proposal, which had been discarded by the Working Group.

The Delegation of Brazil, had not quite understood the first part of the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.A.; but the second part seemed to him to contain the possibility of a compromise. The colonial services, as he understood, would not be classified either in the national or in the international services, but would constitute a completely separate category.

The position in short was that the Committee had before it were three formulas, one of which did, while the other two did not, offer the possibility of a compromise. That being so, he suggested that they should be put to the vote at the meeting on the following day, in order not to waste any more time.

At the request of the Chairman, the Delegate of Brazil explained that his position with reference to the proposals of the Chair and of the U.S.S.R. was the same as that which he had taken up within the Working Group. He could not admit that national services should include transmissions intended for colonies.

The Delegate of the Argentine observed that the Committee now had 5 texts before it, viz.:

1. Document No. 290,
2. Text proposed by the Chair,
3. Text proposed by the U.S.S.R.,
4. Text proposed by Morocco and Tunisia,
5. A compromise text to be proposed by the Delegation of the Argentine. It would incorporate certain suggestions made in the course of the meeting.

He would read it to the Committee on the following day after consultation with other delegations.

After an exchange of views between the Chairman and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the latter agreed to the insertion in the text proposed by him of the introduction of the text proposed by

the Chair, referring to priorities. Under these circumstances, the Chairman withdrew his own proposal.

In reply to the Chairman, the Delegate of the U.S.A. said that he had no compromise solution to offer; but he repeated his suggestion that, if the difficulties persisted, a list of transmissions might be established.

The Delegate of India wished to make a last effort towards a compromise by means of an amendment to the Working Group's text (Document No. 290) as follows:

In Transmissions Type B, third line, after the words "other countries" add:

1. in the languages of the transmitting country,
2. in other languages.

The Delegate of Canada asked whether the proposed amendment would be equally acceptable to the Delegate of India in the proposal of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of India said he must reserve his reply.

The Delegate of Brazil wished to observe that transmissions intended for nationals residing abroad could not be considered forbidden or eliminated by the mere fact that they did not appear expressly in the classification of transmissions.

On a point of procedure, he proposed that, before the following day a compromise text should succeed in bringing about an agreement between the two different trends of opinion, the compromise text should be put immediately to the Committee.

The Chairman agreed to do so.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed his best wishes to Mr. Stone, and stated at the same time that the proposal made by the latter on behalf of the Delegation of Canada in order to allay the apprehensions of the Delegation of India would not meet with any objections on the part of the Soviet Delegation.

The meeting rose at 8:15 p.m.

The next meeting to be held on the following day, Thursday, December 9th, at 3:30 p.m.

The Reporter:

J. M. Leproux

The Chairman:

H. J. van den Broek

Mexico

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED STATES

DUTIES OF THE VICE DIRECTOR OF THE C.C.I.R.

RESOLUTION No. 68

DUTIES OF THE VICE DIRECTOR OF THE C.C.I.R.

(cf. PV CA/3 - 32)

The Administrative Council

having considered the proposal of the United States of America concerning certain duties of the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. (Doc. 256/CA 3)

resolves

1. to take note of this proposal, which is reproduced below:
2. to submit this proposal to the Mexico High Frequency Broadcasting Conference and to relegate to that Conference the task of drawing up, if desirable, a recommendation on this subject which will be examined by the Council during its next session.

Proposal of the United States

Concerning Certain Duties of the Vice-Director
of the C.C.I.R. in Charge of the Broadcasting

The duties of the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. in administering the HFB/C assignment plan to be proposed by the U.S. at Mexico City shall be as follows:

1. Keep currently informed on radio propagation conditions - especially sunspot numbers - and transmit notices to the countries, recommending the date and time when a new assignment plan shall come into force.

2. Receive proposals for new or additional programming, assist the country making the proposal to fit the new frequency hours into the plan and circulate the signatory countries to obtain agreement to the change in the plan.
3. Receive notices of reductions in programming and suggest new uses for the liberated frequency time.
4. Study, analyze and correlate the regular HFB/C monitoring reports received through:
 - a. The Secretary General of the I.T.U. from the sources provided for by the Radio Regulations.
 - b. Other sources.
5. Collect other performance data and make continuing studies as a basis for recommending changes which will improve the efficacy of the plan.
6. Make continuing studies to reduce to a minimum the number of frequency shifts which a station must make.
7. When necessary, propose to the Administrative Council the convening of administrative conferences of limited agenda.
8. Disseminate information about transmitter schedules of the various countries.
9. Make arrangements, subject to the approval of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U., for the participation in conferences and meetings dealing with matters related to his functions.
10. Propose annually to the director of the C.C.I.R., for inclusion in the annual budget of the I.T.U., a budget to defray the expenses of the office.
11. Perform such other duties as may be necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the plan.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 326 - E

15 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

YUGOSLAVIA

The Delegation of the Roumanian Popular Republic is authorized to represent the Delegation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia at meetings of all Committees on which the latter is represented (in particular, Committees 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7), whenever the Yugoslav Delegation is unable to be present.

The above authorization comprises the right of the Delegation of the Roumanian Popular Republic to vote on behalf of the Yugoslav Delegation at meetings of Committees under the conditions defined above.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 327-E

14 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Twenty-third Meeting

10 December 1948

1. The meeting was declared open at 4.45 p.m. by Mr. H. J. van den Broek, Chairman, who was assisted by Mr. Jacques Meyer, first Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman submitted the Report of the 16th meeting of the Committee (Document No. 234) for approval. The Report was approved without observations.

2. The Chairman, referring to the mission which Mr. Barajas, vice-Chairman of the Conference, had volunteered to undertake after the meeting of the previous day, invited Mr. Barajas to make any statement he had to make as to his negotiations in that connection.

3. Mr. Barajas expressed great satisfaction that the steps taken by him had finally met with success. The delegations, which had left the Committee under the impression that the Chair had been trying to impose an unacceptable procedure, had returned. Although resolved not to return, their spirit of cooperation and faith in the ultimate success of the Conference had decided them to alter their decision, returning to their places. In response to the friendly and insistent invitation of the Chair, they were willing to forget the impression made on them by the way in which the previous day's discussions had been conducted, and had come back to occupy their places, but on the understanding always that the Committee would take into consideration Document No. 290. The delegations concerned would of course respect any decision taken by the majority on that Document. He expressed his admiration for the generous attitude which it had been his pleasure to interpret.

4. The Chairman thanked Mr. Barajas. Nobody could be happier than he himself to see the Committee reconstituted. On the previous day, he added, he had thought that he was loyally fulfilling his

duty as Chairman. He would now do everything in his power to disabuse the representatives of the Ibero-American countries of the impression that they were not treated fairly in the Third Committee.

5. The Delegate of the Vatican City wished to submit a proposal. He believed that Document No. 290 could be approached in a spirit of optimism. In his capacity as Chairman of the Working Group he was convinced that no compromise proposal was possible. It would be better to get round the problem, and to derive from the discussion some constructive benefit by a unanimous finding as to the reasons for the disagreement. From all the discussion it might be concluded, he thought, that it was not possible to draw up a plan in accordance with a classification based upon a clearly marked establishment of priorities. The Committee had already found that there were different types of priorities. In discussing Document No. 290, it would be found that the differences, which had appeared within the Working Group, would reappear within the Committee. The Committee could take formal note of that cleavage. It might even carry the matter further by putting the question of transmissions intended for colonies for discussion. But in his opinion nothing would be gained by taking a vote of the Committee on the point. A precise definition of the different view-points could be ascertained by sounding as well as by voting. What was now wanted from the Committee was simply a finding to the effect that it was impossible to draw up a classification capable of serving as a foundation for the establishment of priorities; and it would be useless and dangerous to add any arguments or comments to that finding.

6. The Chairman asked the Delegate of the Vatican City and the Delegate of Mexico if they thought it necessary, with a view to a unanimous finding as to the existing cleavage, to take a decision on the consideration of Document No. 290.

7. The Delegate of France expressed his personal satisfaction that the new discussions were taking place in such a cordial atmosphere. He wished to give his opinion on the merits of the Ibero-American proposal as a peacemaker. He gathered that his colleagues wished Document No. 290, and possibly also the proposal of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, to be discussed. The Delegate of the Vatican City had spoken of a latent cleavage, and recommended a unanimous finding as to the sources of the cleavage as a means of preventing it from being extended or accentuated. Unanimity was indeed indicated in view of the state of mind which had prevailed during the last few days. He thought himself that the cleavage was so obvious that its existence could be recognized unanimously without recourse to any new sounding of opinions. He personally was not opposed to such a sounding; but he thought any further action in the matter useless

and liable to revive memories which were best forgotten in the newly-regained cordial atmosphere, where there were neither victors nor vanquished.

8. The Delegate of Cuba expressed his satisfaction over the Chairman's changed attitude. The Chairman was now under a formal obligation to submit Document No. 290, the fruit of hard work on the part of Working Group A, to the Committee in priority to anything else. Any other decision would constitute a grave violation of established parliamentary practice. The Cuban Delegation had maintained its view-point proudly and firmly, and in so doing, had voiced the sentiments of all the Ibero-American delegations. By following again the straight path the Chair, in his opinion, had made a gesture which honored it, and he expressed his hope that this incident would constitute an example, and that the situation which had given cause for complaint would not arise again.

9. The Delegation of Cuba had done no more than claim the full exercise of their inalienable rights, which had now been acknowledged. They condoned the mistake which had been made, and were satisfied that its reversal had reestablished for big and small countries alike equality of rights as well as equality of duties.

10. The Delegate of New Zealand expressed his satisfaction that a solution had been found for the difficulties which had arisen. He was in favor of the proposal of the Rev. Fr. Soccorsi; and, in order to give it concrete form, he suggested that the Committee should pass the following resolution:

"The Committee, having discussed thoroughly the subject-matter of Document No. 290, believes that a basic classification under the heading "Destination" would not yield any useful results for the purpose of the determination of general priorities."

11. As a British subject of New Zealand nationality, he fully respected and appreciated the sentiments of nationals of other countries or groups of countries in a similar position to his own. He was especially aware of the possibilities offered to British subjects by transmissions within the British Commonwealth. Those services were essential to the unity of the Commonwealth as a whole. Identical sentimental considerations must, he felt sure, exist in the case of listeners of other countries. Such considerations should not be trodden down; on the contrary, they should be used as a foundation of universal brotherhood and harmony, and the Conference should recognize them. But that did not mean that they should be taken as a basis for priorities, but rather as a basis for understanding of the view-points of others. He urged the Committee not to take any decision by a vote, which would be

tantamount to a split in the Committee. In conclusion, he reminded the Committee that there were still 4 or 5 subjects to be discussed in connection with classification.

12. The Delegate of the U.K. expressed his appreciation of the suggestion of the Vatican City Delegate. The New Zealand proposal based on that suggestion should lead, he thought, to an agreement. He shared the views of the French Delegate as to there being no question of prestige, of victory, or of defeat in their Committee. The New Zealand proposal might, he thought, be adopted unanimously. Counting votes would only serve to emphasize divergences which were difficult to eliminate and liable to constitute in certain quarters a complex which would weigh heavily on all their work.

13. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. welcomed and admired the efforts made by all delegations for the accomplishment of the tasks assigned to them by the Conference. It was only just that their cooperation should be developed upon equitable bases, without any distinction between large and small countries whose equality of rights was beyond all discussion. Were there was a will, there was a way to the elimination of all difficulties in a spirit of cooperation and friendship.

14. He did not, however, altogether agree with the comments thus far made on the situation, or in particular with the conclusions of the Delegate of the Vatican City. The individual opinions of many delegations, which in no way constituted a negation of the principle of priorities, must be taken into account. The discussions must not be allowed to obscure the principle that certain factors must be taken into account in order to arrive at a just plan. To arrive at that conclusion, it might even be necessary for the Committee to change the direction of its work. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. was convinced that Document No. 290 should be studied and discussed. Document No. 171 had already been altered by the Committee; and the same thing might have to be done with Document No. 290. Without insisting on the divergences, it was possible to take note of the opinions of the different delegations in order to deal later, as occasion offered, with particular questions. That very day it might perhaps be possible to take advantage of the discussion to find a quicker way of working and to that end to embark on the study of a more concrete document which might conduce to a solution. In that connection the Soviet Delegation desired to observe that the plan it had presented was not based upon gratuitous affirmations, but upon solid foundations, and that it constituted a reasonable means of handling the entire problem. He proposed that the opinions of the various delegations on the subject of Document No. 290 should first be defined, and that thereafter a working method for more rapid progress should be laid down.

15. The Delegate of the U.S.A. expressed his great pleasure at finding himself again in an atmosphere of friendly collaboration, which would (he was sure) lead the Conference to a successful conclusion. As to the possible repercussions of certain votes on Document No. 290, he did not believe that the votes would harm the Conference. The Ibero-American delegates had themselves already stated that any result would only be of statistical value. An immediate vote on the subject should, he thought, be accepted with an open mind and without drawing conclusions therefrom.

16. The Delegate of Uruguay, speaking on behalf of the Ibero-American countries other than Cuba, thanked the Chairman for his cordial words and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the discussion was proceeding.

17. The Chairman questioned the Delegate of New Zealand as to the motives which had led him to present a proposal of a resolution.

18. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia, commenting on the motion presented by New Zealand, said that by refraining from establishing priorities directly as between the different types of a classification which had become impossible, Committee 3 would be confirming its decision to bring out clearly (by means of the analysis of the Questionnaire) all the factors to be taken into consideration in the preparation of a plan, and to estimate the importance of the different currents of opinion voiced by the various countries with reference to this or that factor.

19. The Delegate of Brazil thought that the text proposed by the Delegation of New Zealand was not the same thing, and did not have the same meaning, as the proposal by the Delegate of the Vatican City. The Rev. Fr. Soccorsi had proposed that Document No. 290, after a direct or an indirect vote, should be considered only as a basis for study, having no relation to the question of priorities. The text submitted by New Zealand, on the other hand, said that nothing useful for the purpose of the determination of priorities would be achieved by a basic classification under the heading "Destination". Acceptance of the proposal of New Zealand would thus be tantamount to an admission that it was only classification by "Destination" that was unacceptable, and that other classifications, for example, New Zealand's classification in the case of the necessity for the use of high frequencies, would be acceptable. In his opinion the proposal of the Vatican City, which did not go into the details of the document, would be preferable.

20. The Delegate of Portugal shared the views of the Delegation of Brazil on the proposal of New Zealand. He was willing to accept any procedure for the discussion of Document No. 290.

21. The Delegate of the Argentine was in favor of the proposal of the Delegate of the Vatican City, and of a sounding of opinion with a view to a statistical record of the positions of the different delegations. The latter, when sounded, could state in what category they wished to classify transmissions intended for colonies and protectorates. With the statistical record to hand the Committee could take a unanimous decision on the results.

22. The Delegate of South Africa suggested that Working Group C might perhaps establish the statistical record in question in connection with the study of Question No. 5.

23. The Delegate of the Ukraine S.S.R. said that differences on a question should not mean losing sight of the main end in view. For this reason he was against the New Zealand proposal. Document No. 290 should first be discussed amply and voted on; and then the compromise solution of the U.S.S.R. should be taken up.

24. The Delegate of Albania agreed. Many delegations had not taken part in the meetings of the Working Group, and would welcome continuation of the discussion.

25. The Delegate of India congratulated Mr. Barajas on the result of his strenuous efforts. A decision on the classification should be taken as soon as possible.

26. The Delegate of Roumania also expressed his satisfaction at the agreement arrived at; but he thought their activities were taking a dangerous turn. They were trying at whatever cost to cover up the antagonisms, or rather the different opinions, which might and must exist. The Conference should take note of those differences, and record them. The proposal of New Zealand meant that priorities were no longer to be determined, or that no notion of priorities was to attach to that of destination. But there was such a thing as Question No. 5 and, if it was not taken up frankly, it would not be possible to clear up the problem which it connoted. An effort should be made to solve it by finding an acceptable classification. If they were not prepared to make that effort, Committee 3 might as well close down.

27. The Delegate of Yugoslavia shared the opinion of the Delegate of the Vatican City that there was nothing to be gained by a majority imposing its will in the problem before the Committee, and he rejoiced that the incident which had divided them was now in a fair way of solution. He was willing to let Document No. 290 rest in peace; but that must not imply abandonment of the main objective of the Conference. The Rev. Fr. Soccorsi and the Delegation of New Zealand seemed ready to admit that a plan might be conceived without priorities. That was a question which would have to be reconsidered. Let them bury the document by all means, but let them

put in its place an efficient working method! In a word, (1) Document No. 290 should be declared null and void, (2) a discussion should be opened on classification and (3) an efficient working method should be laid down.

29. The Delegate of Pakistan said that the Committee had forgotten that the problem had its origin in a draft Questionnaire, and that the classification formed part of that Questionnaire. He therefore proposed that the Committee should ask Working Group C to determine what, in its opinion, could be considered a reasonable classification of the different transmissions, based upon the answers received to the Questionnaire.

30. The Delegate of New Zealand thought that the discussions were referring only to a subdivision of the classification. The Committee must come to an understanding as to whether it proposed to take a decision on the classification as a whole, and deal with the question raised by the Delegate of Pakistan.

31. The Chairman proposed that, if New Zealand did not withdraw its proposal, it should be put to the vote, and after it, Document No. 290. Thereafter all proposals before the Committee put forward; or not withdrawn, by delegations could also be put to the vote.

32. The Delegate of Brazil was against the proposed procedure, because he took it that a vote on the proposal of New Zealand would mean the exclusion of Document No. 290, and an admission that only transmissions classified under the heading "Destination" would be taken into consideration.

33. The Chairman consulted the Committee as to whether the proposal of the New Zealand Delegation should be put to the vote first.

The voting, after checking, gave the following results:

FOR: 25 delegations (Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Vatican City, U.K. Colonies, Belgian Congo, Denmark, France, Indonesia, Iran, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, French Oversea Territories, Union of South Africa, Uruguay).

AGAINST: 31 delegations (Albania, Argentine, Bielorussia S.S.R., Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Portuguese C Colonies, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, U.S.A., Guatemala, Hungary, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia F.P.R., Ukraine S.S.R., Roumania P.R., Syria, Czechoslovakia, Territories of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Venezuela).

ABASTENTIONS: 3 delegations (Australia, Ireland, Pakistan).

34. The Chairman proceeded to put Document No. 290 to the vote. After an exchange of views between the Delegates of India, Morocco and Tunisia, U.S.S.R., U.K. and Brazil, the Committee decided to vote first on the amendment proposed at the preceding meeting by the Delegate of India on the subject of transmissions to nationals residing abroad.

The following is the text of the amendment:

"To add after the last words of the definition of Type B transmissions, the following words:

1. in the language (or languages) of the transmitting country;
2. in other languages".

35. A vote was taken by roll call.

There voted:

FOR the amendment: 25 delegations (Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Switzerland, Syria).

AGAINST: 22 delegations (Belgium, Bulgaria, Belgian Congo, Denmark, U.S.A., Hungary, Iceland, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia F.P.R., Ukraine S.S.R., Roumania P.R., Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Territories of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Venezuela).

36. ABSTENTIONS: 10 delegations (Albania, Bielorussia S.S.R., Portuguese Colonies, U.K. Colonies, New Zealand, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, U.K., French Oversea Territories, Union of South Africa).

37. After consulting the Committee, the Chairman declared the amendment adopted, and put to the vote Document No. 290, as amended by the proposal of India and completed with the following preamble:

"For the convenience of the present discussion and without prejudging in any way any priorities that may be established, high frequency broadcasting transmissions are classified in two categories".

A vote was taken by roll call.

There voted:

38. FOR: Document No. 290 as amended and completed: 21 delegations (Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, U.S.A., Guatemala, India, Iran, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Switzerland, Syria, Territories of the U.S.A.).

39. AGAINST: 34 delegations (Albania, Belgium Bielorussia S.S.R., Bulgaria, Canada, Portuguese Colonies, U.K. Colonies, Belgian Congo, Denmark, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia F.P.R., Ukraine S.S.R., Southern Rhodesia, Roumania P.R., U.K., Sweden, Czechoslovakia, French Oversea Territories, Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Venezuela).

ABSTENTIONS: 2 delegations (China, Vatican City).

The Chairman declared Document No. 290 rejected.

40. The Chairman proceeded to put to the vote the proposal of the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., which after certain minor alterations read as follows:

41. "For the convenience of the present discussion and without prejudging in any way any priorities that may be established, high frequency broadcasting transmissions are classified in two categories:

- A. National Transmissions (Broadcasts for the interior)
Transmissions broadcast by a country and intended exclusively for listeners of the transmitting country, residing within its territory or territories.
- B. International Transmissions (Broadcasts for the exterior)
Transmissions broadcast by a country and intended principally for listeners abroad, residing beyond the frontiers of the transmitting country:
 1. in the language (or languages) of the transmitting country,
 2. in other languages."

42. A vote was taken by roll call.

There voted:

FOR the U.S.S.R. proposal: 30 delegations (Albania, Belgium, Bielorussia S.S.R., Bulgaria, Canada, China, Portuguese Colonies, U.K. Colonies, Belgian Congo, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia F.P.R., Ukraine S.S.R., Southern

Rhodesia, Roumania P.R., U.K., Czechoslovakia, French Oversea Territories, Union of South Africa, U.S.S.R.

43. AGAINST: 20 delegations (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, U.S.A., Guatemala, Iran, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Switzerland, Syria, Territories of the U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela).

ABSTENTIONS: 5 delegations (Austria, Vatican City, India, Pakistan, Sweden).

The Chairman declared the text of the Soviet Delegation adonted.

44. The Chairman invited the Committee to take decisions as to future meetings and agenda for the same. Did the Committee wish to wait the results of the work of Working Group C?

45. Mr. Bokhari, Chairman of Working Group C, asked for explanations. He supposed that the decision, which had just been adopted by the Committee, would make it necessary to reconsider Question No. 5, and under those circumstances certain delegations might think it necessary to have more time for their Replies.

Mr. Bokhari's request for explanations was supported by the Delegate of India.

46. The Delegations of Uruguay, Cuba, Argentina, Vatican City and U.S.S.R. thought that the Committee had agreed to treat Document No. 290 as a purely statistical record. Under these circumstances, they thought, the answer to Mr. Bokhari's question was that Working Group C did not need any new elements to do its work. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. however expressed certain reserves in that connection. He did not think it quite correct to consider that Document No. 290 was of purely statistical interest.

The meeting rose at 8.15 p.m.

It was agreed that the next meeting should take place on Monday 13 December 1948 at 3.30 p.m.

The Reporter:

The Chairman:

J. V. Leproux

H. J. van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 328-E

15 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

DRAFT REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

First Part

I. Constitution, Composition and Terms of Reference.

Committee 3 was set up by the Plenary Assembly on October 26th, 1948. Initially, the following countries stated that they wished to take part in its work:

Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bielorussian S.S.R., Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, United Kingdom Colonies and Protectorates, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, U.S.A., Finland, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Southern Rhodesia, Roumania, United Kingdom, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Venezuela, and the Observer of the United Nations.

Later, the following were added to this list:

Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Belgium Congo, Portuguese Colonies, El Salvador, Egypt, Hungary, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Vatican City; in addition, the following Observers:

Popular Republic of Mongolia, S.C.A.P., U.N.E.S.C.O., as well as the expert of the I.F.R.B.

Mr. H. J. Van den Broek (Netherlands) was Chairman and his staff was composed of: First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jacques Meyer (France); Second Vice-Chairman, Professor Viljo Viktor Yloestalo (Finland); Rapporteur, Mr. J. M. Leproux (France).

The Plenary Assembly gave the following terms of reference to Committee 3:

"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 which purpose the following should particularly be taken into account:

- a) The reports and documents of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico Sessions).
- b) The comments sent by the different countries and the documents of this Conference which contain points of view or information on the subject."

II. Meetings and Working Groups.

The Committee held 21 plenary meetings after its opening meeting on October 27th and up to the date of the examination of this Report, (the figures in brackets give the document numbers of the reports of the meetings concerned): October 28th (27), October 29th (50), November 3rd (77), November 4th (85), November 10th (116), November 11th (130), November 12th (131), November 15th (163), November 16th (164), November 17th (196), November 19th (197), November 22nd (202), November 23rd (232), November 25th (233), November 26th (234), November 29th (240), December 1st (288), December 2nd (292), December 3rd (303), December 8th (324), December 9th (333), December 10th (327).

Plenary meetings of the Committee were held on almost all working days (apart from Saturdays), except when this was prevented either by Plenary Sessions of the Conference or by meetings of Working Groups of the Committee.

Three Working Groups were successively set up:

Group A, whose task was to classify and define the various types of broadcasting. It was composed of representatives of:

Vatican City, Brazil, U.S.A., India, Morocco and Tunisia, Mexico, Portugal, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R.; and later, Cuba and Italy.

Chairman: Father Soccorsi (Vatican City).

Reports: Docs. 171 and 290.

Group B, whose task was to propose additional questions for the Committee's questionnaire. The Group was composed of representatives of:

Argentina, Canada, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, India, Roumania, Switzerland.

Chairman: Mr. Barajas (Mexico)

Report: Doc. 221.

Group C, entrusted with examining, classifying and interpreting the replies to the questionnaire. It was formed from representatives of:

Argentina, Colombia, U.S.A., France, Indonesia, Italy, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Uruguay.

Chairman: Professor A. S. Bokhari (Pakistan)

Report: Doc.

III. The approach to the problem.

The terms of reference, which the Plenary Assembly had given to Committee 3 on October 26th, could only be based on points 2 and 3 of the Agenda established for this Conference by the Atlantic City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference (1947). These points were as follows:.....

2. Consideration of the question of priorities with due regard to any needs for adjustment which have been brought to light by the work of the Planning Committee.
3. Re-examination of general and technical principles and data in the light of any new material which has become available since the Atlantic City Conference, with a view to establishing the basis of a final frequency assignment plan.

With reference to the question of priorities, it should be noted that the following conclusion was reached by the Committee which was asked to examine this problem, amongst others, at the Atlantic City RHF Conference: "....it is not possible now to draw up a table of priorities." (see Rhf Docs. 128, 137 and 147).

It can be understood, therefore, that Committee 3 of the Mexico City Conference began its work with some circumspection, but this fact did not exclude either good humour or the desire to succeed.

Theoretically, there were several possible methods of tackling the problem. However, in the light of the experience gained at Atlantic City, it seemed desirable to proceed with great prudence. Confused and fruitless discussions would certainly have resulted, if a draft list of general principles, or table of priorities, had been submitted to the Committee for consideration. Besides, it would then have been necessary for the Committee to study one or several drafts of this nature; but this did not in fact take place. The reason was probably - and certainly this was so in the case of the Chairman - that the Committee was taken aback by the complexity of the problem and by the gravity of the decisions to which a discussion on drafts of this nature might lead.

The Chairman therefore considered that it was useless to try to go forward too quickly, and that the first step might well be the drawing up of a certain number of questions. The replies to these questions would enable account to be taken of the opinions of the different delegations with regard to the problems which had been raised.

On the basis of these replies, it might then perhaps be possible to attempt to establish at least a number of general principles. If, during the work of the Committee, it proved impossible to accomplish this limited task, then the only course would be to raise this question in the Plenary Assembly, stating that, pending further instructions, it seemed that high frequency allocation plans could only be drawn up on a "practical" or "empirical" basis.

During its meeting on October 28th, the Committee authorized the Chairman to present a draft questionnaire; this was done on November 4th (Doc. 49).

Several plenary meetings of the Committee were necessary before the text of 5 questions could be approved (Docs. 198 and 262). About 20 other questions were added to them at the proposal of Working Group B (Doc. 221). All delegations were then invited to reply to the final group of questions (Doc. 265). These replies, classified and coordinated by Working Group C, are contained in the last part but one of this Report.

It would be vain to deny that the debates in Committee 3 were at times laborious and that it was not always possible to achieve progress as rapid as the great majority of the Committee would, no doubt, have desired. This seems especially to have been the case, when the Committee examined the texts of the first questions contained in the Chairman's questionnaire.

However, beneath these discussions, which appeared to be purely theoretical and only concerned with details, there lay not only a keen appreciation of the problems at stake, but also a strong desire to make a genuine, constructive contribution to this Conference, not an illusory one which it would find to be of no service.

A number of delegates - amongst them the Chairman of Committee 3 - often wondered if it was really necessary to discuss at such length the text of certain questions and if it would not be better to reserve their mental energy for framing their replies. On reflection, however, they were obliged to admit that the manner, in which a question is drawn up, can greatly influence the reply. Moreover, the importance of this reply was measured by the fact that it, in turn, would perhaps serve as a basis for the formulation of general principles.

Therefore, the discussions within Committee 3 had a definite value, even when the moments were most difficult and progress was extremely slow. These debates enabled the delegations, unhindered by consequences, to exchange their views on matters which most directly concerned them, without any positive conclusions being reached or decisions taken; nor does this latter fact permit one to have any doubts upon this matter.

Very often one had the impression that slowly and laboriously, but nevertheless surely, the dim outlines of a new international charter of high frequency broadcasting were being sketched in the course of these discussions. This goal will certainly not be obtained during this Conference nor perhaps during the next; but something appears to be crystallizing and, in the opinion of its Chairman, Committee 3 may point to this with some pride.

He wishes to add that although, at certain meetings, the discussions were more lively than is customary, he nevertheless retains an excellent impression of them, even with the memory of numerous personal errors which were committed. The greatest cordiality did not cease to reign amongst the delegations. The tone of the debates remained courteous and good faith remained absolute, even if, in exceptional cases, the customary vigour of the statements became somewhat vehement in form.

IV. Development of the debates.

The first meetings of Committee 3 were spent in preliminary discussions and in an exchange of views with regard to the classification and definition of the various types of broadcasting. These discussions led to the formation on November 3rd of Working Group A whose composition has been given above and whose work will be briefly summarized in Section V.

At this stage of the debates, several delegations submitted documents for the Committee to study.

The examination of the questionnaire, submitted several days before by the Chairman, began on November 10th. The Committee accepted this document as a basis for discussion, on the understanding that it would be entirely free to modify, or to reject, one or several questions, or to add others. Indeed, it seemed inevitable to allow the Committee itself to judge the final form of the questionnaire, to which all delegations would be invited to reply.

There was a risk that discussion on the best procedure to follow might be unduly prolonged, but, at the end of the meeting on November 11th, the delegation of Pakistan submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Committee agrees in general to accept the questionnaire in Document 49 as a basis of discussion, taking the several questions in their present purely arbitrary order and (if necessary) adding supplementary questions, and finally to take into consideration the order of the questions as they are to figure in the definitive draft."

The procedure having thus been determined, the questions could now be examined one by one.

The discussions during the meeting next day showed the arduous task which the Committee had given itself by agreeing to discuss, down to the smallest details, the texts of the proposed questions.

With regard to the first question, the Delegation of India made a counter-proposal (Doc. 104) which received a great deal of support during the debates on November 12th. After re-drafting (Doc. 115) the text of this question was unanimously adopted on November 15th with slight modifications only.

Two meetings, on November 16th and 17th were required to complete discussion of question no. 2 and of its first part only. This question concerns the practicability of assigning a minimum number of channel hours to each country requesting it. It gave rise to prolonged but instructive discussions on the relationship between national sovereignty and broadcasting as well as on the fight of each country to a minimum part of the high frequency spectrum.

After this, the work went somewhat more quickly. At the next meeting (November 19th), discussion was resumed on the second part of question no. 2, to which the Delegations of Argentine and U.S.S.R. submitted amendments. After minor amendments, this question and question no. 3 were approved.

In none of the cases mentioned, had it been necessary to take a vote. The Committee, like its Chairman, considered that it was desirable to avoid votes as far as possible, since a majority could not impose its will on a minority in these matters.

However, time was short and at the meeting of November 23rd the Chairman felt he was obliged to put to the vote the amended text of question no. 4, which was adopted by 27 votes to 4, with two abstentions.

The text of these 4 questions, as approved, is in Document 198.

Two days later, the Committee stated that it accepted the date of December 17th, which the Plenary Assembly had fixed for the handing in of the final report. During the same meeting, the Committee appointed a Working Group to collect, group, classify and, if necessary, to draw up such additional questions as the delegations wished to add to the questionnaire. It asked this Group to submit its report as soon as possible.

Finally, it adopted unanimously a new text for question no. 5 (Doc. 262).

A further meeting was held on November 26th. It was decided by 27 votes to 8 that the new text of question 5 would not only include that of question 6, as had been decided the previous day, but that it also made question 7 superfluous. In this way, the examination of the questionnaire of the Chairman could be considered as complete.

However, before asking for replies, the Committee declared that it would await the result of the work of Working Group B, which it had just set up.

Meanwhile, the report of Group A was to be discussed.

This Report (Doc. 171) was presented to the Committee at its meeting on November 29th.

It was then examined at two meetings, held on December 1st and 2nd; this examination showed such wide differences of opinion that it was decided to ask the Working Group to reconsider the majority of its recommendations.

However, the Committee, in one meeting (December 3rd) and almost without discussion, adopted the report of Working Group B (Doc. 221) which contained amongst other things, the text of the additional questions which the Group proposed should be added to the questionnaire.

Immediately afterwards, the Committee appointed a new Working Group to classify and coordinate the replies. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Bokhari, Chairman of the new Working Group, the additional questions were combined, with those of the questionnaire, in a single document (Doc. 265).

The replies were to be handed in to the Group by 2 p.m. on December 8th, at the latest, but this target date was later postponed until the afternoon of December 9th.

After having given Group A several days to reconsider Doc. 171, the Committee met on December 8th to study the results, contained in Doc. 290.

These results amounted only to a decision taken by a small majority and the Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, attempted in the first place to agree upon a compromise text. After one and a half meetings, these efforts proved unsuccessful. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee accept the evidence and recognize that it seemed impossible to obtain unanimity or quasi-unanimity - which were in his opinion indispensable - despite the long debates and the manifest good will of the members of the Committee. He proposed that questions of classification and definition should be set aside and that the Committee pass on to discuss another subject, at any rate until such time as a new compromise text might be submitted, which had a real chance of being accepted either unanimously or by a very large majority.

This proposal met with vigorous opposition from certain delegations, who considered it irregular and who insisted that Document 290 be immediately discussed and put to the vote. This conflict found a happy solution on the next day, December 10th, when the delegations, who in protest had left the meeting on the previous day, again attended the meeting. During this meeting, it was decided to ask the delegations if they accepted or rejected Doc. 290, this

being done, not in order to impose the will of the majority but simply "for statistical reasons".

A compromise text proposed by the Soviet Delegation was submitted to the delegations under the same conditions. Moreover, it was decided that question 5, as well as any replies which might already have been received, be examined separately from the others by Group C.

V. Working Group A.

The following terms of reference were given to this Group, whose Chairman was Father Soccorsi and whose composition has been given above:

1. Determine and define the criteria for classifying the various types of high frequency transmissions, taking into account the destination of these transmissions, as well as the nature of the programmes and the technical conditions of operation.
2. Determine and define a practical classification, as simple as possible, capable of being used immediately by the appropriate Committees, for statistical analysis and other purposes.
3. This work should be undertaken on the basis of all proposals and documents already submitted, or later to be submitted, to the present Conference, and on the basis of documentation of the Atlantic City HFR Conference.
4. Proposals for definition and for classification should be submitted in a form which in no way prejudices later discussions on the principles of priority in Committee 3."

The Group, constituted on November 3rd, has held many meetings. As working documents it had at its disposal, among others:

- No. 25 - The Question of Priorities - Brief Summary of the Atlantic City Documents,
- No. 28 - Morocco and Tunisia - Classification of Short Wave Transmissions,
- No. 38 - India - Types of Broadcasting Services,
- No. 53 - Portugal - An attempt to classify HF Broadcasting Services,
- No. 54 - Brazil - Proposal for Classification of Broadcasting Services.

After long discussions, and thanks to the untiring efforts of the Chairman, a report on "Proposal for Classification and Definition of different Types of Transmissions" was presented on the 29th November (Document No. 171).

This was composed of four parts, referring to classification and proposed definitions, according to:

- I. Destination of transmissions,
- II. Nature of programmes,
- III. Technical conditions,
- IV. Necessity for using high frequencies.

While the report had not been voted on within the Working Group, and some delegations had only made reservations with regard to certain points, violent opposition against the proposals contained therein became manifest when the document was discussed in the plenary meetings of the Committee. During the meeting of December 1st, part III was approved by 22 votes to 13, after a vote taken because, in the Chairman's opinion, no question of principle was involved. On the following day, part II was completely eliminated by 29 votes to 3. As to part IV, the Delegation of New Zealand proposed a new wording, as well as an addition establishing a classification into "indispensable services" and "auxiliary services".

But the real stumbling block was undoubtedly part I, which proposed a classification into:

- a) National Transmissions,
- b) Mixed Transmissions,
- c) International Transmissions,
- d) Special Transmissions.

The opposition arose principally against the admission, within the classification, of the "mixed transmissions" which included, amongst others, "transmissions in the language of the transmitting country to persons enjoying the rights of citizenship of that country but living outside its frontiers." Certain delegations, and amongst them especially those of the Western hemisphere, considered that such a classification was of an inadmissible political character. While they were aware that opposition against the classification would not automatically signify the elimination of the objectionable transmissions, they did not want to see them "acknowledged and sanctioned" in any official document of the Conference. Other delegations on the contrary, insisted on a clearer and more complete definition of the classification in question.

To this divergence of viewpoints must be added the request made by certain delegates to eliminate completely or partially category d) in which had been included the transmissions by the United Nations (including those by UNESCO), and those from the Vatican City and the

International Red Cross. Other voices were raised insisting that category a), contrary to the proposal contained in Document 171, should cover only national transmissions in the strictest sense of the word, and that it should not cover transmissions intended for colonies, protectorates, territories under mandate and other countries members of a national community.

Instead of submitting Document 171 to a vote, the Chairman, in view of the circumstances, maintained his opinion that, for questions such as this, a majority vote would have no practical significance and that it would, on the contrary, cause considerable damage. Therefore, after having attempted in vain to explore the ground by means of a compromise wording, he proposed that parts I and IV and the proposal from New Zealand be referred to the Working Group with the request that the problem be reconsidered in the light of the discussions within the Committee.

A few days later, Working Group A submitted a new draft of part I (Document No. 290). The main characteristic of the new classification consisted in the fact that the "mixed transmissions" and the "special transmissions" of Document 171 had disappeared completely. Furthermore, the first of the two types of transmissions which had been preserved (type A) only included "transmissions intended for the interior of the transmitting country or for other regions of said country", while the other type (type B) covered also "transmissions intended for the colonies, protectorates, possessions or mandated territories of the transmitting country" or "for other countries".

This problem had already caused lively discussions within the Working Group. The text just mentioned had only been adopted by 5 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

This was the reason for the Chairman's proposal (as stated in Section IV) during the session of December 8th, in which Document 290 was to be discussed, that a compromise text be found. Responding to this suggestion, the Delegation of the USSR proposed the following text:

A. National Transmissions (Transmissions for the Interior)

Transmissions by a country intended exclusively for listeners residing within its territory or territories.

B. International Transmissions (Transmissions for the Exterior)

Transmissions by a country intended for listeners abroad, residing beyond the frontiers of the transmitting country:

1. In the language of the transmitting country.

2. In other languages.

This type includes the transmissions by the United Nations (also UNESCO).

The following introduction preceded this text:

"In order to facilitate the discussion, and without prejudice as to priorities, the different types of transmissions are classified in the following two categories":

The next day, the Argentine Delegation, also in response to the Chairman's suggestion, submitted the following text in the name of several friendly delegations:

"For reasons of a practical nature, and without prejudice to the question of priorities, the high frequency broadcasting transmissions are classified into the following three types:

Type "A" Transmissions intended for reception within the territory of the transmitting country, or other regions of said country not included under types B or C.

Type "B" Transmissions intended for reception in the colonies, protectorates, possessions or territories under mandate of the transmitting country or vice-versa, or within the respective territories, or between these territories.

Type "C" All transmissions intended for reception by other countries, including the transmissions which a country member of a community of nations may intend for one or several other countries, members of that same community, 1) in the principal language of the transmitting country or, 2) in other languages. This type includes the transmissions by the United Nations (also UNESCO).

The Committee, by 26 votes to 20 and 7 abstentions, refused to accept the text submitted by the Argentine Delegation as a basis for discussion. Due to the opposition of certain delegates it became impossible to consult the Meeting to find out if it would be willing to discuss the text submitted by the USSR.

The following day, December 10th, the votes taken "for statistical reasons" under the conditions described in Section IV, gave the following results:

Text of Document 290: for 21, against 34, abstentions 2.
Text of USSR: for 30, against 20, abstentions 5.

VI. Working Group "B"

This Group, set up on November 25th, but unable to commence its work until a few days later, presented its report in time for discussion at the meeting of December 3rd.

The Committee had given this Group the following terms of reference:

"To group, classify, if necessary combine and finally draft the additional questions submitted by the delegations, with a view to presenting to the plenary Committee such questions as should be added to the questionnaire".

The report of the Group (Document 221) is a notable proof of the considerable efforts made under the competent guidance of Mr. Barajas, with record speed which on many occasions demanded prolonged work, at times until late at night. Sixty supplementary questions had been submitted by the various countries. Of these, 31 were combined to form 8 new questions, and 11 were thought to contain new ideas, so that 19 questions were added to the original 5 of the questionnaire.

Annex B of the report, which contained the 8 questions of part a) and the 11 questions of part b) just mentioned, was approved by the Committee without discussion in the course of the session of December 3rd, by 25 votes against 7 and 4 abstentions. It was understood that parts c), d) and e) of Annex B, which contained questions to be referred to other Committees, and which did not refer to general principles or modify questions already approved, would not be taken into consideration.

VII. Working Group "C"

ANNEX I to Doc. No. 328-E

Committee 3 - Working Documents

- 25 - Question of priorities - Brief Summary of the Atlantic City Documents.
- 28 - Morocco and Tunisia - Classification of Short Wave Broadcasts.
- 38 - India - Types of Broadcasting Services.
- 49 - Draft of Questionnaire submitted by the Chairman.
- 53 - Portugal - An attempt to classify high frequency broadcasting services.
- 54 - Brazil - Proposal of Classification of Broadcasting Services h/f
- 58 - Portugal - General Principles in the Field of Frequency Economy.
- 74 - Terms of Reference for Working Group A.
- 87 - United Kingdom - Proposal for the Modification of Document 49.
- 88 - United Kingdom - Principles of allocation of frequencies for h/f broadcasting.
- 96 - Uruguay - Considerations on the Draft Questionnaire.
- 98 - U.S.S.R. - Summary considerations referring to the Draft Plan of the Soviet Delegation.
- 104 - India - Proposal for the Modification of Document No. 49.
- 109 - Committee I - Distribution of the Reports of the Planning Committee (Working Group).
- 115 - Committee 3 - Text of Question No. 1 as proposed by the delegation of India.
- 120 - UNESCO - General Considerations (Title to be verified).
- 135 - France - Proposal referring to Question No. 2.
- 147 - Guatemala - Observations on the Principle of Priority.
- 157 - France - Elaboration of Principles to be adopted for the purpose of regulating the use of h/f transmissions.
- 171 - Working Group 3A - Report.

(An. 1 to Doc. No. 328-E)

- 189 - Brazil - Points of view on plans for distribution of broadcasting frequencies.
- 198 - Committee 3 - Text of Questions I, II, III and IV.
- 204 - Benelux Countries - Observations on the Basis for Draft Plans.
- 221 - Working Group 3 - Report.
- 262 - Working Group 3B - Text of Question V.
- 265 - Working Group 3 C - Final Text of Questionnaire.
- 283 - Working Group 3 C - Final date for handing in replies.
- 290 - Working Group 3 A - Second Report.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 329 - E

16 December, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 5

DRAFT REPORT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

Three Working Groups were set up to undertake the uniform scheduling of the requirements of all the countries in a form suitable for use by the Plan Committee. The detailed terms of reference of these three Working Groups were set out in Document 122.

Working Group 5A, which was set up to standardize the programme requirements of each country and produce this and other relevant information on standard forms, has completed its task, apart from certain corrections which have been received since the original work was done. The forms are being checked against the original demands and forwarded to the next Group, Working Group 5B, for attention. These requirements were discussed with representatives of the different countries concerned, and the resulting forms are available for the use of any other Committee which may need them. It should be reported that some of the countries have increased their requirements above those originally submitted in Forms 4, and the forms have been annotated in order to bring any such increases to the notice of the Plan Committee.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Aurini, Chairman of Working Group 5A, and the members of that Working Group, for the very efficient way in which they have carried out their work. It is of interest to note that the Group held 16 meetings in eight days and during that time assembled, coordinated and revised the Forms 3 and 4 of 53 countries and overcame the many difficulties which it met with efficiency and despatch.

Working Group 5B was set the task of establishing or verifying the order of frequencies requested by the countries to meet their programme requirements and to correct the requirements so that they corresponded fully with the directives of the Atlantic City Conference. The Committee met with some delay owing to the necessity of agreement by Committee 4 on the propagation curves to be used in order to calculate the appropriate frequencies to be used for the different services. The December and Equinox curves were made available on the 11th November and from that date the work has proceeded.

It was also found necessary to ask the Technical Committee to define the terms "difficult circuit" and "reception area" in order that the directives of the Atlantic City Conference as regards the use of more than one frequency per programme could be uniformly applied. A directive on this question is contained in Document 274, Annex A, and reached Committee 5 on the 1st. December. I have to report, however, that the terms of this document led to a considerable amount of discussion in the Committee since their strict application in some cases entailed the recommendation of a larger number of frequencies than had been requested by the country if the recommendations were to be made on a uniform basis. After a long discussion in Committee, however, it was finally decided to proceed in this manner since the functions of Committee 5 were regarded as fact finding and that it was for Committee 6 to make the final allocation, the particulars of both the demands and the recommended frequencies being passed on to that Committee.

During the course of its work, it has been found necessary to keep the Working Group organisation under constant review in order that the maximum amount of progress might be made, and I have to express the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Walker, the Chairman of this Working Group, who has been responsible for the efficient organization which has resulted.

As the work in Working Group 5A neared its completion, it was arranged with the very willing cooperation of the Working Group that they should transfer their activities to Working Group 5B and their valuable assistance has been exceedingly helpful.

It was early found during the course of the work that the bottleneck in the output of this Committee rested in the fact that only one set of Optimum Working Frequency curves, which the Technical Committee had accepted for use by Committee 5, were available. The United States Delegation undertook to make a second copy by hand of these curves which they did in such a way as to allow of their later reproduction by photographic process. It should perhaps be mentioned that this was not possible with the first set of curves owing to the very different varieties of ink which had been used in their production. Arrangements were then made during a week-end to have the second set of curves photographically produced in such numbers as to allow each Delegation to be provided with one copy and for other copies to be available for the use of Committee 6, and additional copies for the use of Working Group 5B as were required. Since the curves for the June median period were most urgently required, it was decided to reproduce only the curves for this season, with the hope that further information might be available before the other seasons were not so urgently necessary. I should like to take this opportunity to express the thanks of Committee 5 to the United States Delegation for their valuable work in producing these curves for the use of the Conference, since without them Committee 5 would have been faced with an almost impossible task in making calculations in each individual case from the propagation curves.

At the time of writing this report 21 countries had been asked for their approval of the completed Forms B2, while the forms of 29 countries will be issued shortly. The work is now rapidly passing through the Group and if full cooperation is received from the countries in giving priority to the checking of the Forms B2, and expressing their agreement or disagreement with the recommended frequencies, the work of the Group should be completed in the next few days.

Working Group 5C, which was set the task of scheduling the requirements, as amended by the directives of the Atlantic City Conference and the Technical Committee of this Conference, has organized its work by dividing its personnel into three sub-groups, each under a Chairman, the sub-groups being responsible for the June, Equinox and December seasons, and having members who made themselves responsible for the minimum, median and maximum sunspot periods in each of these seasons. It has been found possible in this way, by this organization, to keep up to date, with only one or two days delay of the work as received from Working Group 5B on Forms B2.

I take pleasure in expressing the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Smirnov, the Chairman of this Working Group, for the excellent way in which he has organized this task, which entails the presentation of a very large amount of material.

As a result of the work of Committee 5, the following information will be passed on to Committee 6 for its use in preparing a plan:

Form A in respect of each country which summarizes in standardized form the programme requirements of the country and gives additional information as to the power in the antenna and the particulars of the antenna in use.

Form B2 which summarizes the information of the requirements, country by country, giving particulars of the site of the transmitter, area and zone to be served and the distance of the transmission. The most important information on the form, however, is the frequency band requested by the country, with the times of operation and the recommended frequency band with times of operation. The recommended frequency band is the band which is arrived at by reference to the only data we have officially available, that is, the Optimum Working Frequency curves which were approved for use for mass calculations by Committee 4. In addition to this information there is a statement as to whether the country agrees or disagrees the recommended frequency as satisfactory.

Form C is a band loading chart which plots the recommended frequency, the time of transmission for each band so that the total channels necessary to provide a service to all the countries on the basis of the recommendations can be found. This, therefore, will give information as to what proportion of the total demands of the countries reckoned on a standardized basis can be met.

In making the plan it is assumed that all this information will be utilized by Committee 6 in the allocation of the actual frequencies to be used in making the plan. They will therefore be in a position to decide any cases in which the country is not willing to accept the recommended frequency, whether or not the reasons advanced are such that it would be preferable to allot the required frequency rather than the recommended frequency and they will be in a position to discuss these questions with the country concerned in cases where full agreement is not reached as to the use of the recommended frequency. The Requirements Committee thus places at the disposal of the Plan Committee the full facts of each case.

If Committee 6 should decide that band loading curves on any other basis will be more helpful to them in making the plan, this Committee will be only too willing to cooperate.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to all members of the Committee, and particularly to those who served on the Working Groups for the way in which they have contributed to the work to be carried out in spite of many difficulties arising in small Delegations and the desire to attend the meetings of other Committees. The work has been such as to require continuous effort and while, no doubt, owing to the complicated and detailed nature of the work and the many different Delegates who have been employed on it, some mistakes are inevitable, nevertheless the work has been done with the greatest care possible in the circumstances and will, I hope, prove of service to the work of this Conference.

H. FAULKNER,

The Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 330-B

16 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

18th Meeting

10th December.

(Morning Session)

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by pointing out that the Agenda for the meeting was given in Document 296. Following the suggestion of the Chairman it was agreed to insert "Verbal reports of the Chairman of Working Groups" as item 2 of the Agenda; items 2 and 3 thus becoming 3 and 4 respectively.
2. The minutes of the 12th Meeting, Document 237, were approved after the following typographical errors and amendments had been agreed:-
 - (a) In para. 4 the words "actual text" to be replaced by "basic proposal".
 - (b) In para. 6(II) the word "any" in the second sentence to be deleted and the following additional phrase added at the end of the second sentence "provided that any given pair of frequencies are not used for more than one hour".
 - (c) In para. 2 the word "preparation" to be replaced by the word "consideration".
 - (d) In para. 8 the second paragraph in the Russian text should read "Continuing, the delegate of U.S.S.R. expressed surprise at the answer given, etc., etc.".
 - (e) In para. 8(II) of the Russian text the expression "day/night" to be replaced by the phrase "the existence of the transition period from day to night".
 - (f) After para. 13(I) add "The definition of the notion of reception area will be given by Committee 4 later on".

- (g) Para. 19(a) to read "The U.K. proposal is unacceptable because it gives too much latitude in the use of two frequencies which may be used in the course of long periods of time".
- (h) In Para. 19(b) amend the Russian text to read "South African proposal" and not "U.S.A."
- (i) Amend para. 19(c) to read "The Mexican proposal was most acceptable because it confined the simultaneous use of two frequencies to one hour, without exceeding sound limits of economy of frequencies".
- (j) Before para. 21 insert the following, "The delegate of Brazil asked whether the question on which the present vote was being taken could be rediscussed when the report of Working Group 4(C) was submitted to the Committee". The Chairman said that the present decision of Committee 4 on difficult circuits could be re-opened when the report of Working Group 4C came up for approval by the Committee.
- (k) In paras. 5(II) and 7 the word "overlap" had been translated incorrectly in the Spanish text.
- (l) After para. 13 insert, "The delegate of Pakistan supported the U.K. proposal and suggested the addition of the following words at the end of paragraph 2 of Document 188: 'the overlap may be repeated if the same rapidly changing OWF conditions persist for more than one hour and one of the individual frequencies from the pair may be the same as that of the previous pair'".
- (m) In para. 15 amend the last part of the paragraph to read "reluctant even to agree to the second paragraph of the Mexican proposal".
- (o) In the Russian text amend the date to Nov. 22nd instead of Oct. 22nd.

3. The Chairman asked Mr. Richardson for a report on the work of Working Group A.

4. Mr. Richardson said that Working Group A was making satisfactory progress. It had been necessary to by-pass one or two items so that further experimental work could be carried out by the Mexican delegation. In this connection Mr. Richardson said that he wished to state how grateful he was to the Mexican delegation for their splendid co-operation and untiring efforts to

assist his working group.

Continuing, Mr. Richardson said that the 5th Report of the Working Group had been approved with reservations and was with the Secretariat awaiting printing. He did not think that the Secretariat would have the report circulated for a number of days because of the work they were carrying out in connection with the questionnaire issued by Committee 3.

5. The Chairman said he realized that Mr. Richardson was doing everything to expedite the work of his Working Group. Continuing, Mr. Sastry expressed the thanks and gratitude of the Committee for the help and assistance given by the Mexican Delegation.

Mr. Sastry asked Dr. Metzler for a report on the work of Working Group B.

6. Dr. Metzler said that his Working Group had, at yesterday's meeting, concluded their work. It was hoped to have the final report ready by 15th December.

7. The Chairman thanked Dr. Metzler for his report and said that he would do everything possible to expedite the printing of the reports of Working Groups A and B.

Mr. Sastry then asked Mr. Mercier and the U.S.S.R. delegate if the Russian text of Document 208 was now correct and whether they could now discuss this document.

8. Mr. Mercier and the delegate of the U.S.S.R. confirmed that the Russian text of para. 1, article II of Annex I had been verified.

9. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked Mr. Sastry to read out the amendment that had been suggested to this paragraph at the previous meeting.

10. The Chairman said that the amendments suggested that the words "so that the use of a single frequency will be acceptable for each transmission" should be deleted in the first part of paragraph 1.

11. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that this amendment was now clear to him.

Continuing, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested the following additional amendments: -

- (a) In the first part of paragraph one in order to keep the recommendation in conformity with the decision taken by

Committee 4 on this subject then replace the phrase "several frequencies" by "two frequencies".

- (b) The first paragraph to be sub-divided so that different ideas were covered by separate paragraphs. Thus paragraph one should read:-

"The Atlantic City recommendations (Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference Chapter V, A, 2(a)) 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 OMF) in principle require the use of two frequencies in different bands (Reference:- Report of Int. H.F.B. Conference 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". The second paragraph should read:- "if there are very difficult ionospheric conditions, we should avoid the transmission unless there are important reasons not to do so".

The third paragraph should read:-

"Moreover even during longer periods when there are rapid changes, it is possible to avoid simultaneous use of two frequencies in different bands by subdividing such long transmissions, provided that there is no objection on the part of the countries concerned, and provided that each of these periods shall be at least one hour".

- (c) Delete the second part of para. 1 completely because Committee 4 had already approved very detailed recommendations on this subject.

12. Some discussion took place on the first amendment suggested by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., but it was eventually decided to accept this amendment.

13. Mr. Mercier said he had listened to the very clear comments and suggestions of the U.S.S.R. delegation and he would like to make a number of comments on the suggested amendments (in the order quoted by the U.S.S.R. delegate):-

- (a) He had no objection to the substitution of "two frequencies" for "several frequencies" since the recommendations of Committee 4 on "difficult circuits" had only mentioned two frequencies. The Working Group had used the words "several frequencies" because those were the words used in the Atlantic City documents on this subject.
- (b) He was willing to accept the second paragraph. Working Group 4C had confined their recommendations to Technical Principles but they had realized that there were other aspects to the problem. The U.S.S.R. suggestion helped to make it more clear that Committee 4 had only taken Technical Principles into consideration but there were other aspects which could be taken into consideration by other Committees.

With regard to the third paragraph it was, as the U.S.S.R. delegate pointed out, only a rewording of the text of Document 208.

- (c) When the Working Group 4C had carried out its work, Committee 4 had not defined "Area covered by a transmission" or "Reception Area". The Working Group had used the Atlantic City Document as its basis for study and the spirit of the second part of paragraph one of the Working Group report was to draw the attention of delegates

to the appropriate section of the Atlantic City document. He had no objection to the deletion of the second part of paragraph one although he thought it might be necessary in the light of the report of Working Group 4B to amend the previous definitions of "Area of Reception" and "Area served by a transmission".

14. The delegate of the Ukraine supported the amendments suggested by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

15. The delegate of Mexico supported the U.S.S.R. amendments and added that he agreed with Mr. Mercier that we might find ourselves better able at a later date to modify the definitions of "reception area" and "area served by a transmission".

16. The amendments as suggested by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. were approved without objection on the understanding that, following the receipt of the report of Working Group 4B any additional recommendations may be made if considered necessary.

17. Referring to Paragraph 2, Article II, Annex I of Document 208, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested the following amendment to the second part of the paragraph:-

- (a) deletion of the words "Requirements should not be maintained"
- (b) addition at end of paragraph of the words "such requirements should be reconsidered from the point of view of their possible improvement".

Continuing, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the requirements of countries must be respected.

If a country submits its requirements and they are not well formulated (so that it is found that propagation conditions were not suitable at the time requested for the broadcast), then the requirements should not be disregarded but some alternative time should be suggested for the broadcast.

Lastly, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked Mr. Mercier what he had meant by the words in parenthesis.

18. Mr. Mercier said that the words in parenthesis were merely to recall the fact that the field in a reception area depended upon frequency, power and the type of antenna used. As an example he pointed out that a country might submit a requirement for a broadcast using a transmitter of 10 kW. It might be found that a transmitter of this power did not give a satis-

factory field in the reception area but if 50 kW was used then the field set up might be satisfactory. It was to cover such contingencies as this that the section in parenthesis had been added.

19. The delegate of the U.K. said that the first section of paragraph 2 stated that the field intensity values in the case of a particular requirement might fall below the standards necessary for satisfactory reception, as laid down by Committee 4. However, the U.K. considered that if in such a case, the country wanted to maintain the transmission, it had a fundamental right to do so. This was not a question of Technical Principles but an important general principle and as this was outside the jurisdiction of the committee, he suggested that the paragraph should be deleted.

20. The delegate of the U.S.A. said it was perfectly correct to point out the technical standards but he agreed with the delegate of the U.K. that non-fulfilment of these standards could not be used for eliminating a requirement. He suggested the following amendments:-

(a) deletion of words "Requirements should not be maintained" and substitution of words "Countries should be requested to reconsider their requirements".

(b) deletion of words "Whose operation is being justified".

21. The delegate of Egypt supported the proposal of the U.K. delegation.

22. The delegate of Albania supported the U.S.S.R. amendments if paragraph 2 was to be retained.

23. The delegate of the Ukraine supported the U.S.S.R. amendments.

24. The delegate of South Africa said he supported the retention of the first part of the paragraph on Technical Principles but suggested the deletion of the second part of the paragraph dealing with General Principles.

25. The delegate of the U.K. said he was willing to accept paragraph 2 if it was amended in the form suggested by the delegate of U.S.A., otherwise he would like to see it deleted completely.

26. The delegate of Mexico said that the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. amendments were essentially the same. He suggested that amending the words "Should not be maintained" to "shall have to be modified" might solve the question. The modification could be carried out either by experts on the Committee or by the experts of one country helping another country who do not have such experts.

27. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he felt that the U.S.A. and Mexico amendments were in complete agreement with those suggested by him.

28. The delegate of Colombia said that the suggested amendments meant that the paragraph was no longer a recommendation for economy of frequencies.

29. The delegate of South Africa withdrew his amendment.

30. The delegate of Egypt proposed the complete deletion of paragraph 2 because in the amended form it would not be a recommendation for economy of frequencies.

31. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Egyptian proposal was logical and he did not object to the deletion of the paragraph. If, however, the majority decide to amend it, he felt that this amendment would be satisfactory.

32. The delegate of Pakistan supported the Egyptian suggestion.

33. Further discussion took place on this subject and finally by 18 votes to 13, with 2 abstentions, it was decided not to delete the paragraph.

34. The Chairman then read out the U.S.S.R. amendments as submitted earlier, so that a vote could be taken on it.

35. The delegate of the U.K. said he could almost accept the U.S.S.R. amendment but he would also like to see the deletion of the words "whose operation is being justified".

36. There were no objections to this further amendment and by 32 votes to nil, with 1 abstention the joint amendments proposed by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and U.K. were approved.

37. The delegate of Mexico pointed out that in the Spanish text the word OTF should be amended to read OWF.

33. The delegate of Pakistan said that since paragraph 3, article II, Annex I of Doc. 208 dealt with General Principles and not Technical Principles it was outside the terms of Reference of Committee 4 and should be deleted.

39. The Chairman and the delegate of Mexico supported the proposal of the delegate of Pakistan.

40. The delegate of Egypt said he considered that paragraph 3 was a technical matter.

41. The delegate of Portugal said that if Committee 4 referred this question to Committee 3 they would only refer it back to Committee 4.

42. The delegate of the U. S.A. said that a recommendation of this type had been in world broadcasting documents for years and only the U.S.A. had observed the recommendation. As such he had no objection to the deletion of paragraph 3.

43. The delegate of France said that Working Group (C) had included paragraph 3 because they felt that objectively paragraph 3 was technically justified while the words "economic conditions" had been added as a reservation.

44. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he entirely agreed with the delegate of France and other delegates who wished to retain paragraph 3. It was a very reasonable recommendation to use low, medium, very high or tropical band frequencies whenever possible. He was rather surprised by the statement of the delegate of the U.S.A. and quoted the following Russian proverb as a comment on this statement: "You started being healthy and finished up by being dead".

45. The delegate of Switzerland supported the retention of paragraph 3.

46. The delegate of Egypt proposed the inclusion of the phrase, "and could be technically satisfied" after the words "economic conditions".

47. The delegate of the U.K. said his delegation felt that even if, as suggested by the delegate of the U.S.A., this form of recommendation had been made several times before and had not been observed he felt that the recommendation of paragraph 3 was important and should be left on record. In order to avoid the difficulty of defining "Internal services", the clause containing this term should be deleted.

48. The delegate of Pakistan pointed out that Committees 3 and 6 were dealing with this question and he again suggested that the paragraph should be deleted.

49. The delegate of the Ukraine supported the retention of paragraph 3 with the amendments suggested by the delegates of Egypt and the U.K.

50. After a further brief discussion on this point it was decided:

- (a) By 29 votes to 2 with 3 abstentions not to accept the complete deletion of paragraph 3.
- (b) By 30 votes to nil against and with 4 abstentions to accept the following draft for paragraph 3, "The need for considerable economies in the use of frequencies suggests a recommendation that the use of high frequencies should be avoided wherever the services in question could be operated under reasonable technical and economical conditions by the use of low, medium, very high or tropical band frequencies."

51. Before the meeting closed it was agreed that Working Group 4A could, at the discretion of the Chairman, utilise the whole or part of the time scheduled for the meeting of Committee 4 on Monday, 11th December.

The Reporter:

F. N. PARKER

The Chairman

M. L. SASTRY

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 331-E

December 15, 1948

Original: SPANISH

Committee 2

REQUEST OF THE INTERAMERICAN RADIO OFFICE
FOR ADMISSION TO THE CONFERENCE AS AN OBSERVER

The Chairman,
International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference,
Mexico City.

Sir:

The undersigned, Director of the Inter-American Radio Office, hereby has the honor to request the admission of the above-mentioned international organization to the present Conference as an Observer. The said organization is represented by its Director, the undersigned.

Respectfully,

Dr. Miguel I. Amézaga
Director of the Inter-American
Radio Office
(Havana, Cuba)

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 332-E

16 December 1948

Original: SPANISH

AGENDA

SPECIAL PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Friday, December 17th, at 3:00 p.m.

1. Study of the status of work up to date;
2. Preparation of a program for the days 20th - 23rd
and 27th - 30th of December and for the first week
of January.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 333-E

16 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 3

REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

Twenty-second Meeting

9 December 1948

1. The meeting was declared open at 4.20 p.m. by the Chairman, Mr. H. J. van den Brock, who was assisted by the First Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jacques Meyer.

The Chairman submitted the Minutes of the 13th and 17th Meetings (Documents No. 202 and 240) for the Committee's approval.

The two Minutes were approved subject to an amendment by the Brazilian Delegation in Document No. 202, page 3, where the second paragraph of the observations of the Delegate of Brazil should be replaced by the following:

"He also wanted the expression 'requirements as presented' in sub-paragraph a) of paragraph IV of Document No. 198 to be understood to mean such requirements as were submitted within the time-limit fixed by the Conference, viz. by 5 November 1948".

The Delegations of the USSR, USA and Pakistan said that they had not had time to study the two documents, and must reserve the right to submit observations on them at a later date.

The Chairman said that the Committee would be in a position to decide on the Minutes of the 16th Meeting (Document No. 234), which had been distributed that morning, at its next meeting.

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2. The Chairman invited the Committee to continue the discussion, which had been interrupted on the day before, on the subject of the classification. The Committee had been informed the day before of the submission of a compromise proposal by the USSR. He proposed to read the proposal which the Argentine had announced that it was submitting.

3. The Delegate of the Argentine said he wished to read his own text, and to preface it with a declaration on behalf of all the countries which had contributed to its composition.
4. The Delegate of Portugal said that at the Chairman's request he had himself waived the making of a declaration on the previous day, and he thought that as a matter of reciprocity the Committee should not have more than one text before it.
5. The Delegate of Uruguay associated himself with the Argentine Delegate's demand. The customary procedure was that a delegate's proposal was a complete whole, and the Chairman had no right to cut out any part of it.
6. The Chairman said that his object was to avoid anticipatory statements, which only led to others, and added to the confusion.
7. The Delegate of Colombia noted that 17 minutes had already been wasted on a point of procedure, whereas, if the Chair had allowed the Delegate of the Argentine to speak, all might have been over in 6 minutes.
8. The Chairman replied that it was very often better to say nothing for 20 minutes rather than to speak for 6 minutes.
9. At the close of this discussion the Delegate of the Argentine made the following statement:
10. "As I announced yesterday, the Argentine Delegation conferred in the course of last night with a number of delegations with a view to submitting for their consideration a compromise formula of escape from the impasse with which we are faced. After lengthy discussions the numerous delegations assembled agreed unanimously to the text which I am about to read in a few moments. We, the countries which have agreed to this text, do not imagine it will be a surprise, as you, Mr. Chairman, were kind enough to describe it. We are not looking to it to discover gunpowder (1); but we know, Mr. Chairman, that it is a genuine message of good will, and as such one more example of the many proofs of the admirable attitude of the Ibero-American delegations which the latter have displayed in the course of this much entangled Conference.

(1) i.e. revolutionise the situation.

11. "We do not know whether this formula will meet with approval or not. We hope it will. We earnestly desire that it should; and it is with such expectations that we submit it to this meeting. The formula is a compromise. It represents the good will of its authors and their desire to reach an agreement and to speed up the work of the Conference. In this formula we are contributing all that we can contribute; and we are doing so with open hands and with strict observance of that spirit of equity and justice which is second nature with all the Ibero-American peoples. If we do not reach an agreement, it will not be our fault. We have sacrificed our own intransigence to obtain general unanimity. We are not therefore to be blamed, if we are forced to revert to our original position in presence of incomprehension or intransigence on the part of others.
12. "Another thing, Mr. Chairman! Before I read the formula, we wish to establish an essential principle of procedure. The formula, in virtue of its nature as a compromise, must be put to the vote in the original form in which it was voted last night. If it is approved, we shall have solved the problem of the impasse. If it should be rejected, a contingency which we should infinitely deplore, all the delegations by which it is backed will revert automatically to the formula represented by Document No. 290; and we wish to state explicitly that in that case Document No. 290, which was submitted yesterday in pursuance of a laudable desire for agreement, will have to be taken immediately into consideration as the next item on the agenda. Document No. 290 is the Report of a Working Group, and as such it cannot be put aside without an explicit decision of the Committee to that effect by a two-thirds majority.
13. "Actuated by the motives I have indicated, Mr. Chairman, I will now proceed to read the compromise formula, first in Spanish and then in French, and I trust it will be received in the same spirit in which it was conceived and composed."
14. "For reasons of a practical order, and without prejudice in the matter of priorities, high frequency broadcast transmissions are hereby classified under the three following types:
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| <u>Type A.</u> | Transmissions intended to be received in the interior of the continuous territory of the transmitting country, or in the other regions of the transmitting country not included under Types B or C. |
| <u>Type B.</u> | Transmissions intended to be received by colonies, Protectorates, possessions or mandated territories of the transmitting country, or vice versa, or all its respective territories, or by such territories between themselves. |

Type C

All transmissions intended to be received by other countries, including transmissions which a country, being a member of a commonwealth of nations, may direct to one or more other countries, being members of the same commonwealth,
(1) in the general language of the transmitting country,
(2) in other languages. This type includes transmissions of the United Nations (and U.N.E.S.C.O.)."

15. The Delegate of France Overseas asked what was meant by "or in its respective territories". Did it mean internal transmissions of colonies and oversea territories?
16. The Delegate of the Argentine said that it did.
17. The Chairman admitted that the fears he had entertained as to the statement of the Argentine Delegate had not been realized. But he drew the Delegate's attention to the remark in his statement to the effect that delegations, which did not accept his text, would be giving proof of their "intransigence." It was his duty to point out that delegates to the Conference were animated solely by concern for the interests of their respective countries, and the word which the Argentine Delegate had used in that connection must doubtless have gone far beyond what he intended.
18. Proceeding, he asked whether the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was prepared to regard the text just read as a compromise proposal, new and acceptable and suitable to take the place of his own.
19. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that his Delegation had submitted a first text, and the Argentine Delegation had submitted a second. He was prepared to agree to the Committee discussing both texts as he did not mind, in what order.
20. The Delegate of Brazil said that he had understood the Argentine text was in any case to have priority.

The Delegate of the Argentine said that the text he had read was not the production of the Argentine Delegation alone.
21. The Delegate of Cuba asked the Chair for assurances as to the way in which the latter proposed to take the discussion of the Second Report of Working Group A (Document No. 290). Apart from Document No. 290, he was not prepared to admit the discussion of any proposal other than that

of the Argentine. The Soviet proposal was a product of the previous day; and there were other proposals in the field besides on the previous day. If agreement on the point of procedure was impossible, the Cuban Delegation would prefer to ask the Argentine to withdraw its proposal, leaving the field open for Document No. 290 alone.

22. The Chairman asked the Delegate of India if the amendment proposed by his Delegation on the previous day could be incorporated in the text of the Argentine Delegation.

23. The Delegate of India thought it could be, if the figure "(1)" was inserted before the words "in the general language" and the figure "(2)" before the words "in other languages".

The Delegate of the Argentine accepted the Indian Delegates' amendments.

24. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he was not withdrawing his own proposal and, if amendments were to be made in one of the texts, it would be necessary to decide in the first place which text was to be discussed first. He added that the Argentine Delegate had not been entrusted by the Committee with the task of drawing up a text: that being so, he regarded the Argentine Delegates' proposal as the product of its author and nothing more.

25. The Chairman proposed to take the opinion of the meeting as to which text it desired to discuss. He put the question: "Are you agreed to discuss the text proposed by the Argentine?" He added that a vote in the affirmative would not imply acceptance of the Argentine proposal, or a vote in the negative rejection of the same.

26. On a roll call there voted:

FOR, 20 delegations (Argentine, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Vatican City, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela).

AGAINST, 26 delegations (Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Portuguese colonies, U.K. colonies and protectorates, Belgian Congo, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, New Zealand, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal,

Morocco and Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Ukrainian S.S.R., Southern Rhodesia, Roumania, U.K., Czechoslovakia, Oversea territories of the French Republic, U.S.S.R.)

ABSTENTIONS, 7 delegations (Egypt, U.S.A., Finland, Iran, Pakistan, Syria, U.S.A. territories).

ABSENT at the time of voting, Australia, Bielorussian S.S.R., Denmark, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Panama, Netherlands, Siam, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa.

27. Following on the vote, the Delegate of the Argentine withdrew his text, and proposed the discussion by the Committee of Document No. 290.

28. The Chairman said he proposed to take the opinion of the Committee as to whether it desired to discuss the U.S.S.R. proposal.

He asked the Delegate of India whether the addition he had proposed in the case of the Argentine proposal could also be incorporated in the U.S.S.R. text.

29. The Delegate of India answered that he would agree to his amendment being incorporated in any proposal.

He thought the discussion had reached a stage at which an adjournment of the meeting was indispensable.

30. The Delegate of Cuba said that the U.S.S.R. proposal was not a compromise. He again questioned the Chairman as to his intentions. No vote had been taken on the previous day. He could not permit the continuance of the discussion, unless the Chair stated explicitly that it refused to put the Report of the Working Group for discussion. If the Chair did not reply, the meeting should be adjourned to enable delegations to concert together as to the attitude they proposed to adopt in the matter of procedure.

31. At the request of the Delegate of Canada, the Chairman read the text of the Soviet proposal.

32. The Delegate of U.N.O. wished his own earlier proposal to be taken into consideration as well.

33. The Delegates of the Argentine and Uruguay pressed for the immediate discussion of Document No. 290. That document should have been the first to be discussed.
- They supported the proposal for an adjournment of the meeting.
34. The Delegate of France, intervening, said he was inclined to agree with the Delegate of Cuba that the U.S.S.R. proposal was not a compromise proposal. But for the very reason that it was a counter-proposal it should be discussed at once, in accordance with the rule that the text differing most from the original proposal should be the first to be discussed.
35. The Delegate of the U.K. appreciated the reasons given on the previous day by the Chair for not putting Document No. 290 to the vote. The majority of the Committee had accepted that procedure on the previous day. At the present meeting accordingly the Committee had had before them two compromise texts. One of these having been eliminated, it remained to discuss the other, namely the U.S.S.R. proposal.
36. The Chairman said that to his mind the U.S.S.R. proposal was undoubtedly a compromise proposal for the reason that the delegation submitting it had previously voted for Document No. 290. He failed to understand the attitude of certain delegations, who wished the work of the Committee to proceed in a single direction only.
37. The Delegate of India said that Document No. 290 appeared to him acceptable, subject to the changes he had already suggested.
38. The Delegates of the Argentine, Colombia, Cuba and Uruguay pressed for an adjournment of the meeting.
39. The Delegate of Cuba denied the right of the Chairman to impose his will on the meeting. He cited the parliamentary procedure in use in his own country. If the meeting was not adjourned, as he proposed, the Cuban Delegation would at once leave the meeting.
40. The Chairman was astonished at the attitude of certain delegations in relation to what seemed to him a perfectly

reasonable procedure. Fearing as he did that Document No. 290, which had only received 5 votes out of 11 in its favor in the Working Group, would complicate the situation by revealing a serious split in the Committee, he had proposed on the previous day that, instead of discussing the document as it stood, they should first look for the possibilities of a compromise text. In pursuance of that procedure, with which the Committee had expressed its agreement, the U.S.S.R. Delegation had proposed a text, in presence of which he had himself withdrawn the text of the Chair. Later, i.e. at the present meeting, the Argentine text had been submitted, and had been given priority, but had been turned down by the Committee as a basis of discussion. It was therefore to his mind only logical that the opinion of the Committee should now be taken as to whether it was prepared to discuss the Soviet text. It was to him incomprehensible that certain delegations should press with such insistence on the discussion of Document No. 290, and should even seek to prevent a vote being taken on the Soviet text.

And yet, he thought, there was one thing to be said in favor of the attitude of those delegations; and that was that it made more and more clear the existence within the Committee of acutely opposed tendencies. He (the Chairman) had no further need of a vote to enable him to ascertain that the cleavage in the Committee would be just as marked in the case of the Soviet proposal as it had been in the case of the proposal of the Argentine. Under such conditions he wondered whether it would not be better to put an end entirely to the discussion of definitions and classifications. He had always been of opinion that, where it was a case of laying down general principles, the value of majority decisions was very limited, and that unanimity or quasi-unanimity was practically indispensable. Now that, in spite of all the efforts of the Chair and of the Committee itself, such unanimity was unattainable, he thought it was necessary to bow to the evidence of the facts, record the impossibility of arriving at any result on the particular issue concerned, and pass to another subject. To prolong the discussion was to run the risk of creating divisions between a number of delegations, which would be unbridgeable.

He proposed an adjournment.

The meeting resumed at 6:40 p.m.

41. Mr. Bokhari, Chairman of Working Group C, reported to the Committee on the proceedings of his Group at its meeting of that morning. The Group had drawn up a work schedule, and fixed on a method of work. All the Replies to the Questionnaire would be translated into the four languages as from the following Monday morning. No Reply would be accepted after 2 p.m. on the following day. Thirty or forty Replies had been received to date. The Group would meet in four Sub-Groups on Monday, December 13 and Tuesday, December 14 : it would then hold a plenary meeting on December 15, and finish its work the same evening. As a day would be required for translation, typing and reproducing the Report to the plenary meeting of the Committee, the latter could not meet before December 17, which would necessarily involve an extension of the December 17 time-limit.
42. An exchange of views followed between the Chairman of the Committee and the Chairman of the Working Group on the one hand and the Delegates of Roumania, Morocco and Tunisia, Chile, France and the U.S.S.R. on the other hand. The Delegates of the countries mentioned were all against delay in the work of the Conference, and suggested various ways of speeding up the labors of the Working Group.
43. Mr. Bokhari said that every possibility had been discussed and thought out in the Group. He added, in reply to a question of the Chairman, that an additional period of eight days was considered essential before the Committee could discuss the Report.
44. The Chairman said that in view of the holidays that would mean the postponement until January of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference.
45. On the motion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., who thought it was rather too soon to discuss the extension of the time-limit, the Committee invited the Chairman of the Working Group to reconsider the possibility of speeding up its labors. The question of the time-table was left for subsequent decision.
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46. The Chairman proposed that the Committee should decide to put a stop to its discussion of the classification. Any further discussion of the question could not fail to lead to disagreements likely to increase the existing differences of opinion. The Committee could proceed instead with the other items of its program, viz. with the U.S.S.R. Plan, and the documentary material produced by the Mexico City Session of the Planning Committee.

A number of delegations wished to speak on the Chairman's proposal.

47. The Delegate of Cuba could only agree to what the Chairman proposed, if the discussion was suspended and resumed with the consideration of Document No. 290. He asked the Chairman for further indications of his intentions.
48. The Chairman answered that he had already more than once explained at length his attitude on the matter of the desirability of not proceeding with the discussion. It was perfectly true that he felt it his duty to propose that the Committee should declare the discussion on the classification closed. It would of course be understood that, if a delegation was subsequently in a position to put forward a proposal, which had the support of the majority of the delegations present; it would be possible to put it at once for discussion.
49. The Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia made the following statement:
- "Now that the Final Report of Working Group A has given rise in this Committee to complications which it was easy to foresee, the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia, which has followed actively the work of the Group, desires to make the following statement to the Plenum of the Committee, and wishes it to be inserted in the Minutes.
- "Two clearly defined objectives emerged from the early meetings of Committee 3, namely:
- a) the definition of a classification of the different types of high frequency broadcasting,
 - b) the application of this classification to a statistical examination of the requirements.
50. "Before any discussion of general principles it was obviously necessary to define terms and estimate approximate figures. That meant a clear-sighted handling of both the political and technical problems from a standpoint of complete objectivity, because it was essential that the work of Group A should not at any point prejudice the issue of priorities. I am glad to pay my tribute to this Working Group, and to its Chairman in particular for his success in securing almost unanimous agreement to the text of Document No. 171. That document has been rejected: but it will remain because of its intrinsic value as a monument of what could have been done by logical and objective handling of problems.

"Drawn up in accordance with the original terms of reference of the Group (Document No. 76), Document No. 171 made a harmonious synthesis of the different Atlantic City documents (as summarized in Document No. 25) and of the several proposals of India (Document No. 38), Morocco (Document No. 28), Portugal (Document No. 53) and Brazil (Document No. 54).

"In defiance of usage, and of that prudence which should govern the handling of such delicate subjects, Document No. 171 in spite of its quasi-unanimous findings was abandoned in its entirety first by this Committee and secondly by certain members of the Working Group.

"A clean sweep was thus made of substantial results based partly on mutual concessions and partly on the constructive contributions made since the beginning of the Conference by a number of delegations. The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia cannot be satisfied with a mere expression of the regret with which we record this way of proceeding. We consider it indispensable to analyze the motives behind it, whether avowed or not.

51. "The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia considers it its duty to point out to the Committee that, as a result of the general change of opinion, the Committee has for all practical purposes abandoned an explicit classification serving two definite ends, namely:

- a) a general discussion of principles, which was indispensable for the rest of the work of the Committee,
- b) a statistical study of the requirements, which is indispensable for the Plan Committee.

52. "The whole Conference is thereby deprived of two particularly important trump cards in its hand, viz, a clear and precise terminology and concrete numerical data.

"By rejecting a variety of forms of transmission (including both mixed transmissions and special international transmissions), and refusing to recognize various types of programs, commercial or non-commercial, cultural or informational, the Committee is turning its back on realities, is putting the cart before the horse. There was a time for recognizing realities, and another time for arranging the different categories in this or that order of preference, or with this or that proportion of assignments, or again refusing to establish any priorities between them.

53. "The attitude recently taken up by the Committee is not only at variance with logic and with the spirit of scientific enquiry: it has also been the occasion during the last few days of tricks and manoeuvres for the purpose of grouping from one day to another ad hoc majorities for specific political purposes.
54. "The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia considers under these conditions that it has become urgently necessary to close as soon as possible a discussion on classification, which has ceased to be of interest since it no longer has any relation to the two objectives above indicated, which the Committee accepted at the outset of its labors.
55. "The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia ceased to find any use for a discussion on classification, when the discussion ceased to be based on the broad synthesis of Document No. 171, which had provided the Conference, at a time when the latter could make use of them, with clear definitions in answer to the Committee's Questionnaire and with precise figures for the work of the Plan Committee.
56. "The present position is very different; and the Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia will support any measures to expedite the close at the earliest possible moment of a discussion, which has become barren of practical results and injurious to the atmosphere of international collaboration."
57. The Delegate of France supported the proposal of the Chair. What they had to do now was to limit, as far as possible, the damage done, and to pass to another subject. On the previous day he had explained that what the Committee had to do was in his opinion to compile a catalog of different categories of transmission. The catalog once compiled, the Committee had to consider what to do with it. There appeared to be agreement on the view that the catalog should not be used for the establishment of priorities. It might have been indispensable to answer Question 5 of the Questionnaire. But the latter had been published without the classification; and he himself had proposed at an earlier meeting to attach it as a mere annex to the Questionnaire. A number of delegations at the time protested against that proposal. But one could not shut one's eyes to the fact that more than forty delegations had already replied to the Questionnaire, although no classification table had been compiled, and the time-limit for replies would lapse before any such table was compiled. It could only be concluded that the apprehensions of certain delegations were not very well founded, and that there were no serious consequences to be feared from a change of subject by the Committee.

The Delegate of Brazil did not agree with the Chairman of the Committee or with the Delegate of France. He could not agree

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at that stage to treat the work of Group/as worthless. The work of the Group was justified and of indisputable value. It was essential that the Committee should take it into consideration.

59. The Delegate of Uruguay considered that the French Delegate had gone to unwarrantable lengths in suggesting that the work of the Committee had been useless. The Conference should draw up a classification as a basis for action to put an end to the existing critical situation in connection with short wave broadcasting. All the work done up to the present had been constructive in character and must not be turned down.
60. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. deplored the note of pessimism which, he said, certain delegates had imported into the discussion with a levity which was out of place. The work of a month and a half was considerable. None of it was useless or without value. No doubt much time had been lost in discussing questions of minor importance, and no doubt also the work had not been very productive: there were no concrete results. The Committee might have done better than it had done. But the Committee had before it a complete Soviet Plan, which it had not yet studied. Every delegate should consider the possibility of rapid and genuine acceleration of their labors by taking up the concrete problem of consideration of that Plan. It seemed evident that the Replies to the Questionnaire would yield very little in the way of practical results.
61. The Chairman asked the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to keep to the discussion of the Chair's proposal to interrupt the debate on classification.
- The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. replied that the proposal of the Chair could not be considered. There were only two possible alternatives, viz. either to continue the discussion or to consider the Soviet Plan.
62. The Delegate of India did not think there was any occasion to abandon the discussion. He suggested that they should wait till the following day, and in the meantime consider the possibility of a compromise. Such a possibility might materialize unexpectedly. He appealed to the good will of all delegates, and urged them to make an effort to understand the different points of view. He himself had no definite proposal to submit; but he was anxious to explore all possibilities of agreement, and to make one last attempt before he could agree to the Committee declaring its own impotence.
63. The Chairman said he was alarmed at the prospect of the discussion of new compromise proposals. He would prefer not to put any such proposal again for discussion, unless he had the assurance that its main lines were acceptable. The proposal to discontinue the

discussion was not in the nature of a rupture. On the contrary, its object was to prevent a rupture.

64. The Delegate of Cuba attacked the Chair for its insistence on the imposition of a procedure which was against the rules. He had asked the Chair whether it considered the Report of the Working Group useless. He was anxious to have an answer to that question. He pressed for a suspension of the meeting and resumption of the discussion of Document No. 290. The Report of a Working Group was a document of capital importance, and no Chairman had a right to ignore it.
65. The Chairman repeated that the Committee was confronted by extremely clear divisions of opinion, which had made themselves apparent on the previous day and were apparently becoming more acute at the present meeting. The Report of the Working Group had been approved by 5 votes; but it had now only 4 votes in its favour, as the U.S.S.R. Delegation, which had voted for it, had presented a new text. He thought that under these conditions there was no case for the discussion of Document No. 290, unless a majority of the Committee expressed a wish for its discussion.
66. The Delegate of Colombia did not think the Chair had any right to impose such a form of procedure as it proposed. The Cuban Delegate's remarks were just and equitable. If the Chair persisted in its refusal to put the Report of the Working Group for the Committee's discussion, the Colombian Delegation would withdraw.
67. The Delegate of the Argentine was in entire agreement with the Delegate of Colombia.
- The Delegate of the U.K. thought the Chairman's proposal fair and reasonable. It seemed to him that it should be put to the Committee at once, as there was clearly no prospect of the latter finding any ground for an understanding.
68. The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. regarded a solution of the problem of classification as the first stone of the edifice the Conference was to erect. He was surprised at the attitude of certain delegations in regard to the discussion of the Working Group's Report. The U.S.S.R. had not pressed for the discussion of its own proposal. As it had been decided not to consider the proposal of the Delegation of the Argentine Republic, the proposal of the U.S.S.R. should be discussed. There was no occasion for a panic, which could only compromise the work of the Committee irretrievably.

- 6). The Delegate of Portugal suggested that the Chairman should consult the Committee as to whether the text of the U.S.S.R. proposal or that of Document No. 290 should be considered.
70. The Chairman said that, if the Committee rejected his proposal to terminate the discussion, which it was perfectly entitled to do, it could then discuss the proposal of the Portuguese Delegate. He repeated that to terminate the discussion merely meant, as he saw it, to suspend it until it could be reopened with chances of agreement.
71. The Delegate of India felt bound to say that, as the Working Group had submitted a Report, it was only logical to put it to the vote.
72. The Delegate of Roumania regretted that he had been passed over by the Chair, when he had asked to speak on the occasion of speeches by other speakers. He was no supporter of a decision which would mean the nullification of the important work which had been done. It was of course possible to destroy; but one had no right to do so without knowing what one was going to put in its place. The proposal of the Chair was for that reason unacceptable; and the U.S.S.R. proposal to consider the principles of the Soviet Plan appeared to be the only constructive project in the field.
73. The Chairman said that there was no question of destroying anything. What he proposed was that they should not deliberately put themselves in a situation from which there was no outlet. The Committee was perfectly free either to accept or to reject the views of the Chair. Those views were, he repeated, as follows:
- 1) The Committee was invited to pronounce in the first place on the Chairman's proposal. If that was approved, it would then be for the Committee to see what use it would make of the time remaining.
 - 2) If the Committee was against the proposal, it would continue the discussion, and would then decide what it wished to discuss.
- It was of course understood that the Chair would at any moment be prepared to open the discussion, if any prospect of agreement should become apparent.
74. The Delegate of Cuba again asked whether the Chair was, or was not, prepared to put Document No. 290 to the Committee for discussion.



75. The Chairman answered that he was prepared, if his own proposal was rejected, to take the opinion of the Committee as to whether Document No. 290 should be discussed.
76. The Delegate of Albania echoed the remarks of the Roumanian Delegate. He was in favour of the procedure proposed by the Chair.
77. The Chairman was again proceeding to speak on the subject of his proposal, when the Delegate of Colombia said that his Delegation had already announced its intention of quitting the meeting, if the proposal of the Chair was put for discussion.
78. The Delegate of Belgium pointed out that, under a decision of the last Plenary Assembly, the Chairmen of Committees were authorized, and even requested, to consult their Committees at any moment of the discussions as to the continuance of such discussions.
79. A number of delegations at this point left the room, certain of them putting in written declarations to the following effect:
80. "The Delegation of Colombia, in formal protest against the utterly irregular proceedings of the Chairman of Committee 3, is compelled to withdraw from that Committee, with every reservation as to its attitude before the Plenary Assembly."
81. "The Delegation of Mexico declares its resignation from Committee 3 on account of the procedure employed."
82. "The Delegation of the Argentine declares that the Chairman's conduct of the present discussions has been utterly irregular, and is retiring from Committee 3 in energetic protest against the same, reserving its rights to express its opinion in the proper quarter."
83. "The Delegation of Brazil expresses its profound disagreement with the procedure adopted by the Chairman of Committee 3 in the case of Document No. 290 presented by Working Group A, in which Group Brazil participated in a spirit of collaboration so disinterested that it never failed to accept compromises on its own points of view. In the situation in which it has been placed of inability to reaffirm its purely constructive attitude, the Delegation of Brazil has decided to withdraw from Committee 3, reserving the right to return to the subject as soon as it is given the possibility of confirming its continued participation in the Conference."
84. "The Delegation of Cuba, disagreeing with the irregular procedure adopted by the Chairman of Committee 3, and his continued refusal to listen to demands for the discussion - before any other motion or amendment - of Document No. 290 embodying the work of Working Group A of Committee 3, is compelled to withdraw

from the meeting in order not to have to submit to being deprived by the Chairman of its rights. The Cuban Delegation desires further to state that it proposes not to attend the meetings of Committee 3 again, so long as they are conducted by the present Chairman, since with him in the Chair the Cuban Delegation has no assurance that its legitimate rights as a country taking part in the present Conference, with a right to vote and full consciousness of its responsibilities, will be respected. The Cuban Delegation considers that the Chairman is oblivious of his obligation to conduct the discussions correctly, and usurps the power to act in a peremptory and unlawful manner in relation to countries acting in defence of their legal rights."

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85. The Chairman was anxious to make a statement once more as to the manner in which he had thought it his duty to conduct the discussions. He had no thought of imposing personal opinions on the Committee. He wished to take the Committee's opinion on a matter involving intimate and profound convictions. It was not possible for him to yield to the pressure of a minority. If the Committee had not seen fit to accept his proposal, it would have been perfectly free to indicate that such was its attitude by voting against the proposal, and he would then have drawn all possible conclusions.
86. Mr. Barajas wished to make a statement in virtue of his position as Vice-Chairman of the Conference. He urged the Chairman of the Committee not to take a hasty decision by putting to the vote a proposal which would give rise to strong feelings on the part of a number of delegations. A vote would run counter to all the efforts which were being made to try and find a majority on a delicate point. One forcible action should not be followed by another forcible action. His own idea would be to suspend all action, and to abandon all thought of a vote, and then at a subsequent meeting attempt to bring back the atmosphere of cordiality which was indispensable for the satisfactory conduct of discussions.
87. The Delegate of India said that he had been the first to suggest a suspension of the meeting. He had done so because he had foreseen what was bound to happen, if it continued. He pressed for adjournment of the discussion.
88. The Delegate of France said that he had supported, and he continued to support, the attitude of the Chair; and he thought the meeting should indicate its confidence in the Chair. To Mr. Barajas

he would say that he could well understand the delicacy of the position, in which Mr. Barajas found himself, and although their respective opinions differed diametrically on the point in dispute, he hoped Mr. Barajas would make representations to his colleagues, who had left the meeting, to the effect that the exercise of pressure was no way of arriving at a sincere agreement. He invited the meeting to join with him in an expression of its confidence in the Chair.

The words of the Delegate of France were greeted with applause by those members of the Committee who remained in the meeting.

89. Mr. Barajas assured the Delegate of France that he would do everything in his power to arrange matters. But the delegations which had withdrawn had acted in full exercise of their sovereignty in so doing. It was only in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Conference that he could intervene in the matter, and he had to take the views of a considerable number of delegations into account. If unanimity could not be reached in the Committee, it would be necessary, he thought, to refer the matter to the Plenary Assembly, if they were to avoid leaving an impression that the Chairman of Committee 3 conducted its discussions in a personal sense.
90. The Chairman said that the Committee had always been left by him as judge of its own decisions. He could not conceive that the split in the Committee was due to his own suggestions, suggestions which the Committee in any case was perfectly free to reject. He had no objection whatever to the return of the delegates who had left the Committee and their resumption of participation in the discussions.
91. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the conduct of discussion by the Chair had always had unanimity as its objective. The decisions of the Chair had always been fair; and it was regrettable that the delegations which had left the meeting should have made such a demonstration merely because they did not share the views of the Chair.
92. The Chairman said that the only disagreement, as far as he could see, was between certain delegations and himself. He supported with all his heart the suggestion of the Delegate of France, and begged Mr. Barajas to approach the dissident delegations with a view to a resumption of work.
93. The Delegate of the U.K. associated himself with the observations of the U.S.S.R. Delegate, and especially with what he had said about the Chairman's conduct of the discussions.
94. The Delegate of the U.S.A. said that he was in favor of the discussion of Document No. 290, to which he was looking forward; but

at the same time he understood and approved the action of the Chair.

95. The Delegate of India was anxious to say that his own proposals had always been governed by the desire not to accentuate differences, and he wished to give expression to his complete confidence in the Chairman.

The above successive declarations were greeted with applause.

The meeting rose at 8:40 p.m.

It was agreed that the next meeting should take place on the following day, 10 December 1948, at 3.30 p.m.

The Reporter:

J.V.Leproux

The Chairman:

H.J.van den Broek

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 334-E

16 December 1948

Original: RUSSIAN

Committee 5

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FREQUENCIES REQUESTED BY THE COUNTRIES
AND THE FREQUENCIES RECOMMENDED BY COMMITTEE 5

The considerable differences which can be noted between the frequencies recommended by Committee 5 and the frequencies requested by the various countries complicate the work of the Conference; moreover, the incorporation of the recommended frequencies in the plan would risk provoking serious complications after the plan enters into force.

If later it appears that the recommended frequencies are not so appropriate to the requirements as the requested frequencies, the entire responsibility will fall on Committee 5 of this Conference.

The Delegation of the U.S.S.R., cognizant of this state of affairs, has investigated the causes of these differences and submits to the Conference the recommendations dictated by this analysis:

Experts attached to the Soviet Delegation have established that the differences between the requested frequencies and the recommended frequencies are attributable to the following causes:

1. Committee 5 has adopted an insufficiently precise method of determining the OWF's;
2. The curves used for determining the optimum frequencies were applied too literally, and therefore inexactly, without taking into account a whole series of important factors;
3. Although the requests of the countries are based essentially on experience acquired in broadcasting, in certain cases the frequencies requested were incorrectly indicated.

A. REQUIREMENTS OF THE COUNTRIES

For the past ten or twenty years certain countries have been operating high frequency broadcasting services and at present have the benefit of vast experience in national and

international broadcasting.

It may, therefore, be presumed that the requirements of countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France, India, Canada, Australia and many others are based not only on their own experience but also on results of wave propagation research published in all countries.

It is also evident that the various countries, when presenting their requests for frequencies have not failed to take note of the fact - very important in itself - that the frequencies will be used over a long period of time, and that was the reason, it seems to us, that they requested for their transmissions planned for certain hours, the frequencies capable of ensuring better reception of their programs in the areas for which they are intended.

Nevertheless, certain countries which lack experience in transmissions on frequencies above 20 Mc/s have evidently not appreciated at its proper value the advantages of using these frequencies. They have, therefore, limited their requests to the frequencies below 17 Mc/s.

Certain countries have requested a single frequency to serve extensive areas because of the transmitter's range, or to serve a group of countries lying in the path of the directed transmission but at varying distances. The great fault of these requests is their obvious unsuitability; they complicate the task of those who seek to determine the optimum frequencies.

Thus, some countries requested a single frequency for transmitting over a distance of from 0 to 3,000 km. In such cases, whoever determines the frequencies on the basis of the curves, without first having consulted the delegation concerned, can recommend any frequency in the frequency range of 6-21 Mc/s or can recommend several frequencies. That is another factor which leads to a certain number of discrepancies which could have been avoided, in part, if the delegations of the countries concerned had been consulted when the recommendations were being formulated.

B. ACCURACY OF THE METHOD ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE 5
FOR DETERMINING THE O.W.F.

Accuracy of the basic data used in evaluating the work-
in frequencies

Modern methods for calculating the O.W.F. are based on the results of ionospheric soundings and on the ratio between the critical frequency in the case of the vertical incidence of a wave on the ionosphere and the maximum usable frequency in the case of oblique incidence.

To determine working frequencies with sufficient accuracy, it is of primary importance to have very accurate information on the ionosphere above the entire globe. Because of the rather limited number of ionospheric stations in the whole world, stations whose distribution over the earth's surface is very irregular, and also because of the continually changing ionospheric conditions, which vary from day to day and from month to month, it is extremely difficult to give, on a map of the world, an exact representation of the ionosphere for all points on the globe.

These reasons alone are sufficient to cause inaccuracies of 15% or more --- according to the time, direction and length of the circuit --- when determining the working frequencies on the basis of ionospheric data for a given circuit between two points.

Another fact which should be taken into account: tables of critical frequency are prepared not for a month but for an entire season (three months), in the course of which the critical frequencies undergo, during the same hours, variations of as much as 20 to 30%. This means that these variations exceed by 10 to 15%, in one direction or another, the frequencies calculated for an average three-month period.

Obviously, this situation continues to aggravate the errors found in the tables, and in the O.W.F. curves deduced from the tables, when they are applied during a three-month period.

Those persons engaged in research on wave propagation conditions, together with those using ionospheric data in order to ascertain the working frequencies to be allocated to radiocommunications and broadcasting, have been completely informed of these divergencies; in fact, the setting up of new stations has never failed to entail important corrections of previously propounded hypotheses relating to the state of the ionosphere, such hypotheses being based on the supposed regularity of the distribution of the ionized layer above the earth.

Furthermore, even if we grant that the method for calculating MUF for oblique incidence, in accordance with the critical frequencies for vertical incidence, is sufficiently

correct, appreciable divergencies in connection with actual wave propagation conditions would arise no less frequently, for it is impossible, in these calculations, to allow for an entire series of complementary factors (gradient, diffused condition and slope of the ionosphere, as well as the influence of the earth's magnetic field, etc.).

b) Accuracy of the curves supplied by the United States Delegation for determining optimum working frequencies.

In order to facilitate the large amount of work entailed in computing OWF for various distances and directions, the United States Delegation perfected a method based upon the following:

1. The division of the earth's surface into 65 zones, each of which covers an area extending between approximately 15° - 20° latitude and 15° - 30° longitude, the longitude being contingent upon the latitude and other factors.

2. The determination, by means of curves drawn for the three seasons and the three phases of solar activity, of optimum working frequencies between the zones mentioned above for the hours of each 24-hour period.

Such curves do not necessitate making any calculations: it is only necessary to refer to a curve corresponding to a given number in order to find, thanks to this number, the frequencies corresponding to the given hours. It would seem as if anyone would be able, with the help of these graphs, to determine the optimum frequencies.

As a matter of fact, in order to do this, it would suffice to find the zones and the curves corresponding thereto. However, this is a much more complicated matter in practice and a source of numerous misunderstandings. In fact, an entire series of additional factors of primary importance should be taken into consideration.

1. First of all, the number of curves should be equal to $\frac{64 \cdot 64}{2} = 2048$, whereas the existing number does not

exceed 20% of this figure. Of course, it is possible to reduce the figure of 2000 to a certain extent, inasmuch as transmissions are not effected from each of the 65 zones to each of the other 64 zones. This does not prevent the lack of additional curves for adjacent and near-by zones from being felt, for it very often happens that the locations of the

transmitters in these zones do not coincide with the points for which the curves have been traced. This shortage is one of the causes for the lack of precision in ascertaining working frequencies.

2. As it has been shown above, each zone is 15 to 20 degrees of latitude wide and 15 to 30 degrees of longitude long, i.e., zones have been set up which encompass too great areas so that we find extremely wide differences in the state of the ionosphere toward the outskirts of these zones.

Thus, for zones 8 and 29 and for certain hours, Circular No. 462 of the NBS, June 1948, shows a difference of up to 40% between the critical frequencies of the extreme northern and southern points. Divergencies of this order in critical frequencies necessitate the use, for these points, of working frequencies differing by as much as 40%.

Even at latitudes of 30° N and 10° N, the difference between frequencies reaches and surpasses 30%. Thus for these latitudes in Zone E, the difference between the MUF's reaches \pm 20 percent at various hours of the 24-hour day.

Such a large difference between critical frequencies and MUF's does not enable us to determine the optimum working frequencies with sufficient accuracy. This is one of the main causes for discrepancies between the frequencies requested and those recommended in accordance with the graphs.

3. The difference in longitude between the extreme points - sometimes as much as 1-1.5 hours - should also have a repercussion on the divergencies which appear at certain specific hours of day.

Furthermore, in addition to those errors of which nature itself is the cause, when this method was worked out, a tolerance was accepted which leads to inaccuracies as great as 30-40% in the determination of the frequencies.

The table annexed to the document shows, on the one hand, the optimum frequencies for six circuits, as obtained from the curves utilized by Committee 5, and, on the other hand, optimum frequencies calculated on the basis of the curves incorporated in the NBS Circular 462, 1948, of the United States. The Delegation

of the United States has, on several occasions, admitted that this circular constitutes a basic document on the subject of short wave propagation. The table shows that the differences between frequencies obtained from the curves and frequencies calculated on the basis of Circular No. 462 may be as high as 30% and 40%, which far exceeds spacing between the frequency bands reserved for broadcasting.

The number of cases in which differences greater than the value of one interval between broadcasting bands, as between frequencies obtained from the curves and those obtained from Circular No. 462, is about 40%. Such a high percentage clearly shows the inaccuracy of the method adopted by Committee 5 for determining the optimum working frequencies to be recommended in the establishment of a plan.

That is one of the main reasons for divergencies between optimum working frequencies recommended by Committee 5 and frequencies requested by the various countries.

B. Lack of accuracy in the utilization of curves by Committee 5.

Inaccuracy in the determination of optimum working frequencies on the basis of the curves is further accentuated because of the empirical use of the latter, which does not take into account a series of factors of primary importance.

In determining frequencies, Committee 5 either completely overlooked or does not give sufficient consideration to the following factors :

1. The curves are drawn for a given month, in spite of the fact that frequencies will be utilized for periods of three months. As indicated above, the neglect of this factor results in an error which, for certain hours, reaches 20-30%.

2. The curves are for three phases of solar activity, that is to say, for indices 0, 70 and 125. The frequencies for median and maximum solar activity should be utilized whenever the solar activity figure is either somewhat lower or somewhat higher than 70 and 125. The fact that this principle was ignored resulted in an additional error.

3. In view of the insufficient number of graphs, the same curves are often utilized for nearby and adjacent zones. We have already seen that the utilization of these curves for zones to which they refer results in a difference as high

as 30-40%; thus, the utilization of these same curves for adjacent and nearby zones merely accentuates the error.

4. Whenever several areas are served, in many cases the one chosen hardly corresponds to the area toward which the broadcast is primarily directed. This fact also accounts for differences between frequencies recommended and frequencies requested.

5. As regards broadcasts directed towards territories, the area of which is small, located in adjacent or nearby areas, the consideration given both to distance and to the difference between critical frequencies within the same area is not sufficiently precise. Here, too, numerous divergencies have resulted between the frequency requested and the frequency recommended. In such case, it can be rightly assumed that the requirements submitted, based as they are on extensive experience, are better founded than the frequencies recommended, when the latter do not take into consideration the factors indicated above (see attached curves).

The same phenomenon occurs with broadcasting within a single area, particularly if the area is a large one, with the result that the difference between critical frequencies is also considerable. Such is the case, for example, of areas 29,28,41, etc.

In order to illustrate what we have said, let us take a few requirements and recommendations concerning the United States, whose requirements must be considered as sufficiently well founded.

No. of re- quirement	Location of transmitter	Area of reception	Hours of broad- casts	Frequen- cies re- quested.	Frequen- cies re- commended by Comm. 5	Assigna- tion possi- bilities
1	New York	Western Europe	11-20	17	15	17 & 15
8	" "	Scandi- navia	16-19	15	17	15
10	" "	Germany	19-21	15	17	15
13	" "	S.W. Europe and North Africa	17-20	17	21	17
15	" "	"	17-20	15	21	17
33	" "	Eastern part of S. America	18-20	17	21	17

No. of require- ment	Location of transmit- ter	Area of recep- tion	Hours of broad- casts	Frequen- cies re- quested	Frequen- cies re- commended by Comm. 5	Assigna- tion pos- sibili- ties
44 70	New York San Fran- cisco	Mexico Northern part of S.America	23-06	9	17/11	15/9
22	"	Southern part of S.America	15-18	17	26	17
			23-06	15	17/15	15
June						
8 57	New York San Fran- cisco	Germany	01-23	15	11	15
64	"	S.America	21-23	11	9	11
65	"	Austra- lia	22-24	17	21	17
		New Zea- land	08-10	11	9	11

The examples quoted above show that it is possible to reconcile in a number of cases, recommendations and requirements on condition that in this distribution at least one of the above enumerated factors is taken into account.

The faults mentioned above in the determination of the frequencies are due to: 1) the difficulty of calculating sufficiently accurately the fundamental physical factors; 2) the initial simplification of the method used by Committee 5 for determining frequencies; 3) the insufficient number of curves, and 4) the inadequate extent to which the additional factors given under section B were considered when utilizing the curves. These facts explain the differences between frequencies requested by countries and those recommended by Committee 5.

The differences between the requirements of countries such as the USA, Canada and Switzerland and the frequencies recommended for those countries are characteristic and conclusive. Below is given the percentage of cases for which differences exist between the frequencies requested and those recommended:

USA	25 to 75%	of all cases, depending on the season and the phase of solar activity.	
Canada	20 to 68%	ditto	ditto
Switzerland	64 to 86%	ditto	ditto

It is well known that these countries are extremely experienced in matters pertaining to H.F. broadcasting and radiocommunication and in addition have carried out a lot of research work on the ionosphere and, generally, on the propagation of radio waves. In view of these facts it seems to us that, with the possible exception of certain rare cases, the requirements of these countries would appear to be fairly well justified for they take into account experience and knowledge of propagation conditions based on the theoretical and experimental research work of their own and of other countries.

The study of the differences between the frequencies requested and the frequencies recommended shows that in the majority of cases the differences do not exceed the interval between adjacent bands reserved for broadcasting. The interval between the central frequencies of adjacent bands amounts to from 15 to 25% of the actual frequencies. The lack of accuracy in calculation often accentuates these percentage figures. This factor permits Committee 5 to recommend the frequency requested when the difference between the frequency given by the graphs and the frequency requested does not exceed the interval between the broadcasting bands.

When the difference exceeds one interval the calculations should be made more accurate and according to a different method and agreement should be reached with the delegation concerned on the listening frequency.

When, after meticulous calculations, one obtains frequencies superior to 20 Mc/s, one should recommend them, not omitting however to indicate to the delegation concerned that the frequency in question is somewhat removed from the critical frequency during the entire season for which it was recommended.

Lately, Committee 5 has received a number of additional graphs as well as a table of coefficients for the purpose of determining the optimum frequencies for various distances from 0 to 4000 km.

From the very outset of the work undertaken by Committee 5 to determine frequencies, the Soviet Delegation never failed to draw attention to the need for having supplementary data which very often makes it possible to determine frequencies with greater precision than is possible in the absence of this data. All this, however, does not solve the problem.

This supplementary data does not eliminate the excessive tolerances permitted in subdividing the globe into excessively large zones within which the difference between critical frequencies amounts to as much as 40 %.

CONCLUSIONS

In view of the serious lack of precision in the method adopted by Committee 5 in determining working frequencies, every time that the frequencies requested and recommended are located in adjacent channels, not a single technical principle justifies considering the frequencies recommended as being more correct than the frequencies requested. On the contrary, it is our opinion that the Planning Committee would be assuming an unjustified and disproportionate responsibility in considering these recommendations as definitive fundamental data for establishing a plan.

On account of these considerations the Soviet Delegation formulates the following recommendations:

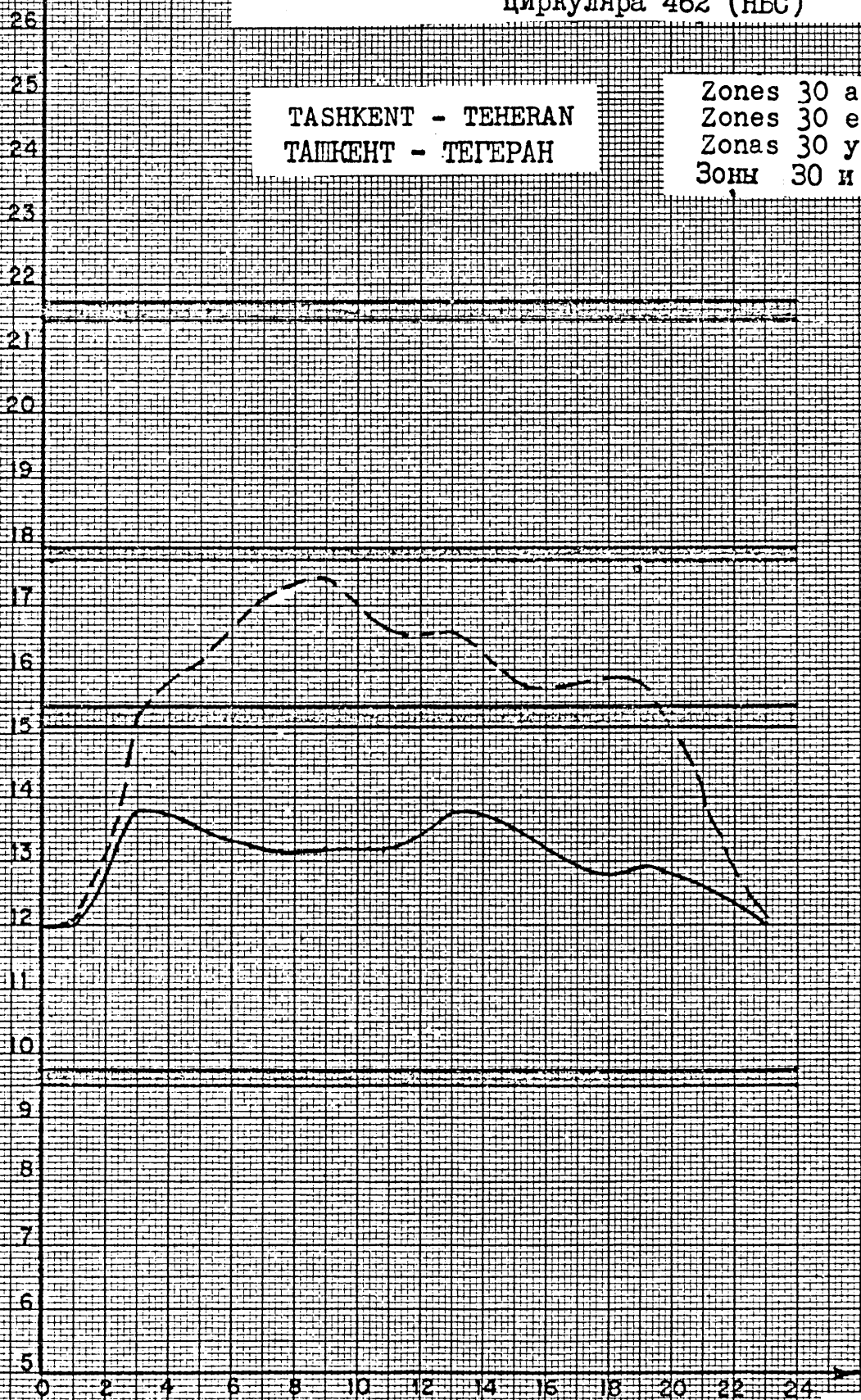
1. To collect and utilize all data permitting greater precision in determining frequencies by clearly defining the method for utilizing the data.
2. Should it prove impossible to collect this data within a brief period and should it prove necessary to utilize only available information, Group 5B should recommend the frequencies requested every time these frequencies differ from the frequencies given by the graphs by not more than the interval between adjacent broadcasting bands, the factors given under Section B being taken into account.
3. Should the difference exceed this interval, Group 5B is to consult the country concerned.
4. Committee 6 (Planning Committee) should only assign frequencies agreed by the country concerned.

- _____ OWF according to curve
 _____ FOT d'après la courbe
 _____ FOT segun la curva
 _____ ОРЧ по кривой
 ----- OWF according to Chart (page 95)
 ----- of Circular 462 (NBS)
 ----- FOT d'après le Graphique (page 95)
 ----- de la Circulaire 462 (NBS)
 ----- FOT segun el Gráfico (página 95)
 ----- del Circular 462 (NBS)
 ----- ОРЧ по Карте (страница 95)
 ----- циркуляра 462 (НБС)

P Me/s

TASHKENT - TEHERAN
ТАШКЕНТ - ТЕГЕРАН

Zones 30 and 40
Zones 30 et 40
Zonas 30 y 40
Зоны 30 и 40



JUNE MAXIMUM
JUIN MAXIMUM

JUNIO MAXIMUM
МАКСИМУМ ИЮНЬ

Time GMT
Heure TMG
Hora TMG
Время ГСБ

ANNEX
Doc.334

T A B L E
of optimum working frequencies drawn up according to the curves used by
Committee 5 and calculated from Document No. 462 1948
JUNE, SUNSPOT MAXIMUM

CIRCUIT	DOCUMENT	00-02	02-04	04-06	06-08	08-10	10-12
DELHI	According to the curves	17	17	19,5	21,5	21	20,5
LONDON	Calculated from Doc.462	14	14	21,7	20,4	20,4	20,4
MADRAS	According to the curves	17	17	19,5	21,5	21	20,5
LONDON	Calculated from Doc.462	14,4	14,4	17,8	19,5	20,4	20,4
LENINGRAD	According to the curves	11,5	11,5	12,7	14,3	15,4	13,9
PARIS	Calculated from Doc.462	13	13	13,8	14,8	14,8	14,8
TBILISI	According to the curves	12	12	17,2	19,2	21	18,7
PARIS	Calculated from Doc.462	14	14	17	18,8	19,5	19,5
SVERDLOVSK	According to the curves	16,6	19,1	18,7	18,3	18,3	18,3
TEHERAN	Calculated from Doc.462	15,8	18	19,4	20,9	20,5	20
TASHKENT	According to the curves	12	13,8	13,5	13,2	13,2	13,2
TEHERAN	Calculated from Doc.462	12,1	15,3	16,1	17,1	17,4	16,6

ANNEX
Doc. 334

T A B L E (Contd.)
of optimum working frequencies drawn up according to the curves
used by Committee 5 and calculated from Doc. No.462.
JUNE SUNSPOT MAXIMUM

12-14	:	14-16	:	16-18	:	18,20	:	20-22	:	22-24	:	Zone
20,5		20,75		22		21,5		20		17		41
20,4		21,7		22,1		20,4		17		17		27
20,5		20,7		22		21,5		20		17,5		41
20,4		20,4		20,4		19,5		15,2		17		27
14,3		14,3		15		15,4		14,3		12,7		29
14,8		14,8		16		16		14,8		13,5		27
19,2		19,2		19,7		21		19,2		17,2		29
19,5		19,5		19,5		18,3		16		13,8		27
19,1		18,7		17,8		17,8		17,5		16,6		30
20		20,5		20,8		19,5		16,6		15,8		40
13,8		13,5		12,9		12,9		12,6		12		30
16,6		15,8		15,8		15,8		14		12,1		40

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 335-E

17 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

SIXTH REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 4A
OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE
FOR CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE 4

Co-Channel Interference Protection Ratio

1. Working Group 4A at its 15th meeting on December 1, 1948, considered "minimum protection ratio for interference from unwanted stations - co-channel".

2. The decision with respect to the steady state ratio of desired to undesired signal was based on recordings made by the Delegation of Mexico to which members of Committee 4 listened. The records were made with carrier frequency difference of 20 cps and 100 cps and since there was a difference of about 8 db a mean curve was drawn between the 20 cps and 100 cps curves.

After consideration and discussion, the following recommendations were adopted by vote as indicated:-

(a) A ratio of wanted to unwanted signal of 23 db in the absence of fading.

<u>Vote:</u> In favour	8
Opposed	4
Abstention	2
Absent	1

(b) An addition of 9 db to the 23 db steady state ratio to provide protection for 90% of the hour.

<u>Vote:</u> In favour	12
Opposed	0
Abstention	2
Absent	1

(c) An addition of 8 db to the 23 db steady state ratio and to the 9 db hourly figure to provide protection for 90% of the days.

<u>Vote:</u> In favour	8
Opposed	0
Abstention	6
Absent	1

- 2 -
(Doc. No. 335-E)
Annex A

The U.S.S.R. Delegation fully supports the value of 40 db, as a necessary protection ratio of the desired signal to the undesired signal for average field values, with fading taken into account, during the work on co-channels.

Although the U.S.S.R. Delegation does not quite agree with the U.S.A. Delegation with regard to what items the value of 40 db consists of, as according to the experimental data, received in the U.S.S.R., the influences of all kinds of fading are taken into account by the value not exceeding 10 db..

However the U.S.S.R. Delegation considers that the final standard of 40 db is of the main importance and the U.S.A. Delegation considers this standard quite correct.

Annex A

1. Delegation of India

- (a) The standard for Protection Ratio for wanted to unwanted signal for steady fields not subject to fading viz. 23 db being recommended by the majority of working group 4A is lower than that indicated by practical experience and theoretical considerations and the India Delegation reserves its right to reopen the question in a full meeting of Committee 4.
- (b) The India Delegation is also of the opinion that the total of 40 db as the Protection Ratio for co-channel interference taking into account hour to hour and day to day fading, being recommended by this working group is inadequate and reserves the right to reopen this question as well, in Committee 4.
- (c) The figures of 9 db and 8 db respectively for hour to hour and day to day variation due to fading, which are being recommended by this working group are acceptable to the Delegation of India.

2. Delegation of Pakistan

The standard for protection ratio for co-channel wanted to unwanted steady signals not subjected to fading viz. 23 db is lower than that indicated by practical experience and theoretical considerations and the Pakistan Delegation reserves its right to reopen the question in the full meeting of Committee 4.

3. Delegation of U.S.A. and U.K.

The U.S.A. and U.K. Delegations reserve the right to reopen this question if the figure for steady state signal to signal ratio is inconsistent with the ratios of signal to atmospheric noise or signal to industrial noise adopted by Committee 4.

4. Delegation of U.S.S.R.

The statement of the U.S.S.R. Delegation on the question of protection ratio of the desired signal to the undesired signal during the work on co-channels made at the 15th meeting of Working Group 4A:

- (d) A ratio of median wanted carrier to median unwanted carrier of 40 db to provide a steady state ratio of not less than 23 db for 90% of the hour and 90% of the days.

<u>Vote:</u>	In favour	8
	Opposed	3
	Abstention	3
	Absent	1

3. Some of the delegations who opposed, or abstained from voting, on these items have submitted reservations as indicated in Annex A.

W. C. Richardson,
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 336-E

17 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

SEVENTH REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 4-A
OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE
FOR CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE 4

1. This report consists of two parts:
 - A. Power Required for Long and Short Distance Transmissions.
 - B. Minimum Signal to be Protected.
2. A. Power Required for Long and Short Distance Transmissions
 - (a) Working Group 4-A adopted, by vote, 9 in favour, 4 opposed, 1 abstention, and 1 absent, the following recommendation:

That no power limitations be established at present for high frequency broadcasting.
 - (b) This recommendation is based on the following reasons:
 - (I) Working Group 4-A has studied the various ratios of signal-to-interference required to provide a broadcast service. From these standards the power required for a given circuit and time of day may be found.
 - (II) Calculations for various circuits have shown that it is not possible to generalize on a world basis in regard to the power required, particularly because of the number of variables involved, such as noise levels, interference, etc. in the various parts of the world.
 - (III) An engineering determination of the power required may be made in each case based on the standards for satisfactory broadcast reception.
3. The delegation of the USSR considers that the decision in paragraph 2 of this report is wrong in principle.

4. B. Minimum Signal to be Protected

- (a) Working Group 4-A adopted, by vote, 7 in favour, 4 opposed, 3 abstentions, and 1 absent, the following recommendation:

The median field intensity of a signal which must be protected in any zone of a service and for all frequency bands, shall be 500 uV/m (54 db above a reference level of 1 uV/m).

- (b) This recommendation is based on the following reasons:

- (I) In establishing a uniform field intensity level for all service areas, the possibility of allocating channels becomes more effective.
- (II) The proposed field intensity provides for a protection ratio of 34 db median signal to peak level of industrial noise.

5. The delegations which opposed these two recommendations have submitted reservations and these reservations are attached to this report as Annex A.
6. This report was adopted by Working Group 4-A by a vote of 8 in favour, 4 opposed, 0 abstentions and 3 absent.

W. G. RICHARDSON,

Chairman

AN OPINION OF THE DELEGATION OF THE USSR
UKRAINIAN SSR, BIELORUSSIAN SSR
AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ROUMANIA
EXPRESSED WITH REGARD TO QUESTIONS OF MAXIMUM POWER
FOR SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTING TRANSMITTERS
AND STANDARDS FOR MINIMUM PERMISSIBLE FIELD INTENSITIES.

1. Working Group 4-A at its 20th meeting, held on 10 December 1948, by a majority vote has adopted a decision to the effect that no maximum power values for short-wave broadcasting transmitters should be established.

The above mentioned Delegations consider such a decision to be radically incorrect, because the absence of power limitations would inevitably lead to an increase of mutual interference between stations, both on shared and adjacent channels, would sharply reduce possibilities for sharing and create chaos in the ether, the elimination of which chaos appears to be a basic problem for this Conference.

The above mentioned Delegations consider that by a judicious selection of standards for field intensities, working frequencies and hours for broadcasting, it will be fully possible to provide reception of good quality with a transmitter power not exceeding 120 kW.

Consequently our Delegations consider that a 120 kW power should be established as a maximum permissible power for short-wave broadcasting transmitters.

2. At the same meeting of Group 4-A a decision was adopted by a majority vote to establish a field intensity of 500 microvolts per meter, as a minimum standard for permissible field intensity for short-wave broadcasts.

Our Delegations consider that such a standard for field intensity is too high, is not based on actual technical requirements necessary for short-wave reception, and would lead to excessively high and absolutely impracticable power.

Our Delegations consider that there should be established a standard of 200 microvolts per meter as a minimum permissible field intensity.

This standard fully guarantees a high quality of reception and the fulfillment of the necessary protection ratios against atmospheric and industrial interferences for a great majority of practical cases.

3. Our Delegations also consider it to be their duty to point out that providing modern cities with short-wave broadcasts along circuits of more or less significant length is possible only through the application of the necessary protective means for the suppression of industrial interferences.

In the absence of such protective measures, the field intensity which is necessary for good reception in modern cities reaches a volume equal to several units and even several tens of millivolts per meter.

In order to provide such high field intensities, even at comparatively short distances, enormous and quite impracticable transmitter powers would be required.

Therefore our Delegations consider that in establishing a standard for a minimum field intensity, we must take into consideration the initial level of industrial interferences which is in keeping with the application of the necessary protective measures.

4. The above mentioned Delegations reserve the right to submit the aforementioned questions for consideration in the Technical Principles Committee.

On behalf of the USSR Delegation,

Professor V. Siforov

Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Delegation,

G. Ouspensky

Chairman of the Bielorussian SSR Delegation,

G. Egorov

On behalf of the Delegation of the People's
Republic of Roumania,

Manchouleskou

Reservation of the Delegation
of India on the Seventh Report of
Working Group 4-A

The Delegation of India wishes to place on record their reservation on the decisions taken by Working Group 4-A in regard to "minimum signal to be protected" contained in paragraph 3 of the said report and to reopen the question, if necessary in Committee 4.

B. Y. Nerurkar

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 337-E

17 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 5

This Document replaces Document No. 124-E

REPORT OF REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

Third Meeting

29 October 1948

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

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

I. Appointment of members of Working Groups.

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

Group A: Chairman Italy

Members: Australia
China
Colombia
Oversea Territories of the
French Republic and Territories
administered as such.

Finland
U.K.

(Subject to agreement of Australia
and Colombia)

Group B: Chairman U.S.A.

Members: Bielorussian S.S.R.
Brazil
Canada
Cuba
India
Pakistan

Roumania
Switzerland

Group C: Chairman

U.S.S.R.

Members:

Albania
Chile
Vatican City
Cuba
Dominican Republic
U.S.A.
France
Guatemala
Indonesia
Italy
Mexico
Portugal
U.K.
Czechoslovakia
Uruguay
Venezuela

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

2. Confirmation of terms of reference agreed at the 2nd Meeting of the Committee.

Working Group A.

The Delegation of Portugal presented an amendment (See Document No. 122), which met with the unanimous approval of the Committee.

Working Group B.

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

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

The Delegation of India, supported by the Delegation of Mexico, made the following reservation:

"The India Delegation wishes to state that, in case the changes in the megacycle order of frequencies that Group B might decide to effect or recommend in the requirements submitted by India, are, in their opinion, considered to adversely affect the actual requirements or interests of their country in the light of their own experience and

ionospheric investigations, the India Delegation would reserve the right to insist on the maintenance of their requirements as they were originally submitted by their country.

"B. Y. NERURKAR
for India Delegation".

The Delegation of Switzerland made a reservation similar to that of the Delegation of India.

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

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. seconded by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed to add at the end of the new paragraph c) the words "in excluding the requirements which do not correspond to the directives of Atlantic City, or may not in the future correspond to those directives and to those principles."

The Delegate of the U.K., as well as the Delegates of Cuba and the U.S.A. could not agree.

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

The Delegate of the U.S.A. cited the provisions of No. 4, letter b) of Chapter V of the Final Report of the Atlantic City Conference.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. proposed to replace in his text the words "to these directives and to these principles" by the words "the directives of the Atlantic City Conference".

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

Working Group C.

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

The Committee approved the U.K. proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., considering that all the particulars to be established in Form C would have to be put together and submitted in a form similar to that of Appendix D of the Report of the Geneva Session, proposed to add the following words to the instructions to Group C: "and correct Appendix D of the Report of the Geneva Session in accordance with the final information received in regard to the number of channel-hours requested by each country."

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

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

The discussion on the instructions to the several Working Groups was concluded. The final text of the instructions will be found in Document No. 122, attached to this Report.

The Delegate of Roumania enquired as to the time-limit for the submission of requirements. Would requirements arriving before November 5 be taken into consideration?

The Delegate of the U.K., at the invitation of the Chairman, replied that it was only a very small number of requirements that were submitted prior to 15 January. If the Committee wished to do useful work, it could not keep rigorously to this time-limit, as fixed at Atlantic City. In view of the fact that the Plenary Assembly had fixed November 5 as the time-limit for the submission of demands on Form 4 and supplementary information from countries which had not yet submitted it, the Committee in default of any other decision of the Plenary Assembly would continue to receive until that date all requirements transmitted to it by the Mexican Government.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.

Reporters:

A. BLANCHETTE,
A. WOLF

Chairman:

H. FAULKNER

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 338-E

17 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

This Resolution of the Administrative Council
is brought to the attention of the Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 71

DETERMINATION OF LIMITS TO THE 9 AND 11 Mc/s BANDS.

(cf. PV CA/3 - 10 and PV CA/3 - 11)

The Administrative Council,

having considered Report No. 176/CA 3 of the Chairman of the Provisional Board,

takes note

of the suggestion of the P.F.B. submitted in the above mentioned Report, and offers no objection to its submission by the P.F.B. and/or the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico to the Special Radio Administrative Conference for approving the new frequency list, it being understood that if the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference decides to modify the channelling system of 10 kc/s between transmissions, at present provided for, the whole proposal becomes superfluous, and approves the following telegram destined to all members of the Union:

"Administrative Council invites attention all Administrations in connection with preparations for Mexico City H.F. Broadcasting Conference to following proposal put forward to Council by P.F.B. STOP Since Atlantic City allocation table contains bands for broadcasting at 9 Megacycles and 11 Megacycles each 275 kilocycles wide and since Atlantic City Broadcasting Conference recommended a frequency separation of ten kilocycles between broadcasting channels, it would result in twenty-seven assignable frequencies in each band with five kilocycles wasted in each case STOP P.F.B. therefore proposed that this prospective wastage should be avoided by mutual arrangement between P.F.B. and Mexico City Conference which would give practical effect to paragraphs 88 and 89 of

Atlantic City Radio Regulations such that emissions of fixed stations be permitted to encroach in band 9770 to 9775 kilocycles and that emissions of broadcasting stations be permitted to encroach in band 11975 to 11980 kilocycles STOP Council has noted this proposal and has agreed that contingent upon Mexico City Conference maintaining frequency separation figure of ten kilocycles it would be appropriate for P.F.B. and Mexico City Conference to adopt foregoing arrangement on understanding that the resulting frequency assignment plans would be subject to approval of Special Administrative Conference called to approve new International Frequency list."

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INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 339-E

17 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 5

This Document replaces Document No. 121-E

REPORT OF REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

Second Meeting

28 October 1948

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

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

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

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

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was referring to the equity of requirements compared on the basis of population and size of territory, when certain members of the Committee raised the question of whether his observations went outside the terms of reference of the Committee. The Chairman's ruling on the subject leading to discussion, the question was put to a vote by show of hands, as a result of which the case of the U.S.S.R. was definitively rejected by a majority vote.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R. protested against the Chairman's interference with the speech of the U.S.S.R. Delegate, and insisted on his again being allowed to speak.

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

On resuming,

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

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

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

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

- 1) Reconsideration in the first instance by the countries concerned, of the requirements submitted by them. It would be open to the countries concerned to consult the Committee in case of need.
- 2) Further consideration of these requirements by a special Working Group.
- 3) Subsequent study of the requirements in the light of the work of the Technical Committee.
- 4) Drafting of the Report.

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

After some discussion on this point, it was indicated by a show of hands that the majority of the members of the Committee were in favor of the task in question being entrusted to Working Group B.

The Delegate of the Bielorussian S.S.R., who was supported by the Delegate of Albania, was of opinion that:

- 1) the terms of reference of Committee 5 should be the basis of the work of the Working Groups, and
- 2) Document No. 17 was not in conformity with the Committee's terms of reference, and did not specify the whole extent of its powers. All the delegates should be consulted on the point, and a final text of Document No. 17 should be drawn up in accordance with their suggestions, bringing it into conformity with the terms of reference of the Committee.

The Delegate of Portugal, who was supported by various other delegations, discussed the terms of reference issued to the Committee by the Plenary Assembly. He suggested the inclusion in Form A of information in regard to the characteristics of directional antennas and the power of transmitters.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. proposed to enlarge the hours column and narrow the bearing column in Form A. On Forms C¹ and C² the full hours should be shown up more clearly.

All the above suggestiones were approved by the Committee.

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

The Chairman was anxious to fix time-limits for the conclusion of the Working Groups activities. He proposed the following **dates**:

Group A Monday morning
 November 8

Group B and C Thursday
 November 12

The Chairman's proposal was approved.

The Chairman proposed the following Chairmen for the several Working Groups:

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

The Chairman's proposal was adopted.

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

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.

Reporters,

A. BLANCHETTE,
A. WOLF.

Chairman,

H. FAULKNER.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 340-E

17 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Participation in Committees

Addendum to Document No. 15-F

In addition to participating in the work of Committee 3, the Delegation of Ecuador will take part in the work of Committees 4, 5 and 6 as from today. During any absences of the Delegation of Ecuador, the Delegation of Brazil will represent Ecuador.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 341-E

19 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

This Resolution of the Administrative Council
is brought to the attention of the Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 60

CONVENING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE
RADIO CONFERENCE FOR REGION 2
(cf. PV CA/3 - 32)

The Administrative Council

noting

that the Government of the Republic of Colombia is not in a position to receive the Region 2 Administrative Radio Conference;

resolves

to entrust to the representatives of the American countries taking part in the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Mexico City the task of settling the date and **place** of the Region 2 Administrative Radio Conference, so that:

1. It will cause the least possible disturbance to the work of the P.F.B.;
2. The work of the Conference is terminated in ample time for the final results to be available in Geneva before the opening of the Special Administrative Conference on the 17th October 1949.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 342-E

19 December 1948

Committee 1

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

WORKING GROUP 3

Agenda for the meeting of December 20th, 3:30 p.m. at the
Secretary's Office:

Point 1: Approval of the text of amendments to the
rules of procedure

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 343-E

19 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 2

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Agenda for the meeting of December 21st, 10 a.m.
Secretary's Office:

- Point 1: Brief report of the Secretary of the
Conference on the status of credentials.
- Point 2: Application of the "Oficina Interamericana
de Radio" for admission as observers.
(Document No. 331)

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 344-E

18 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Agenda for the Plenary Assembly

of December 23rd 3:30 p.m.

- Point 1: Approval of the minutes of the 9th, 10th and 11th meetings, Documents Nos. 179, 235 and 280.
- Point 2: Consideration of the proposed amendments to internal regulations.
- Point 3: Application by the "Oficina Interamericana de Radio" for admission to this Conference as observers.
- Point 4: Consideration of the report of the Budget Committee.
- Point 5: Resolution No. 68 of the Administrative Council concerning proposed functions for the Vice-Director of the C.C.I.R. (Doc. No. 325).
- Point 6: Miscellaneous questions.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 345-E

18 December 1948

Committee 1

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Agenda for the meeting of December 23rd, 10 a.m., Room 1:

Point 1: Consideration of the ~~sch~~edule of meetings
established for the week of December 27
to 30 and for January 3, 4 and 5, by the
Plenary Assembly of 17 December on the
basis of the work completed to date.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 346-E

18 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

PLENARY SESSIONS OF JANUARY 3, 4 and 5.

Morning and Afternoon

Agenda:

- Point 1: Consideration and approval of the report of Committee 3.
- Point 2: Consideration and approval of the report of Committee 4.
- Point 3: Consideration of the report of Committee 5.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 347-E

18 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

1. Chairmen of Committees or Working Groups are requested to communicate to the Secretariat (Miss Stoop - Room 17) any desired changes 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

I. December 20 through December 25, 1948

Date and Rooms

Mornings

Comm. or Workg. Grp.	Mond. Dec. 20	Tues. Dec. 21	Weds. Dec. 22	Thurs. Dec. 23	Fri. Dec. 24	Sat. Dec. 25	Remarks
Comm. 1				1			
Comm. 2		Scy's of.					
Comm. 3			PL	PL			
W.G. 3C	PL	PL					
Comm. 4#	1	1	1		HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	# or W.Grp.
Comm. 5				2			
W.G. 5A	3	3	3				
W.G. 5B	6 & 7	6 & 7	6 & 7		HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	
W.G. 5C	4	4	4				
Comm. 6			2#				# or W.Grp.
W.G. 6A	2	2					
W.G. 6C	5						

Afternoons

Comm. 1-W.G. 3	Scy's Cf.				OFFICIAL	OFFICIAL	
Comm. 3			PL				
W.G. 3C	PL	PL					
Comm. 4	2#	2#	2#				# or W.Grp.
W.G. 4A			1				
W.G. 5A	3	3	3				
W.G. 5B	6 & 7	6 & 7	6 & 7				
W.G. 5C	4	4	4				
Comm. 6							
W.G. 6C	5						
Comm. 7#	1	1					# or W.Grp.

II. December 27 through December 30, 1948

Date and Rooms

Mornings

Comm. or Group	Mond. Dec. 27	Tues. Dec. 28	Wedns. Dec. 29	Thurs. Dec. 30	Remarks
Comm. 3#	PL	PL	PL	PL	# or Working Group
Comm. 4#	1	1	1	1	
Comm. 5#	2	2	2	2	
Comm. 5A	3	3	3	3	
Comm. 5B	6 & 7	6 & 7	6 & 7	6 & 7	
Comm. 5C	4	4	4	4	

Afternoons

Comm. 3#	2	2	2	2	# or Working Group
Comm. 4#	1	1	1	1	# or Working Group
Comm. 6#	PL	PL	PL	PL	# or Working Group

III. January 3 through January 5, 1949

Mornings and Afternoons

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 348-E

20 December 1948

Committee 1

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The meeting of Committee 1, scheduled for Thursday morning, December 23rd, will convene promptly at 9:30 a.m. and be finished by 10:30 a.m., to permit the other committees to proceed with their meetings as scheduled under program.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 349-E

20 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

ADDENDUM TO DOCUMENT NO. 15

1. Mr. Ibrahim Sükrü Esgün, Delegate of the Turkish Government, has arrived and has presented temporary credentials, to be followed within a **short** time by a permanent letter of credentials.

2. The Delegate of Turkey will participate in Committees 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 350-E

20 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Original: SPANISH

G U A T E M A L A

OBSERVATIONS

The Delegate of Guatemala has observed that each day the number of documents and other papers submitted for the information of the various Delegations to this Conference is increasing. Each one of the Committees, with its respective Working Groups, asks for data, replies to questions, etc., in order to solve the problems of the Conference. Each one of these unnumbered documents or papers, which in turn necessarily give rise to various forms, advocates solutions of the problems arising in the daily discussions: yet to date no concrete result has been observed.

Perhaps this Delegation has no real reason to venture an opinion regarding procedure; but, availing ourselves of the right accorded by treaties entered into on the subject, we take the liberty of making a suggestion in a genuine desire to contribute to the solution of the problems of the Conference.

FIRST: The complication resulting from the present deliberations seems to be caused by the excessive number of requirements compared with the limited number of channel-hours available under the Atlantic City Convention. The result is that it is difficult to please all the countries here represented, as well as those which, though not represented, are members of the Union with equal rights. However, the Delegations have technicians of recognized competence in such matters who, perhaps, could shed sufficient light on the subject to solve the problem by a careful analysis of the spectrum, as suggested by a distinguished Latin American Delegate. In other words, after reaching an agreement regarding classifications, Committee 4 (Technical Committee), basing itself on the data given by each country as to area, would determine the power necessary for each transmitter to serve its own territory, using high frequencies. The resulting number of channel-hours for a given country, according to its real needs, could then be assigned also to other countries in similar conditions. Surely, there would still be daylight between one wave and another, since it is understood that the assignments, in practice, would be for countries whose geographical positions are sufficiently distant from each other and that these assignments are "exclusively to cover one territory" without going beyond its boundaries. Everything will depend on the kind of power, antenna,

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G u a t e m a l a
Observations

etc. In this way, therefore, one frequency would give us double and even triple service, because if, for example, Guatemala is assigned a frequency of 6,150 kc/s, this will serve her only for transmitting during the daytime and not at night. Then that same frequency can serve France, for example, or some other country distant from Guatemala during the daytime; at night-time it would serve, say, the United States, Canada, etc., which, even with high power, cannot be heard in Central America during the daytime because of atmospheric and ionospheric conditions. On the other hand, the United States and Canada can be heard perfectly well at night, as we have proven in practice; the same is true of some European transmitters, such as the B.B.C., etc.

In this way we think a saving in frequencies could be obtained, and perhaps all of us would be satisfied and the requirements would not have to be reduced.

SECOND: For international service, or whatever that service is designated, the purpose or function of which is to reach beyond the continuous territorial limits of each country by means of radio, still higher frequencies would be used, according to the desired distance. Thus, for example, if Guatemala and El Salvador cover their national territory by 49 meter bands, we shall require a few channels in the 31, 25 and 19 meter bands for services outside the country, since they would be used exclusively for international, and not national, service. I believe we are all prepared to face the serious problem presented at this Conference, and are prepared also to seek a solution, even by making reasonable sacrifices.

THIRD: According to the Gray Document (Report of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Atlantic City), the 7 Mc/s band is assigned exclusively to specified regions, in which Central America and some other countries are not included. But these excluded countries can in practice use this band, as is seen in the case of El Salvador, which has been using it in broadcasting for many years. I suppose that the exclusive use of the 7 Mc/s band by regions included in the Convention was confined to the time when that World Convention was concluded. But in any case we have here another example of the point just made, viz. that the power of short wave transmitters exclusively assigned to small territories is in no way prejudicial to the interests of other countries. The 7 Mc/s band can also be used by other regions when it does not cause any interference, since, if that frequency is granted to an overseas country which is going to use it with 5 kW, for example, the space beyond its reach remains empty, which is detrimental to other countries which could make use of the band with low power.

Such are my own personal views in regard to the frequency assignment Plan. I believe that each and every one of the countries present

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G u a t e m a l a a
Observations

and absent (represented and not represented) has a perfect right to state its requirements. If unfortunately an agreement should not be reached, the chaotic state in which we are at present in regard to broadcasting will continue. I do not believe there is any human power capable of limiting a sovereign right by attempting to introduce measures not applicable to this same right to the spectrum, which, fundamentally, belongs to no one.

Félix P. Monteagudo

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 351 - E

23 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

LIST OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING CONFERENCE
MEXICO CITY, 1948

No. 301 - 350

No. of Documents	No. of Committee.	TITLE.
301	-	-List of Documents published by the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico. (No. 250-300)
302	6	-Report of the Plan Committee. 11th Meeting. 7 December 1948.
303	3	-Report of the General Principles Committee. 20th Meeting. 3 December 1948.
304	1	-Modification to Document No. 293-E. (see also addendum in Doc. No. 308-E).
305	-	-Notice: Material for publication in Morning Electron.
306	4	-Report of Working Group B of the Technical Principles Committee.
307	6	-Agenda for the 12th Meeting of the Plan Committee. 14th December 1948.
308	1	-Addendum to Document No. 304-E.
309	7	-Report of the Implementation Committee. 4th Meeting. 10th November 1948. (This document replaces Document No. 118-E)
310	7	-Report of the Implementation Committee. 5th Meeting. 12 November 1948. (This document replaces Document No. 128-E)
311	7	-Report of the Implementation Committee. 6th Meeting. 15th November 1948.

312	-	Notice from the Secretariat on Reproduction of Certain Documents on Light Paper.
313	1	Summary of the Decisions made at the Meeting of the Coordinating Committee. 9 December 1948.
314	2	Announcement (Chairman of U.S. Delegation and Canadian Delegation.)
315	2	Addendum to Document No. 212-E. (Credentials)
316	United Kingdom	Magnetic Tape Recording: Proposed Standards for Interchange of Programmes for Broadcasting
317	United Kingdom	Proposal for consideration by Committee 4, regarding the use of Frequencies in the 26 Mc/s Broadcasting Band.
318	United Kingdom	Notice on Number of HF Transmitter hours to be submitted to the Chairman of Committee 6.
319	Portugal	Comments on the Requirements presented by various countries for long programs.
320	6	Draft Report of the Plan Committee prepared by the Chairman.
321	6	Agenda for the 13th Meeting of Committee 6. 17 December 1948.
322	4	Report of the Technical Principles Committee. 17th Meeting. 7 December 1948.
323	2	Announcement concerning the Liberian Delegation (Credentials).
324	3	Report of the General Principles Committee. 21st Meeting. 8 December 1948.
325	U. S. A.	Duties of the Vice Director of the C.C.I.R. (C.A. Resolution No. 68.)
326	Yugoslavia	Notice concerning representation on Committees
327	3	Report of the General Principles Committee. 23rd Meeting. 10th December 1948.
328	3	Draft Report. First Part. General Principles Committee.
329	5	Draft Report of the Requirements Committee.

- 330 4 Report of the Technical Principles Committee.
18th Meeting. 10 December 1948.
- 331 2 Request of the Interamerican Radio Office for
Admission to the Conference as an observer.
- 332 - Agenda. Special Plenary Assembly. 17 Dec. 1948
- 333 3 Report of the General Principles Committee.
22nd Meeting. 9 December 1948.
- 334 5 Russian Statement: Differences between the Fre-
quencies requested by the countries and the
Frequencies recommended by Committee 5.
- 335 4 Sixth Report of Working Group 4A of the Technical
Principles Committee for consideration of Com-
mittee 4.
- 336 4 **Seventh** Report of Working Group 4A of the Tech-
nical Principles Committee for consideration of
Committee 4.
- 337 5 Report of Requirements Committee. 3rd Meeting.
29 October 1948. (This document replaces Doc.
No. 124-E)
- 338 - Resolution No. 71 of the Administrative Council
brought to the attention of the Conference.
- 339 5 Report of Requirements Committee. Second Meeting.
28 October 1948. (This document replaces Doc.
No. 121-E)
- 340 1 Participation in Committees. Addendum to
Document No. 15-F.
- 341 - Resolution of Administrative Council brought to
the attention of the Conference. Resolution No.
60
- 342 1 Coordinating Committee. Working Group 3. Agenda
for the meeting of December 20th, 1948.
- 343 2 Credentials Committee. Agenda for the meeting
of December 21st, 1948.
- 344 - Plenary Assembly. Agenda 23rd December 1948.
- 345 1 Coordinating Committee. Agenda for the Meeting
23rd December 1948.
- 346 - Plenary Sessions of January 3, 4, and 5, 1949.

- 4 -
Doc. No. 351

347	-	Schedule of Meetings.
348	1	Coordinating Committee Meeting 23rd Dec. 1948
349	2	Credentials. Addendum to Doc. 15-F.
350	Guatemala	Comments

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 352-E

20 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 TO Doc. No. 144-E

Further replies received from various countries to the Planning
Committee telegram concerning Imports and Exports

Country	1946		1947		Expressed in million of:
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Austria	25	22	119	84	\$ USA.
Honduras	Totals for 1946 & 1947		98	63	

Correction to Doc. 298

Cuba 476 (instead of 457)

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 353-E

20 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Supplement No. 3 to Doc. No. 145-E

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

Country	<u>1</u> -% Illit- eracy	<u>2</u> Number Students High Schs.	<u>3</u> No.Students Univ.Colls. Tech.Schools	<u>4A</u> No. of High Schools	<u>5B</u> No. of Univ. Colleges, Tech. Schools
Austria	0	48 390	32 492	166	41
Honduras	53	4 315	459		
Iran		580	7 659	7	

Correction to Doc. No. 299

Cuba

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INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 354-E

20 December 1948

Original: SPANISH

Committee 1

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP NO. 3 OF THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MEMBERS PRESENT: MEXICO (Chairman)
ARGENTINE
CUBA
U.S.A.
FRANCE
PAKISTAN
U.K.

MEMBERS ABSENT: INDIA
U.S.S.R.

Under the terms of reference of the Coordinating Committee, as they appear in Documents Nos. 244 and 253, the Working Group was to take Documents Nos. 172 and 288 as a basis. But as by the time the Group first met the Delegation of Mexico had put out an abbreviated and simplified text in Document No. 271, it was decided to adopt the latter as a basis for the work of the Group together with Document No. 275 submitted by the Delegations of the United Kingdom and Pakistan.

The Group did its work in a single meeting lasting four hours, at which approval was given, subject to certain amendments and omissions, to the proposal contained in the documents referred to, and to certain new proposals submitted by the delegations present.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed to form a drafting Sub-Group of the Spanish-speaking Delegations present, viz. the Argentine, Cuba and Mexico, to coordinate proposals approved by the Group.

This Sub-Group carefully examined the proposals that were approved, and found it necessary to make slight changes in form to give them greater clarity of expression, as well as to coordinate and incorporate them in the current provisions of Document No. 21 to which they are to form additions.

In this connection the proposals approved by the Working Group, in their definitive wording as revised at the last meeting, when the draft of this Report was submitted, have been incorporated in the provisions approved by the Plenary Assembly in Document No. 21, so that,

when this Report is presented, the Committee or the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, as the case may be, may know how these provisions have been modified, in case the Report should be approved.

Although the Chairman of the Group personally is not completely satisfied with the results obtained from the joint labors of the members present, owing mainly to the fact that an effort was made to obtain the greatest possible brevity and simplification of the proposed rules in compliance with the terms of reference which were given to the Group, he nevertheless believes that these provisions may be useful if adopted as reforms of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, in order to shorten and systematize the discussions.

The example of Committee 3, the work of which caused long and violent discussions in the Plenary Assembly of Friday, the 17th inst., may be cited. Had Mr. van den Broek, Chairman of that Committee, had at his disposal more precise rules to govern the discussions, the unjust charges preferred against him could never have been made.

In any case the Chairman of this small Working Group believes that the work commenced by the Delegation of Mexico in the matter of additions to the Rules of Procedure of the Conference **is** worthy of attention, as possibly representing the beginning of the elaboration, necessarily slow and cumbersome, of a Code of Procedure for International Conferences. The establishment of the elements of such a Code, at the present stage would be very beneficial, in view of the present tendency to solve by means of International Conferences the majority of problems in which the nations are jointly interested, as a means of banishing from the world the terrifying spectre of war.

The manner in which the two Articles with their proposed additions would appear is reproduced below. The text contains the present Regulations, with marginal notes. The additions proposed by the Working Group carry no marginal indications.

ARTICLE 14

Proposals presented to Committees during the Conference

- UNCHANGED
1. Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of Conference must be delivered to the Chairman of the appropriate Committee or, in case of doubt as to the appropriate Committee, to the Chairman of the Conference.
 2. Proposals or amendments, presented in Committee, or referred to Committee by the Chair of the Conference, shall be subject for purposes of discussion or voting to the provision in Article 16 in regard to proposals or amendments presented to the Plenary Assembly.

UNCHANGED 3. The Chairman of the Committee concerned shall decide whether the proposal or amendment shall be announced to all members of the Committee by distribution of copies or merely by oral statement.

ARTICLE 16

VOTING PROCEDURE AT PLENARY SESSIONS.

UNCHANGED 1. At Plenary Sessions each proposal or amendment presented may after discussion be submitted to a vote at the discretion of the Chairman.

2. No proposal or amendment may be considered until it has been supported by at least one delegation other than the delegation presenting it.

3. Any proposal or amendment may be discussed in general in the first instance with the object of considering its general terms, so as to enable the Assembly to decide whether to take it into consideration or not.

4. Any proposal or amendment rejected in general terms on a vote shall be eliminated from the discussion in general and in particular.

5. (1) When a proposal or amendment has been approved in general terms, it shall be put for discussion in particular, in which connection the Chairman shall ask the Assembly which paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses give rise to objection.

(2) Such paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses shall be put for discussion or vote in succession in their logical order, that is to say, the points of a more general character being taken first.

(3) Paragraphs, sub-paragraphs or clauses to which no objection is taken, shall be taken as approved in particular.

6. (1) Amendments to a proposal under discussion shall be read at dictation speed by their authors. They shall then be discussed in succession, in a logical order to be determined by the Chairman, and in accordance with the procedure indicated in paragraph 5 above.

(2) No discussion of an amendment shall be begun until decisions have been taken on preceding amendments.

(3) The author of a proposal or amendment shall have a right of reply.

7. (1) When amendments have been approved, the Chairman shall read the original text together with the form in which in his judgment the amendment should be finally worded.

(2) If the wording proposed by the Chairman is not approved by the Assembly, it shall be submitted to a Drafting Committee composed of the authors of the approved amendments. The text proposed by the Drafting Committee shall be submitted to the Assembly for the latter's decision.

8. (1) No proposal or amendment shall be put for discussion if it conflicts with the basic principles of the Conference, or exceeds the terms of reference relating to the case, or is inconsistent with any other proposal or amendment already approved.

(2) In such cases the Chairman, either on his own initiative or at the instance of the Assembly, Committee, etc. shall give his ruling at his discretion. If objection is taken to his decision, the Assembly shall decide.

9. In order that a valid vote may be taken at a session of the Plenary Assembly, at least one half of the delegations accredited to the Conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at the session at which the vote is taken.

THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING GROUP 3
OF COMMITTEE 1.

THE REPORTER

Lic. Enrique Carniado.

Serafin Santiago Guillani.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 355-E

21 December, 1948

Committee 6

AGENDA FOR THE 14TH MEETING OF THE

PLAN COMMITTEE

to be held at 10.00 A.M. 22nd December, 1948.

1. Approval of the Report of the 11th meeting of the Committee (Document No. 302).
2. Consideration of terms of reference for a Working Group to study the possibilities for increasing the sharing in the lower frequency bands by a technical classification of stations.
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. Continuation of general discussion on the future work of the Committee.
7. Miscellaneous.

Gunnar Pedersen

Chairman of Plan Committee

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 356-E

21 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

Committee 4

Fifth Report of Working Group "B"
to the Technical Committee

Working Group 4-B, charged with the study of the proposals of South Africa for reducing the radiation of directional antennas in undesired directions, has arrived at the following conclusion concerning those proposals:

a) Measurements taken in South Africa of signals received from distant stations -- signals received over routes which at times considerably differed from the direct path between transmitter and receiver -- are of great interest and should be undertaken in other parts of the world as well.

b) Group 4-B calls the attention of Committee 4 to question No. 23 of the C.C.I.R., 5th Session, Stockholm, 1948, dealing with the same subject. It recommends that the standards suggested by the Union of South Africa for the reduction of radiation in undesired directions be submitted, with the advocated method for obtaining this reduction, to the C.C.I.R. for study.

CHAIRMAN OF WORKING GROUP 4-B

(signed) Dr. E. Metzler

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 357-E

21 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

19th Meeting

13 December 1948

1. Before starting the meeting the Chairman confirmed that the necessary quorum was present.
2. The minutes of the 13th meeting (Document 261) were approved.
3. The minutes of the 14th meeting (Document 273) were approved after the following drafting amendments had been agreed:-
 - (a) In paragraph 8, sect. VIII, replace the phrase: "fading at night" with the following words: "absorption at night".
 - (b) In the same paragraph 8 replace the phrase: "did not mean that it was considered essential to use these particular types of antenna" with the following phrase: "did not mean that the use of these particular antennae is suggested as being obligatory".
 - (c) In paragraph 19, replace the words: "with half the proposal" with the following words: "with the basic part of the proposal".
 - (d) In the same paragraph 19, replace the words: "but although it was agreed with Mr. Veatch" with the following words: "but although the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agrees with Mr. Veatch".
 - (e) In the same paragraph 19 replace the words: "absorption disappeared" with the following words: "absorption decreased considerably".
 - (f) To reword the sentence starting on line 17 of page 7 (paragraph 19) as follows:

"The extra paragraph suggested by Mr. Veatch appears to be useful; nevertheless it is evident that predictions for OWF cannot present a basis for the division of a zone

greater than 4000 km into two zones, because the same OWF'S are being used for distances of 4000 km and more. He agrees with Mr. Sastry that the proposal made by the Mexican Delegation would be of little practical use to Committee 5, although it appears to be correct from a theoretical standpoint, with the exception of the figure of 6 db.

"In conclusion the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that since the fundamental part of his proposal did not meet with any objections, he suggested that the meeting be adjourned, in order to try to work out a proposal acceptable to all on the basis of the proposal submitted by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in conjunction with that submitted by the Mexican Delegation.

4. The Chairman then re-opened the discussion on Document 208, pointing out that paragraph 4, section II of Annexe I, was the next recommendation to be considered.

5. The delegate of Colombia said he was not in agreement with that part of the paragraph which suggested the use of public telephone point to point circuits to effect economy of frequencies in the high frequency broadcasting bands. At Atlantic City there had been a sacrifice of the bands for point to point services in order to increase the spectrum space available for high frequency broadcasting. This recommendation in paragraph 4 might therefore have the effect of increasing the congestion that already existed in the bands in which point to point services were operated. Lastly, the delegate of Colombia said that he doubted whether this conference had the power to recommend the use of bands outside the high frequency broadcasting bands.

6. The Chairman said he was pleased the delegate of Colombia had raised this point because he had been wondering himself whether the present Conference could recommend the use of parts of the spectrum allocated to other services.

7. The delegate of the U.S.A. said he agreed in principle with the statement made by the delegate of Colombia. Actually, however, the transmission of a broadcast programme from one fixed point to one or more other fixed points was not a broadcast and could not take place in the broadcasting band.

Continuing, Mr. Veatch, said that the U.S.A. was carrying out a great amount of work to try and make S.S.B. operation cheaper, and if this was possible then within the next few years it would mean a better quality of service using less spectrum space and at a reduced cost of operation. Lastly, Mr. Veatch said he felt that paragraph 4 should remain with the wording changed, if necessary.

8. Dr. Metzler said that he supported the statement made by the delegate of the U.S.A. with regard to S.S.B. working and he reserved the right to return to this question when Section III of Annexe I was discussed.

9. The delegate of Colombia said he had listened with interest to the statement made by Mr. Veatch. He would like to ask Mr. Veatch if he believed that broadcasting should be reduced to the same quality as normal S.S.B. working.

10. The delegate of the U.S.A. said that he had not meant S.S.B. telephony. In the U.S.A. all short wave point to point broadcasting was carried out on S.S.B. and the quality was greatly improved.

11. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he agreed that the paragraph was not quite clear. Where it referred to public telephone communications he would like to know whether this meant "wire" or "radio". Secondly, it was not clear whether the recommendation contained in this paragraph was to be taken into consideration by the present conference or if it was intended for future consideration.

12. Mr. Mercier said that para. 4 had been prepared bearing in mind the Report of the International H.F.B. Conference, Chapter V, B, paras. 3 and 4. The Working Group had taken this to mean that for local broadcasting, an economy of frequencies in the H.F.B.C. bands could be effected,

if the programme to be broadcast by these local (or regional) stations were transmitted to them over point to point telephone circuits.

13. The Chairman pointed out that Committee 13 of the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City had recommended the use of frequencies in the fixed bands for point to point broadcast services, only if such frequencies were available in those bands.

14. The delegate of the U.S.A. said he agreed with the statement just made by the Chairman. It was, however, a well known fact that the peak listening times usually occurred when the use of point to point telephone circuits by business concerns was at a minimum. So he felt that circuits would be available for point to point broadcast transmissions. Finally, Mr. Veatch said that basically if we went back to the Regulations of the Convention of Atlantic City then when a service was to be operated from one fixed point to one or more fixed points it must go in the fixed bands.

15. The delegate of Brazil said:- "In paragraph 4 I had understood that it was a question of the use of telephone services by wire, and not of radio telephony. As regards the use of fixed service frequencies for broadcasting purposes, it seems to me highly prejudicial to the fixed services.

I should like to suggest that the Chairman should participate in the work of Group 4 C.

16. After further discussion it was agreed:-

- (a) That a special drafting group composed of the members of Working Group 4 (C), together with the delegates from the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., New Zealand, South Africa, Cuba and the U.K. should meet to redraft para. 4; and
- (b) That Working Group (C), with the data supplied by various countries, should study and make recommendations on the standardisation of recordings of programmes.

17. Referring to para. 5, section II of Annexe I, the delegate of Argentine pointed out a drafting error. The sentence starting "Lastly, development in the countries, etc." should be a separate paragraph.

This was agreed.

18. The delegate of the U.S.S.A. suggested that the second sentence of the paragraph should read "If it is therefore desirable that, as far as possible, an effort should be made in the construction of receivers to facilitate the use of these frequencies and thereby to diminish the load in the 21 Mc/s or 17 Mc/s bands.

19. The delegate of South Africa asked if the word "reception" should not read "transmission" because the sentence was dealing with modulation bandwidth.

20. Mr. Mercier said that the paragraph referred to the aspect of reception. The paragraph was intended to mean that receivers with variable selectivity would be advantageous in eliminating interference.

21. The delegate of Argentine said he would like to know when it would be possible to obtain such types of receivers at a price acceptable to the general public. There was already difficulty in producing receivers with H.F. stages at an economic price, and now it was proposed to add variable selectivity.

22. The Chairman said that there was some advantage in retaining the paragraphs as a guide to manufacturers. Continuing, Mr. Sastry suggested that the words "or by the reduction of the modulation band at the point of reception" should be deleted.

23. This deletion was agreed.

24. The delegate of the U.S.A. agreed with the statement made by the delegate of Argentine. Continuing, Mr. Veatch suggested that a sentence mentioning the question of an augmented carrier to reduce selective fading, might be added to paragraph 5.

25. It was agreed that the special drafting group should redraft para. 5.

26. It was pointed out that paragraph 6 should be redrafted in the light of the amendments made to the previous paragraphs.

27. The delegate of the USSR said that the following amendments would have to be made to the sub-section of paragraph 6 to take into account the amendments to the earlier paragraphs of Annexe I suggested by his delegation and approved by the previous meeting:

- (a) The words in parenthesis should read "In accordance with the decisions taken in Committee 4". At the end of the paragraph add "unless there are important reasons for not doing so".

- (b) Add at the end of the first sentence "providing there is no objection on the part of the country concerned".
- (c) Delete.
- (d) Add as additional sentence "The requirements which do not satisfy conditions must be reconsidered from the point of view of their possible improvement".
- (e) No amendment.
- (f) To be amended after redrafting of para. 4, section II of Annexe I.
- (g) To be amended after redrafting of paragraph 5, section II of Annexe I.

28. The Chairman pointed out that the English text of paragraph 6(g) should be divided into two paragraphs, one to cover receivers and the other to cover recording methods.

29. Referring to Section III, of Annexe I, Dr. Metzler said he entirely agreed with all the points listed in the section. He felt, however, it was necessary in examining factors dealing with high frequency broadcasting to draw the attention of the Conference to certain technical procedure which could effect frequency economies and in this connection he would like to make a brief reference to S.S.B. working. Everybody knew the advantage of using S.S.B. working on Radio Telephony. Its use in high frequency broadcasting was largely limited by the question of the supply of equipment. At the C.C.I.R. meeting in Stockholm this question had been studied and the advantages of the system, as supplied to broadcasting, were enumerated in the annexe to Q.24 of the C.C.I.R. Stockholm report. Briefly, the advantages were:-

- (I) Greater number of channels could be assigned in a particular band.
- (II) The quality of reception could be improved.
- (III) Economy in power of transmitter especially if suppressed carrier system was used.
- (IV) Increase in intensity of receiver signal because of the higher power in the actual sideband transmitted.

Continuing, Dr. Metzler said that as far as existing equipment was concerned it was economically difficult to change from D.S.B. to S.S.B. but it would be ideal to plan S.S.B. working for projected equipment and also for internal broadcasting (where the planning of receiving and transmitting equipment can be coordinated). If the work and effort made by the C.C.I.R. was to be of any value then a conference like the present one should take the work of the C.C.I.R. into account and draw conclusions from the work of that body.

In conclusion, Dr. Metzler said he felt that some recommendation should be made in section III in connection with S.S.B.

30. Prof. Siforov supported the statement made by Dr. Metzler and said that the U.S.S.R. had, as far back as 1937, submitted a proposal to a C.C.I.R. meeting on the subject of S.S.B. working. In the U.S.S.R. proposal they had pointed out the basic advantages as well as the basic difficulties in using such a system.

31. At the suggestion of the Chairman it was agreed to delete the last para. of Section III, Annexe I.

32. The delegate of Brazil said that he would like to see Mr. Sastry attend the special drafting group of 4(C).

33. The Chairman said he would be pleased to attend, providing Committee 3 did not have a meeting.

34. Mr. Mercier said he would like the reporter of Committee 4 to attend the special drafting group of 4(C).

35. Mr. Parker agreed to attend.

The Reporter:

P. M. PARKER

The Chairman:

M. L. SASTRY

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 358-E

21 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM

Proposal regarding the Simultaneous Use of Two Frequencies
for the transmission of a Single Programme to a Given Area

1. At the twelfth meeting of the Technical Principles Committee (Committee 4) consideration was given to the question of the conditions under which two frequencies might be used simultaneously for the transmission of a single programme to a given reception area and the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 in favour and 10 against (see the Minutes of the twelfth meeting of Committee 4 contained in Document No. 237).

- (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 area served by a transmission.
- (ii) Nevertheless it will be admissible to depart from this general rule in the case of circuits longer than 4000 kms when the O.W.F. changes within one hour to approximately double (or half) of the frequency which was being utilised, in which case the simultaneous use of two frequencies could be authorized for one hour.

2. The United Kingdom Delegation supported the proposal contained in Document No. 188, which was rejected by a vote of 10 in favour and 12 against, and opposed the proposal that was adopted doing so on the following grounds:

- (a) Circuits on which the OWF changes by 100% in one hour or less are rare and are, in any case, for all practical purposes impossible to operate even with the use of more than one frequency.
- (b) The rule adopted is not, in the opinion of the United Kingdom Delegation, one suitable for ready practical application by other Committees. This view has since been confirmed by experience in Working Group B of Committee 5.

3. At the thirteenth meeting of Committee 4, the United Kingdom Delegation, bearing in mind the small number of countries which had taken part in the vote, reserved the right to reopen the question when the appropriate section of the Report of Committee 4 was discussed at the Plenary Assembly, and now puts forward the following alternative proposal for consideration by the Conference:

- (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 area served by a transmission.
- (ii) However, the following departures from this rule will be admitted:
 - (a) In the case of circuits not exceeding 4000 km, when the ionospheric conditions change so rapidly that the OWF changes in one hour or less from the band shown in Column A to the band shown in Column B, or alternatively from the band shown in Column B to the band shown in Column A two frequencies may be used, one in the band shown in Column A and one in the band shown in Column B, provided that these two frequencies are not used simultaneously for periods exceeding one hour.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
Mc/s	Mc/s
6	9
7	11
9	15
11	17
15	21
17	26
21	26

- (b) In the case of circuits where the maximum distance exceeds 4000 km the same rule will apply, except that the simultaneous use of two frequencies will be restricted to a period of one and a half hours.
- (c) In the case of circuits where the maximum distance exceeds 8000 km the same rule will apply, except that the simultaneous use of two frequencies will be restricted to a period of two hours.

4. The United Kingdom Delegation considers that this proposal avoids the disadvantages of that adopted by Committee 4 and referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 above and feels, at the same time, that it may be acceptable to those delegations that were unable to support the proposal contained in Document No. 188.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 359-E

21 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 5

PROPOSED AGENDA

8th Meeting of the Requirements Committee
to be held at 10.00 a.m., 23rd December, 1948

1. Report of the Chairman of Working Group 5A.
2. Report of the Chairman of Working Group 5B.
3. Report of the Chairman of Working Group 5C.
4. Consideration of the Draft Report of the Requirements Committee prepared by the Chairman (Document No. 329).
5. Any other business.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 360-E

21 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

I N D I A

Proposal for Amendment of Internal Regulations

In view of the fact that according to the Atlantic City Convention it is not necessary to have a quorum for Committee meetings (paragraph 2, Rule 17, page 68-E) and in view of the fact that such provision is missing in the Internal Regulations in respect to voting in Committees (Article 17, page 5 of Document No. 21-E) the Delegation of India proposes that a second paragraph identical in substance with the one of Atlantic City Convention quoted above may be added to Article 17 of the Internal Regulations of the Conference to expedite the procedure in Committee meetings.

The text of the Atlantic City provision is reproduced hereunder:

- "2. Voting procedure in Committees shall be governed by the provisions of paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 6 of Rule 16,"

M. L. Sastry
For the Delegation of India.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 361-E

21 December 1948

Original: SPANISH

Committee 9

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

and

ADDITIONAL BUDGET UP TO FEBRUARY 15, 1949

I. First Part. Designation of Control Committee

At its third meeting (September-October of this year), the Administrative Council of the Union considered and approved the report relating to the organization of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Mexico City, submitted by the General Secretary of this meeting, Mr. Dostert. The text of the arrangements agreed with the Mexican Administration by Mr. Dostert and Mr. Gerald Gross, the Assistant Secretary of the Union, was added as an annex to this report, all of which has been published in Document No. 229 of Committee 9.

Considering it advisable as a general rule to establish the procedure for all conferences and meetings organized under the auspices of the Union, and the provisions to be followed in this case, the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 83, which provides, in the first place, for concluding an agreement between the General Secretariat of the Union and the inviting Administration of the conference or meeting in order to delimit the respective roles in material organization of the meeting as well as the financing of it, treasury advances, etc. The third part of Resolution No. 83 establishes that when a conference or meeting is begun a special Committee shall be designated, to be charged with verifying the organization and facilities available to the Delegates as well as the financial calculations for the Conference. This Committee, to be made up of a representative of the General Secretariat of the Union and if possible a representative of the inviting country, must submit at the end of the Conference a report giving the expenditures made as accurately as possible. Such report must be submitted to the final Plenary Assembly with appropriate comments and shall be included in the Agenda of the next meeting of the Administrative Council.

In accordance with the said decisions of the Administrative Council, the Plenary Meeting of the Conference established Committee 9 which

was charged with the supervision of the administration and expenditures of the Conference. It was comprised of representatives of the Administrative Council present at this Conference, i.e., Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Yugoslavia (the U.S.A. representative also appointed by the Plenary could not participate in Committee 9 because he had returned to his country).

II. Arrangements agreed upon with the Mexican Administration (Document No. 229, Page 5-12).

This agreement, referred to above and concluded on June 1 of this year, anticipated every aspect in the development of the Conference in the six articles of the agreement: General Policy, Organization of the Secretariat, Linguistic Services, General Facilities, Place of the Conference and Meeting of the Planning Group. The agreement has been considered by the Administrative Council, as previously stated, and with some modifications, relative to questions pertaining to the application of the Convention and General Regulations of Atlantic City, has been taken as a basis for Resolution No. 83 of the Administrative Council.

Paragraph 4 of the article "General Policy" provides that expenditures of the Conference shall be understood to mean those directly made by the General Secretariat of the Union as well as expenditures made by the Mexican Government for the renting of furniture, adaptation of space, reproduction and distribution of documents, salaries of local personnel of the Secretariat, purchase of stationery and various articles of office equipment. The inviting Administration shall be reimbursed by the Secretariat of the Union after the accounts for expenditures made are submitted by the former.

The Mexican Government, for its part, is exclusively responsible for expenditures on account of the usual reception activities, including the furnishing of information, entertainment, receptions, etc.

It is worth while to bring out the point relating to the leasing of typewriters. The agreement sets forth that in case the Mexican Government purchases new machines the Conference shall pay 30% of their cost as a charge for renting them for the duration of the Conference. (x) The agreement makes provision for completely new typing equipment definitely under advantageous conditions, especially in view of the possibility of the Conference being prolonged. The same principle was applied in practice to office furniture. Provision was made for using the three working languages of the Union,

- (x) This percentage is fully justified in view of local conditions but cannot be considered as final in other similar cases in the future.

adopting, with the authorization of the Administrative Council, the necessary measures to make possible the use of Russian, thus improving the possibility - which became a reality - that the Conference would decide on its regular use.

With reference to personnel, the agreement contains provisions regarding the number in each class, compensation, place of contracting personnel (as far as possible, in Mexico in order to reduce expenses).

III. Budget of the Conference (Document 248/CA, 3-E, repr. in Document 229)

Taking as a basis the estimate contained in Document No. 166/CA 3 (Dostert report), at its last meeting the Administrative Council adopted a calculation of expenditures for this Conference amounting to 1 010 000 Swiss francs. As the report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council clearly states (Document No. 248/CA 3), it must be borne in mind that this budget:

- a) takes into account a maximum duration of the Conference to December 31, 1948;
- b) provides that the Russian language be used under the same conditions as the three working languages of the Union;
- c) includes the expenditures for the preparatory (first) group which met last September in Mexico City, as well as the second meeting of the Plan Committee, which took place between the 1st and 22nd of last October.
- d) includes the expenditures made by the General Secretariat of the Union but not those made by the Mexican Administration, which the Council was not in a position to estimate, especially expenditures relating to adaptation of space, recruitment of secondary personnel, reproduction of documents, office equipment, leasing of typewriters and installation of interpreters' booths;
- e) provides for the use of three rooms equipped with simultaneous interpreting equipment, instead of two as originally planned;
- f) reduces the number of interpreters to 28 (originally 33 were anticipated).

The budget contains six main headings: a) Expenditure for administrative officials (4 for 4-1/2 months, 7 for 3-1/2 months); b) salaries and per diem of interpreters, translators and stenographers; c) expenditure for the preparatory group for September; d) rental charge for simultaneous interpreting equipment; e) reserve funds for prolonging the Conference until the end of December; f) unforeseen expenditures 5%.

On the other hand, the budget approved for the Conference does not contain provisions for expenditure made during the first meeting of the Plan Committee held in Geneva from March to May 1948. This expenditure, amounting to 112 000 Swiss francs, is beyond the control of this Committee and must be added to the 1 010 000 Swiss francs authorized.

IV. Documentation which the Committee has had at hand and which is to be examined by the Administrative Council at its next meeting, and control and economy measures adopted

The Committee has not yet had time to go into a detailed analysis of the documentation regarding expenses of the Conference and has limited itself, for this reason, to making an analysis by means of balance sheets of expenditures prepared by the representative of the inviting Administration or by the General Secretariat of the Conference concerning disbursements made, respectively, by the Mexican Administration or directly by the Union.

Therefore, this Committee considers the present report of a preliminary nature but sufficient, nevertheless, to appreciate broadly the financial progress of the Conference in relation to the budget approved, and especially to make the necessary provisions for prolonging the Conference until February 15, 1949. Consequently, a more complete study of these aspects of the subject will be incorporated in the final report of the Committee to be submitted to the final Plenary Meeting in accordance with Resolution No. 83 of the Administrative Council.

Nevertheless, the Committee has been able to verify the adoption of a number of measures for the control of expenditure and for economizing these in order to maintain them within the limits of the budget approved by the Administrative Council, as may be seen from Annex I of this report, which shows with documents an economy of 30 000 Swiss francs. Possibly this amount may increase up to 50 000 Swiss francs with the remnants of the credits of the Conference in Geneva and the recruiting account of the United Nations (New York), details of which have not yet been received by this Committee. In accordance with the arrangement made with the Mexican administration and with the Secretariat of the I.T.U. the latter has taken steps to recruit an important portion of the personnel in Mexico, in order to diminish the travelling expenses which have to be paid to the personnel recruited abroad. Consequently, several interpreters, translators, a good many typists and also all the lower category personnel have been engaged in Mexico. Since basic salaries are uniform for the locally engaged personnel and those engaged abroad, the Secretariat of the Conference, in agreement with the Mexican administration, has granted a supplementary indemnity of from 100 to 300 Swiss francs per month, according to category, in order to reduce the inequality of remuneration between the local

personnel and those engaged abroad, when doing the same work. It should be noted that with the exception of the administrative personnel (11 persons) the personnel who have come from Europe were engaged in New York, paying their own travelling expenses from Europe to New York and return.

Point 5.

Annex I contains the general figures on the expenditure incurred by the Secretariat of the Conference, both in Geneva (excluding the session of the Planning Committee in Geneva) and in Mexico. It will be seen that up to the end of December the Council had approved a total of 809 000 Swiss francs for salaries and other expenses. The total expenditure up to the 31st of December amounts to 805 000 Swiss francs. The Council had approved a total of 124 400 Swiss francs for travelling expenses, and the estimate of the total disbursed is 104 000 Swiss francs. Referring to the installation expenses of the equipment for simultaneous interpretation, the estimate submitted to the Council was very much lower than the actual cost. This may be explained in part by the fact that the estimate was based upon the use of two halls and upon a smaller number of receiving and transmitting sets. In order to cover the difference between the estimate and the actual cost, the amount in the budget under the heading of "unforeseen" will be sufficient. Consequently, the sum total of the actual expenses up to the 31st of December will be 981 400 Swiss francs, that is, approximately 30 000 Swiss francs less than the sum budgeted by the Council.

Point 6.

Annex II presents the expenditure incurred by the Mexican administration under the following headings:

- A) Preparatory Organization Expenses
- B) Expenses for preparation and printing of applications
- C) Expenses for Organization of the Conference, including salaries for the preparatory organizer's group up to the 6th of September
- D) Expenses for the Working Group from the 13th of September up to the 30th of September, and expenses for the Planning Committee from the 1st to the 20th of October.
- E) Expenses of the Conference proper up to the 31st of December 1948.

The Committee has verified that the total expenses are reasonable, if one takes into account the importance and the complexity of the preliminary work and of the Conference proper. The Committee has also verified that measures for economizing in personnel and other expenses have been taken. The greatest economy was obtained through the fact that the rooms of the Escuela Nacional de Maestros were placed at the disposal of the Conference free of charge, from the first days of September up to the end of the Conference.

Second Part

Based upon the current expenses since the first days of October, with reference to the Secretariat of the Conference under the direction of the Secretariat of the I.T.U., and the expenses incurred in the name of the Conference by the Mexican administration, different budgets were prepared for each case, in order to continue the sessions of the Conference up to the 15th of February. Annex III contains the budget of the Secretariat of the I.T.U., and Annex IV the budget of the expenditures which will have to be made by the Mexican Administration.

Annex III also shows the total of expenditures, including those corresponding to 1948 (without the expenditures of the Geneva Session of the Planning Committee) and the budget estimates up to the 15th of February.

Annex IV shows the total expenditure up to the 31st of December, the Additional sums for continuing the Conference until February 15th, and the third column gives the total of expenditure incurred and still pending, for the Mexican administration, in the name of the Conference.

Annex V shows a weekly budget in case the Conference should be prolonged beyond February 15th.

The total weekly expenses are around 80 000 Swiss francs for the Secretariat of the I.T.U. and around 28 000 for the Mexican Administration.

VII. Conclusions

The plenary will have to take decisions on the following points:

- 1) To take note of the preliminary report contained in this document, with the understanding that the final report will contain all necessary details for the approval of the actual expenditures of the Conference.

- 2) To approve the additional expenditure shown in Annex III and Annex IV, which will be sufficient up to the 15th of February, 1949.
- 3) To approve the weekly budget, in case the Conference should be prolonged beyond February 15th, in order to avoid the application for additional credits before the end of the Conference.

The Chairman of Committee 9

Dr. M.A. Andrada

For the Secretariat of the
I.T.U.

L.E.Dostert, Secretary of
the Conference and member of
Committee 9

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Annex I

COMPARISON OF BUDGET ESTIMATES ACCEPTED BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (GENEVA, 3rd SESSION) IN RELATION TO CIRAF EXPENSES AS OF DECEMBER 15 TO DECEMBER 31, 1948 RESPECTIVELY (I.T.U. SECRETARIAT).

	A.C. Budget	Expenditures Mexico, as of Dec. 15, 1948	Expenditures Mexico as of Dec. 31, 1948
	Swiss francs	Swiss francs	Swiss francs
Salaries and per diem, including September Preparatory Group (Mexico)	709,200	665,977.70	805,000
Travel and travel expenses	124,400	104,400.00	104,400
I.B.M.	30,000	72,000.00	72,000
Unforeseen expenses (to be assumed by I.B.M.)	46,400	----	----
	910,000	842,377.70	
Supplementary expenses in case of extension of the Conference (10 to 12 days)	100,000		
	1,010,000		981,400

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ANNEX II.
C I R A F .

Expenditure as of November 15 & Budget of Dec. 31.1948

ITEMS	Expenses to Nov. 15	Budget from Nov. 15 to Dec.15	Total to Dec. 15	Budget from Dec.15 to 31.	Total to Dec.31,1948
Preparatory Expenses	41.869.13		41.869.13		41.869.13
Salaries & Per diem	187.559.66	189.228.16	376.787.82	72.614.08	449.401.90
Drafting	1.529.90	1.000.--	2.529.90	500.--	3.029.90
Misc. Expenses	11.558.77	15.500.--	27.058.77	14.150.--	41.208.77
Publications	117.786.40	69.153.50	186.939.90	35.325.--	222.264.90
Office Supplies	50.986.47	15.000.--	65.986.47	9.000.--	74.986.47
Procurement of Equipment	28.798.35	15.000.--	43.798.35		43.798.35
Office accessories	8.316.25	1.000.--	9.316.25	500.--	9.816.25
Misc. "	462.90	500.--	962.90		962.90
Remodelling	118.020.50	96.693.42	214.713.92		214.713.92
Rental of Equipment	50.595.23	4.572.--	55.167.23		55.167.23
Maintenance of Equipment & Installations	5.750.60	2.400.--	8.150.60	1.200.--	9.350.60
	623.234.16	410.047.08	1.033.281.24	133.289.08	1.166.570.32
Less salaries of personnel not engaged by the Mexican government. The ITU will reimburse the Mexican government by this amount					122.500.--
Mexican Pesos	623.234.16	410.047.08	1.033.281.24	1.33.289.08	1.044.070.32

NOTE:

Preparatory Expenses were considered until Sept.6,1948. The rate of exchange adopted between the Swiss franc & the Mexican Peso is 1.725 pesos for 1 Swiss fr.

ANNEX III

Budget Estimates for the I.T.U. Secretariat in case of Extension of the Conference to February 15, 1949

	Expenditures Mexico to 12/ 31/48 (paid and to be paid)	Supplement from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, 1949	Total Estimate to Feb. 15, 1949
	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
Salary & per diem incl. Preparatory Group of September 1948 (Mexico)	805,000.00	417,000.00	1,222,000.00
Travel, etc.	104,400.00	20,000.00 (x)	124,400.00
I.B.M. charges	72,000.00	33,000.00	105,000.00
Misc. & extraordinary expenses (xx)	-	20,000.00	20,000.00
	981,400.00	490,000.00	1,471,400.00

(x) This amount includes return journey and the extension of expired tickets. It is to be especially noted that round-trip tickets secured through the United Nations are valid only for three months.

(xx) To meet possible expenses which might be incurred for printing or for reproducing special documents.

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A N N E X IV.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO DEC.31,1948 & ADDITIONAL SUM FOR EXTENSION OF THE
CONFERENCE UNTIL 15 FEBRUARY, 1949.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Expenses to</u> <u>31 Dec.48</u> (Mex.pesos)	<u>Additional Amount</u> <u>Until 15 Feb.49</u> (Mex.pesos)	<u>Total</u> <u>Expenses</u> (Mex.Pesos)
Preliminary Expenses	41.869.13		41.869.13
Salaries & Per Diem	449,401.90	217.842.24	667.244.14
Drafting	3.029.90	750.00	3,779.90
Misc.Expenses	41,208.77	8,250.00	49,458.77
Publications	222.264.90	110,000.00	332.264.90
Office Supplies	74,986.47	10,000.00	84,986.47
Procurement & Equipment	43.798.35		43.798.35
Office Accessories	9.816.25	1,000.00	10,816.25
Misc. "	962.90		962.90
Remodeling	214.713.92		214.713.92
Rental of Equipment	55.167.23		55.167.23
Maintenance of Equipment & Installations	9.350.60	3.600.00	0.950.00
Less salaries of personnel not engaged by the Mexican government & for which the ITU will reimburse the Mexican Government	1.166 .570.32	351.442.24	1.518.012.56
	122.500.00	85,000.00	207.500.00
TOTAL:	1.044,070.32	266.442.24	1.310.512.56

NOTE: The rate of exchange adopted between the Swiss franc and the Mexican Peso is 1.725 pesos for 1 Swiss franc.

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A N N E X V

- | | | | |
|----|---|---------------|----|
| 1. | Sum necessary for expenses of the ITU Secretariat per week. | 80.000 Sw.fr. | x |
| 2. | Sum necessary for expenses incurred by the Mexican Govt.on behalf of the Conference, per week | 28.000 " " | xx |

Total weekly Budget	108.000	Sw.fr.
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- x) This amount corresponds to average expenses incurred to date and to the sum of 100.000 Sw.fr. for 10 to 12 days' extension ~~for~~ the expenses of ITU Secretariat approved by the Administrative Council.
- xx) This amount corresponds to average fixed expenses for the period of 1 November to 31 December, 1948.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 362-E
(Revised)

22 December 1948

Committee 2

REQUEST OF THE INTERAMERICAN RADIO OFFICE FOR
ADMISSION AS AN OBSERVER

In accordance with the instructions of Committee 2, the Secretary of the Conference transmits the following information to enable the Delegates to consider the above question which is entered in the Agenda of the Plenary Session of Thursday, December 23.

1. The Interamerican Radio Office was established in 1937 by a Conference in which the countries of the American Continent took part. This organization is recognized by these same countries.

2. The expenses of this organization are covered by contributions from the majority of the governments of North and South America.

3. The principal functions of the Interamerican Radio Office are the following:

- a) Central agent for all questions of interest on telecommunications in Region 2.
- b) Notification of changes in the use of standard frequencies in conformity with the "North American Radio Broadcasting Agreement"
- c) Publication of classified lists of frequencies and stations in Region 2.

4. The Interamerican Radio Office was admitted to the Atlantic City Conference as an Observer.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 362-E

21 December 1948

Committee 2

REQUEST OF THE INTERAMERICAN RADIO OFFICE FOR ADMISSION
AS AN OBSERVER

In accordance with the instructions of Committee 2, the Secretary of the Conference transmits the following information to enable the Delegates to consider the above question which is entered in the Agenda of the Plenary Session of Thursday, December 23.

1. The Interamerican Radio Office was established in 1937 by a Conference in which the countries of North and South America took part. This organization is recognized by these same countries.

2. The expenses of this organization are covered by contributions from the majority of the organizations of North and South America.

3. The principal functions of the Interamerican Radio Office are the following:

- a) Central agent for all questions of interest on telecommunications in Region 2.
- b) Notification of changes in the use of standard frequencies by the North American Radio Broadcasting Service.
- c) Publication of classified lists of frequencies and stations in Region 2.

4. The Interamerican Radio Office was admitted to the Atlantic City Conference as an Observer.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 363-E

21 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948.

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6.

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE.

12th Meeting

14th December, 1948

1. The twelfth meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 1545 hours by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the 1st Vice-Chairman, Mr. Arkadiev and the 2nd Vice Chairman Mr. Trimmer.

2. The Chairman first requested the Committee's approval of the Agenda (Doc. 307). He explained that item 1 would have to be postponed to the next meeting, as the document concerned was not yet available.

The Agenda was then approved.

3. The second item was the approval of Doc. 267, the first report of Working Group B. The Chairman stated that he considered the first part of this report would present no difficulty as this section had been covered at the 10th meeting. However, he had four questions to ask Mr. Trimmer regarding the second section of this report.

Firstly, regarding "Committee 4, item 7". Was this information really required from Committee 4, as the final requirements from Committee 5 would include this point?

Secondly, regarding "item 9". He believed that this point was already covered in the decision made by Committee 6 (Document 113), in which it has been decided for the time being to follow the decision of the Administrative Council, with the proviso that it may be necessary to re-open the discussion on this point when the final band loading figures were known.

Thirdly, regarding "Committee 5, item 5". He suggested that this should be amended to read "List of requirements for which the optimum frequency falls below the 6 Mc/s broadcasting band".

Fourthly, regarding "Secretariat, item 3". Would it be possible to obtain the number of the C.C.I.R. document mentioned?

- 3.1. Mr. Trimmer replied to the Chairman's question as follows:-
- (a) Regarding "Committee 4, Item 7". At the time this report was made it was his understanding that Committee 5 was uncertain how to proceed on this point. However, he believed that this question was now solved and suggested that this item should now be included as "Item 6 under Committee 5".
 - (b) Regarding "Committee 4, Item 9". This was a drafting error, and should be included under the points listed under "Committee 6".
 - (c) Regarding "Committee 5, Item 5", he agreed with the Chairman that this was the interpretation intended by the Working Group, and agreed to the amendment proposed.
 - (d) Regarding "Secretariat, Item 3," he believed that the French version of this document was available from the Secretariat.
- 3.2. The Chairman said that he would investigate the matter of the C.C.I.R. document and attempt to obtain further copies.
- 3.3. The delegate for India said that "Committee 4, Item 7" was in the correct place, if the Working Group require only the technical recommendation on this subject. However, if it referred to Requirements then it would belong under points listed for Committee 5. He wished to point out, regarding the C.C.I.R. document dealing with tropical propagation, that no decision had so far been taken in the C.C.I.R. and that the matter was being studied by a Working Group which would take three or four months to complete its work.
- 3.4. The Chairman suggested that "Committee 4, Item 7" should remain as listed, and that the C.C.I.R. report should only be used as additional knowledge and not in any way taken as a decisive document. The amended report was then adopted.
- 3.5. The Chairman then requested Mr. Trimmer to establish how many of the points listed in Document 267 had already been decided, and if it were found that these had not yet been decided, that he should inform the Chairman in order that this information may be requested as soon as possible from the various Committees.

4. The Chairman then turned to Point 3 of the Agenda. He said that it was clear from the joint meetings of Committees 4 and 6 that the assignment of channels in the 7 Mc/s band presented certain difficulties, as the use of this band was restricted to Regions 1 and 3 only, Region 2 being allocated solely for the use of amateurs. We therefore had the situation whereby could not be considered for world-wide allocation. The question could be divided into two parts:-

- (a) How could it be arranged in the section of the band 7100-7150 kc/s for no mutual interference to occur between broadcasters and amateurs? and
- (b) How could interference both to and from amateurs in Region 2 be avoided throughout the whole band (7100 to 7300 kc/s?).

If it was agreed to allocate the first 50 kc/s of this band for use to broadcasting, then it would be the task of each country to deal with any interference caused on both incoming and outgoing signals by amateurs.

Secondly it was clear that broadcasting must not interfere with the amateurs in Region 2, in the same way that these amateurs must not cause interference in other Regions. It was necessary that the Plan Committee should have some simple rule regarding this band.

- 4.1. The delegate for Canada suggested that the simplest procedure would be to leave this question to Working Group B who should make sure that no broadcasts to or from Region 2, in this band, would be included in any plans made.
- 4.2. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. thought this matter should be studied by Committees 4 and 6, as propagation conditions were relative to the question.
- 4.3. The delegate for Roumania agreed with this suggestion as he also considered this problem to be technical. He thought that during the favourable propagation conditions on these frequencies, interference was possible both to and from amateurs or broadcasters.
- 4.4. The delegate for the U.S.A. thought that each case would have to be investigated individually, but

Working Group B would be glad to received any recommendations from Committee 4 on this problem, particularly if these could be in the form of charts or tables which would enable rapid calculations to be made.

4.5. Mr. Sastry, as Chairman of Committee 4, agreed that this question would probably have to be studied in his Committee. He could not give any statements as to when any recommendations would be forthcoming as the Agenda for his Committee was already extremely full. However, if it was decided to refer this matter to his Committee they would give their recommendations at the earliest possible time.

4.6. The Chairman then proposed that the Committee should ask Committee 4 to study this problem and in accordance with the proposal of the delegate of Canada instruct Working Group B in the meantime to assign the channels in such a way that the site of the transmitting station and the reception area should be inside the Regions 1 and 3. This was agreed by the Committee.

5. The Chairman then requested the Committee to consider Point 4 of the Agenda. He explained that the reason for the inclusion of this point in the Agenda was that Committee 5 had decided that Working Group 5C should schedule, for the benefit of Committee 6, all the frequencies in the revised requirements which fell below 6 Mc/s. The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to the previous decision to allocate the task of dealing with the requirements in the 4 Mc/s band to Working Group B. However, in view of the decision of Committee 5, which has a bearing also on the tropical bands, it was now necessary to reopen the discussion.

5.1. The delegate for Cuba understood from the Chairman's remarks that Committee 6, and indeed this Conference, apparently had to deal with these frequencies. He wished to state that the delegation for Cuba did not consider that this Conference has any right to deal with the allocation of frequencies to the bands below 6 Mc/s, as they considered that these bands should be dealt with by the P.F.B. or at Regional Conferences only.

5.2. The Chairman wished to clarify his statement, and pointed out that the bands below 6 Mc/s were not only

for use in the tropical regions as there was a band at 4 Mc/s which could be used for services outside the tropical regions. However, he was in full agreement that the Conference had not right to assign frequencies in these bands and that the only question he wished to be decided was what procedure should be adopted when the requirements for these bands were received from Committee 5. It appeared that there were two possibilities:-

(a) To ignore them completely

(b) To tabulate and forward these requirements to the P.F.B.

- 5.3. The delegate for India believed that the correct procedure would be to collate these requirements and then pass them to a Plenary Assembly before forwarding to the P.F.B. He thought that the P.F.B. may deal with these requirements or may decide to pass them to Regional Conferences.
- 5.4. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. said that there appeared to be some misunderstanding on this very important issue. A number of countries had submitted requirements in these bands; for example, the French Colonies, who had readjusted their Forms 4 to put some of their original requirements into these bands. He felt that it was extremely necessary to have some clear directive on this subject which should on no account be ignored.
- 5.5. The Chairman stated that his impression was that the P.F.B. would deal with the requirements which fell in the tropical broadcasting bands, and that all countries should have already given this information separately to the P.F.B. However, the 4 Mc/s band was not for tropical use only, and he felt that if this Conference did not forward these requirements, then the P.F.B. would have no information on this subject, and it could possibly occur that the 4 Mc/s band would be lost to broadcasting, and used entirely for fixed services.
- 5.6. The delegate for Canada supported the proposal by the delegate for India, and pointed out that there was no mention in the Atlantic City Regulations as to which organization would deal with the 4 Mc/s band. He also

believed that the P.F.B. had set up a Working Group to study the tropical band requirements.

- 5.7. The delegate for India drew the Committee's attention to Atlantic City Document No. 141 which gave the instructions for filling in Form 1 and 4. In these instructions, Administrations were requested to indicate their 4 Mc/s band requirements both on Forms 1 and 4. The Planning Committee at Geneva had sorted out the requirements in these bands which had been included in the Forms 4, and had passed them to the P.F.B.
- 5.8. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. asked the delegate for India what his opinion was regarding the organization which should allocate these frequencies. This question had been raised many times and so far no satisfactory answer had been obtained.
- 5.9. The delegate for India said that in his opinion the P.F.B. should allocate all frequencies below 5950 kc/s, although he felt that it may be necessary to call Regional Conferences to deal with this subject.
- 5.10. The delegate for Brazil asked the Chairman whether the P.F.B. would allocate frequencies in these bands for all the 9 sunspot cycle periods.
- 5.11. In reply, the Chairman stated that he could not clarify this point immediately, but in any case, it was his understanding that the information which would be forthcoming from Committee 5, would give the frequencies as between 2.5 Mc/s and 5 Mc/s.
- 5.12. The delegate for Brazil pointed out that the same difficulty would occur in these lower bands as occurred with the 26 Mc/s band, i.e., the question of receivers being manufactured with a wave band range which included these bands.
- 5.13. The Chairman considered this to be a general question, but in his opinion the Conference should use all the possible bands at its disposal in order to obtain the best propagation condition for any services.
- 5.14. The delegate for Argentina proposed that before reaching any conclusions on this subject, the Committee should know more adequately the number of requirements affected. He considered it desirable to get one or other of the Working Groups to establish this number of requirements,

and present a report for consideration at a later date by the Committee.

- 5.15 The Chairman agreed that further information was necessary and thought ~~that~~ Working Group B should be able to deal with this question.
- 5.16. Mr. Trimmer agreed with the delegate for Argentine that statistical data was necessary, and that as Chairman of Working Group B, he was agreeable to undertaking this task if arrangements could be made with Working Group 5C to receive the necessary information.
- 5.17 The delegate for Cuba understood that the general opinion of the Committee was that these requirements should not be dealt with other than in the manner suggested by the delegate for India. He wished to state that if it was decided in any way to specify the bands, or to allocate frequencies in these bands below 6 Mc/s, he must record his disagreement with this procedure.
- 5.18 Both the Chairman and the delegate for India agreed that it was not the intention to allocate any frequencies in these bands, or even suggest which bands should be used, but it would only be necessary to tabulate these requirements and pass them to the P.F.B.
- 5.19 The delegate for South Africa suggested that as Working Group 5B will be finding out these frequencies, they should be given the task of forwarding them to the P.F.B. He pointed out that his Administration had submitted both classes of requirements on Forms 4 in order that an overall picture of the broadcasting arrangements for his country could be seen.
- 5.20 The delegate for the U.S.A. disagreed strongly with the idea of only forwarding to the P.F.B. the requirements as classified, as it would be unfair to the P.F.B. not to show the relationship between these requirements and the assignments made above 6 Mc/s at this present Conference. This would be very unfair to broadcasting organisations whose requirements were split between two separate Conferences.
- 5.21 The delegate for Roumania said that the Committee now had before it a concrete proposal to pass those requirements which fell below 6 Mc/s, as shown by the prediction curves, to the P.F.B. He thought that a distinction must be made between those requirements which fell only just below the 6 Mc/s band, and those requirements ~~which fell~~ well below this band. He considered that those falling not more than a megacycle below the 6 Mc/s band should not be forwarded, as it was likely that these would be returned by the P.F.B. for inclusion in the 6 Mc/s band. He felt that the Committee must decide on some figure for these border-line cases.

- 5.22 The delegate for the U.K. shared fully the views expressed by the delegate for the United States, that it would be unfair and unrealistic not to send on to the P.F.B. any requirements submitted to this Conference which Committee 5 finds cannot be carried on frequencies of 6 Mc/s and above. He thought that in forwarding these, the P.F.B. should be informed of the circumstances in which these requirements had been found to fall outside the bands with which this Conference would deal.
- 5.23 The delegate for Cuba pointed out to the delegate for Roumania that the work in Committee 5B had been flexible, and if it was found that a particular requirement came close to the 6 Mc/s band, then this requirement had been included in that band; in fact, if necessary, as much as 20% had been added.
- 5.24 The delegate for Roumania thanked the delegate for Cuba for his observation but he still felt it was necessary to establish some definite figure.
- 5.25 The delegate for Brazil agreed on this point and thought that the question should be referred to Committee 4.
- 5.26 The Chairman believed that the Committee had two proposals before it:
- a) To postpone the discussion, or
 - b) To put this question to a Working Group.

However, he felt that the Committee must be unanimous on this point and suggested that Working Group B should consider this question and report at the next Meeting.

- 5.27 The delegate for India said that it was necessary for the Committee to be uniform with regard to countries lying inside and outside the tropical bands, as the P.F.B. may find these tropical bands over-crowded, and would not be in a position to consider additional requirements. It was necessary that the P.F.B. should be informed of all requirements submitted, both on Forms 4 as well as on Forms 1. Also, it was necessary for the P.F.B. to know the relationship between the requirements to be passed to them and the other requirements to be dealt with by this present Conference. His Administration had only submitted requirements for the bands above 6 Mc/s to this Conference, those falling below 6 Mc/s having been separately submitted direct to the P.F.B. He requested that the Working Group to deal with this question should consider these points of view during its discussion.
- 5.28 The delegate for Indonesia considered that it would be necessary to give Working Group B some specific terms of reference.
- 5.29 The Chairman suggested that the terms of reference should be Item 4 on the Agenda (Document 307).

5.30 The delegate for India wished to add to these terms of reference, the words, "taking into account the opinions already expressed in the Meeting of Committee 6 held on the 14th December".

5.31 The Committee then agreed on these terms of reference and the discussion on this subject was closed.

6. Item 5 of the Agenda was the report by the Chairman of Working Group A, Mr. Arkadiev; he stated that the meetings of this Working Group had been attended by the delegates for Italy, Cuba, Morocco and Tunisia and India. They had also received valuable assistance from the delegate for the United Nations. The delegate for Cuba had not attended the last meeting of this Working Group and would be at liberty to make any reservations on any decisions taken at this last meeting. Despite the intensive labours of the Group, no written report was yet possible. Mr. Arkadiev then gave a verbal account of the work so far accomplished. He said that approximately 50 replies to Document 217 had been received which meant that approximately 20 countries had not, so far, replied. It had been decided in the Group to use certain symbols for evaluating the replies to each question. He then gave a preliminary report on the results so far achieved.

6.1. The Chairman asked Mr. Arkadiev whether he considered it would be desirable to obtain the remaining 20 replies before making any decision. He also asked if Mr. Arkadiev had sent a request for replies to those Heads of Delegations not so far submitting these. He also requested Mr. Arkadiev to give some indication of the date when a full summary of the replies would be available for the benefit of the other Working Groups.

6.2 In reply, Mr. Arkadiev said that he was not aware that he had any right to contact those Heads of Delegations who had not so far replied but he considered it desirable to have these replies in order that a complete evaluation could be made.

6.3 The delegate for Cuba said that he had submitted his classification of the replies to Mr. Arkadiev and asked why these had not been taken into consideration in the summary.

6.4 Mr. Arkadiev said that these had been taken into consideration and that in all cases the majority opinion had been accepted. However, if the delegate for Cuba wished to make any adjustments, then he would be at full liberty to do so.

6.5 The Chairman said that it appeared that the Working Group had not yet finished discussion on its task and pointed out that if any Working Group could not agree on a specific issue then this should be put before the Main Committee for decision. However, he felt that it was extremely important that the Committee should be informed of the progress of the Working Groups.

- 6.6. The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia stated that in the Working Group concerned, almost unanimous agreement had been reached and pointed out that the Planning Committee in its Mexico City Session had been unable to achieve any unanimity when considering replies to its various proposals. He considered that the debate on this subject should be closed until a written report was available, as it was necessary for each country to see if its own reply had been correctly interpreted.
- 6.7 The delegate for Egypt requested Mr. Arkadiev to give the names of those countries which had not so far replied and suggested that all countries should submit the category to which their own particular reply belonged.
- 6.8 Mr. Arkadiev then read the list of countries which had not so far replied; these were as follows:

Austria	Peru
Bulgaria	Southern Rhodesia
Ecuador	France
Hungary	U.S. Territories
Iran	Turkey
Ireland	Venezuela
Panama	Israel
Paraguay	

However, he made the reservation that some parts of the replies had been received from certain countries.

- 6.9 The delegate for Austria said that his reply had been handed to the Chairman of Working Group C and was included in the Form 6CT.
- 6.10 A discussion then took place on whether the individual countries should be consulted regarding the evaluation given to their replies. It was agreed that it would first be necessary to see the published report of Working Group A, and that in cases of incorrect interpretation of these replies, the Working Group concerned should be informed.
7. The delegate for India wished to draw the Committee's attention to the fact that on the 30th November last, the proposal by the delegation of India (Appendix to Document 241) had been adopted, and that so far, no action had been taken in respect of this proposal. He also pointed out that in Document 178 an Indian proposal had been approved which also requested the Working Groups to give immediate consideration to various plans or bases for plans contained in the Planning Committee's Geneva and Mexico City Session reports. He suggested that the Committee recommend that these proposals be considered at the earliest opportunity.
- 7.1 Mr. Arkadiev said that this question had already been discussed in Working Group A, but he had no objection to this suggestion as he felt that this task must be done. However, he pointed out

that the Working Group had been fully occupied with the replies to Document 217.

- 7.2 There was no objection by the Committee to the proposal of the delegate for India.
- 7.3 The delegate for India wished again to draw the attention of the Committee to Document 178, paragraph 6.2, line 5, which included the phrase "... should immediately give consideration, as far as practicable", and he wished to point out that this particular point had been raised several times by his delegation in the Working Group.
- 7.4 Mr. Arkadiev then said that regarding the proposed bases for a plan by the delegation of India, the Working Group A had already assessed the replies to the second part of Document 217 which concerned these bases. He then gave a preliminary summary of these replies with the method of evaluation used.
- 7.5 The delegate for India said that it appeared his statement had been misunderstood and he wished to differentiate between Documents 217 and 241, one of which was to consider replies to a questionnaire and the other of which was a request to the Working Groups to proceed with the discussions of the proposed bases for a plan.
8. The Chairman of Working Group B stated that he had no report to submit to the Committee on the work of his Group.
9. At this point the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia made a statement in which he reminded the Committee of the necessity for the Conference as a whole to go to work on a plan as this was the reason for the calling of this Conference. He wished to speak on the work of Groups A and B. With regard to Working Group A, he approved of the speedy work which had been achieved in this Group. However, he pointed out that so far, very few agreed proposals had been made excepting the proposals by India and the U.S.S.R. He proposed that Working Group B should interview each delegation and try to establish how many channel hours each of these delegations could probably expect to receive. He thought that this task could be completed within 7 days. This Working Group might then be able to state what voluntary reduction in requirements had come to light through these interviews.
- 9.1 The Chairman in reply pointed out that the Committee had decided that Group B should not interview delegates until such time that Committee 5 had finished its work. He suggested that the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia should, if he so wished, submit some concrete proposals regarding the future work of the Committee at the next meeting to be held on December 17th next.

- 9.2 The delegate for the U.S.A. considered the proposal as useful but he would reserve his remarks concerning the proposal until the next meeting.
10. Regarding the report of Working Group C, the Chairman said that the Group was still fully occupied with the analysis of the U.S.S.R. proposed plan. He said that so far, 46 replies had been received on Forms 6C1 and that Mr. Esping would be grateful if the remainder could be handed in as soon as possible.
11. Under Item 8 of the Agenda, the Chairman wished to say that the U.S. OWF propagation curves had now been published but he noticed that no map, giving the areas used throughout this document, had been included.
12. The delegate for Indonesia stated that he had been informed that photocstat copies would be available from the Secretariat shortly.
13. As there was no further business forthcoming, the meeting was closed at 19:45 hours.

The Reporter

R. Craig

The Chairman

Gunnar Pederson

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

—
Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 364 - E

21 December 1948

Committee 3

CORRIGENDUM TO DOCUMENT No. 319

(Concerns the French text only)

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City. 1498

Document No. 365-E

21 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

16th December, 1948

21st Meeting

1. The minutes of the 16th Meeting (Document No. 294) were approved after it had been agreed to correct the typographical error in paragraph 2 "study carrier" to read "steady carrier".
2. The Committee then continued their discussion of Document No. 208.
3. The following text was adopted for paragraph 6 of Section II, Annex I.

"In short, the Working Group recommends:

- (a) To avoid, as much as possible, transmissions during periods of very rapidly changing ionospheric conditions (in accordance with the decisions taken by Committee 4), if there is no strong reason for continuing the transmissions;
- (b) Subject to objections submitted by interested countries, to divide up long transmissions into a number of transmissions of shorter duration (but of at least an hour's duration), for each one of which the use of a single frequency would be acceptable, whenever this procedure would result in avoiding the simultaneous use of frequencies in different bands during certain periods. In each particular case, Committee 5 to propose the most appropriate technical solution, taking into account the preceding suggestions;
- (c) To begin to meet only those requirements which correspond to circuits for which satisfactory reception conditions can be assured; the requirements which do not correspond to such conditions should be re-examined with a view to finding methods for their improvement.
- (d) Wherever technically and economically possible, to use frequencies other than those in the high frequency broadcasting bands in order to assure a satisfactory service (low, medium, very high frequencies, tropical bands);

- (e) To take advantage of every practical possibility offered for the utilization of point-to-point circuits (when such practice is acceptable to the interested services) and of recordings in order that exchanges of programs between local or regional stations may lead to a reduction in the use of high frequencies;
- (f) That the Conference lay down general rules leading to the prompt study of the standardization of methods of recording.;
- (g) That, as much as possible, an effort be made in the construction of receivers to prevent their characteristics from limiting the potential output of all high frequency and tropical broadcasting bands.

4. The following text was agreed for Section III of Annex I.

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 methods of recording should permit 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 band allocated to broadcasting;

Attention is called to the study entrusted to the C.C.I.R., concerning the possibility of employing the system of single sideband transmission. The advantages of using this system are numerous (see C.C.I.R., Stockholm 1948, Question 24). It is desirable that the work done by manufacturers with the collaboration of the administrations should be coordinated to facilitate the study of the C.C.I.R. and contribute as much as possible to the practical application of this system, particularly in the case of new services to be established where transmitting and reception techniques can be coordinated;

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.

5. Dr. Metzler said he was pleased to see that the paragraph relating to the C.C.I.R. has now been incorporated in Section III, Annex I. of Document No. 208 and suggested that it would be a good idea to introduce the text into the final protocol of the Conference.

6. The Chairman thanked Dr. Metzler for his very excellent suggestion and said that all the recommendations made by Committee 4 would undoubtedly be added in the final protocol of the Conference. This matter would be taken up by Committee 4 at a later meeting.

Before leaving Document No. 208 the Chairman pointed out that this was not the final report of Working Group 4C because the Group was going to prepare a report on the "Standardising the methods of recording".

7. The Chairman then drew the attention of the Assembly to Document No. 306, "Report of Working Group 4B of the Technical Principles Committee".

8. Dr. Metzler, Chairman of Working Group 4B, in introducing the report said that the draft recommendations submitted by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. had served as a basis for the discussion of their problem on Directional Antennas. Dr. Metzler said he would like to thank, on behalf of the members of Working Group 4B, the Delegation of the U. S. S.R. for the very important work they had carried out in producing their draft report. He would also like to thank the other delegations (not represented on Working Group 4B) who had also submitted documents and helped during the discussions in the Working Group.

Document No. 306 had been drafted by himself from conclusions reached either unanimously or by a majority decision in the Working Group and so the document had not been approved in its final form by the Working Group.

The first part of the document contained a list of the documents used and also a list of the points studied by the Working Group.

The second part of the report dealt with the various points discussed. In this connection this part of the report included two new definitions, proposed by the delegation of the U.S.S.R. and adopted by the Working Group, on (a) Antenna and (b) Frequency range. The U. S.S.R. definition of Antenna had been slightly modified by the Working Group. The Working Group had proposed also that users of high frequencies should be consulted to see what types of antenna were in common use since the Group had been unable to reach any conclusion on this question.

In the original draft there had been a rather detailed statement that the Group, after a rather lengthy discussion, had been unable to make any definite recommendation with regard to the power radiated in the direction opposite to that of the main lobe. The Working Group had hoped to make such a recommendation in order to assist in the work connected with simultaneous frequency sharing. On this subject it had finally been decided to state that Curtain and Rhombic Antennas, under certain conditions, give a field, in the direction opposite to that of the main lobe, which greatly exceeds the transmitter power.

9. The Chairman thanked Dr. Metzler, on behalf of the Committee, for the very good work he had carried out and the speed with which he had carried out the work. Mr. Sastry also thanked the delegations of Mexico, U.S.A., U.K. and in particular that of the U.S.S.R. for the work that they had carried out in order to assist the work of Working Group 4B.

The Chairman pointed out that document 306 had not been approved by Working Group 4B and asked the assembly if they would agree to discuss the document as a transactional text, taking it paragraph by paragraph.

10. It was agreed to adopt the procedure suggested by the Chairman.

11. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he must first thank Dr. Metzler and Mr. Sastry for their praise of the work carried out by the U.S.S.R. delegation.

Referring to the second paragraph of the first part of the Annex of the report the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that such a reference, as given there, was not, in his opinion, approved by the Working Group. The meetings of the Working Group only drew attention to the necessity for the C.C.I.R. to study the question of radiation of an antenna in the direction opposite to that of the main radiation. If the meeting felt that the references should stay, his delegation could not agree until they had studied the C.C.I.R. documents mentioned in the reference.

12. Dr. Metzler said that he felt that a misunderstanding had arisen probably due to the fact that the translation into the Russian text was not clear. According to his notes of the meetings, it was quite clear that the Working Group approved the inclusion of the references to the C.C.I.R. documents given in the report merely to draw the attention of Committee 4 to the documents, without taking up any position with regard to the contents of the C.C.I.R. documents.

13. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said his delegation would be able to approve such a paragraph if it were given in more general terms and he suggested the inclusion of the phrase "which might be useful for further study of directional antennas", and the omission of any specific references to C.C.I.R. reports.

14. The paragraph was approved in the amended form suggested by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

15. It was agreed after a proposal by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. to amend paragraph 4, section III, to read:

"To consider the most commonly employed types of antenna, in accordance with the list of particulars supplied by Administrations".

16. It was agreed after a proposal by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. to amend paragraph 4, section IV, to read:

"To recommend methods of determining the various electric parameters of antennas".

17. The first part of the annex was approved.

18. It was agreed to change the subdivisions of the sections of the Annex from letters to numbers, i.e. Section A becomes Section 1, Section B becomes Section 2, etc.

19. The delegate of the Argentine proposed that footnote 2 should be amended to read:

"The Working Group interprets the expression 'sufficiently great' to mean a distance ten times greater than the maximum dimension of the antenna and in no case less than ten wavelengths".

20. The delegate of Mexico supported the suggestion of the delegate of Argentine. Continuing, the delegate of Mexico suggested the following additional amendment:

In paragraph '65' replace the phrase "perfect half wave antenna isolated in space" by the phrase "a half wave dipole in free space with sinusoidal distribution of current".

21. The delegate of the U.S.A. said he agreed to the proposed amendments. With regard to the amendment suggested by Mr. Buchanan, it could not be put into the paragraph '65' because that paragraph merely repeated the definition given in the Radio Regulations of the Atlantic City Conference 1947. It would, however, be possible to give a definition, in the form suggested by Mr. Buchanan, somewhere else.

22. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation felt that the definitions of "antenna" and "Coefficient of Directivity of an Antenna" should remain as approved by Atlantic City. He felt that the suggestion made by Mr. Buchanan was not rational because no such reference to sinusoidal current is found in any literature on this subject.

23. After further discussion on these two points, it was decided not to amend paragraph 65 but to amend footnote 2 to read:

"The Working Group interprets the expression "sufficiently great" to mean a distance of ten times the length of the maximum dimension of the antenna and in no case less than ten wavelengths".

24. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the translation into Russian of paragraph '66' was incorrect.

It was decided that the Russian text should be amended to agree with the English text.

25. Some discussion took place on the definition of "Efficiency" and "Frequency Range" as given in sub-points 1 and 2 of paragraph 67, and it was eventually decided that a Spanish, French and Russian speaking delegate should with the assistance of Mr. Parker, try to decide a satisfactory draft for these two definitions.

26. Some discussion took place on the definition of "Angular Width" as given in point 3 of paragraph 67 and it was eventually decided by 26 votes for to 1 vote against, with 4 abstentions, to adopt the text suggested by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. for this definition which reads:

"As the width of the main beam of an antenna we take the angle which is formed by the two directions for which the field is half the maximum value of the main field".

27. It was agreed that footnote 1 on page 3 should be amended to read the same as footnote 2 on page 2.

28. The delegate of Mexico submitted a proposal relating to practical rules for determining the shapes of the radiation beams of an antenna whose polar diagram was not known.

It was decided to defer discussion on this proposal until section 4 came up for discussion. The delegate of Mexico promised to try and get his proposal printed in the four languages before the matter was discussed.

29. The delegate of South Africa said he would like to discuss the question of defining, more exactly, the radiation of antennas in the unwanted direction. He felt that if it was possible to reduce the radiation in the unwanted direction to 40 db below the radiation value in the direction of the main beam then it would increase the possibilities of simultaneous shading.

30. It was decided to leave the discussion of this point until the next meeting.

31. The next meeting will be held at 10.00 a.m. on the 17th December.

The Reporter

P.N. PARKER

The Chairman

M.L. SASTRY

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 366-E

22 December 1948

Original: FRENCH

BULGARIA

The Delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria authorizes the Delegation of the Republic of Czechoslovakia to represent it in meetings of all committees whenever the Bulgarian Delegation is unable to attend. This authorization bestows on the Czechoslovak Delegation the right to vote in behalf of the Bulgarian Delegation.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 367-E

22 December, 1948.

Committee 2

Mexico City, 1948

C U B A

Temporary Proxy

The Delegation of Cuba will be absent from Mexico from the 21st of December until the 3rd of January. During its absence, señor Raúl Fontaina, Delegate of the Republic of Uruguay, will represent the Delegation of Cuba in the meetings of the Conference, with right to vote on behalf of Cuba.

INTERNATIONAL .
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No.368-E

21 December 1948 .

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 2

B R A Z I L

The Chairman of the Brazilian Delegation is temporarily absent from the Conference and during his absence the hierarchic order of the Brazilian Delegation will be as follows:

1. Luiz Villaca Meyer
2. Saint Clair Cunha Lopes
3. Enéas Machado Assis

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 369-E

22 December 1948

Committee 2

Mexico City, 1948

UNESCO

TEMPORARY ABSENCE

The Secretary of the Conference has received the following communication from the representative of the UNESCO:

"I regret to inform you that due to business reasons, I am obliged to go back to ~~New York~~ and that I shall be temporarily absent from the Conference. As soon as possible I shall advise you as to the date of my return.

"Before leaving, I wish to express to you and to all the delegates and members of the Secretariat my best and sincerest wishes. Let us hope that the New Year will witness the accomplishment of the difficult and important task of this Conference.

Yours very sincerely

Arno Huth

Representative of the UNESCO
at the I. H. F. B. C.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 370-E

22 December 1948

Committee 2

S I A M

POWER OF PROXY

The Secretariat has received the following communication:

"I have the honor to inform you that, to my great regret, I am obliged to leave the Conference on January 1, 1949 and that. I have given the Delegation of France Overseas the power of proxy to represent my country, to protect its interests, and to vote on its behalf in the different committees or in the Plenary Assembly whenever necessary.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Charas Santisiri,

For the Head of the Delegation."

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 371-E

22 December 1948

Committee 2

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TEMPORARY POWER OF PROXY

The representative of the Dominican Republic,
who is obliged to be absent from the Conference for a
few days, confers temporary power of proxy, with the
right to vote, on the representatives of Nicaragua
present at this Conference.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 372-E

22 December 1948

Committee 2

AUSTRALIA

TEMPORARY POWER OF PROXY

The Chief of the Australian Delegation,
who finds it necessary to be absent until the
beginning of January, has conferred temporary
power of proxy on the Delegation of Canada, with
the right to vote.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 373-E

22 December 1948

Committee 2

EL SALVADOR

TEMPORARY POWER OF PROXY

During the absence of the Delegation of the Republic of El Salvador, the Delegation of Guatemala will be charged with representing the interests of El Salvador and with voting in its behalf.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 374-E

22 December 1948

Original : FRENCH

Committee 6

OVERSEA TERRITORIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
AND TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED AS SUCH

P R O P O S A L

OF A METHOD OF FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT IN THE
6 AND 7 Mc/s BANDS.

(Division of each of these bands into a normal sub-band and a common international sub-band, in which channel sharing would be intensified.)

The Delegation of the Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such, both in the course of this Conference and at Atlantic City, has had occasion to express its interest in the internal high frequency broadcasting services which, for certain territories, must be transmitted on frequencies of 6, 7 and even 9 Mc/s.

Like many other countries especially interested in this question, this Delegation has been observing with some anxiety that the volume of the requirements and the methods of assigning frequencies proposed up to date for the two bands of 6 and 7 Mc/s, leave little hope that its requirements be satisfied. It is even doubtful whether these methods will permit those assignments which are essential for ensuring the continued functioning of the transmitters now in service in these bands.

Naturally, this Delegation has raised the question of whether it would not be possible to apply other methods which would be more satisfactory to itself and to the other countries interested.

I. PRESENT SITUATION.

1) Overloading in the 6 and 7 Mc/s Bands.

The figures given below only give an idea of the requirements presented in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands. These requirements, classified

by zones for the two bands together, for the June median sunspot period, are distributed approximately as follows:

Europe (with USSR)	530	Channel	hours
Asia (North of the 30° N parallel)	230	"	"
Asia (South of the 30° N parallel)	860	"	"
Australasia	90	"	"
Africa	450	"	"
Central & South America	1910	"	"
North America	130	"	"

total: 4200 Channel Hours

Thus it may be seen that:

On the one hand, in order to satisfy everybody, with the given width of the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands (450 Kc/s), or 45 channels, and supposing a 100% utilisation, that is to say 1080 channel hours per day, a channel sharing coefficient of 4 would have to be employed.

On the other hand, the greatest density of transmitters in service will be found in Latin America (105 low power transmitters in service in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands).

2) Allocations suggested in the Draft Plans of Geneva and the USSR

These plans do not satisfy the requirements submitted except to a very limited degree, and do not even guarantee that the services which function at present will be able to continue.

Thus for instance in the case of Indochina, which uses 5 frequencies in the 6 Mc/s band and 3 in the 7 Mc/s band all day, the allocations for the two bands are reduced in the Geneva Plan to 34 channel hours, and in the USSR Plan to 44 channel hours.

The same thing occurs with other countries, as for instance Brazil, which only receives 33 channel hours; Argentina, 30 channel hours; Colombia, 35 channel hours; Mexico, 2 channel hours and Uruguay, 14 channel hours, which figures are notably insufficient for the operation of the existing transmitters.

3) Necessity of using these frequencies for internal short-distance High Frequency Broadcasts.

a- Theoretical Considerations.

A glance at the annex to question 27, studied by the CCIR

as well as the consideration of the OWF, static level and necessary field intensity (30 db signal to noise ratio), shows that:

in order to cover a zone of 400 km radius around a 1 kW transmitter, using a half-wave antenna at a height of a quarter of a wavelength above ground, one would require:

in the morning and in the evening, 5 or 6 Mc/s
at noon, 6 or 7 Mc/s;

and in order to cover a zone of 800 km radius, one would require:

in the morning and in the evening, 6 or 7 Mc/s
at noon, 9 Mc/s.

Thus it would seem that in order to cover under acceptable conditions a zone of from 400 to 800 km around the transmitter, frequencies of 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s are indispensable.

b- Summary of the Conclusions of Atlantic City.

Sub-Committee 5 C of the Atlantic City Broadcasting Conference studied the problem of tropical transmissions very carefully and in conclusion, arrived at the following recommendations for the widths of the bands for tropical transmission services: (Report No 521.R. of 8 July 1947)

<u>Frequency Range (Mc/s)</u>	<u>Width of Band (Kc/s)</u>
1,5 ---- 2,85	200
2,85 ---- 4	Reg. 2 - 200 Reg. 1&3 - 300
4 ---- 6	Reg. 2 - 260 Reg. 1&3 - 300
6 ---- 8	250
8 ---- 10	250
10 ---- 12	150

Committee 5 was unable to take into account, to the full extent desired, these recommendations, but it established clearly in its 14 th Meeting of July 11th, 1947 (Document No. 565.-R.) that the bands of 6 Mc/s and higher might be used simultaneously and without restriction, for "intercontinental, domestic and tropical broadcasting".

c- Practical Considerations.

In practice, a great number of transmitters of reduced power, often less than 1 kW, function within these bands in a satisfactory manner, but at times their reception also is disturbed by unwanted transmissions.

On the other hand, the fact that we are at present in a period of maximum solar activity limits interference to a certain extent. Therefore, the present situation must be remedied and to this end, a certain number of transmitters which were intended to function in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands, doubtlessly will have to use tropical frequencies.

It is true that a number of countries interested in this problem are willing to make sacrifices in order to improve the operation of high frequency broadcasting. But to accept such considerable reductions as those which would result from the different plans (50 to 80% of the services operating at present) would seem to them difficult, if not impossible.

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In conclusion, it seems indispensable that the possibilities of channel sharing in these bands be studied completely, with a view to giving the maximum satisfaction to the countries forced to use such frequencies for their internal broadcasting services over short distances.

II.- PROPOSED SOLUTION.

A- Statement

In the opinion of the Delegation of the Overseas Territories of the Republic of France, in order to satisfy the requirements presented in the best possible manner it would be necessary:

first of all, to study more carefully the possibilities of channel sharing.

to examine to what degree it would be possible to make assignments of frequencies with a spacing of less than 10 kc/s, which would increase the number of available frequencies (especially in Region No. 2 where it is not possible to use the 7 Mc/s band).

1) Restrictive Conditions.

In order to be practicable, such sharing of channels on the same frequency or on frequencies less than 10 kc/s apart should not be made except by transmitters of limited power which use an antenna of high angle radiation, that is to say, whose radiation in directions close to the horizontal is reduced to a minimum.

2) Common International Sub-bands, in which the extent of channel sharing would be increased.

Nevertheless, in order that medium and long distance broadcasting services, which have quite different objectives, and which are generally assured by very considerable power and by antennas with a maximum directivity close to the horizontal, can be transmitted with the desired level of quality and certainty, and in order that, on the other hand, the short distance services will not suffer any disturbance, the Delegation of the Overseas Territories of the Republic of France believes that a part of these 6 and 7 Mc/s bands should be allotted exclusively to these latter services. Multiple assignments would be made in those subbands, under the aforementioned conditions. On the other hand, the rest of these 6 and 7 Mc/s bands would be reserved for the medium and long distance services.

3) Advantages of this Solution.

It seems that such a proposal:

a) would protect the interests of the medium and long distance broadcasting services while maintaining their quality;

b) would allow a greater flexibility in the assignment of frequencies to the local short-distance broadcasts (which, doubtlessly could be transmitted on regional bases, on conditions to be defined later on);

c) would increase the efficiency of the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands;

d) in general terms, would permit the adoption of different methods of allotment which would satisfy better the very distinct interests of the two services.

B- Demonstration of the Possibility of such a Solution.

(See the attached Annex)

C O N C L U S I O N .

A - CONCRETE PROPOSAL.

1) The 6 and 7 Mc/s bands will each be divided into two sub-bands:

- one of them to be called "normal sub-band", which will be reserved for medium and long distance broadcasting services; the assignments of frequencies will be made in accordance with the

general principles on assignment adopted by the Conference.

-- the other to be called "common international sub-band", shall be destined to satisfy the requirements of internal short distance broadcasts.

-- The frequencies of this sub-band should be, in principle, the object of channel sharing on a vast scale, taking into account certain technical conditions. #

-- 2) The power and the type of antenna of the transmitters which function in the common sub-band will be such that the field intensity, in the directions included between 0° and 30° above the horizon, will be less than or equal to the intensity of the field radiated by a half wave antenna situated at a height of a quarter wavelength above the ground, fed by a transmitter of 1 kW radiated power.

If, for instance, the radiation of the antenna between 0° and 25° above the horizon is X db less than that of a half wave antenna, a transmitter of a power of 2 X db above 1 kW may be used.

-- 3) Frequency assignments will be made in accordance with the principles which will be determined by Committee 4, based upon the considerations set forth in paragraphs 2) and 3) of the annex to this document.

B - RESULTS

Evidently, the adoption of the solution proposed by the Delegation of the Overseas Territories of the Republic of France would not eliminate the necessity of perfecting the installations technically, especially since the possibility of making multiple assignments within a given zone is closely linked with the technical quality of the transmitting apparatus.

Based upon the above outlined principles, it is possible to foresee, in the opinion of this Delegation:

-- In Latin America, the functioning of 50 to 60 transmitters by night, and of 100 to 120 transmitters by day, in the 6 Mc/s band;

The extent of these two sub-bands may vary in accordance with the region and the period of solar activity. Until Committee 5 has finished its work, they cannot be determined with precision.

-7-
(Doc. 374-E)

In Africa and in Asia, the functioning of 60 to 80 transmitters by night, and of 120 to 160 transmitters by day, in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands.

The Chief of the Delegation
of the Overseas Territories of the Republic
of France and Territories administered as Such
(Jean Meyer)

ANNEX to Doc. 374-E

Demonstration of the workability of the proposed solution (Refers to paragraph B, part II)

1. Basic Hypothesis

For the discussion which follows, we assume that the following conditions are fulfilled:

- a) Transmitter of 1 kW carrier;
- b) Half-wave antenna, one quarter wavelength above ground;
- c) Receiver with pass-band of about 4 kc/s, having an attenuation of 10 db at 5 kc/s;
- d) Desired ratio of signal to noise, 30 db;
- e) Average solar activity.

2. Possibility of sharing the same frequency

The following study is based on the decision of Committee 4, recommending a signal to interference ratio of 40 db, and was carried out from a document of the National Bureau of Standards (Circular 422) for computing the field, from the P.F.B. Document No. 271 (interference levels), and from Dr. van der Pol's curve (level of useful field with respect to interfering signal).

- a) in the daytime (from 0700 to 1700 hours local time)

It is possible to assign the same frequency in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands to transmitters more than 1600 kms apart.

Under such conditions, the useful to interfering-field ratio will be above 40 db.

In the same way, it would be possible to assign the same frequency in the 9 Mc/s band to transmitters over 2500 kms apart.

- b) at night

It is possible to assign the same frequency to transmitters over 4 000 kms apart.

The useful to interfering-field ratio will be about 37 db, slightly below Committee 4's recommendation.

(Annex to Doc. 374-E)

3. Simultaneous sharing of frequencies spaced 5 kc/s apart (for instance)

a) in the daytime

Assignments could be made as above, i.e., to transmitters 1 600 kms apart.

b) at night

It seems possible to assign frequencies spaced 5 kc/s apart (for instance), to transmitters 3 000 kms distant from one another.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 375-E

22 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 3

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP C

of

General Principles Committee

1. Working Group C of Committee 3, charged with the task of collating and summarizing the replies to the Questionnaire in Document 265, consisted of the following members:
 1. Pakistan (Mr. Ahmed S. Bokhari) Chairman
 2. Argentine (Mr. M. A. Andrada)
 3. Colombia (Mr. Carlos E. Arboleda)
 4. United States of America (Messrs. Forney E. Rankin and Joseph M. Kittner)
 5. France (Mr. Jacques Meyer)
 6. Indonesia (Mr. H.J. Schippers)
 7. Italy (Mr. E. Cristoforo)
 8. New Zealand (Mr. E. H. R. Green)
 9. Portugal (Mr. H. T. Leotte Tavares)
 10. Ukraine (Mr. Gleb Ouspenskii)
 11. United Kingdom (Mr. G. Kirk)
 12. Czechoslovakia (Mr. M. Burian)
 13. USSR (Mr. Alexander Doronin)
 14. Uruguay (Mr. R. Fontaina)
2. The Working Group held its first meeting on Thursday 9th December 1948, (all the members being present) and decided (i) that the Working Group should be divided into 4 Sub-groups according to the four languages, so that each Sub-group should be able to work without need of interpretations; (ii) that the questions in Document 265 should be distributed equally among the sub-groups; (iii) that each Sub-group should prepare a summary and analysis of all the replies to the individual questions allotted to it, in the form decided upon at the meeting and (iv) that the summaries prepared by each Sub-group should, in due course, be submitted to the entire Working-Group for approval.
3. The Sub-groups and the questions allotted to them were as follows:

Spanish Sub-Group (Questions 1 to 7)

Colombia (Convener)
Uruguay
Argentina

French Sub-Group (Questions 8 to 14)

France (Convener)
Italy
Czechoslovakia
Portugal

Russian Sub-Group (Questions 22 to 28)

USSR (Convener)
Ukraine

English Sub-Group (Questions 22 to 28)

USA (Convener)
U.K.
New Zealand
Indonesia
Pakistan

Each Sub-Group was provided with a translation (in its own language) of all the replies and comments contained in all the documents received.

4. The summaries prepared by the Sub-groups were submitted to the Working Group at its meetings held on 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th and 21st December 1948. These summaries, as finally approved by the Working-Group, are attached herewith.
5. At the meeting held on the 15th December, 1948, two alternative proposals were discussed. They were: a) that, in order to save time the summaries prepared by the Sub-groups should, for purposes of discussion and approval, be presented to the Working Group through simultaneous oral interpretation, and b) that written translations of the summaries in all the languages, should first be prepared by the Secretariat and distributed to the members, before taking up the discussion of these summaries in the Working Group. After a full discussion, the Working Group decided, by 10 votes to 3, to adopt a) as the working method. Subsequent to this decision, the Delegate of the USSR and the Delegate of Ukraine, severally, made the following declaration to the Chairman:

"The Delegation of USSR/ Ukranian SSR has to inform you that in view of the fact that the resumés of the Spanish, French and English Sub-groups on the study of the replies to Document No. 265 were not made available to it for preliminary consideration, it is thereby deprived of the possibility of taking part in the

discussions of these resumé's, and reserves the right to present its views on these resumé's at the plenary meeting of Committee 3."

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia made the following declaration:

"With reference to the decision taken to examine the results of the work of the Sub-Groups before Working Group 3C had available the translations of the texts prepared by the Sub-groups, I wish to state that it will not be possible for my Delegation to take part in the debates of Working Group 3C if we cannot study the question in our working language. After having read the individual replies, I have come to the conclusion that the responsibility of Working Group 3C is so great that it is absolutely necessary to have available the exact texts, representing the results of the work of the Sub-groups, in order to work correctly and objectively. This would not be possible if the above-mentioned decision is carried out."

6. The last date for submitting the replies was 11th December 1948. On that date the following were represented at the Conference:

Member-Delegations (represented directly or by proxy or mandate).....	63
Experts	1
Observers	6
	<hr/>
	70

Documents in reply to the whole or part of the Questionnaire were, however, received only from the following:

Member-Delegations (directly or by proxy or mandate)	49
Observers	3
	<hr/>
	52

No replies to any part of the Questionnaire were received from the following:

Member-Delegations	14
Experts	1
Observers	3
	<hr/>
	18

7. In the attached summaries of replies, the statistics given at the beginning of each summary are to be interpreted as follows:

"Yes" means a qualified or unqualified affirmative
"No" means a qualified or unqualified negative
"Abstention" means an explicit abstention
"Others" means replies that could not be classified under any of the above categories.

The qualifications that accompanied the replies are summarized under "Comments", or "Observations".

8. The "Comments" or "Observations" in the annexed summaries of replies are extracted from the original replies. In a number of cases, they had to be subjected to a series of successive translations prior to their final inclusion in the summaries. The "Comments" may not, therefore, always appear in this report in their exact original wording. This will explain any verbal divergences that may be noticed.
9. Some of the questions were not as clear as others. Some replies, therefore, were not easy to classify. Every attempt has, however, been made to classify them as accurately as possible and in some cases this has been done after seeking clarification from the authors of the replies.
10. The Working Group decided to treat the replies to Question 5 as in Appendix A of the Report, and to list the factors mentioned in replies to Question 6 (b) and Question 7 in another appendix (Appendix B).

Ahmed Bokhari, Chairman,

Working Group C of Committee 3

SUMMARY OF REPLIES

Question 1-A

Number of answers: 49

Affirmative answers: 38 (including Mongolia, SCAP and UNO)

Negative answers: 11

Observations on negative answers: none

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) That the technical degree of the service be satisfactory (New Zealand)
- b) If it is concluded that it is impossible to apply a formula the factors of which would be doubtful (Mexico).
- c) Conditional upon the factors enumerated in Question 7 (China).
- d) To the greatest percentage possible (Cuba).
- e) Only in a general manner (Brazil, Colombia, Argentine, Nicaragua, Uruguay, France, USA).
- f) Paying particular attention to the case of Pakistan (Pakistan).
- g) Provided it be in proportion to the power of the transmitters (Denmark, Finland).
- h) Taking into consideration the true reality of the service (Chile).
- i) Specially for those countries, the transmitters of which in 1939 were being planned or constructed and were not put into service due to acts of God, and on condition that the date of enforcement be not later than two years after the establishment of the Plan. (France Overseas Territories).
- j) Only for the purposes of information (Mongolia).
- k) By means of the application of the formula contained in Document No. 113 coming from Committee 6 (Morocco and Tunisia).
- l) Making an effort to reduce to a minimum the services which may be considered superfluous (Portugal).
- m) In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Atlantic City Conference (Recommendations, paragraph 12, b), 3)) (United Kingdom, UK Territories, South Rhodesia).

Question 1-B

Number of answers: 48 (including observers)
Affirmative answers: 38 (including UNO and SCAP)
Negative answers: 9 (including Mongolia)
Others: 1 (one)

Observations on negative answers: none

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) As a practical measure (Mexico)
- b) Only in the case of Pakistan (U.K., Canada, Switzerland, U.K. Territories and So. Rhodesia).
- c) In exceptional cases (Cuba, Brazil, Colombia, Italy, Nicaragua the Netherlands, Uruguay, and Indonesia).
- d) According to the conclusion of Doc. 27-R Atlantic City (Chile)
- e) Considering the individual merits (UNO and New Zealand).
- f) As a possibility, but, considering its practical application difficult (Monaco, USA).
- g) Especially with reference to what has been projected in 1939 (French Overseas Territories).
- h) With reference to the provisions contained in Doc. No. 113 (Morocco and Tunisia).
- i) Upon previous examination of each case (Portugal)

Observations on "Others":

- a) It is doubtful whether it would be accurate to consider here the factors which are contained in question 7 (China).

Question 1-C

Number of answers: 47 (including observers).
Affirmative answers: 41 (including UNO, SCAP and Mongolia)
Negative answers: 6

Observations on negative answers: none.

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Only as a practical measure. (Mexico).
- b) Only in principle (French Overseas Territories).
- c) On September 1st, 1939 for those countries which suffered heavy damage from aggression by Germany or her allies (U.K., U.K. Territories and So. Rhodesia).
- d) Only when there is ample justification (Cuba, Argentine, Pakistan, Colombia, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Chile, Canada).
- e) Only on material damages to broadcasting (Brazil).
- f) Considering the problem at the end of the war (Roumania).
- g) In proportion to the power (Denmark and Finland).
- h) To take into account the power in accordance with an alternative formula in connection with a given date (Morocco and Tunisia).
- i) Only as far as strictly necessary to establish parity (Austria).
- j) Taking into account especially the war damages (Albania).
- k) Furthermore taking into account general intellectual, economical, telecommunications, means of transportations, industrial and other losses, etc. (Poland).
- l) With reference to a determined date (Portugal)
- m) On the basis of present needs (New Zealand).
- n) To the fullest extent possible with reference to the resolution of Atlantic City, given in Paragraph 11 of the RECOMMENDATIONS (Indonesia).

Question 1-D

Number of answers 45 (including observers).

Yes:	35 (including UNO and SCAP)
No:	10 (including Mongolia)

Observations on negative answers: none.

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Only as a practical measure (Mexico).
- b) In cases absolutely justified and in a fair manner (Cuba, Canada, Austria).
- c) 1949 for manufacturers; 1950 for others, and 1951 for those who suffered war damage (Switzerland).
- d) Fixing the date for revision when the plan is established (France).
- e) Maximum two years after the plan is established (French Overseas Territories).
- f) Difficult to judge and apply (Monaco).
- g) Subject to recommendations of Document No. 113 (Morocco and Tunisia).

Question 2-A

Number of answers 43 (including observers)
Affirmative answers: 25 (including SCAP and UNO)
Negative answers: 18

Observations on negative answers: none

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) On the minimum requirements (Egypt).
- b) Conditional upon the use of high frequencies (France).
- c) Subject to the decisions of the Technical Committee (UNO).
- d) Subject to a period of time not later than two years after the establishment of the plan (French Overseas Territories).
- e) Conditional on the use of the official language (Portugal).

Question 2-B

Number of answers: 32 (including observers).
Affirmative answers: 23 (including SCAP)
Negative answers: 9 (including Mongolia)

Observations on negative answers: none.

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) 50% (Egypt, Syria, Bolivia, Uruguay).
- b) Without excepting any country (SCAP)
- c) 5 channel-hours (China)
- d) 15 channel-hours limiting to requirements in case they are less (India).
- e) 40% of requirements (Cuba).
- f) 20% (Brazil, Poland, Argentine, Nicaragua).
- g) 10 hours or number requested if it is less. (Italy).
- h) 8 to 10 hours (Netherlands).
- i) 33.3% (Austria).
- j) One moni-directional hour at night upon previous request (Switzerland).
- k) 4 hours (France).
- l) Taking as a basis (in order to make assignments) whatever are the lowest requirements (Vatican City).
- m) Two hours taking the power into consideration (Monaco).
- n) In a very limited manner (French Overseas Territories).
- o) Establishing an average between the 10 minimum assignments (Morocco and Tunisia).
- p) Taking a small quantity in proportion to the existing requirements (Portugal).

Question 2-C

Number of answers: 37 (including observers)
Yes: 23 (including SCAP)
No: 14 (including Mongolia)

Observations on negative answers:

- a) Frequencies should be assigned only on the basis of technically justified requirements (U.K., U.K. Territories, So. Rhodesia)

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) 50% of what is available, with the minimum required, as a basis (Egypt).
- b) Taking as a basis the minimum assignment which results (Mexico).
- c) Four channel hours (SCAP)
- d) 5 channel hours (China)
- e) 15 channel hours (India)
- f) 40% of the requirements (Cuba).
- g) 20% of the requests (Brazil)
- h) According to the technical factors and necessities and the bands (Colombia, Argentine).
- i) In the bands requested (Nicaragua).
- j) 8% of the channel hours (Netherlands).
- k) 50% in the frequencies and bands (Uruguay).
- l) 33.3% (Austria).
- m) One hour per country omni-directional provided they have requested it (Switzerland).
- n) 10% of each band as maximum (France).
- o) 5% to 10% taking the power into account (Monaco)
- p) 250 frequency hours as a maximum (French Overseas Territories).
- q) Establishing an average between the ten countries who get the lowest assignment (Morocco and Tunisia).
- r) 50% (Bolivia).
- s) In proportion to existing broadcasting in each country in the official language (Portugal).
- t) 50% of the total channel-hours available, or the method suggested in the commentaries to the Mexican Plan presented to Committee 6 (Syria)
- u) Not to exceed that which could be fairly assigned to the country with the minimum requirements (Vatican City).

Question 2-C (Cont'd).

Note: Answers to part (b) and part (c) of this question overlapped in many cases owing perhaps to the ambiguous language of these two parts of the question.

Question 3

Number of replies: 52 (including observers)
Yes: 50 (including SCAP, U.N., Mongolia)
No: 2

Observations on negative answers: None.

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Related to para. d) of question 13 (Mexico).
- b) In agreement with the results of the Technical Committee (Czechoslovakia).
- c) Only as a recommendation (Monaco, Bolivia).

Question 4-A

Number of replies: 49 (including observers)
Yes: 9
No: 39 (including SCAP, UNO, Mongolia)
Others: 1

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Taking into consideration directives from Committee 5 (Cuba).
- b) According to Form 4 (Chile)

Observations on "Others":

- a) Should consider new reduced requirements in general for each of the countries concerned, representing sixty percent (approximately) of the requirements contained in Form 4, at the request of the Conference and of those who really wish to avoid its failure (Monaco)

Question 4-B

Number of replies: 49 (including observers)
Yes: 38 (including SCAP, UNO and Mongolia)
No: 9
Others: 2

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Taking into account the dates set for Question 1 (d) (Switzerland).
- b) According to the real needs (Chile).
- c) Only for the duration of the Plan (France).

Observations on "Others":

- a) Should consider new reduced requirements, in general for each of the countries concerned, representing approximately 60% of the requirements contained in Form 4, at the request of the Conference and of those who truly wish to avoid its failure (Monaco).
- b) To correct, not eliminate (Colombia).

Question 5

Please see Appendix A.

Question 6-A

Number of replies:	50
Yes:	25 (including SCAP, Mongolia, UNO)
No:	12
Others:	13

Observations on negative replies:

- a) According to answer to 5 d) (New Zealand).

Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) Related to question 5 d) (Mexico).
- b) According to the number of transmitters in operation (China).
- c) But special consideration should be given only to the UNO, UNESCO, Red Cross and the Vatican (India).
- d) As a theoretical basis; subject to subsequent amendment, taking each particular case into consideration (Portugal, Vatican City).
- e) To the greatest possible extent (Nicaragua).
- f) Taking the USSR and Indian proposals into consideration (Morocco and Tunisia).

Observations on "Others":

- a) Considering principles (Colombia, Pakistan, Canada, Argentine, Uruguay).
- b) Of a doubtful practical application (UNO, French Overseas Territories, South Africa, USA, France).
- c) Desirable but impracticable (UK, UK Territories, Southern Rhodesia).

Question 6-B

Number of replies: 33 (including observers)
 Yes: 28 (including SCAP, Mongolia)
 No: 4
Specific abstentions: 1

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Population, area, import, export, known languages (Egypt)
- b) Related to question 2 (Syria)
- c) General principles for national broadcasting.
 - 1. During the requested hours of transmission, only one programme in a required language shall be transmitted to each separate and clearly defined reception area.
 - 2. On the technical principles adopted by this Conference, taking into account the economical and technical possibilities of the countries, only those requirements shall be registered that cannot reasonably be met by other broadcasting frequencies than high frequencies.

General principles for broadcasting to other countries

- 1. transmission to other countries shall be based on bilateral agreements as proposed by Portugal.
 - 2. duration of transmissions shall be limited to two hours.
- d) According to the Geneva Plan, except No. 9 of said plan; illiteracy (Mexico).
 - e) Area, population, languages, Berne lists, nationals living abroad, total fleet, difficulties for the installations due to topography, separation of areas by water areas, seismological conditions, characteristics of conductivity, distribution of electric energy in the homes, cultural level, import and export, and in addition factors of Doc. 265 - question 1 (SCAP).

- f) Area, population, languages, population of overseas territories, nationals residing abroad, number of transmitters in operation, imports and exports (China).
- g) Area, population, population of the colonies, citizens residing abroad, exports and imports, number of high frequencies registered, noise level, illiteracy, written languages (India).
- h) Density of population per square mile, number of existing radio receivers, geographical characteristics, volume of present short wave broadcasting services, richness in inverse proportion, illiteracy (Cuba).
- i) Area, population, number of official languages, war damages (Czechoslovakia).
- j) Territorial area, geographical nature, topographical characteristics, total number of population and density of population, possible alternatives: number of short wave receivers, without forgetting that each factor can either represent a positive or negative value (Colombia).
- k) Among others, without prejudice to the relative value, area, geographical nature, topographical characteristics, orography, etc. population and its distribution in the territory, number of short wave receivers, etc. (Argentina).
- l) Relating this point with number 7 (Pakistan)
- m) In agreement with the necessities of each country (Roumania).
- n) As a basis in all those factors which do not affect the small countries (Nicaragua).
- o) Including new factors apart from those determined in other questions (Netherlands).
- p) According to what is contained in Doc. 254 (Australia).
- q) Population, area, number of languages, damages caused by the war (Hungary).
- r) Results of Committee 3, the international character of high frequency broadcasting, with due respect to sovereignty, necessity for technical means or responding to the requirements, financial resources, adequate programmes (Switzerland).
- s) Richness in inverse proportion, electrical characteristics of the soil, geographical characteristics, geographical structure, density of population, areas of the country and sources of electrical energy, distribution of the population, electrical energy consumption in kw hours per inhabitant (Chile).

- t) Area, population, number of official languages of the country, war damages and relation with question 1 c) (Albania).
- u) In relation with question 7 (Vatican City).
- v) Area, population, and official languages, war damages for countries which fought with the UN (Poland).
- x) Area, population, number of official languages (USSR, Mongolia, Ukraine, Bielorussia, Yugoslavia).
- y) The factors which enter in the India formula, amended by coefficients which make them more just and reasonable in their application. The factors which derive from the general principles which may be established (Portugal).

Observations on negative replies: None

Observations on abstentions:

- a) We reserve our answer until the classifications are established (Erazil).

Question 7-A

Number of replies: 50 (including observers)
Yes: 13 (including Mongolia)
No: 37 (including UNO, SCAP)

Observations on negative replies:

- a) Admit them only for internal services (Switzerland).
- b) Considering that there are other factors and taking them into account in accordance with the reply to Question 7 (b) (China).
- c) Only for internal services under exceptional conditions (U.K. U.K. Territories, So. Rhodesia, France).

Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) In case the principles proposed in our reply to Question 6 b are not applied (Indonesia).
- b) Only under certain conditions (Mexico).

Question 7-B

Number of replies: 46 (including observers)
Yes: 41 (including UNO, SCAP, Mongolia)
No: 5

Observations on Negative replies: none.

Observations on Affirmative Replies:

- a) Population, area, imports and exports (Egypt).
- b) Requests that the recommendations of Committee 6 be taken into account (Syria).
- c) Those mentioned in the Geneva Planning Committee Report, Chapter 7 Section (i), paragraph (e), excepting No. 9. Also the number of illiterates and the reply to Question 13. (Mexico).
- d) Population of overseas territories, number of nationals living abroad, number of transmitters in operation, exports and imports, in addition to area, population and language (China).
- e) Population, area and number of languages, together with those mentioned in 6(b) (India).
- f) Same as those given under 6 (b) (Cuba, Chile, Netherlands).
- g) Economic factors (Colombia).
- h) Among other factors, present conditions, cultural level, interest of radio listeners, nationals abroad, registered shipping, geographical configuration of the country, etc. (Italy).
- i) Area, population, geographical features, need for development, factors contained in Question 1(b) and cultural and religious ties with other countries (Pakistan).
- j) War damage (Roumania, Hungary, Albania, Poland, Bielorussia, Czechoslovakia).
- k) Principles emanating from Committee 3 (Switzerland).
- l) Frequency hours requested, number of distinct services (Vatican City).
- m) In addition to factors suggested by India, reception areas, coefficient of the dispersion of such zones and electrical consumption (Morocco and Tunisia).

- n) We could forward a number of additional factors which in our view would have equal validity with those already proposed, but refrain from doing so as we could not expect them to obtain unanimous support, as certain delegations might be adversely affected by their application (U.K., U.K. Territories, So. Rhodesia).

Question 7-C

Total number of replies: 40 (including observers)
Yes: 18 (including Mongolia)
No: 17
Abstentions: 4 (including SCAP)
Others: 1

Observations on Negative replies:

- a) Not in agreement, but in case the Conference resolves what could be taken into consideration, we believe that the factors do not merit equal consideration (Brazil).
- b) No a priori rules; answer should be sought through algebraic formulation, corrected after comparison with the statistical results defined in Question 6 (Morocco and Tunisia).
- c) Factors should simply be listed without any attempt to weigh them or to incorporate them in formula (U.K., U.K. Territories and So. Rhodesia).

Observations on Affirmative replies:

- a) We agree with the coefficients proposed by the USSR (Indonesia).
- b) Proposes and enumerates the following coefficients:

Area of the country:	2	
Colonial area:	1	
Population of the country:	1	
Population of the colonies:	1	
Nationals abroad:	2	
Number of official and principal languages:	1	
Number of official and principal languages of the colonies:	1	
Geographical position and characteristics of the country:	4	
Illiteracy:	4	(Mexico)

- c) Equal coefficients for numbers 1) 2) 4) 5) 6) and 7) enumerated in 6 b) (China).
- d) Area, population of the country, population of the colonies, exports and imports, high-frequency registrations, noise level, illiteracy, written languages, 50:100:50:50:100:50:50 (India).
- e) Equality of coefficients for basic factors (Czechoslovakia, Austria, USSR, Ukraine).
- f) Equality of coefficients for basic factors without determining the coefficients which ought to be applied in the case of the factors relating to war damages (Roumania).
- g) Equal importance to the main factors, but special consideration for war damage (Hungary, Albania, Poland, Mongolia, Bielorussia).
- h) The same factors as in the Indian formula duly modified by coefficients or functions that make them more just and reasonable, and also the other factors deriving from general principles that may be established (Portugal).

Observations on Abstentions:

- a) Unable to answer the question considering that basic factors have not yet been decided (SCAP).
- b) Considers that the question cannot be dealt with when we do not have the statistical data necessary for analysis (Cuba).

Observations on "Others":

- a) See our recommendations to Committee 6 (Syria).

Question 8-A

Total number of replies: 46 (including observers)
 Yes: 9 (including SCAP)
 No: 23 (including Mongolia)
 Abstentions: 5
 Others: 9

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) For the particular cases of the International Red Cross, the Vatican City and other justified cases (Morocco and Tunisia).

- b) 12 frequency hours per day in each band (Syria)
- c) With many reservations (Mexico)
- d) Question 8 and particularly 8 a) does not correspond with the original text submitted by the countries (Vatican City).
- e) We could envisage the substitution of national services of international information by the exclusive services of the UNO which would contribute to the economy of frequencies; see Doc. 58 paragraph 9 (Portugal).

Observations on negative answers:

- a) The problem is particular to each country (Colombia)
- b) Each country in particular must ensure the necessary frequencies for the services (Argentina, New Zealand).

Observations on "Others":

- a) When the frequency hours will have been assigned to each country it would be convenient to organize such services, taking into consideration the possibilities that may remain. Special assignments must be granted to the UNO (Brazil).
- b) The question does not seem understandable (France).
- c) No practical realization (Monaco, Belgium, Belgian Congo).
- d) See Switzerland Doc. 91 (Switzerland).
- e) We should take into consideration the needs of the UNO (Norway).
- f) Refer to answer 8 b) (Austria).
- g) The organizations aimed at are already considered as countries for the assignments of the plan (Chile).

Question 8 b)

Total number of replies:	45 (including observers)
Yes:	25 (including SCAP)
No:	12 (including Mongolia)
Abstentions:	5
Others:	3

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Subject to possible economy, see question 3 (Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Iceland).

- b) On condition that it is a station belonging to the UNO (Nicaragua).
- c) The Conference to take a decision (Czechoslovakia).
- d) Including UNESCO (Morocco and Tunisia).
- e) It is recommended that the service should be carried out by the members of the UNO (Monaco)
- f) Without priorities over particular countries (Albania).
- g) Because of the convention between UNO and ITU (Mexico).
- h) To be specified by the UNO (Bolivia).
- i) See replies to question 8 a) (Portugal).

Observations on negative answers:

- a) The problem is particular to each country (Colombia).
- b) The UNO should be considered as a country (Roumania, Poland).
- c) Except possibly 10 frequency hours reserved for the special activities of UNO and UNESCO (India).
- d) Each country in particular must ensure the necessary frequencies for these services (Argentine).

Observations on "Others":

- a) This question is useless (Switzerland).
- b) One should consider the needs of the UNO (Norway).
- c) The organizations aimed at are already considered as particular countries (Chile).

Question 8-C

Total number of replies: 41 (including observers)
 Yes: 15 (including SCAP)
 No: 18 (including Mongolia)
 Abstentions: 5
 Others: 3

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) If it is the International Red Cross (Belgium, Belgian Congo, Sweden, France, Austria).

- b) To be utilized by international organizations, International Red Cross, UNO (Monaco, Netherlands, SCAP, Morocco & Tunisia).
- c) Reservations to be specified (Mexico).

Observations on negative answers:

- a) The problem is particular to each country (Colombia).
- b) Established National Services should be used (New Zealand, Argentine).

Observations on "Others":

- a) See Doc. 91 (Switzerland).
- b) The needs of the UNO should be taken into account (Norway).
- c) The organizations aimed at are already considered as countries (Chile).

Question 9-A

Total number of replies:	42 (including observers)
Yes:	8
No:	21 (including SCAP and Mongolia)
Abstentions:	7
Others:	6

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Yes, if the Conference is competent; if otherwise, make a recommendation (Mexico).
- b) If reciprocity is not accepted (Austria).

Observations on negative answers:

- a) Conference is not competent (Pakistan, Nicaragua, U.K., So. Rhodesia, U.K. Territories, Monaco, India, Uruguay, Canada, Mongolia, Poland).
- b) With the suggestion of bilateral agreement (New Zealand).
- c) The Conference is not competent; possibility of a special international conference (Roumania).
- d) Conference is not competent, agreement to be recommended to other organizations (Vatican City).

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- e) No for our Conference; but special international agreement is advisable (Portugal)
- f) Possibilities of adopting a recommendation of the kind proposed by Unesco (Italy)
- g) Contrary to the rights of the individual (Switzerland)
- h) Absurd (Albania)

Observations on "Others":

- a) This right should be established by other organization. Refusal of transmissions may involve technical complications for third parties (France, Morocco & Tunisia)
- b) The question not thoroughly understood (Netherlands)
- c) In order to reply to this question, it would be necessary to know first the agreement adopted in Geneva by the Conference on Freedom of Information under the auspices of the UNO (Chile)
- d) UNO (The Geneva Conference on Freedom of Information) has had under consideration problems of this kind (USA)
- e) Could be the subject of a special international convention. (Czechoslovakia)

Question 9-b)

Total No. of Replies: 42 (including observers)
Yes: 13
No: 20 (including SCAP and Mongolia)
Abstentions: 7
Others: 2

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) In order to achieve reciprocity, it would be advisable that, in the requirements, the country of destination and the language be indicated. If reciprocity is desired, it should lead to a sharing of high frequencies among those interested (France, Morocco & Tunisia)
- b) See answer to question 9-a) (Mexico).
- c) Under the condition that it is not used as a basis for assignments of frequency hours (Canada)

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- d) Every country must have the right to exercise reciprocity. We recommend reciprocal agreements, and, in this case, we should make a favoured assignment of frequency hours (Portugal).

Observations on negative answers:

- a) See answers to question 9 a) (Roumania, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Vatican)
- b) The Conference is not competent (Pakistan, Nicaragua, UK, Southern Rhodesia, UK Territories, Monaco, India, Uruguay, Poland).
- c) Defendable legally, but not as basis for the work of the Conference (New Zealand)
- d) Because there are means of rectification. A convention of the type of 1936 of the League of Nations is suggested (Switzerland)
- e) Absurd (Albania)

Observations on "Others":

- a) See reply to question 9-a) (Chile)
- b) No political impediments (USA).

Question 9-c

Total No. of replies: 35 (including observers)
Yes: 9
No: 18 (including Mongolia)
Abstentions: 5
Others: 3

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) See observations to question 9-b) (France, Morocco and Tunisia)
- b) By means of bilateral agreements which would make reciprocity unnecessary (Austria)

Observations on negative answers:

- a) The Conference is not competent (Pakistan, Nicaragua, UK, S. Rhodesia, UK Territories, Monaco, India, Uruguay, Poland)
- b) See reply to question 9-a) (Roumania, Italy, Vatican City)

- c) Previous bilateral agreements for all international transmissions (Netherlands).
- d) Absurd (Albania).

Observations on "Others":

- a) It is not possible to answer to this question simply by yes or no (South Africa).
- b) See answer to question 9-a) (Chile).
- c) Partially, subject to reservations of the directives of the organization in charge of the implementation of the Plan (Bolivia)

NOTE ON QUESTION NO. 10

The Working Group C draws the attention of the Committee to the fact that Question 10 could not, owing to its form, elicit positive and negative replies. In this case, replies have been summarized with a two-fold purpose:

- a) To reduce the volume of the report on this question,
- b) To facilitate the coordination of allied answers in order to bring out certain main tendencies which might be of interest to the Conference.

Question 10

Total number of replies: 50 (including observers)
International preference: 9 (including SCAP)
National preference: 15 (including Mongolia)
Equality among the two types: 15
Others: 8
Abstentions: 3

Observations on national preference: None

Observations on international preference:

- a) However, the use of high frequencies for national broadcasting remains indispensable for the countries which are large in size and which are technically undeveloped (China).

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- b) High frequency broadcasting should be used for sky-wave transmissions to cover large areas and to reach distant points, taking into consideration principles of frequency economy. H.F. are generally essential for broadcasting between countries but frequency distribution approach must be sufficiently flexible to take into account other needs (USA).

Observations on equal footing:

- a) Technically they are both indispensable, and aim at information and education (Netherlands)
- b) But there should be a proportion of three to two in favour of national (India)
- c) Both, but the national one only when there are no other technical means; that is to say, international priority (Belgium and Belgian Congo)
- d) Both, see formula proposed in the reply to question 5-d) (Vatican)

Observations on "others":

- a) Both, and in addition, other types with the priority order as follows: first - national; second - metropolis to colonies, etc; third - international. See also reply to question 5-c) (S. Africa)
- b) For services which cannot be provided by higher quality means - see reply to question 5 (New Zealand)
- c) Both, and in addition, broadcasts from the metropolis to its overseas territories (France)
- d) This depends, in both cases, on geographical and technical factors (Pakistan)
- e) Both, depending on the case (Denmark, Sweden, Iceland)
- f) Reply impossible (Canada)

Question 11-a)

Total number of replies:	46	(including observers)
Yes:	16	(including SCAP)
No:	14	(including Mongolia)
Abstentions:	6	
Others:	10	

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Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) The needs as established by the country concerned, are the sole criteria (New Zealand)
- b) The countries which have reduced their requirements, to the level of their needs, based largely on actual usage, should not suffer in comparison with those who have exaggerated their requirements (UK, S. Rhodesia, UK Territories)
- c) One should take into account the serious character of the requirements (France)
- d) One should give special consideration to voluntarily reduced requirements (Morocco and Tunisia)
- e) In the event of automatic reduction of requirements, one should recognize the original requirements as a starting point for the reduction (Switzerland)
- f) It would not be fair to place on an equal footing excessive requirements and other requirements (Vatican, Austria)

Observations on negative replies:

- a) One cannot determine the real value of spontaneous reductions (Roumania, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Poland)
- b) One should take into account only certain fundamental criteria (Mongolia)
- c) Does not arise (Mexico)

Observations on "Others":

- a) One should take into account only justified requirement: see reply to question 4-b) (Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Iceland)
- b) One should take into account the serious character of the requirements (Brazil, Chile)
- c) One should invite all countries to make a spontaneous reduction (Monaco)
- d) The reduction should be made only on a technical basis and according to agreed rules (Syria)
- e) Only the countries themselves can reduce their requirements, the conference can determine to what extent these requirements may be accommodated (USA)



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f) One should take into account the number of requirements (Bolivia)

Question 11-b)

Total number of replies:	42	(including Observers)
Yes:	23	(including SCAP)
No:	5	(including Mongolia)
Abstentions:	4	
Others:	10	

Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) Taking into account cases, where requirements have been exaggerated for purposes of protection against subsequent reduction (UK, S. Rhodesia, UK Territories)
- b) It is for the conference to see that no advantage be gained from presenting excessive requirements (New Zealand)
- c) Taking as a basis the technical standards (Argentina, Colombia)
- d) By the conference, according to fair and equitable criteria (Albania)
- e) See reply to question 11-a (Vatican, France)
- f) See reply to question 4-a and b) (Austria)

Observations on negative replies:

- a) See reply to question 11-a (Mongolia)
- b) Reductions to be made only according to the standards established by the conference (South Africa)

NOTE:

The negative replies of Ukraine and Bielorussia should, it seems, be interpreted as explicit abstention.

Observations on "Others":

- a) See reply to question 4-b) and 11-a) (Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, Finland)
- b) See reply to question 11-a) (Chile, USA, Bolivia, Syria, Brazil, Monaco)

Question 12 a)

Total no. of replies:	44 (including observers)
Yes:	10
No:	16 (including SCAP)
Others:	14 (including Mongolia)
Abstentions :	4

Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) Only on principles established by the Conference (Colombia, Brazil, Indonesia, Uruguay, Mexico, Argentine)
- b) For 80% of the assignments only (Syria)

Observations on negative replies:

- a) Because there are no principles already established (Chile, India, Morocco and Tunisia, New Zealand, Pakistan)
- b) The previous experience of the Geneva Plan is discouraging with reference to this (Portugal)
- c) Taking into account other replies (Egypt see question b) (Overseas France see question 7)

Observations on "Others":

- a) Because the Conference has not as yet adopted these criteria (Albania, Mongolia)
- b) There is reason to base ourselves on the results of the questionnaire and on the decisions of the Conference (S. Africa)
- c) One must refer to the criteria, area, population and languages of the USSR Plan (Poland)
- d) The Plan must be based on just principles (Czechoslovakia, Hungary)
- e) Question asked in a bad manner, not clear, or different from the original (Bolivia, USA, Vatican)
- f) Refer to other replies (Roumania, see question 7, Australia see question 6 b and doc. 254 of Australia)
- g) There is a doubt on the possibilities of a general agreement on the principles (UK, S. Rhodesia, UK Territories).

Question 12 b)

Total no. of replies:	44	(including observers)
Yes:	8	(including SCAP)
No:	28	(including Mongolia)
Abstentions:	4	
Others:	4	

Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) If other methods fail (South Africa)
- b) Only as a point of departure (Overseas France, Portugal)
- c) Would be interesting as a contributory method (Switzerland)

Observations on negative replies:

- a) At least for the present (Australia)
- b) Refer to the failures of Geneva and Mexico (Morocco and Tunisia, Roumania)
- c) Because we should only try to establish a definitive plan (Bolivia)
- d) Refer to other replies (Egypt, see question 12 a), New Zealand, see question 5)

Observations on "Others":

- a) Refers to others questions (Vatican)
- b) Technical factors are major factors, but other factors should also be taken into account (UK, UK Territories, Southern Rhodesia)

Question 13 a)

Total no. of replies:	50	(including observers)
Yes:	34	(including Mongolia)
No:	13	(including SCAP)
Abstentions:	1	
Others:	2	

Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) Within the limits of a delay to be stated (Cuba, Brazil, Netherlands, Canada)
- b) Within a very short period of time (Portugal)
- c) Provided that it be used for the duration of the application of the plan (Chile, Italy)

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- d) Taking into account three target dates, see reply to 1 d)
(Switzerland)
- e) Before January 1st 1951 (Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Iceland)
- f) Especially in the case of non-industrial countries (Pakistan)
- g) Refer to reply to question 1 (Morocco and Tunisia)

Observations on negative replies:

- a) But under the reservations of use, at the latest, within the 6 months of the implementation of the plan (India)
- b) If the inability were to last until the date of the revision of the plan (Monaco)
- c) But within the special treatment for the countries which have been victims of the war (South Africa)
- d) See reply to question 1 d) (France, and Overseas France)

Observations on "Others":

- a) Only to the extent corresponding to the minimum number of frequency hours proposed in question 2 as a minimum for all countries (China, Vatican).

NOTE : This question in the French text has a negative form. This leads to the fact that the majority of those who replied "Yes" meant to say that frequencies must be assigned without taking their immediate use into account. Replies of this nature have only taken into account the spirit of the question whereas the correct grammatical form should have used a "No" to say the same thing. So that the replies are in conformity either with the spirit or with the grammatical form, we were compelled, in order to be objective, to interpret them in the light of their context and their spirit.

Question 13 b)

Total No. of replies:	34 (including observers)
Yes:	15 (including Mongolia)
No:	13
Abstentions:	3
Others:	3

Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) Subject to reservation that these agreements are technically to be recommended (Cuba, Chile)
- b) Subject to reservation of acceptance by a qualified organisation (Egypt, Syria)
- c) To be settled by the Conference (USA)
- d) Subject to reservation of a target date and on the responsibility of the IFRB (Switzerland)
- e) The bilateral agreements should not be incorporated in the plan (Uruguay, Mongolia)
- f) By limiting the bilateral agreement to countries belonging to the same transmissibn and reception zones (Mexico)
- g) According to technical possibilities (Argentina)

Observations on negative replies:

- a) Since this would give rise to technical difficulties (Pakistan)

Observations on "Others":

- a) A reserve of frequencies should be established to be distributed in the future by the appropriate organisation (Portugal, Vatican)
- b) Refer to reply to question 1 (Morocco and Tunisia)

Question 14 a)

Total number of replies:	46 (including observers)
Yes:	8 (including Mongolia, SCAP)
No:	30
Abstentions:	3
Others:	5

Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) The assignments should be made individually with a supplement for ~~devastated~~ countries (Bielorussia, USSR, Ukraine, Mongolia)

- b) As long as these requirements comply with the standards to be established (South Africa)

Observations on negative replies:

- a) Help should mostly be economic (Austria)
b) War damages should only affect the period of time allowed before frequencies must be brought into use (New Zealand).
c) The calculations for the assignments should be on the basis of the volume of transmissions, dated September 1st, 1939, (UK, Southern Rhodesia, UK Territories)
d) Subject to the reservation that reductions must be less in the case of these countries (Indonesia)
e) Solution is not practical (Belgium and Belgian Congo)
f) Subject to our reply to question 1 c) (France)

Observations on "Others":

- a) Subject to reply to preceding questions (Chile): question 1 c) Poland: question 1 c), Morocco and Tunisia: question 1 c), Netherlands: question 1 c), Roumania: question 1 c), 7 b) and 7 c).

Question 14 b) **I**

Total number of replies:	21 (including observers)
Yes:	4 (including SCAP)
No:	9
Abstentions:	4
Others:	4

Observations on negative answers:

None

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Because the countries should be considered individually (Albania)

Observations on "Others":

- a) See reply to question 1 c) (Switzerland)
b) See replies to questions 1 c), 7 b) and c) (Roumania)
c) See replies to question 14 a) (Poland)
d) This question concerns only the countries interested (Chile)

Question 14 d) II

Total number of replies: 22 (including observers)
Yes: --
No: 14 (including SCAP)
Abstentions: 4
Others: 4

Observations on negative replies:

a) The Conference will have to decide this (Chile)

Observations on "Others":

- a) Subject to our replies to preceding questions (Poland: question 14 a), Switzerland - see question 1 c)
- b) The countries should be considered individually (Albania)
- c) Refer to questions 1 c) and 7 b) and c) (Roumania)

Question 15

Total number of replies: 45 (including observers)
Yes: 19 (including SCAP, UN)
No: 23 (including Mongolia)
Abstentions: 3

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) The following limits are proposed, maximum 300 frequency hrs., minimum 5 channel hours (Chile)
- b) Yes, if practicable (UN)
- c) It would be advisable to have minimum limits. The maximum limit is the result of the application of the distribution formula, which must be elaborated (Austria)
- d) With the aim and purpose of diminishing in the future the danger of an even greater disparity among the nations or countries which would be in contradiction with the democratic principles of equality (Bolivia)
- e) Yes, but such a maximum limit could not be established in advance, but only after the drafting of a concrete plan and after the fact has been proven that the plan is in no position to satisfy the requirements of all countries (Vatican City)
- f) On the condition that the services which must be satisfied, effectively demand the use of high frequencies. A maximum limit could be provided, with the purpose of taking into account the considerations contained in question no. 15 (France)

- g) This distribution is the result of the implementation of a general formula for the distribution of a number, regardless of what it be, of high frequencies to each country (such as in the plans of the USSR or India). Also, for minimum see reply to question 2.

It is also possible to determine a maximum limit for the assignments on the basis of the average, established for the five most privileged countries (Morocco and Tunisia).

- h) In an indirect way, assigning limits for a maximum number of transmissions intended for the same reception zone (Portugal);

Observations on negative answers:

- a) The frequencies must be distributed according to the real and justified needs of the various countries, without reference to any theoretical maxima or minima (UK, UK Territories and S. Rhodesia).
- b) Practically impossible. The necessities of each country differ (New Zealand)
- c) The assignment must be carried out on the basis of the principles established (South African Union).
- d) The determination in advance of an exact number of channel hours for assignment to each country as a minimum and maximum is not practicable. Refers to question 2 for difficulties as regards minimum. The difficulties of fixing a maximum are similar (USA).

Observations on abstentions:

- a) We consider impossible to reply, without having studied the consequences for each country and for the total of countries (Belgium and Belgian Congo)
- b) Refer to our reply to question 2 b) (India)

Question 16

Total number of replies:	47 (including observers)
Yes:	8
No:	33 (including Mongolia)
Abstentions:	6 (including UN and SCAP)

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) On the condition that the division corresponds to the degrees of importance assigned to the categories (Cuba)

Observations on negative answers:

- a) We do not consider it possible to establish a universal rule for distribution. (Belgium and Belgian Congo)
- b) The distribution should be carried out in the reverse order, beginning with specific assignments, and afterwards drawing the general total from them (Vatican)
- c) It is necessary for the channel-hours to be assigned to the countries in accordance with justified requirements of their individual services (Norway, S. Rhodesia, UK, UK Territories)
- d) India does not support the priorities, but if decisions are to be taken by using priorities, 60% should be given to national broadcasting and 40% to international broadcasting (India)
- e) Too arbitrary (New Zealand)
- f) We do not agree that categories of priorities should be established. However, we believe it necessary to define exactly the broadcasting categories, as for instance, the categories of internal and external. The total number of channel-hours can be divided up among those two categories, taking as a basis the ratio between the number of requirements, of each type and the total number of requirements and then perhaps be distributed among the countries according to the categories as accepted (Syria)
- g) The distribution of channel-hours should be made through the application of a general formula (Austria)
- h) The relative importance of individual requirements, according to established standards should determine the assignment for each category (South Africa)
- i) It is not advisable to assign frequencies on the basis of universal application of fixed priorities for categories of service. It is impossible to establish such a priority system which will receive general acceptance (USA, Italy)
- j) Considers it impossible to establish categories of priorities. But believes it necessary to define categories of broadcasting in order to distribute the total channel-hours over these categories and then to distribute them, within such categories, to the countries concerned (France)
- k) Considers that no question of priorities should be dealt with (Uruguay)

Observations on abstentions:

- a) We believe that in the first place an order of priorities should be established (Bolivia, Chile)
- b) In view of the failure of all the attempts of classifications, we believe it impossible to answer to such a question (Morocco and Tunisia)
- c) This question should be dealt with by the Conference (U.N.)
- d) Impossible to answer this question, while no categories are established (SCAP).

Question 17

Total number of replies:	49 (including observers)
Yes:	15 (including UN & SCAP)
No:	33 (including Mongolia)
Others:	1

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Yes, if the duration is not less than one hour. We are of the opinion that a preliminary plan similar to the one contained in point 12 b) would help considerably in solving this question (Austria)
- b) Provided that we have a classification of the type of programmes (Morocco and Tunisia)
- c) This question requires serious study (UN)
- d) The establishment of this principle may encourage voluntary reductions of the requirements, without prejudicing the legitimate needs of the various countries (Switzerland)
- e) Idea interesting, but we should establish different ceilings for different categories of broadcasting. (France)

Observations on negative answers:

- a) Each country has the sovereign right to regulate these programmes in agreement with its proper interests and customs (Albania, US, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Mongolia)
- b) There are many cases in which this limitation is not advisable (for instance, the case of internal broadcasting). (Belgium and Belgian Congo)

- c) We consider that it would be impracticable and uneconomic to attempt to set up any rigid limitation to the length of individual programmes. The allocation of frequencies for various services must be made in accordance with the justified technical requirements of the service with due consideration given to the necessity for making the most effective use of every channel-hour (UK, S. Rhodesia, UK Territories)
- d) The criterion here is the importance of the programmes for the receiving countries (South Africa)
- e) It is not undesirable in view of the great diversity of the number of programmes (Italy)

Observations on "Others":

- a) We could provide for this within the limits of exterior broadcasting (French Overseas Territories).

Question 18

Total number of replies: 44 (including observers)
Yes: 17 (including UN)
No: 27 (including SCAP, Mongolia)

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Difficult, if not impossible, to establish in an irrefutable manner this type of evidence (Portugal)
- b) But difficult to implement (French Overseas Territories)
- c) This should not be neglected (U.N.)
- d) In addition, it is desirable to take into consideration programmes to be transmitted in the future, particularly transmissions from countries in a period of economic development (Chile)
- e) One should by every means possible avoid unnecessary utilization of frequencies. They should not be assigned for programmes which are not listened to or which are listened to by a very restricted number of listeners (Italy)
- f) The establishment of this principle would enable one to reduce requirements voluntarily without detriment to the legitimate requirements of the various countries (Switzerland)
- g) Listeners' interests should be paramount. We should build on the established system (New Zealand)

- h) Should be taken into account in order to avoid waste of frequencies on services which have no audience, but it is far easier to collect such evidence in the case of national than in the case of international services (U.K., U.K. Territories, So. Rhodesia).

Observations on negative answers:

- a) Since such an interest can only exist in the absence of other services and, of course, it may be acquired by means of new services. In addition, the establishment of such a principle would be tantamount to a monopoly of existing services (Austria).
- b) Impossible at the present time (Cuba).
- c) It is difficult to obtain such data for every country (India).
- d) The data required is impossible to determine for the present purpose (Roumania, Egypt, USA, France, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Uruguay, Morocco and Tunisia).
- e) It is very difficult to assess the value of such a factor and therefore it cannot be taken into account (Syria).
- f) Unfortunately one cannot determine the degree of interest of listeners (SCA P).
- g) This question exceeds the competence of the Conference (Poland).
- h) When assigning high frequencies, one should be guided by stable constant factors, i.e. the areas of territories, number of inhabitants and number of official languages (Mongolia).

Question 19 - Ia)

Total number of replies: 47 (including observers)
Yes: 16 (including UNO, SCAP)
No: 23 (including Mongolia)
Others: 8

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) One should consider the ratio of receivers to the number of inhabitants so as to secure a somewhat general picture of the interest of listeners (Australia).
- b) Taking into consideration the statistical data submitted before November 5th, 1948, the extent should be determined by calculating the ratio given in the percentage of the number of inhabitants of one country, in relation to another country, having a low number of inhabitants; the coefficient of which would be expressed as a percentage (Cuba).

- c) For the purpose of establishing the importance of a programme for receiving countries (South Africa).
- d) Yes, though it will be difficult to assess and verify this factor (Mexico).
- e) For the broadcasting of a country the number of receivers is an extremely important factor; we consider it advisable, when elaborating an equitable plan which answers the true requirements of every country, to take this factor into consideration (Chile).
- f) Yes, determining the relative weightage of the factors (Argentina, Colombia).
- g) It would be of interest to apply this factor in one of the fundamental formulae (Morocco and Tunisia).

Observations on negative replies:

- a) No, high frequency broadcasting should permit the equal development of all countries; such discrimination would be contradictory in principle (Austria).
- b) No, since the Conference is preparing a plan for the future (Brazil).
- c) These factors do not concern either external or internal high frequency broadcasting (Syria).
- d) No, since transmitters exist, receivers also should exist; and we progress with an increase in the number of transmitters (New Zealand).
- e) One should take into consideration not the number of receivers but the number of listeners because in certain countries of the world, even though the inhabitants cannot acquire their own receivers, public organizations may organize dissemination of enlightening informative transmissions on a wide scale (French Overseas Territories).
- f) The criteria under consideration will be of little, if any use, in connection with transmissions intended for reception outside the boundaries of the transmitting country. For example, the number of receivers in the USA has no relation to the value which transmissions to other countries have for the USA (USA).

Observations on "Others":

- a) Interesting but has the following difficulties: 1) difficulty in obtaining accurate information; 2) difficult to determine the number of short-wave receivers in a transmitting country or in the corresponding reception zone on the basis of official data (Portugal).

- b) The number of receivers has an obvious value in assigning frequencies to countries which have submitted requirements or claims for the internal needs of the country (Netherlands, Italy).
- c) For external broadcasting (Norway).
- d) For internal broadcasting when such requirements are technically or economically justified (U.K., So. Rhodesia, U.K. Territories).
- e) The question refers to internal broadcasting (Switzerland).

Question 19 i b)

Total number of replies: 47 (including observers)
Yes: 9 (Including SCAP)
No: 35 (including UNO, Mongolia)
Others: 3

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Yes, and to consider the percentage of the distribution of electrical power to inhabited areas (SCAP).
- b) Yes, with the assistance of statistical data, submitted by administrations and to which would be given half weightage value (Mexico).
- c) Yes, determining the relative weightage of the factors (Colombia, Argentine).

Observations on negative answers:

- a) There is no connection (S. Africa).
- b) These factors do not concern either external broadcasting or internal broadcasting (Syria).
- c) Impossible at the present (Cuba).
- d) No, since the Conference is elaborating a plan for the future (Brazil).
- e) No, since high frequency broadcasting should enable the equal development of these countries, such discrimination would be contradictory to this principle (Austria).
- f) We do not consider this as either reasonable or applicable (Portugal).
- g) The consumption of electrical energy cannot serve as a proper factor for determining the value of broadcasting in a country. (U.K., So. Rhodesia, U.K. Territories).

- h) In these cases (as indicated in item 19 i a) the figure giving the consumption of electrical energy does not give any indication of the number of listeners serviced by these transmissions (French Overseas Territories).
- i) The consumption of electric energy cannot serve as an indicative factor for determining the value of broadcasts (UNO)
- j) The criteria under consideration have little value in connection with transmissions intended for reception outside the boundaries of the transmitting countries, e.g. the consumption of electrical energy within the USA has no bearing whatsoever on the value which transmissions to other countries have to the USA (USA).

Observations on "Others":

- a) The question only refers to internal broadcasting (Switzerland, Netherlands, Italy).

Question 19 ii)

The comparatively few (7) replies received to this part of the question have been included by the Working Group in the affirmative comments under questions 19 (i) and 19 i b).

Question 20

Total number of replies: 50 (including observers)
Yes: 42 (including Mongolia, UNO, SCAP)
No: 7
Abstentions: 1

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) In view of the fact that otherwise sharing would be impossible and interference caused by adjacent channels would be harmful (Austria).
- b) Yes, in order to comply with protection standards (Belgium, Belgian Congo).
- c) Yes, only in the event of shared channels (Brazil).
- d) Yes, in conformity with the recommendations of the Atlantic City Conference, Chapter 5, point 4, (U.K., U.K. Territories, So. Rhodesia).
- e) The maximum power should in each case correspond to the power which is necessary for assuring the corresponding service, in conformity with the standards which shall be established at the Conference (Cuba)

- f) The effective power radiated in any direction should not exceed twenty thousand kW including an increase in the power of the antenna used (India).
- g) No only desirable, but necessary (Bielorussia).
- h) We are firmly convinced that this should not only be a recommendation but that this should be provided for in the plan itself. (Bolivia).
- i) We are suggesting a maximum of 100/150 kW (Portugal).
- j) We should not limit ourselves to a recommendation alone, but should suggest concluding a convention with all countries (Switzerland).
- k) To restrict substantially the power of any transmission to that power which is necessary for securing a satisfactory field in the area of service (Syria).
- l) We consider a 50 kW power sufficient (So. Africa).

Observations on negative answers:

- a) We prefer establishing the minimum powers (New Zealand).
- b) If a plan based on technical principles is approved, and if, thanks to this, interference is avoided, the maximum power shall be automatically established to the value necessary for obtaining satisfactory reception in the required area of service (Chile).
- c) The selection of a top power-limitation for universal application would make it impossible for countries distant from the reception area to provide service comparable to that of countries substantially nearer to the area of reception. Any rivalry in power would ordinarily be only incidental to the rendering of a better service to the listeners (USA).

Comments on Abstentions:

- a) It is understood that this question is on the agenda of Working Group 4 A (Canada).

Question 21 a)

Total number of replies: 49 (including observers)
Yes: 27 (including UNO)
No: 7 (including SCAP)
Abstentions: 15 (including Mongolia)

Observations on affirmative replies:

- a) Yes, however, nations should take into account that a convention always involves a certain loss of sovereignty (Austria, Indonesia).
- b) Yes, reference to the International Telecommunications Convention and to the Atlantic City Convention (Argentina, Chile, Roumania, Brazil, Canada, Colombia).
- c) Every country should enjoy full freedom in organizing its system of telecommunications for its high frequency broadcasting (Bolivia).
- d) The delegation of Italy entertains doubts that so serious a problem of a general nature could be examined and solved by this Conference. However, our reply would be affirmative (Italy).
- e) Yes, until such time when restrictions, established by clauses of international conventions accepted by the interested countries, shall be abided by (Mexico).
- f) Yes, but sovereignty may be limited by the free will of governments by means of regulations for international high frequency broadcasting (Portugal).
- g) Yes, the limitation of the sovereign right of peoples may only be achieved by general agreement (UNO).
- h) Yes. However, nations should take into account that an agreement, reached at a Conference such as this, involves willing curtailment of the exercise of sovereign rights (France).

Observations on abstentions:

- a) It is difficult to answer this question, if one does not assume the existence of international moral standards (Vatican City).
- b) This question must be solved with the assistance of a separate international agreement (Bielorussia, USSR, Ukraine, Mongolia).
- c) This is beyond the competence of an administrative conference (U.K., U.K. Territories, So. Rhodesia).
- d) This is a political question which is beyond the competence of delegates to this conference (Monaco).
- e) The question is not clear (Netherlands, So. Africa).

Question 21 b)

Total number of replies: 44 (including observers)
Yes: -
No: 33 (including UNO, SCAP)
Abstentions: 11 (including Mongolia)

Observations on affirmative replies: None

- a) No, not without their agreement. However, given a reasonable solution to the question, countries who wish to achieve agreement will not insist on the rights of sovereignty (Australia).
- b) To impose a plan on countries with which they do not agree voluntarily is not possible or desirable. Moreover such a procedure could easily lead to the downfall of the International Telecommunications Union, which would be bad for all (Austria).
- c) In conformity with the International Telecommunications Convention, each country is recognized as having a sovereign right to organize its telecommunications for high frequency broadcasting (Chile).
- d) It is impossible to force a country to recognize a frequency assignment plan (Brazil, U.K., U.K. Territories, So. Rhodesia, USA, Indonesia).
- e) It is necessary to achieve agreement and then there will be no problems (New Zealand).
- f) Any imposed plan would be useless (Netherlands).
- g) Switzerland considers that this Conference should establish criteria on the basis of which every state could itself determine the relative value of its own requirements, for the purpose of curtailing them in the light of this study. These criteria should then serve for the impartial guidance of the committee which shall be set up by this conference, and which will be entrusted with insisting that states, which haven't made any curtailments on their own initiative, should do so in the future. Lastly, these criteria shall serve as bases for the procedure of arbitration, for the purpose of settling existing disagreement (Switzerland).
- h) A plan can never be imposed on a country, but can only be accepted or rejected, or accepted with reservations (UNO).
- i) Impossible, if the governments concerned do not agree (SCAP).

Observations on abstentions:

- a) This question should be solved with the assistance of a separate international agreement (Belorussia, Ukraine, USSR, Mongolia).

- b) The reply to this depends upon the definition of the meaning of the term sovereignty (So. Africa).

Question 22

Total number of replies: 43 (including observers)
Yes: 14
No: 23 (including UNO and Mongolia)
Abstentions: 1
Others: 5 (includes SCAP)

Observations on negative answers:

- a) Economy in frequency hours (Egypt)
- b) Avoid double allocation (Mexico)
- c) No, if requirements of a country include those of its colonies (UNO).
- d) High frequency broadcasting is a world-wide matter (Austria).
- e) Because it offers no contribution towards successful fulfillment of Committee 3 directives (USSR).

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) But only if the services in question can be more effectively transmitted from the Colony than from the motherland (U.K., U.K. Colonies and Southern Rhodesia).
- b) Transmissions from Colonies do not serve the same needs as international transmissions from the mother country (Morocco and Tunisia, France, Overseas France).
- c) The two problems are quite separate (Australia).
- d) In special cases (Norway).
- e) Unless the requested international broadcasting is refused by the Administration of the Colony (Indonesia).
- f) Only where warranted by merit (Netherlands).
- g) If the respective administrations are members of the ITU (Portugal).

Comments on "Others":

- a) The question is too general, unable to determine whether it relates to general principles, technical principles or implementation (USA).

- b) Admissible but not a necessary service (SCAP).
- c) Depends on varying needs (Monaco).

Question 23

Total number of replies: 47 (including observers)
Yes: 11 (including UNO, SCAP)
No: 36 (including Mongolia).

Observations on negative answers:

- a) Regional agreements inappropriate (Austria).
- b) Technically unworkable (Canada).
- c) Will reduce sharing and lead to waste; also this will merely relegate existing problems to Regional Conferences (U.K., U.K. Territories, and Southern Rhodesia).
- d) Because it offers no contribution towards successful fulfilment of the directives given to Committee 3 (USSR).
- e) Not practicable (India).
- f) Inadvisable (Mongolia).
- g) At present premature (Vatican City).
- h) Except low-power transmission in 6 Mc/s and 9 Mc/s bands (Morocco and Tunisia).
- i) To separate the reception zone from the transmission zone and to consider only the latter would be a grave mistake.

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) If the Conference fails to reach general agreement (Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Nicaragua, Cuba, Colombia).
- b) Provided this does not exclude sharing between countries of the same zone or of different zones (Mexico and Uruguay).
- c) As an aid to frequency sharing (Chile).
- d) The question can be studied if the Conference does not reach formal agreement (Colombia and Cuba).
- e) Problem should be studied in the 6 Mc/s and 7 Mc/s bands (SCAP).

Question 24.

Total number of replies: 48 (including observers)
Yes: 7
No: 41 (including SCAP, UNO and Mongolia)

Observations on negative answers:

- a) Different requirements are calculated on the basis of different criteria (Italy).
- b) No, if the Conference concludes that "formulae" are difficult to apply (Mexico).
- c) Would be advisable to ask the countries to do this themselves (Monaco).
- d) Channel hours in use rather than "claims", should be considered. Refers to question 11 (U.K., U.K. Territories and So. Rhodesia).
- e) Contrary to equity and detrimental to countries whose original requirements were reasonable (Morocco and Tunisia).
- f) It offers no contribution towards successful fulfilment of the directives given to Committee 3 (USSR).
- g) Inexpedient (Mongolia and Vatican City).

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) Only if the Conference does not establish general principles (Colombia, Argentine).
- b) Provided that the Conference does not reach a general agreement about the basic factors to be adopted (Uruguay).

Questions 24 b)

Total number of replies: 33 (including observers)
Yes: 7
No: 26 (including Mongolia).

Comments on negative answers:

- a) Inexpedient (Vatican City).

Comments on affirmative answers:

- a) If no general principles are established by the Conference (Argentine).

- b) We should try to establish by general agreement an empirical formula, from whose application an equitable reduction of the requirements of all countries would result (Uruguay).
- c) It would be advisable even to consider the 24 hours in use, as the problem of excessive requirements is different for each band (Mexico).

Question 25

Total number of replies: 48 (including observers)
Yes: 29 (including UNO, SCAP and Mongolia)
No: 2
Abstentions: 2
Others: 15

Observations on negative answers:

- a) If countries have been requested to submit requirements and have not done so (South Africa).

Observations on affirmative answers:

- a) If for extraordinary reasons countries have been unable to submit their requirements in time (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Mongolia).
- b) To give universal character to the Plan (Nicaragua, Argentine).
- c) Otherwise countries will act outside the Plan (Mexico).
- d) If countries' needs can be known (Pakistan, Canada).
- e) A basic ration should be given (Austria).
- f) Except in case of deliberate renunciation (Italy).
- g) Provided they have services operating or planned (Portugal).
- h) A basic ration should be put at the disposal of IFRB (Switzerland).

Observations on "Others":

- a) Each case must be considered separately on its merits (Bielorussia, Morocco and Tunisia, Overseas France, Roumania, Monaco, Belgium, Belgian Congo, France).
- b) No frequencies should be assigned to countries which are not interested, but frequencies should be assigned, if data provided is incomplete (USSR, Albania).

- c) Frequencies should be assigned to non-Members of ITU, only if they agree to adhere strictly to assignments (India).
- d) Only if the country has not been invited to submit requirements (U.K., U.K. Colonies, Southern Rhodesia).
- e) Only if extenuating circumstances apply (New Zealand).

Question 26

Total number of replies: 41 (including observers)
 Yes: 14 (including UNO)
 No: 6 (including Mongolia)
Abstentions: 17
Others: 4

Observations on Abstentions:

- aa) Desire a preliminary consideration of the classification by Working Group B before answering (Colombia, France, Overseas France, Argentine, Vatican City, Morocco and Tunisia).

Question 27

Total number of replies: 32
 Yes: 3
 No: 13 (including Mongolia)
Abstentions: 10 (including UNO)
Others: 6 (including SCAP)

Comments on negative answers:

- a) Answer to this question offers no solution to the problems of Committee 3 (USSR).
- b) Countries may be justified in using international frequencies although their national requirements have been satisfied, providing they can show the need for such international frequencies (U.K., Southern Rhodesia, U.K. Colonies).

Comments on affirmative answers:

- a) Each country should determine the use to which its frequencies are put (USA).

Comments on abstentions:

- a) Answer to question depends on how Working Group B deals with the problem (Brazil, Colombia, Overseas France, Argentina).

- b) It is inappropriate to answer before prior discussion of primary and auxiliary services (Vatican City).

Comments on other replies:

- a) The question is not understood (SCAP, Roumania, Indonesia, India, Uruguay, Morocco).

Question 28

Total number of replies:	33
Yes:	6
No:	12 (including Mongolia)
Abstentions:	13 (including UNO)
Others:	2 (including SCAP)

Comments on abstentions:

- a) Desire a consideration of the classification by Working Group B before replying (Brazil, Colombia, Morocco and Tunisia, Vatican City, France, Overseas France, Argentine).

APPENDIX A

to Document No. 375-E

Question 5 of Document 265

Owing to the fact that Committee 3 was not able to complete its work on defining an acceptable classification of services and considering that a number of countries had prepared most useful and full answers to this question, these answers are submitted hereunder in full text without statistical analysis, for the information of the members of Committee 3.

The Working Group recommends that if additional views or views from other delegations on the subject-matter of Question 5 are to be invited, such views should be treated in a similar manner.

People's Republic of ALBANIA

We cannot answer this question before receiving the results of the studies of Working Group 3A.

ARGENTINE

Pending, until the report of Working Group 3A is received.

AUSTRALIA

(a) Yes. There are services in which the use of high frequencies is indispensable in all circumstances. There are also services which require high frequencies only during certain hours or periods.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. It is possible in the case of some countries and not possible in the case of other countries. That is why it is not desirable to attempt to establish an order of priority. The discussions at the Conference have shown that there could not be an equitable common rule for application in regard to this question.

(d) No. It would not be possible to establish such factors owing to the variety of different conditions and opinions.

AUSTRIA

(a) Yes, for instance international H.F.B.

(b) Yes, as they cannot be satisfied otherwise. However, only technical reasons should be considered.

(c) It is certainly desirable but hardly possible to establish such priorities. In attempting to do so, technical reasons should primarily be taken into account.

(d) An attempt should be made to establish such factors.

BELGIUM and BELGIAN CONGO

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) No. To be decided for each country on the basis of technical propagation conditions and atmospheric noise.

(d) No. The expression "relative importance of services", does not seem to us to correspond to the technical conditions of a), b), and c).

BIELORUSSIAN SSR

a), b), c), d). NO

BOLIVIA

a) The use of high frequencies is indispensable for international services in all circumstances.

b) We agree

c) Only if the indispensable requirements of each country have been previously satisfied.

BRAZIL

The Delegation of Brazil wishes to answer this question only after the work of Working Group A has been finished and approved by the Plenary meeting of the Committee.

Colonies and Protectorates of the United Kingdom

The same reply as that given by the United Kingdom Delegation

COLOMBIA

We cannot answer this question before knowing the results achieved by Working Group 3A or before receiving its report.

CUBA

Answer pending

DENMARK

a) Yes, for services to ships. For other services each case must be judged on its merits.

b) Yes.

FINLAND

a) Yes, for the service for ships. For the other services each case must be studied separately.

FRANCE

a) Yes

b) Yes

c) No

d) Yes. It should be understood that for each of the types of high frequency broadcasting which have been defined and accepted, there should be allocated a certain percentage of the spectrum corresponding to the importance of the requirements specified for each of these types. The views expressed in the answer to Question No. 4 should also be taken into account in this connection.

ICELAND

a) Yes, for services to ships. For other services each case must be judged on its merits.

b) Yes.

INDIA

Answer to question 5 will need to await approval of Document 290-E as decided at the Plenary Meeting of the Committee.

INDONESIA

a) Yes

b) Yes, high frequencies are only to be allocated to those services which for any reason cannot be transmitted by other means. (See last paragraph under I of our reply to question 6 b).

c) Yes, priority should be given to national broadcasting, unless the High Frequency Broadcasting Plan will be based on general and technical principles similar to those laid down in our reply to question 6 b.

d) No, it will not be possible to get unanimous agreement on this point in this Conference.

ITALY

a) The use of high frequencies is indispensable in all circumstances for services beyond the metropolitan frontiers of a country; i.e., for services destined to foreign countries, to nationals residing abroad, to territories, colonies, etc.

For services within the metropolitan frontiers, the use of high frequencies is indispensable in certain cases only, particularly when, for indisputable technical or economic reasons, it is impossible to establish a satisfactory broadcasting service by means of long, medium or very short waves.

High Frequency assignments made for this purpose to countries which need them should be such as to complete the services being carried out in other frequency bands.

In general one should not permit assignments which would give these countries a global service of a considerably greater scope, especially as to the number of programmes, as compared with countries which utilize only long and medium waves for their internal broadcasting.

In short, the use of high frequencies within the metropolitan frontiers should be restricted to the indispensable minimum.

b) Yes

c) If the concept of priority entails satisfying first of all, in the assignment of frequencies, those requirements which belong to a first category, then those belonging to a second category, etc., our answer is negative

If, on the contrary, order of priority is understood as referring to a completely generic order of importance, we consider as more important the services destined to foreign countries, to nationals living abroad, to territories, colonies, etc., beyond the metropolitan frontiers.

d) No, because rigid criteria do not correspond to the very different situations of the various countries.

MEXICO

a) Yes, for those which cannot be satisfied by the use of medium frequencies or by other means adopted to economize in the use of high frequencies, or for those upon whose opportuneness depends their effectiveness.

b) Yes, but within the order of priorities and under the conditions which the Conference will establish for the different types of service.

c) Yes, but only if the Conference decides that it would not be feasible or practical to apply an ideal formula, which would avoid the consideration of priorities, or any other practical formula, like that of Mexico (see question 24).

In this case, the priorities should be established in the following order:

1. National Service (or rather "internal", "limited", etc. depending on the name which will be adopted.)
2. International (or rather "external", "unlimited", etc. depending on the name which will be adopted.)

d) Yes, as long as these factors are of a statistical nature, and, therefore, can be proved; or through the application of some practical or empirical formula like that of Mexico, for example (see question 24).

MONACO

A) Yes, each country is the best judge in the selection of these services in exercise of its sovereignty.

b) and c) Universal priorities cannot be established. It is

said that "one man's meat is another man's poison". There are, in our opinion, many such differences, which make a priority applicable to a given country but not to others. No priority can be established which will be fair to all or accepted by all.

d) No, only a certain fraction or a certain percentage of the total channel-hours available can be allocated to each major type of service without any priority whatsoever.

MONGOLIA

a), b), and c) NO

MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

a) Yes

b) Yes

c) No

d) Yes

NEW ZEALAND

a) Yes. The use of High Frequencies is indispensable to:

(1) Certain "fundamental services: a) for technical reasons: Examples are: services to isolated islands, to the Arctic regions, to isolated populations in the mountains or jungles of large continents; and, b) for economic reasons, perhaps for a period only as a dispensation until higher quality means can be developed, and

(2) Practically all international "auxiliary" services.

b) Yes. A general priority should be given to the services which are most essential to the LISTENER.

c) Yes. A tentative order of priority (for services) is suggested as follows:

(1) "Fundamental" service which for technical reasons cannot be provided in any other way. (2) "Fundamental" service which for genuine and outstanding reasons cannot, for many years, be provided in any other manner. (3) "Auxiliary" national (e.g. colonial) and international H.F. broadcasting. (4) Temporary internal H.F. broadcasting.

d) No. While general priorities should be recognized, a certain

flexibility is deemed to be required and it is not thought that a rigorous treatment on a purely quantitative basis would be acceptable to the CONFERENCE.

NORWAY

- a) Yes. In the first place, for services to ships.
- b) Yes
- c) We consider it impossible to establish a uniformly applicable method.

Overseas Territories of the French Republic

- a) Yes
- b) Yes, on the condition that in determining what services cannot be transmitted by other means, consideration be given not only to technical possibilities, but also, in the case of domestic broadcasting services, to clearly demonstrated economic factors. This would apply both to transmission and to reception.
- c) No
- d) Yes

PAKISTAN

- a) Yes, both
- b) Yes
- c) and d) cannot be answered till Working Group A's report is available.

PORTUGAL

- a) Yes, especially in the case of services for the overseas territories of the country concerned.
- b) Yes
- c) We do not think this possible
- d) Yes

Popular Republic of ROUMANIA

a), b), c), and d) In accordance with the decisions of the last plenary meeting of Committee 3, replies to these questions should be submitted only after Working Group 3A has made its final report. The Delegation of the RPR reserves the right to revert to the matter, should it consider this necessary.

SCAP

For types of service not yet established by Committee 3.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The same reply as that given by the United Kingdom Delegation.

SWEDEN

a) Yes, for broadcast services to ships. For other services, each case must be judged on its own merits.

b, c) and d) Yes

SWISS CONFEDERATION

a) The international service is the only one which has no other regular means at its disposal while national services can be established otherwise (See our reply to question 3).

b) Yes

c) In our reply to No. 21 we have stated that we should reject the idea of the right of priority. We are convinced that its use can be avoided if each nation would agree to make the necessary reductions on its own initiative. In order to obtain such voluntary reduction, we are now trying to establish principles and to define the categories which may be useful to them in the course of this work. Should an agreement be impossible, even by arbitration as proposed in our reply to Question 21, only priorities for international transmissions can be considered. These services are the closest to the main criteria of high frequency broadcasting as defined in our reply to Question 10. Moreover, they cannot be operated in any other way. We consider, therefore, that this solution based on priorities is not desirable.

d) See our reply to Question 5 c)

SYRIA

The question is not yet complete

UKRAINIAN SSR

a), b), c), and d) NO

USSR

a), b), c) and d) NO

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

a) Yes, for national services where medium waves cannot be used to serve widely distributed populations in tropical and sub-tropical areas where static is high. Also for international services where the programme is of great importance to the receiving country.

b) Yes

c) Yes. (1) National, internal services; (2) Broadcasts from mother country to associated territories; (3) International.

d) Yes, but it may be very difficult to obtain agreement.

UNITED KINGDOM

a) The United Kingdom delegation considers that there are services for which the use of high frequencies is indispensable. These are:

(i) International services which cannot be carried on low or medium frequencies and for which the use of point-to-point telephone circuits in conjunction with local relays cannot be arranged on a basis satisfactory both to the transmitting and to the receiving countries.

(ii) Services linking a mother country with its associated territories, whether separated by land or sea, for which it is economically impracticable to use point-to-point telephone circuits in conjunction with local relays.

(iii) Services within the land frontiers of a country in cases where the large size of the country and the low density of population make it economically impracticable to provide an adequate service on low, medium or very high frequencies.

(iv) Services within the land frontiers of a country in cases where (it may be shown that, because of high atmospheric noise level and difficulties of propagation, it is not possible to furnish economically a more satisfactory service through the use of low, medium or very high frequencies." (Atlantic City Radio Regulations, paragraph 251).

b) The United Kingdom delegation considers that in the allocation of frequencies first consideration should be given to those services, listed under paragraph (a) above, which cannot be transmitted by any other means.

In this connection, the United Kingdom delegation draws the attention of the Committee to the Atlantic City Radio Regulations, Chapter III, Article 7, paragraphs 234 and 235, which read as follows:

" (1) The countries, members of the Union, recognize that among frequencies which have long distance propagation characteristics, those between 5 000 and 30 000 kc/s are particularly useful for long distance communications, and agree to make every possible effort to reserve this band for such communications. Whenever frequencies in this band are used for short or medium distance communications, the minimum power necessary shall be employed.

(2) In order to reduce the requirements for frequencies in this band, and thus to prevent harmful interference to long distance radiocommunications, the administrations are encouraged to use every other means of communication wherever practicable."

The United Kingdom delegation considers that this Article must form one of the bases of the Mexico City High Frequency Allocation Plan.

c) The United Kingdom delegation does not consider that it will be possible to reconcile the different priorities given by the various countries to their services in the categories listed in paragraph (a) above, and suggests that each country must be left free to state its own priorities among those of its services which cannot, for technical or economic reasons, be transmitted by means other than high frequencies.

d) For the reasons given under paragraph (c) above, the United Kingdom delegation does not consider that it will be possible to obtain general agreement on a series of factors which could determine the relative importance of the various categories of services listed in paragraph (a) above. Without general agreement on such a basis it is unlikely that the resulting plan would command sufficient support to ensure its successful application.

UNITED NATIONS

a) Yes, very specially for the United Nations world network. High Frequency is indispensable in all circumstances. This is evident and needs no further explanation.

b) Yes, if not, those services would risk being seriously curtailed in their activities.

c) Yes, a certain priority should be given to those services which are of a definite universal character, such as the United Nations, Vatican, Red Cross, as they are either sponsored by many nations together or are of a universal spiritual character.

d) It would be advisable, if it is possible. It is a question which can only be decided by the Conference.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

As we understand this question, the decision presented is whether priorities should be accorded to categories of service in the formulation of the High Frequency Assignment Plan. This question has had long and extended discussion, both in the preparatory work leading to this Conference in Mexico City, and to some extent in this Conference.

It is apparent from this past work that a system of priorities under which various categories of broadcasting would be classified in order of relative importance, with the assignment of frequencies being made on the basis of such classification, would present a completely unworkable and impractical basis for development of a High Frequency Assignment Plan.

It should be evident at this point that to expect general agreement concerning the relative importance of the several classes of high frequency broadcasting service would be completely unrealistic. And this would be true whether the classifications of service are based upon language, distance, area and population, purpose of the broadcasts, a distinction between national (internal) and international transmission, etc.

It is evident that in according weights to the several types of broadcasting, whatever the particular classification, the various countries will, in very large measure, base their evaluations upon their many individual national needs and aspirations. Those individual needs and aspirations are so widely varied and divergent that they rule out, as a practical matter, any genuine possibility of agreement among the countries here on the relative importance of the several categories of high frequency broadcasting.

The priorities plan appeals to many as a natural and inevitable expedient, but as indicated below, the fact remains that no system of priorities which would favor the assignment of more channels to internal broadcasting than to external broadcasting would substantially alleviate the extremely crowded conditions in the 6, 7 and 9 Mc/s bands.

Many broadcasting stations operating above the 5 Mc/s band are operating local services on ground waves. It is important to bear in mind that most of these high frequency stations duplicate the programs of the medium wave stations which are associated with them. This Conference also knows that ground wave services at 4 Mc/s and above are not as effective as at 2 Mc/s and below, even in the high-noise areas. This is confirmed by the findings of Dr. Balth van der Pol as well as by our own observations here at Mexico City.

Even if a system of priorities were established which favored the assignment of frequencies above 4 Mc/s for local broadcasting, the bands allocated at Atlantic City could not satisfy all of the requirements. Over distances exceeding 50 miles, sky-wave transmission is more effective in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands than is ground wave transmission, and except where there is very wide geographical separation between stations, duplication of channels is not feasible because of serious sky-wave interference. If the entire space from the 4 to the 7 Mc/s bands were available, all of the requirements submitted to this Conference in these bands could not be fulfilled.

Examination of propagation information reveals that a given time in a given reception area there are wide differences between those frequencies which are useful for short and medium-distance broadcasting and those which are useful for long-distance broadcasting. In general, the short-distance broadcasters compete with each other for frequency time in certain bands, while the long-distance broadcasters compete with each other in certain other bands.

Some of the short-distance broadcasting facilities, notably those of India, use frequencies below the vertical incidence critical frequency with antennas especially designed for this type of service. At a given time the frequencies used for this type of service would be much lower than the frequencies required for long-distance broadcasting into the same area, hence, any possible priority for either type of service would afford no advantage.

Paragraph 234 of the Atlantic City Convention enjoins the Conference to following the engineeringly sound principle of using frequencies above 5 Mc/s for sky-wave service only as follows:

"The countries, members of the Union, recognize that among frequencies which have long-distance propagation characteristics, those between 5 000 and 30 000 kc/s are particularly useful for long-distance communications, and agree to make every possible

effort to reserve this band for such communications. Whenever frequencies in this band are used for short or medium distance communications, the minimum power necessary shall be employed."

By definition (Para. 21, Atlantic City Regulations) the broadcasting service is intended "to be received directly by the general public". In many cases long-distance transmission are primarily for relay purposes or for reception at specified listening points within the country concerned. In these cases the primary purpose is a fixed service to a specified point or points and should be accommodated in the fixed bands.

There are countries whose wireline systems have not been developed to a point which would permit their utilization in connection with a general broadcasting network. However, there are numerous other means of relaying programs, such as the use of very high frequencies or ultra high frequency networks. If it is necessary to employ high frequencies for relaying programs, the relay stations should be operated in the fixed bands and not in the high frequency broadcasting bands.

In the immediately preceding paragraphs we have dealt with a number of factors bearing directly upon question of priorities for categories. In our view the factors afford conclusive reasons why such a priority concept cannot serve as an acceptable basis for a Frequency Assignment Plan. This does not mean, however, that the views of the individual countries with respect to the importance to them of various types of service should not be taken into account. In our reply to other questions, particularly Question 7 of Document 265-E, we have stated explicitly the manner in which the individual needs of each of the countries should be taken into account in the formulation of a frequency assignment plan.

URUGUAY

Answer pending

VATICAN CITY

a) Yes, however, the Delegation of the Vatican City, whose broadcasting services particularly require the use of High Frequencies, leaves it to the other delegations to state the circumstances in which the use of High Frequencies is not required.

b) Yes

c) Order of Priority.

Preliminary Statement. The Delegation of the Vatican City does not wish to favor any system of priorities if this order would mean that the services to which a priority is given must be completely satisfied before the allocation of frequencies to the services of a lower priority can begin. On the other hand, we can speak of a priority which would give a coefficient of greater importance to certain services; but the practical use of such a coefficient should be cautiously studied, so that it should not give rise to a miscarriage of justice,

The Delegation of the Vatican City, in view of the fact that its own case is a special one, refrains from defining an order of priority among the various types of service which concern the other countries.

As to its own particular case, the Delegation of the Vatican is unwilling to avail itself of more arbitrary comparisons, and limits itself to proposing the following question: "How many countries think that the Vatican should obtain an allocation of channel-hours which would provide for efficient transmissions to the many and diverse parts of the world, and would also provide for the transmission of programmes - ordinary or extra-ordinary - requested by the receiving countries themselves, when these transmissions answer the needs of catholic citizens, whose rights are respected and protected by the corresponding civil authorities?"

The number of the Delegations which answer in the affirmative to this question will constitute the priority of the Vatican City.

d) If an order of priority is established, the just portion of a frequency band, which should be given to a certain type of service, does not depend only on the coefficient of importance of the category in question, but also on the number of different services which are included in this category; it would therefore be possible to imagine a category which might enjoy the highest priority, but whose portion in the frequency range might nevertheless be very limited, because only a few examples of the service would be included in the privileged category.

Therefore, the portion of the frequency band which is to be given to a certain type of service is not a complete entity which can be established a priori on the basis of the coefficient of importance of the category, which later is to be divided among each of the services concerned. It is rather the total of all of the allocations for the services which are included in the same category. Each of these allocations, on the other hand, should take into account, in some way, the coefficient of importance of the service.

It would seem just to consider a method of taking into account the coefficient of importance (or the priority) of a specific service of a specific category, at the same time as other elements which express, from other aspects, the concrete importance of the service in question.

It may happen that a service classified in a lower category should, because of its specific attributes, be given greater importance than another service which, although it is classified in a higher category, may lack the attributes which would call for such a classification.

In order to illustrate this criterion, we can consider the procedure for fixing the number of channel-hours to be allocated to each country according to an algebraic formula which would evaluate the relative importance of the broadcasting of the different countries. In such a formula, the priority would be expressed by a coefficient of importance (c) by which we multiply the number (N) of the particular country's services for which channel-hours are required; the factor cN is not the only one included in the formula, however. It is combined with others which would evaluate the importance of the broadcasting of the country from another point of view.

The method to be used in drawing up a frequency allocation plan may, of course, not be based on an algebraic formula of the type which has just been indicated; but it should provide for simultaneous consideration of eventual priorities and of all the other factors which combine to establish the importance of the service.

APPENDIX B

List of factors mentioned in Replies to Questions 6 a) and 7

Population, Area, Imports;	frequency broadcasting;
Exports, Languages, - Form 4;	Respect due to sovereignty;
Topography of the country;	Need for technical means corresponding to requirements;
National broadcasting;	Financial resources;
Broadcasting to other territories;	Adequate programmes;
Draft Plan of Geneva;	Electrical characteristics of the soil;
Illiteracy;	Maximum reference values with regard to density of population;
The Berne lists;	Number of receivers in relation to population;
Number of citizens resident abroad;	Relationship between area and sources of power;
Merchant fleet;	Relationship between population and the distribution of power;
Difficulties caused to installations by topography;	Consumption of electrical power in kwh per head;
Separation of areas by stretches of water;	Position taken by countries in the last war;
Seismological conditions;	Such coefficients, for modifying the Formula of India, as may be derived from the general principles to be established;
Conductivity characteristics;	
Distribution of domestic electrical power;	
Cultural level;	
Population of overseas Territories;	
Number of transmitters in operation;	
Number of high frequencies registered;	
Noise level;	
Written languages;	
Density of population in square miles;	
Number of radio receiving sets;	
Geographical characteristics;	
Volume of existing short-wave broadcasting services;	
Richness in inverse proportion;	
Number of official languages;	
War damage;	
Topographic characteristics;	
Total population and density of population;	
Possible alternatives;	
Number of short-wave receivers;	
Positive or negative value of the factors;	
Geographical configuration;	
Orographical characteristics;	
Population and its distribution within the territory;	
Factual situation;	
Evidence of the interest shown by listeners in the programmes;	
Merchant ships registered;	
Particular needs of each country;	
Elimination of factors affecting small countries;	
Results achieved by Committee 3;	
International character of high	

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 376-E

23 December 1948

Committee 1

Summary Report Submitted to the Plenary Assembly
Thursday, December 23, 1948, 3:30 P.M., Plenary
Hall

The following information is submitted to the Plenary Assembly in the hope that it will facilitate and hasten its deliberations:

1. The Coordination Committee, having examined the schedule which appears in Document No. 347-E for the week of December 27 to 30, decided to recommend to the Plenary Assembly to hold only Working Group meetings during that week. The vote was as follows:
 - (a) In favor of Working Groups meetings only 13
 - (b) Against (i.e., in favor of full Committee meetings) 5
 - (c) Abstentions 4
 - (d) Absent 3
2. In consequence of the above recommendation, there is proposed for the approval of the Plenary the following program for the week of December 27 - 30:

Date and Rooms					
Mornings					
Comm. or	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	
Workg. Grp.	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	
Comm. 3	:	:	:	:	
W.G. C or any:	:	:	:	:	
other	1	1	1	1	
Comm. 4	:	:	:	:	
W.G. A or any:	:	:	:	:	
other	2	2	2	2	
Comm. 5	:	:	:	:	
Any Workg. Grp.	PL	PL	PL	PL	

Date and Rooms					
Afternoons					
Comm. or	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	
Workg. Grp.	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	
Comm. 6	:	:	:	:	
W.G. A	: 1	: 1	: 1	:	
W.G. C	: A	: A	: A	: A	
W.G. D	: 2	: 2	:	:	
Comm. 7	:	:	:	:	
W.G. A	: PL	: PL	: PL	: PL	

3. As a result of the above recommendation, the Coordination Committee recommends to the Plenary Assembly the following program for the first week in January:

Date and Rooms					
Mornings					
Comm. or	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Workg. Grp.	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7
Comm. 1	:	:	: 1(1)	:	:
Comm. 3	: PL	: PL	: PL	: HOLIDAY	:
Comm. 4	: 1	: 1	: 1	: HOLIDAY	:
Comm. 5	:	: 2	: 2	: HOLIDAY	:
Comm. 6	: 2	:	:	: HOLIDAY	:
Afternoons					
Comm. 7A (2)	: 1	: 1	: 1	: HOLIDAY	:
Comm. 3	: PL	: PL	: PL	: HOLIDAY	:
Comm. 4	: 2	: 2	: 2	: HOLIDAY	:

- (1) From 9:30 to 10:30
 (2) Or full Committee
 (3) To consider the report of Committee 5 and set the date for the reports of Committees 3 and 4

N.B. The Secretariat will have personnel for interpretation on duty to service the above meetings.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 377-E

23 December 1948

Committee 2

This document replaces Document No. 212 and Documents
Nos. 236, 252, 279 and 315 which refer to it

Nature of Letters of Credence or other Credentials
submitted by Participants at the Conference

I. Final letters of credence

1. Albania (People's Republic of) - Letter of credence signed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of National Defense and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
2. Argentine (Republic) - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Argentine nation.
3. Australia (Commonwealth of) - Certified true copy of letter of credence signed by the Prime Minister and Acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.
4. Austria - Letter of credence signed by the Federal Chancellor.
5. Belgium - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
6. Bielorussia (Soviet Socialist Republic of) - Letter of credence signed on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
7. Bolivia - Letter of credence signed by the Ambassador of Bolivia at Mexico City.
8. Brazil - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.
9. Bulgaria - Certified true copy of Letter of credence signed by the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly.
10. Burma - Letter of credence signed by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Burma.

11. Canada - Letter of credence signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
12. Chile - Letter of credence signed by the Charge d'Affaires of Chile at Mexico City.
13. China - Letters of credence signed by the Ambassador of the Republic of China at Mexico City.
14. Vatican City (State of) - Letter of credence signed by the Acting Secretary of State.
15. Colombia (Republic of) - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
16. Portuguese Colonies - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Portuguese Republic and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
17. Colonies, Protectorates, Oversea Territories and Territories Under Mandate or Protection of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland.-
Administrative letter of credence signed by the Director of Oversea Telecommunications, General Post Office.
18. Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda-Urundi - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium.
19. Cuba - Letter of credence signed by the Charge d'Affaires of Cuba at Mexico City.
20. Denmark - Letter of credence signed by the King of Denmark and countersigned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
21. Dominican Republic - Letter of credence signed by the Charge d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic at Mexico City.
22. Egypt - Administrative letter of credence signed by the Inspector and Director General of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Egyptian State.
23. El Salvador (Republic of) - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
24. Ecuador - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

25. United States of America - Letters of credence signed by the President, and countersigned by the Acting Secretary of State for the Head of the Delegation, and by the Assistant Secretary of State for the Members of the Delegation.
26. Finland - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
27. France - Administrative letter of credence signed by the Secretary of State of the Presidency of the Council.
28. Guatemala - Letter of credence signed by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.
29. Honduras - Letter of credence signed by the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Public Works.
30. Hungary - Letters of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the Minister of Communications.
31. India - Certified true copy by the Under Secretary of State for Information and Broadcasting of letter of credence signed by the Governor General of India.
32. Indonesia - Letter of credence signed by the Commissioner for Indonesian Affairs on behalf of the Minister for the Oversea Territories of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
33. Iceland - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Communications.
34. Italy - Letter of credence signed by the Chargé d'Affaires of Italy at Mexico City.
35. Liberia - Letter of credence conferring representative and voting powers upon the Delegation of the United States, signed by the Minister of Liberia at Washington.
36. Luxemburg - Letters of credence signed (a) by the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg and countersigned by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, conferring representative powers upon the Minister of Luxemburg at Washington, and (b) letter of the Minister of Luxemburg at Washington giving a temporary power of proxy to the Delegation of the Netherlands.
37. Mexico - Letters of credence signed by the President of the United States of Mexico for the Secretary of State for Communications and Public Works, and further for Mr. Miguel Pereyra, and signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Members of the Delegation.

38. Monaco - Letter of credence signed by the Prince of Monaco.
39. Nicaragua - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
40. Norway - Letter of credence signed by the King of Norway and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
41. New Zealand - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
42. Pakistan - Letters of credence signed by the Secretary for the Government of Pakistan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Relations with the Commonwealth.
43. Panama - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Republic and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
44. Paraguay - Letter of credence signed by the Cahrgé d'Affaires of Paraguay at Mexico City.
45. Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles - Royal Decree signed by the Queen of the Netherlands and countersigned by the three Members of the Council of Ministers.
46. Poland - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Republic and by the President of the Council of Ministers.
47. Portugal - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Portuguese Republic and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
48. Yugoslavia (Popular Federative Republic of) - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Government.
49. Ukraine (Soviet Socialist Republic of the) - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
50. South Rhodesia - Letter conferring voting powers, signed by the Postmaster General of South Rhodesia.
51. Roumania - Letters of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
52. United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland - Letter of credence signed by the Director of Oversea

Telecommunications, General Post Office.

53. Siam - Letter of credence signed on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Letter signed by the Head of the Delegation, conferring representative and voting powers upon the Delegate of France Overseas as from 23 December 1948.
54. Sweden - Royal Decree signed by the King of Sweden, and countersigned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
55. Swiss (Confederation) - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Confederation.
56. Syria - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
57. Czechoslovakia - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Council of Ministers and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
58. Territories of the United States of America - Letter of credence and letter from the Ambassador of the United States at Mexico City to the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs at Mexico City.
59. Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered as Such - Administrative letter of credence signed on behalf of the Minister of France Overseas.
60. Turkey - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Turkish Republic and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
61. Union of South Africa and Mandated Territory of South West Africa - Letter of credence signed by the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
62. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
63. Uruguay (Oriental Republic of) - Letter of credence signed by the President of the Republic and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
64. Venezuela - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

II. Countries participating in the Conference
by virtue of temporary credentials

1. Iran - Telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, conferring full powers of proxy on the Delegation of the Swiss Confederation.

III. Observers formally admitted to the Conference

1. Israel - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Transports and Communications.
2. People's Republic of Mongolia - Letter of credence signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
3. U.N.E.S.C.O. - Copy of letter from the Acting Director General.
4. I.B.O. - Letter conferring capacity to act as Observer upon the Delegate of Belgium and specifying his functions.
5. S.C.A.P. - Letter of appointment signed by the Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command Allied Forces in the Pacific.

IV. Special Cases

1. Eire - (a) Telegram under date of July 16, announcing that the Administration of Eire is undecided as to whether or not to participate in the Conference, (b) Letter of October 22, giving the name of a Delegate or Deputy and stating that the latter would not take part in the Conference until a later date, and (c) Letter from the Head of the Canadian Delegation, advising that Canada had received authority to represent the interests of the Government of Eire without a formal proxy and without the right to vote.
2. Peru - Telegram under date of October 14 not stating the date of arrival of the Delegation of Peru.
3. Ethiopia - Telegram of December 21, requesting information on the probable duration of the Conference.

V. Expert of the I.F.R.B.

I.F.R.B. - Letter of appointment, signed by the President

of the I.F.R.B.

VI. Countries which have indicated an intention not to participate in the Conference or which have not replied to the invitation to send representatives to it.

1. Afghanistan
2. Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
3. Costa Rica
4. Greece
5. Haiti
6. Iraq
7. Lebanon
8. Phillippines (Republic of)
9. Yemen

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 378-E
28 December, 1948

Committee 4

Mexico City, 1948

EIGHTH REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 4A
OF THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE
FOR CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE 4

1. This report consists of two parts:

- A. Adjacent channel and second adjacent channel protection ratios.
- B. Simultaneous channel sharing possibilities.

2. A. Adjacent channel protection ratios

(a) Tests prepared by the Delegation of Mexico showed that if the modulated band width is 6400 cps, the signal in the adjacent channel 10 kc/s removed may be 6 db higher than the signal in the desired channel for steady state conditions. This ratio was satisfactory to 60% of the observers.

(b) The Mexican Delegation stated that in certain tests it had performed, it had found that interference of the adjacent channel diminished as the band width of modulation was narrowed. The Mexican Delegation was requested to carry out the evaluation of this improvement in quantitative terms of decibels, stating the filter which would be employed for the tests.

This paragraph was adopted unanimously by Working Group 4A

(c) As a result of these tests, Working Group 4A concluded that an improvement of 15 db can be obtained if transmitters employ a low-pass filter with an attenuation of 6 db at 5000 cps and at least 25 db at 6000 cps. Under these conditions, using the steady state ratio of -6 db, the fading correction of 18 db and the 15 db improvement due to the filter, the adjacent channel signal 10 kc/s removed may be 3 db higher than the desired signal, taking all types of fading into account.

(d) In summary:

(i) Without limiting the modulated bandwidth of emissions to a value less than 6400 cps, the ratio of desired to undesired signal must be 4 (including all types of fading).

This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 7 in favor, 4 opposed, 0 abstentions and 3 absent. Those delegations who opposed the adoption of this paragraph, have submitted reservations which are contained in Annex C of this report.

(ii) If the modulated bandwidth is limited, in accordance with the filter characteristic proposed, the ratio of undesired to desired signal must be 1.4 (including all types of fading).

3. A. Second Adjacent Channel Protection Ratio

Working Group 4A further concluded that the ratio of desired to undesired signal on adjacent channels 20 kc/s removed is unimportant and that no recommendations will be needed by this Conference.

4. It should be noted that the delegation of the U.S.S.R. does not agree with the method and figures for taking all types of fading into account but does agree with the protection ratio of undesired signal to desired signal of 1.4 and a bandwidth of modulation of 5000 cycles per second.

5. B. Simultaneous Channel Sharing Possibilities

(a) Definition:

A simultaneous shared channel is a channel used simultaneously by two or more transmitting stations on condition that the protection ratios adopted by this Conference are maintained.

This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 5 in favor, 3 opposed, 3 abstentions and 3 absent.

(b) Requirements for Simultaneous Channel Sharing:

Although simultaneous channel sharing is not desirable from the point of view of the possibilities of interference among stations, the need for such channel sharing comes about because of the fact that the number of channel hours in the requirements submitted by all the countries is much greater than the number of channel hours available for broadcasting, according to the Atlantic City allocations.

This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 8 in favor, 0 opposed, 3 abstentions and 3 absent.

(c) Simultaneous Sharing Possibilities:

(i) The simultaneous sharing possibilities for a given frequency by two or more stations, taking into account the necessary protection ratios as adopted at this Conference, is defined by the propagation conditions, by the power of the transmitters and by the antennas in use.

This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 5 in favor, 3 opposed, 3 abstentions and 3 absent.

(ii) The simultaneous channel sharing possibilities from the point of view of wave propagation depends on the frequency used, hour of day, time of year, and phase of solar activity.

This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 7 in favor, 0 opposed, 4 abstentions and 3 absent.

(iii) According to the wave propagation conditions, the simultaneous channel sharing possibilities decrease gradually as the frequency is increased.

This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 8 in favor, 0 opposed, 3 abstentions and 3 absent..

(iv) The exact sense of simultaneous channel sharing possibilities can be obtained only on the basis of an analysis of concrete cases of co-sharing by stations.

This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 6 in favor, 4 opposed, 1 abstention and 3 absent.

(d) Working Group 4A finds that the problems of simultaneous channel sharing require detailed study of individual requirements and at this time recommends, subject to review in the light of any further information and experience, adoption of curves of field intensity being prepared by Mexican engineers in collaboration with the Delegation of the U.S.A. and based on Bureau of Standards Circular 462.

This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 8 in favor, 3 opposed, 0 abstentions and 3 absent.

6. Delegates who opposed or abstained from voting on the several paragraphs, have submitted reservations and these reservations are contained in Annexes of this report.

W. G. Richardson,
Chairman.

ANNEX "A"
(to Doc. No. 378- E)

Special Opinion
of the U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R. and Byelorussian
S.S.R. delegations concerning decisions, accepted
at the meeting of Working Group 4A

December 15, 1948

Our delegations consider it necessary to make the following declaration:

1. The following definition of a shared channel which was accepted by the majority vote at the meeting of Working Group 4A, is considered by our delegations to be basically wrong and unacceptable:

"A shared channel is a channel which is used simultaneously by two or more radiostations on condition that they maintain a protection ratio, which is to be accepted by this Conference".

Our delegations consider, that reference to decisions to be taken at some future date by the Conference in respect of protection ratios in defining shared channels is obviously out of place and is unnecessary.

Our delegations consider that since during the previous meetings of Group 4A it was accepted that the protection ratio for shared channels was 40 db, taking into consideration all types of fading, the correct definition of a shared channel should be the following which was proposed by the delegation of the U.S.S.R.:

"A simultaneously shared channel is a channel which is used simultaneously by two or more radiostations on condition that they maintain a protection ratio not lower than 40 db, taking into consideration all types of fading".

2. Our delegation also considers it to be out of place and unnecessary to make any reference to future decisions of the Conference concerning protection ratios in any part of any decisions in the Working Group concerning sharing.

3. The decision taken by a majority vote at the meeting of Group A to recommend field intensity graphs, which are now being prepared by Mexican engineers in collaboration with the Delegation of the U.S.A., for the calculations of channel sharing, is contrary to common sense and is unacceptable and absurd.

Our delegations do not consider it generally possible to approve any graphs or data which have not yet been seen by anybody, nor examined nor analyzed.

Notwithstanding the fact that the proposal submitted in the opinion of the undersigned delegations, was too absurd to be even discussed, it was accepted by a majority vote.

Our delegations consider it to be their duty to declare their complete disagreement with the above-mentioned decisions taken by Working Group 4A.

Our delegations reserve the right to raise the questions referred to above at the meeting of Committee No. 4.

on behalf of the U.S.S.R. Delegation
(Prof. V.I. Siforov)

Chairman of the Delegation of the
Ukrainian S.S.R.
(G.Uspenski)

Chairman of the Delegation of the
Byelorussian S.S.R.
(G.Egorov)

ANNEX "B"
(to Doc. No. 378- E)

The Delegation of the People's Republic of Roumania makes the following reservations with reference to the 8th Report of Working Group 4A:

1) The definition of a shared channel, adopted by vote (Para. 5, point "a"), is not in accordance with regulations accepted previously by the Group, which established a protection ratio of 40 db for channel sharing. It also is useless to refer to a future decision of the Conference and we believe that the following definition, proposed by the Delegation of the U.S.S.R., is more logical and reflects more precisely the decision of our Group:

"A simultaneously shared channel is a channel which is used simultaneously by two or more transmitters on condition that they maintain a protection ratio not less than 40 db, taking into consideration all types of fading."

2) The decision taken by Group 4A (Para. 5, point "d") to recommend for the calculation of shared channels, curves of field intensity which still have to be worked out by the Delegation of the U.S.A. and Mexican engineers, can not be accepted by our Delegation since these data have not yet been placed at the disposal of the Group for study. This proposal is absolutely contrary to the rules generally applied in similar cases and our Delegation reserves its right to bring up this point at the full meeting of the Committee.

The Delegate of the People's Republic
of Roumania

(signed) M. Manciulescu

ANNEX "C"
(to Doc. No. 378-E)

It is the opinion of the delegates of Pakistan, Italy, Netherlands, U.S.A., India, U.K., and Mexico, that the following method of applying fading correction should be applied in determining adjacent channel protection ratios:

A fading correction of 10 db for 90% of each hour and 8 db for 90% of the days or a total of 18 db must be added. With this correction the adjacent channel 10 kc/s removed must be 12 db below the desired channel, taking all types of fading into account.

ANNEX "D"
(to Doc.No. 378-E)

Reservation of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., Ukrainian S.S.R. and Bielorussian S.S.R. concerning the 8th Report of Group 4A.

The above mentioned delegations feel compelled to protest categorically against the method of compiling reports which has been used many times in Group 4A and which consists in including into the text of the report, paragraphs not yet adopted in the meetings of the Group.

Such an inadmissible occurrence was pointed out in the reservation made by our delegations concerning the 5th report of Group 4A. However, despite the protest of our delegations against such an unconstitutional method which violates the rules of procedure, the same gross violation of procedure recurred in the compilation of the report of Group 4A, when paragraph (b) and sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph (e) were included into the text of paragraph 2-A (The paragraphs are given according to the original numbering).

The above mentioned paragraphs represent the views expressed by the U.S.A. Delegation only. They were never put to a vote and consequently never adopted.

Although point (b) was deleted as a result of the vote, paragraph (1) of (e), later on amended to read (i) of (d), is only a repetition of the second part of point (b) which was deleted in accordance with a majority decision.

Our delegations again categorically state that reports of Group 4A, just as those of any other group, must reflect the true course of the discussions and the decisions made, and that they are not statements of the view of one delegation only.

Our delegations also express their categorical protest against the voting procedure applied by the Chairman of Group 4A in regard to the points illegally included into the text of the 8th report, as the Chairman, if he were to act objectively, should himself have excluded the points which did not correspond to the decisions taken by the Group.

(signed) Prof. Siforov,
for the Soviet Delegation

(signed) G. Uspenski,
Head of the Ukrainian Delegation

(signed) G. Egorov,
Head of the Bielorussian
Delegation

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948.

Document No. 379-E

December 23, 1948
Original - ENGLISH
Committee 4

NINTH REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 4A
to
THE TECHNICAL PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

This report consists of two parts:

A. Recommendation regarding the use by the Conference of U.S.A. Bureau of Standards Circular No. 462.

B. Final Report of Working Group 4A.

A. Recommendation regarding the Use by the Conference of U.S.A. Bureau of Standards Circular No. 462.

1. Working Group 4A, by a vote of 8 in favor and 4 opposed, 0 abstentions, and 3 absent, recommends:

The U.S.A. Bureau of Standards Circular 462 for use in solving questions of high frequency propagation and atmospheric noise levels. This recommendation is subject to modification in whole or in part in the light of further information or experience, should such become available.

2. Delegations which opposed this recommendation have submitted reservations which are attached to this report as Annex B.

B. Final Report of Working Group 4A

Working Group 4A has held 24 meetings and issued nine reports, including this report, in considering the following agenda, assigned to it by Committee 4:

- I. Propagation problems - see Working Group 4A
Report 1 - Doc. 133
Report 2 - Doc. 111
Report 3 - Doc. 134

These reports have been approved by Committee 4.

II. Minimum protection ratio taking into account:

- (a) Atmospheric noise - see Working Group 4A
Report 4 - Doc. 213
Report 5 - Doc. 300

(Doc. ⁻²⁻379-E)

(b) Interference from unwanted stations (co-channel, adjacent channel, second adjacent channel)
See Working Group 4A Report 6 - Doc. 335
Report 8 - Doc.

(c) Industrial noise -- see Working Group 4A
Report 4 - Doc. 213
Report 5 - Doc. 300

III. Minimum signal to be protected - See Working Group 4A
Report 7 - Doc. 336

IV. Power required for long and short distance transmissions
See Working Group 4A Report 7 - Doc. 336

V. Simultaneous channel sharing possibilities -
See Working Group 4A Report 8 - Doc.

This agenda was completed at the 24th meeting of the Working Group on December 22, 1948, except that the recommendation on Item V is "subject to review in the light of any further information and experience".

The delegations and personnel composing Working Group 4A are listed in Annex A of this report.

W. G. Richardson,
Chairman.

ANNEX "A"

Members of Working Group 4A

Canada (Chairman)	W. G. Richardson
Australia	
Bielorussia	Georgui Egorov
Colombia	Gustavo Piquero Perez
Cuba	Raul Karman
India	C. R. Krishnamurthy B. Y. Nevurkar
Italy	Luigi Sponzilli
Mexico	Carlos Nuñez Walter C. Buchanan Eleazar Diaz Gufierrez
Netherlands	J. M. Madsen
Pakistan	S. A. Aziz
Roumania	Milan Manciulescu
Ukraine	Gleb Ouspenskii
U. S. A.	Jack W. Herbstreit K. A. Norton J. P. Veatch
U.S.S.R.	Prof. Vladimir Siforov Prof. Alexander Kazantsev Eng. Oleg Sergeev
U.K.	P.W.F. Fryer

ANNEX "B"

SPECIAL OPINION

of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Bielorussian S.S.R. and the Delegation of the Roumanian Popular Republic on the decision taken at the meeting of Working Group 4A on 16 December 1948.

Our Delegations declare that they consider erroneous the decision taken by the majority of Group 4A on the proposal of the U.S.A. Delegate to recommend the National Bureau of Standards Circular No. 462 "for use in solving questions of high frequency propagation and atmospheric noise levels".

Our disagreement with the decision is based on the following reasons:

1. Circular No. 462 was never presented either in whole or in part for discussion at the meetings of Working Group 4A; and Working Group 4A cannot therefore take any decisions about a document which was not discussed by it.
2. The majority of Working Group 4A, recommends the use of Circular N 462 for solving questions relating to high frequency propagation. But, this term includes a very large complex of questions, a very considerable part of which were not only not examined in the meetings of Working Group 4A, but were not even considered by the Group as not being in conformity with its instructions.
3. Our Delegations consider inadmissible in principle and contrary to elementary logic to take any decisions concerning any documents or questions which have not been referred for discussion to a given Group.
4. Our Delegations consider that Document No. 462 might be used by the Conference, and in particular by Group 4A, together with other literary material which may be of assistance in deciding this or any other question; but holds that there are no reasons to give to this document any special status in comparison with other technical documents.

On behalf of the U.S.S.R. Delegation
(Signed) Prof. Siforov
The Head of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Delegation
(Signed) G. Uspensky.
The Head of the Bielorussian S.S.R.
Delegation
(Signed) G. Egorov.
On behalf of the Roumanian Popular
Republic (Signed) Manchulesku

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 380 - E

22 December 1948
Original: ENGLISH
Committee 4

This Document supersedes
Doc. No. 213-E.

FOURTH REPORT
of Working Group 4A of the Technical Principles Committee
as approved by Committee 4

1. Committee 4, at its 24th, 25th and 26th meetings, considered Document 213 "Fourth Report of Working Group 4A" which concerned:

Minimum protection ratio taking into account:

- a) Atmospheric noise
- b) Industrial interference

without taking fading into account.

2. In this connection, it is considered advisable to recommend technical standards corresponding to reception of a quality that will be considered satisfactory by a reasonably high percentage of listeners. Nevertheless, in view of possible difficulties in meeting such standards, it is also considered advisable to indicate for the information of the other committees how the percentage of satisfied listeners is likely to diminish if standards have to be used in practice which are lower than the recommended values.

3. A reasonably high percentage of satisfied listeners is defined as 60% to 70%. However, the Committee considers that the application of these standards should not contradict the results obtained from the application of the definitions of reception areas previously given.

4. The protection ratios recommended in paragraph 5 are based on the results of listening tests of recordings of average atmospheric noise interference to speech and music, and to recordings of peak industrial interference to speech and music. The results of the ballot are tabulated in Annex A and are shown graphically in Annex C of this report.

5. The following protection ratios are recommended:

- a) 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 80 to 1 (38 db) (without taking fading into account).
- b) With respect to steady signal carrier to peak industrial noise in a radio frequency band width of 9,000 c.p.s., the voltage ratio must be 10 to 1 (20 db) (without taking fading into account).

6. The radio frequency band width of 4,000 cps for average atmospheric noise measurements is the band width used in the United States because of the ease of analyzing noise measurements made on this basis. The radio frequency band width of the noise meter and the broadcast receiver for peak industrial noise measurements were the same, namely, 9,000 c.p.s. at 6 db down.
7. The results of the ballot referred to in paragraph 4 are shown in graphical form in Annex C, which shows how the percentage of satisfied listeners was related to the protection ratios for average atmospheric noise and peak industrial noise. It is recommended that, if standards lower than those recommended above have to be employed in practice, these curves be used as an approximate guide to the reduction that may be expected in the percentage of satisfied listeners likely to obtain satisfactory reception.
8. The foregoing technical standards were adopted in Committee 4 by vote. Those delegations which opposed these technical standards have submitted reservations which are contained in the minutes of the 26th Meeting of Committee 4, December 21st, 1948.

W. G. Richardson,
Chairman.

ANNEX A

Result of voting. Day-time atmospheric noise recordings

Test Number	1			2			3			4			5			6		
Voltage Ratio	400-1		App.	50-1		App.	200-1		App.	25-1		App.	100-1		App.	12.5-1		App.
	52 db		% S	34 db		% S	46 db		% S	28 db		% S	40 db		% S	22 db		% S
	S	U		S	U		S	U		S	U		S	U		S	U	
Music	36	0	100	10	24	29	35	1	97	3	33	83	24	12	67	0	36	0
Speech	35	0	100	15	18	46	34	1	97	0	36	0	27	7	79	0	36	0

Result of voting. Night-time atmospheric noise recordings

Test Number	1			2			3			4			5			6		
Voltage Ratio	400-1 52 db		App. % S	50-1 34 db		App. % S	200-1 46 db		App. % S	25-1 28 db		App. % S	100-1 40 db		App. % S	12.5-1 22 db		App. % S
Music	S 35	U 0	100	S 10	U 25	29	S 31	U 5	86	S 0	U 36	0	S 19	U 11	68	S 0	U 36	0
Speech	34	1	94	12	23	34	35	0	100	1	35	28	31	3	91	0	36	0

Result of voting. Industrial noise recordings

Test Number	1			2			3			4			5		
Voltage Ratio	100-1 40 db		App. % S	50-1 34 db		App. % S	25-1 28 db		App. % S	12.5-1 22 db		App. % S	6.25-1 16 db		App. % S
Electric Razor	S 36	U 0	100	S 36	U 0	100	S 33	U 2	94	S 21	U 13	62	S 6	U 30	17
Vacuum Cleaner	35	0	100	35	0	100	33	1	97	19	14	28	7	30	21
Dial Telephone	36	0	100	36	0	100	32	2	94	21	10	68	13	19	40

INFORMATION

on atmospheric noise measurements
for the Technical Committee, fur-
nished by the United States Delegation.

In response to requests made at Atlantic City and at Geneva, the United States has undertaken to supply technical information with respect to signal to noise ratios.

Atmospheric noise level measurements have been made for a period of years in the United States and during the last few years such information has been collected from various parts of the world. To assist in analyzing the data, electrical integrating circuits, having a time constant of approximately one minute, were used. The recorded graphs of integrated atmospheric noise were then analyzed to determine the average noise level. Simultaneous measurements of peak atmospheric noise have been made.

With a knowledge of the average atmospheric noise level to be expected, listening tests were conducted to determine the ratios of signal to noise for a certain degree of intelligibility. For example, it has been found that a ratio of 15 db. will provide 90% intelligibility of a telephone signal. This means that 1 out of 10 or 10 out of 100 words may be missed due to atmospheric noise interference. Since telephone service is a two way service, the receiving end can request to re-establish 100% intelligibility.

In broadcast service the listener cannot request repeats if words are missed so records were introduced at this Conference to determine the signal to atmospheric noise ratio appropriate to a broadcast service. At the time the records were made both peak and average noise level measurements were taken.

The ratio used in practice in the United States is the ratio of signal carrier to average atmospheric noise in a 4 kc/s noise band because of the case of analyzing noise measurements made on this basis. The worldwide measurements represented in NBS Circular 462 are average noise for the same reason.

However, the listener is troubled by peak values of noise as evidenced by the tests made at this Conference and in the United States.

Although it is not necessary to correct the signal to noise ratios to peak values in order to use them in our work, for the information of the Committee, the following are the corrected values: (See Annex A)

Night-time peak atmospheric noise, both speech and music:

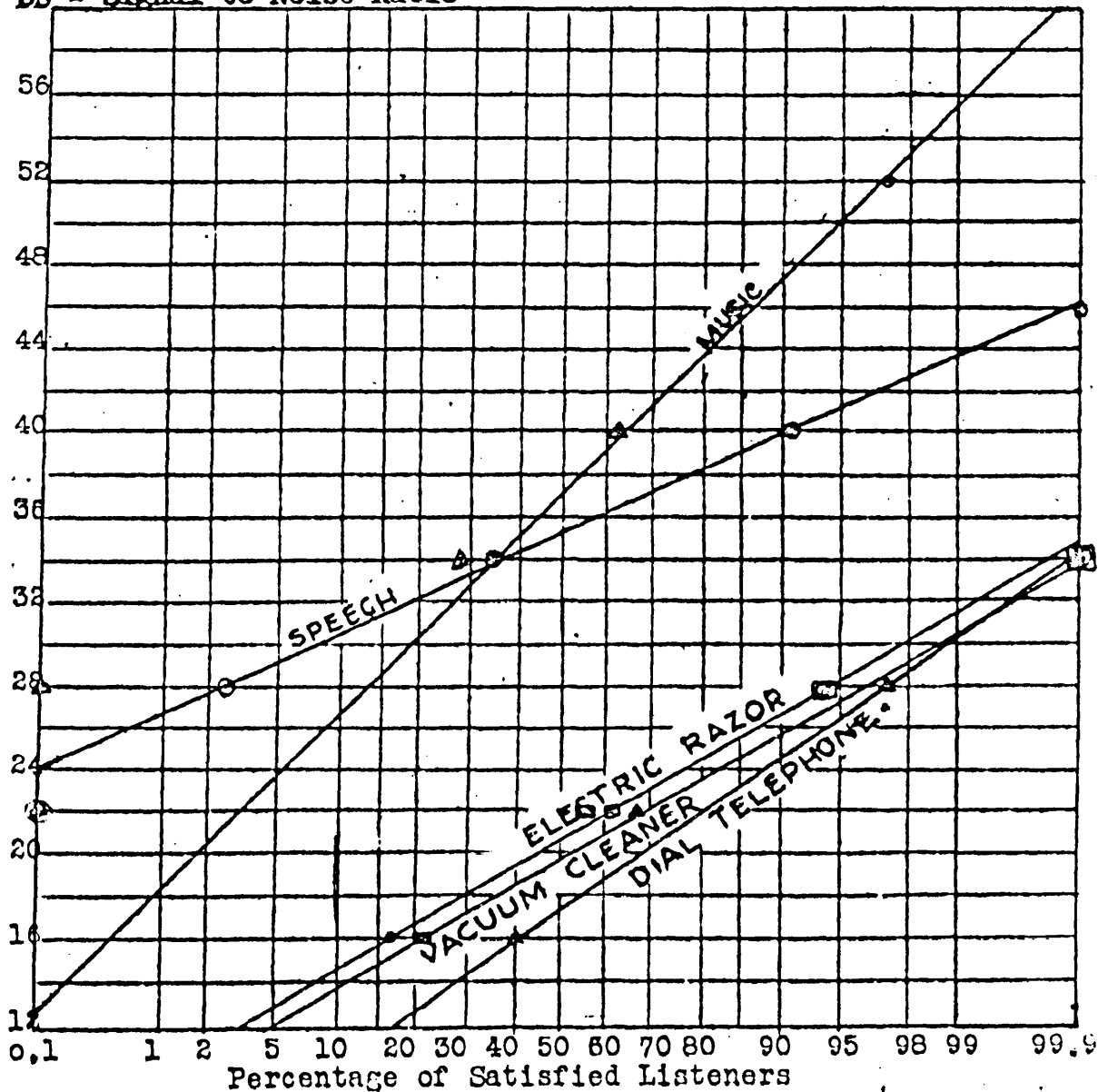
Number one test	34.7 db
Number two test	16.7 db
Number three test	28.7 db
Number four test	10.7 db
Number five test	22.7 db
Number six test	4.7 db

The ratio of peak to average atmospheric noise is 15.5 db and the correction from a 4 kc/s to 6 kc/s band width is 1.8 db. Total correction 17.3 db.

ANNEX C.

Results of Signal to Noise Ratio Tests
High Frequency Broadcasting Conference
Mexico City, 1948

DB - Signal to Noise Ratio



36 Conference Observers

INDEX OF TERMS USED IN ANNEX C OF DOCUMENT NO. 380
INDEX DES TERMES EMPLOYÉS DANS L'ANNEXE C DU DOCUMENT NO. 380
ÍNDICE DE LOS TERMINOS EMPLEADOS EN EL ANEXO C DEL DOCUMENTO NO. 380
ИНДЕКС ТЕРМИНОВ, ПРИМЕНЯЕМЫХ В ПРИЛОЖЕНИИ С ДОКУМЕНТА № 380

Results of Signal to Noise Ratio Tests
High Frequency Broadcasting Conference
Mexico City, 1948

Résultats des essais de rapport Signal/bruit effectués par
la Conférence internationale de radiodiffusion à hautes fréquences,
Mexico, 1948

Resultados de las pruebas de relación señal/ruido realizadas en
la Conferencia de Radiodifusión por Altas Frecuencias,
Mexico, D.F., 1948

Результаты испытаний отношения силы сигнала к силе помех.
Международная Конференция по высокочастотному радиовещанию, Мексико Сити
1948 г.

DB - Signal to Noise Ratio
DB - Rapport signal/bruit
DB - Relación señal/ruido

ДБ. Отношение силы сигнала к силе помехи.

Percentage of Satisfied Listeners
Pourcentage d'auditeurs satisfaits
Porcentaje de oyentes satisfechos
Процент удовлетворенных слушателей.

36 Conference Observers
36 Auditeurs membres de la Conférence
36 Oyentes miembros de la Conferencia
36 Наблюдателей Конференции.

Speech
Parole
Conversación
Речь

Music
Musique
Música
Музыка

Electric Razor
Rasoir électrique
Rasuradora eléctrica
Электрическая бритва

Vacuum Cleaner
Aspirateur
Aspiradora
Пылесос

Dial Telephone
Téléphone automatique
Teléfono automático
Телефон с наборным диском

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 381-E

27 December 1948

Original: RUSSIAN

DECLARATION OF THE DELEGATION OF THE BIELORUSSIAN
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Delegation of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers it necessary to bring to the attention of all the Delegations present the extremely serious situation which has been created at the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City and, in the first instance, on the following two items which have a bearing of principle:

1. Our Delegation believes that as, on the one hand, the Conference in a number of meetings has determined that every extra day of work involves a considerable expense for the Administrations of the countries represented and, as a consequence, has established deadlines for the work of various Committees and of the Conference itself, and that, on the other hand, on each subsequent meeting such dates have been revised, leading to the establishment of new deadlines - such a fact constitutes an absolutely inadmissible situation.

Our Delegation believes that such a method reflects most unfavorably on the work of our Conference, does not help to solve the immediate problems in connection with the preparation of the High Frequency Broadcasting Plan within the limits fixed, and, on the contrary, hinders the development of the work.

2. Although the Conference of Mexico City has at its disposal a number of concrete documents regarding the preparation of a High Frequency Assignment Plan, and, in the first instance, such an exceptionally important document as the draft plan submitted by the Soviet Delegation (Doc. No. 98) the discussion and implementation of which documents are the first task of the Mexico City Conference, up to now the work of the various Working Groups was limited to discussion of a general nature and often only to the exposition of a document's essentials without discussion and without taking any definite decision on the subject.

In the various Committees and also even in the Plenaries of the Conference, systematic revisions and modifications of decisions and recommendations previously taken occur, and also the adoption and the discussion of a whole flow of new proposals having but a secondary bearing to the work of the Conference in connection with the establishment of the Plan.

As a consequence, after two months the work of the Conference is essentially evidenced by discussions and declarations, but not by the consideration of the essential question, which is the elaboration and the acceptance of a Plan.

If the present Plenary Meeting of the Conference does not recognize the inadmissibility of such a state of things, it will only lead to a further delay of the Conference's work and will endanger the possibility of solving in due time the fundamental problem of the Conference, i.e., of preparing a High Frequency Broadcasting Plan.

Taking into consideration the foregoing, the Bielorussian SSR Delegation proposes the following:

1. To confirm immediately the decisions previously taken regarding the fixing of a deadline for the Conference work concerning the preparation of a High Frequency Broadcasting Plan for February 1 and to indicate to the Chairmen of the Committees the absolute necessity of complying with the deadlines fixed for them.
2. Taking into account the short term at the disposal of the Conference until February 1, and also the fact that during the remaining period it will be practically impossible to examine any new proposals or drafts concerning the elaboration of a HFB Plan, - to discontinue acceptance and discussion of new proposals and drafts concerning the elaboration of a HFB Plan, and also of new proposals tending to modify the procedure or the structure of the organs of the Conference, and to direct the work of Committees exclusively to examining and adopting documents and plans which have already been submitted to the Conference and which have a direct bearing on the elaboration of a definite HFB Plan.
3. To fix at the very next meeting of Committee 1 the necessary measures and deadlines regarding the examination by the Committees of the fundamental documents accepted by the Conference and having a bearing on the final elaboration of the HFB Plan, and to confirm them at the next Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

G. Egorov
Chairman of the Delegation of the
Bielorussian SSR

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 382-E

27 December 1948

Original: RUSSIAN

Committee 5

FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF COUNTRIES IN THE USSR PLAN

I

The basic difficulty which the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Mexico City, has to overcome is the reconciliation of the difference between the number of channel-hours requested by countries and the number of channel-hours available.

It is known that the number of channel-hours requested by all countries amounts to almost 15,000, whereas the number of channel-hours available, taking sharing into account, is about 5,500. Consequently, an average reduction of 65% of all channel-hours requested is an absolute necessity.

The Soviet Delegation considers that many countries have submitted requirements far in excess of their real needs. We mentioned this fact in our Document No. 155 and gave a number of examples of excessive demands submitted by various countries. At the same time the Soviet Delegation considers that many other countries have submitted requirements which are realistic or fairly close to the country's true needs.

The 5,500 channel-hours available should be distributed among the countries of the world according to their true needs by means of equitable general principles. The latter should at the same time be sufficiently simple as to facilitate their use as a basis for the assignment of channel-hours.

At present we know that a number of countries deny the possibility of applying these principles, advancing the existence of many factors which determine the needs of each country in regard to channel-hours for broadcasting.

Having studied in detail the main factors in the assignment of channel-hours, has come to the conclusion that they are: area of the country, population and number of official state languages. The Soviet Delegation also considers that these factors are of equal value and common to all countries, and has consequently

worked out a formula for determining the approximate number of channel-hours for each country. (Document No. 255).

The Soviet Delegation considers it impossible to draw up a plan which is not based on the above principles, since they alone determine the weightage which reflects the needs of each country in respect of broadcasting; all other factors, as for example imports and exports, bear no relation whatsoever to broadcasting.

Having established that the factors indicated should serve as bases for the assignment of channel-hours, the Soviet Delegation still considers that both the degree of participation of countries in the war against Fascism and the extent of the damage suffered by them should be taken into account.

It was furthermore considered that the requirements of a number of countries for internal broadcasting could be met by channel-hours from the tropical bands. Lastly, when preparing the plan for each country, the Soviet Delegation included only those frequencies which correspond to the Atlantic City requirements.

The aim of the present report is to show, by means of concrete examples of various countries, how the requirements of the latter were taken into account by the Soviet plan; it furthermore goes on to explain on what basis, in the cases of certain countries, changes were made in the number of channel-hours assigned as compared with the figures obtained from the formula.

II

This section gives the statistical data on the countries' requirements as satisfied by the plan of the USSR. This information is set out in separate tables.

TABLE I

List of countries which have received more channel-hours in the USSR Plan than according to the Formula

Weightage of all countries											
No.	Country	Chan- nel hrs. re- quest- ed	Sq. mi- les giv- en in thou- sands	Area %	Popu- lation Inha- bi- tants. Mil- lions %	Num- ber of lan- gua- ges %	Mean weight- age	No. ch. hrs. ac- cord- ing to the USSR Plan mula:	No. ch. hrs. ac- cord- ing to the USSR Plan mula:	No. ch. hrs. ac- cord- ing to the USSR Plan mula:	No. ch. hrs. ac- cord- ing to the USSR Plan mula:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Austria	163	32	0,38	6,6	1,44	1	6,25	0,3	17	18
2	Australia	228	2974	35,4	7,14	1,56	1	6,25	1,41	77	84
3	Bielorus- sian SSR	73	120	1,43	10,5	2,3	2	12,5	0,69	38	49
4	Belgium	82	12	0,14	8,3	1,8	2	12,5	0,29	16	17
5	Burma	213	236	2,81	14,7	3,22	2	12,5	0,79	53	58
6	Canada	221	3462	41,2	11,5	2,52	2	12,5	2,2	121	130
7	Vatican			S p e c i a l c a s e							
8	Costa Rica	104	19,5	0,23	0,67	0,15	1	6,25	0,12	7	12
9	Domin. Rep.	221	19,3	0,23	1,6	0,35	1	6,25	0,16	9	17
10	El Salvador	146	13	0,15	1,83	0,4	1	6,25	0,14	8	20
11	Ecuador	249	178	2,12	3	0,65	3	18,8	0,6	33	51
12	Ethiopia	88	351	4,18	5,5	1,2	2	12,5	0,8	44	48
13	US. Territr.	39	10	0,11	2,4	0,52	1	6,25	0,14	8	20
14	France	275	1078	12,84	48,6	10,6	2	12,5	2,41	132	152
15	French Colns.	2182	3500	41,6	52	11,3	2	12,5	3,64	200	257
16	Great Britain	633	95,3	1,13	47	10,3	1	6,25	0,84	46	249
17	Guatemala	104	44	0,52	3,3	0,72	2	12,5	0,34	19	39
18	Haiti	111	10	0,11	2,6	0,57	2	12,5	0,19	10	35
19	Honduras	24	44,3	0,53	1,2	0,26	1	6,25	0,19	10	12
20	Iraq	235	116	1,38	3,7	0,81	1	6,25	0,39	21	39
21	Iceland	44	40	0,475	0,1	0,02	1	6,25	0,08	4	10
22	Italy	221	120	1,43	44,5	9,75	1	6,25	0,89	49	77
23	Colombia	186	440	5,24	8,7	1,9	2	12,5	1	55	57
24	Cuba	334	44	0,52	4,2	0,92	1	6,25	0,3	17	20
25	Lebanon	26	3	0,04	0,85	0,18	1	6,25	0,07	4	10
26	Liberia	17	43	0,51	1,5	0,33	1	6,25	0,21	11	12
27	Luxemburg	99	1	0,01	0,3	0,07	1	6,25	0,03	2	9
28	Mexico	116	764	9,1	19,4	4,25	3	18,8	1,82	100	101
29	Monaco	136	0,0008	10	0,02	0,005	1	6,25	0,0013	1	2
30	Peoples Re- public of Mongolia	237	586	6,98	0,9	0,2	1	6,25	0,42	23	60
31	Nicaragua	300	50	0,59	0,93	0,2	1	6,25	0,18	10	12

TABLE I (Cont')

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32	Panama	285	28	0,33	0,62	0,13	I	6,25	0,13	7	16
33	Netherlands	220	12,8	0,15	9	1,98	I	6,25	0,25	14	25
34	Dutch East Indies	1590	735	8,75	61	13,3	I	6,25	1,82	100	113
35	Poland	164	120	1,43	24	5,25	I	6,25	0,73	40	100
36	Peru	183	482	5,74	7	1,5	2	12,5	0,96	53	58
37	Phillipines	128	115	1,37	7	1,5	2	12,5	0,6	33	36
38	Portugal	92	36	0,43	7,7	1,7	I	6,25	0,33	18	27
39	Roumania	98	99,6	1,13	16,3	3,56	I	6,25	0,59	33	71
40	Switzerland	102	15,9	0,19	4,2	0,92	3	18,8	0,31	17	42
41	Czechoslovakia	102	49,9	0,59	14	3,06	2	12,5	0,57	32	89
42	Ukrainian SSR	74	225	2,68	41,24	9,04	2	12,5	1,35	74	99
43	USSR	1079	9400	100	142	31,1	16	100	13,7	754	816
44	Uruguay	192	72	0,86	2,16	0,47	I	6,26	0,27	15	24
45	Yugoslavia	121	100	1,2	15,8	3,48	3	18,8	0,86	47	83
46	Paraguay	88	88	1,05	I	0,2	2	12,5	0,27	15	24
47	Tangiers	20	0,6	0,07	0,08	0,017	I	6,25	0,04	2	8

TABLE II

List of countries the requirements of which have been entirely fulfilled in the plan of the USSR

No	Country	Chan. hrs. req.	Weightage of countries						Mean geom. weigh tage	No. of c/h ac- cording to for- mula	No. of c/h ac- cording to USSR plan
			Area		Popul.		Languages				
			sq.miles thousands	%	Inhabit. mill.	%	Number	%			
1	Bulgaria	42	40	0,48	6,3	1,38	I	6,25	0,32	18	42
2	Denmark	29	16,5	0,19	4	0,88	I	6,25	0,2	II	28
3	Finland	34	118	1,4	3,9	0,85	2	12,5	0,5	28	33
4	Iran	58	628	7,5	15	3,28	I	6,25	1,08	59	59
5	Norway	64	124	1,48	2,95	0,64	I	6,25	0,36	20	64
6	N. Zealand	7	104	1,24	1,6	0,35	I	6,25	0,28	15	14
7	Sweden	45	173	2,06	6,45	1,41	I	6,25	0,53	29	46
8	Korea	17	85	I	22,8	5	I	6,25	0,64	35	38
9	Hungary	28	36	0,43	9,3	2,03	2	12,5	0,45	25	28
10	Venezuela	16	320	3,8	3,76	0,82	I	6,25	0,54	30	16
11	Turkey	40	296	3,52	17,3	3,8	I	6,25	0,88	48	40
12	Southern										
12	Rhodésia	4	150	1,79	1,46	0,32	I	6,25	0,31	17	4
13	Siam	7	200	2,38	15,7	3,44	I	6,25	0,75	41	8
14	Dutch W. Indies	5,5	112	1,34	0,5	0,11	2	12,5	0,25	14	9
15	Morocco & Tunisia	29	215	2,55	9,3	2,03	2	12,5	0,81	44	37
16	Albania	29	10,9	0,13	1,12	0,24	2	12,5	0,15	9	26

TABLE 3

List of countries receiving in the USSR plan not less than 90% of the number of channel-hours calculated according to the formula.

No.	Country:	C/h re- ques- ted	Weightage of countries:					Mean Geom. Weight	No. of c/h.	No. of c/h. ac cording to USSR Plan	
			Area Sq. miles thou sands	Popul. Inhab. mill. %	Lang. Number %			ac- cord ing to for- mula			
1	Chile	290	286	3,4	5,0	1,1	2	12,5	0,73	40	39
2	Ireland	25	27	0,32	2,9	0,63	2	12,5	0,27	15	15
3	Syria	52	55	0,65	2,45	0,54	1	6,25	0,26	14	14
4	Argentina	239	1079	12,8	13,5	2,95	1	6,25	1,25	69	64
5	Belg.Congo	113	902	10,7	10,4	2,28	1	6,25	1,08	59	54
6	Bolivia	357	426	5,97	3,4	0,74	3	18,8	0,83	46	44

TABLE 4

List of countries receiving in the USSR plan less than 90% of the number of channel-hours calculated according to the formula.

No.	Country	C/h. req.	Weightage of countries						Mean geom. weigh tage	No. of c/h ac- cord ing to for mula	No. of c/h ac- cording to USSR plan
			Area		Popul.		Lang.				
			Sq. miles thou sands	%	Inhab. mill.	%	Num- ber	%			
1.	Union of South Africa	140	472	5,62	8,9	1,94	1	6,25	0,82	45	36
2.	Saudi Arabia		618	7,36	5,75	1.26	1	6,25	0,78	43	16
3.	Brazil	199	3275	39	41,3	9,03	2	12,5	3,31	182	84
4.	China	220	3700	45,1	457	100	3	18,8	8,9	489	185
5.	Egypt	94	390	4,64	16	3,5	1	6,25	0,94	51	43
6.	U.S.A.	405	3060	36,4	132	28,9	7	43,7	7,2	396	229
7.	U.K. colonies	1174	2750	32,8	64,5	14,1	4	25	4,56	251	197
8.	India	388	1181	14	260	57	16	100	8,7	478	299
9.	Pakistan	237	400	4,75	130	28,5	4	25	3,03	166	121
10.	Portuguese Colonies	82	803	9,55	10,8	2,36	1	6,25	1,05	58	42
11.	Afghanistan	88	252	3	7	1,53	3	18,8	0,89	49	38
12.	Germany	106	184	2,8	66	14,4	1	6,25	1,27	70	18
13.	Spain		197	2,34	25,8	5,65	1	6,25	0,88	48	14
14.	Japan	125	147	1,77	73,1	16	1	6,25	1,13	62	18
15.	Greece		50	0,6	7,4	1,62	1	6,25	0,37	20	10

Note: The state of Israel is assigned 24 channel-hours in the USSR plan. The USSR Delegation lacks data pertaining to the territory, population and number of languages. There are no requirements for channel-hours.

These tables show that 57% of the countries receive a number of channel-hours in excess of the number derived from the formula; 26% of the countries receive a number of channel-hours corresponding to their requirements and also corresponding approximately to the formula. Only 17% of the countries receive less than 90% of the channel-hours derived from the formula.

It should be remembered that the Soviet Delegation has estimated that approximately 150 additional channel-hours can be assigned due to channel sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands, to countries which submit well-justified claims.

III

In the present section, we shall first demonstrate by reference to specific examples taken from the tables, the considerations on which it was found possible to give to the countries in question, numbers of channel-hours greater than or less than those resulting from the direct application of the formula. We also show here in individual cases, which of these countries' requirements have been reduced and why.

1. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Union of South Africa has requested a total of 140 channel-hours. However, this total is made up of a requirement for 92 channel-hours in the tropical broadcasting bands and a requirement for only 48 channel-hours in the high frequency broadcasting bands.

According to the weightage accorded to the various countries, the Union of South Africa should receive a total of 45 channel-hours for both internal and external broadcasting unless the Union is regarded as being within the Tropical Broadcasting Zone.

In the draft Soviet plan, the allocation is reduced to 36 channel-hours, i.e. by 20% for the following reasons:

- a) The whole country is in the tropical broadcasting zone, and part of the broadcasting in South Africa can therefore be undertaken in the tropical broadcasting bands.
- b) All the known broadcasts are conducted by means of simultaneous transmissions in the direction of South and South-West Africa from 4 towns in two languages, namely English and Afrikaans. Since the areas served by these transmissions overlap, and the transmission is made in two languages, the requirements can be met by simultaneous transmissions from three towns.

2. SAUDI ARABIA

No requirements have been submitted. It is evident that Saudi Arabia does not conduct any transmissions in the high frequency Broadcasting bands, using the tropical bands for her internal broadcasting. Nevertheless, in order to permit internal broadcasting during the hours of daylight and also to permit the exchange of programmes with neighbouring Arabic countries, we consider it possible to allocate to Saudi Arabia 16 channel-hours.

3. BRAZIL

Brazil, according to its weightage, should receive 182 channel-hours which does not greatly exceed the number of channel-hours that would be in accordance with the Atlantic City recommendations. However, the country is so located that local transmissions should be conducted in the tropical broadcasting bands.

Moreover, the majority of the hours requested coincide, i.e. from 11-16 and 22-03 GMT. and this arrangement involves the use of many frequencies. When preparing the plan, the close mutual location of the various transmitting centers was taken into account (for example, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Bello Horizonte) as well as the absence of any real necessity for secondary channels.

Almost the full number of channel-hours has been assigned for all the basic directions indicated in the requirements. Moreover, the possibility is provided for using the high frequency broadcasting bands, in addition to the tropical broadcasting bands, for the internal broadcasting requirements during the daylight hours and also in part during night-time periods. On this basis it seemed that the entire requirements of Brazil were covered by a total of 85 channel-hours.

4. CHINA

China has requested 201 channel-hours in accordance with the Atlantic City recommendations. In the draft USSR plan China has been assigned 185 channel-hours, i.e. 92% of the submitted requirements, the channel-hours thus assigned satisfying the Atlantic City recommendations.

The requirements have been reduced by 8% because of the number of channels, mainly tertiary, which it was proposed to operate simultaneously. (See requirements numbers 6 - 9 - 11 - 12 - 19 - 22 - 27 - 41 - 49 - 59).

The number of channel-hours assigned to China in the Soviet plan should permit adequate transmission in all the directions indicated in the requirements.

5. EGYPT

This country has requested a total of 94 channel-hours. However only 42 channel-hours can be justified in accordance with Atlantic City recommendations.

In the draft plan of the Soviet Delegation, Egypt is assigned 43 channel-hours, i.e. 100% of that which the country requested and which can at the same time be justified in accordance with the Atlantic City recommendations.

6. U.S.A.

The U.S.A. requested 405 channel-hours of which 317 channel-hours can be justified in accordance with the Atlantic City recommendations.

According to the weightage appropriate to the U.S., they should receive 396 channel-hours. However, since the U.S. do not use high frequencies for internal broadcasting, they have been assigned 229 channel-hours in the draft plan whilst the U.S. Territories have been assigned 20 channel-hours. The assignments provide for all the directions indicated in the requirements.

Requirements 45-52, 60-62, 72-73 are secondary channels requested in precisely the same bands as requirements numbers 37-44, 57-59, and 70-71 and have been excluded as not being in conformity with the Atlantic City recommendations.

7. U.K. COLONIES

When preparing the draft USSR plan, Great Britain and her colonies were considered as countries having close mutual administrative, economic and commercial bonds. Therefore when preparing the draft plan the redistribution of channel-hours assignable to them was effected in accordance with their combined weightage.

According to their weightage, the U.K. and Ireland (U.K.) should receive 46 channel-hours, however the colonies should receive, on this basis, 251 channel-hours. The U.K. and colonies together should therefore receive 297 channel-hours. The Soviet plan assigns to the U.K. together with the colonies a total of 446 channel hours (249 to Great Britain and Ireland and 197 to the colonies),

which represents 150% of the total number of channel-hours assignable to them according to their weightage.

The increase (50%) is determined by the large number of difficult long-distance circuits which have to be operated and by the necessity for transmitting programmes on several frequencies simultaneously.

The redistribution of the number of channel-hours to Great Britain and the colonies, i.e. the increase in the number of channel-hours above those assignable according to weightage, represents an increase to Great-Britain of 44.0% and a decrease to the colonies of 21% and is determined by the necessity for Great-Britain to maintain contact with all her colonies which are widely distributed throughout the world.

The requirements submitted by the U.K. and her colonies are reduced in such a manner that together they receive 150% of the channel-hours assignable to them according to weightage and still have, in practice, the possibility of fulfilling all the needs for broadcasting indicated by them in their requirements.

8. India.

India submitted requirements for 388 channel-hours of which 352 are in accordance with the Atlantic City recommendations. Broadcasting from 5 towns is contemplated: Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur. In the case of Delhi external broadcasting in seven directions is contemplated, internal broadcasting being left out of account. Some of these directions are identical, for example requirements 12-23 cover transmissions of six channels to Burma, Malaya, Siam, French Indochina, Central China, Southern China, the Philippines and Australia, each programme being transmitted on two frequencies, and requirements 24-36 cover the transmission of the same programme simultaneously to Lower Burma, Indonesia and Australia.

It is obvious that the directions quoted for all four frequencies are substantially the same. In consequence it appeared possible without reducing the number of directions, to reduce the number of frequencies. For this reason the following requirements were disregarded: req. No. 2 duplicating No. 1; Nos. 24-25 duplicating 12-13; 38 duplicating 37; 44 duplicating 43 and others. For similar reasons the following requirements were disregarded: Nos. 50, 53, 74, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 100, 105, 107, 108, 109 and 129.

Moreover India lies wholly within the tropical broadcasting zone, and is therefore obliged to broadcast in the tropical broadcasting bands in the period between 1300-0100 GMT and this justifies

reducing her requirements by 56 channel-hours.

The draft plan of the Soviet Delegation assigns 299 channel-hours to India which represents a reduction below her total requirements of 54 channel-hours or 15%. The weightage for India was calculated on the basis of her 16 state languages.

9 Pakistan

Pakistan has submitted requirements for 237 channel-hours of which 122 can be justified on the basis of the Atlantic City recommendations (excluding the channel-hours required at night-time when internal broadcasting can be effected in the tropical broadcasting bands).

According to weightage, Pakistan should receive 166 channel-hours. Pakistan's requirements are fully justified according to Atlantic City. Pakistan is assigned 121 channel-hours in the draft Soviet plan, and all the directions specified in her requirements are maintained.

10. Portuguese Colonies.

When preparing the USSR plan, Portugal and her colonies were considered as countries bound together administratively and economically. According to weightage Portugal and her colonies should receive 76 channel-hours, and the Soviet Plan assigns 69, i.e. 91% of the number of channel-hours jointly assignable. Portugal is assigned 150% and the colonies are assigned 73% of the channel-hours assignable according to weightage.

This redistribution of channel-hours being determined by Portugal's need to maintain contact with her colonies which are located at great distances from her in Africa and Asia.

The requirements of Portugal and her colonies have been reduced in such a manner that with 91% of the number of channel-hours assignable to them according to weightage, broadcasting can be maintained in all the directions specified in the requirements with some reduction in the duration of the transmissions.

11 Germany and Japan.

Germany and Japan have received less than the channel-hours assignable to them according to weightage because these countries, which caused untold destruction and countless sufferings to the peoples of other countries, should only be permitted to conduct internal broadcasting until their populations are reeducated in a democratic spirit and their external broadcasting will not imperil the peace of the world.

12 Norway.

Norway has submitted requirements for 64 channel-hours and these are justified by the Atlantic City recommendations. According to weightage Norway should receive 20 channel-hours. However Norway has a complicated orography and many of her broadcasting circuits pass through the polar regions. Moreover a significant part of her population being engaged in the fishing industry are compelled to remain at sea so that additional broadcasting services are needed. In consequence it was considered necessary to meet Norway's broadcasting requirements in full.

13 France

France has submitted requirements for 275 channel-hours, 255 of which can be justified on the basis of the Atlantic City recommendations. According to weightage France should receive 132 channel-hours.

The reduction below the stated requirements was made by disregarding secondary channels for a number of easy circuits, by the use of a single beam for serving short distances (within the limits of azimuth indicated for serving one country, e.g. requirements 41 and 47 or 44 and 49), and also by disregarding the channel-hours required for independent transmissions operated mainly over secondary channels.

Nevertheless France's requirements (as in analogous cases of other countries) are satisfied to a greater extent than on the basis of the channel-hours assignable according to weightage. This has been done in view of the great variety of her territories and the wide coverage of her circuits which demand the duplication of programmes on several frequencies in different bands and for different directions.

In the draft plan France is assigned 152 channel-hours i.e. 20 more than the number assignable to her according to weightage.

14 French Colonies

The French colonies have submitted requirements for 2181 channel-hours of which 649 can be justified on the basis of the Atlantic City recommendations. According to weightage the French colonies should receive 200 channel-hours. In the draft plan of the Soviet Delegation they are assigned 255 channel-hours, a larger number than that according to weightage because of the dispersion of the various centers and the wide coverage of the various circuits which necessitates the duplication of frequencies in certain directions and in certain bands.

15 Poland

According to weightage Poland should receive 40 channel-hours. Poland submitted requirements for 151 channel-hours. Taking into consideration the immense contribution in bringing about the annihilation of Fascist Germany, Poland can lay claim to an increase in the number of channel-hours assigned to her.

From 1939 to 1945, i.e. for 6 years, Poland was under the yoke of German occupation and was cut off from the entire cultural democratic world. In addition to material losses including, among other things, the destruction of means of communication, Poland suffered moral damage since for 6 years Polish culture could not develop and the democratic community of Poland could not inform the civilized world of its activities. At the present time Poland is conducting a great work of reconstruction and of building a new democratic government. It is therefore our duty to give Poland an increased number of channel-hours so that Poland can inform humanity of her activities and exchange cultural achievements with the outside world.

Since technical limitations make it impossible to satisfy Poland's requirements in full, she has been assigned 100 channel-hours in the draft plan.

16 Czechoslovakia

According to weightage Czechoslovakia should receive 32 channel-hours. She has submitted requirements for 102 channel-hours. When preparing the draft plan account was taken of the fact that Czechoslovakia had borne Hitlerite occupation for almost 7 years during which time the Czechoslovak community was deprived of the possibility of using broadcasting and informing world opinion of its culture and life. At present Czechoslovakia is building a new democratic government and should be given the possibility of developing her broadcasting so as to compensate in some measure for the years of enforced silence. The Soviet plan therefore provides 90 channel-hours for Czechoslovakia.

17 Sweden

Sweden has submitted requirements for 45 channel-hours which are justified on the basis of Atlantic City. According to weightage Sweden is entitled to 29 channel-hours; however, bearing in mind that Sweden conducts broadcasting services in polar regions where the propagation of high frequencies is particularly difficult, we have considered it appropriate to satisfy Sweden's requirements in full.

On behalf of the Delegation of the
U.S.S.R.

D. ARKADIEV.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 383-E

23 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Original : FRENCH

P I A M

General remarks concerning requested programs

The Delegation of Siam respectfully requests a change in the programs contained in the initial forms 4.

The previous requirements for broadcasting correspond to what was being done a year ago.

Since then, regular transmissions, not mentioned in the original requirements, are being broadcast at noon (local time).

Moreover, in the near future, transmissions of three simultaneous programs will be organized at the following hours:

2300 - 0130 GMT
0430 - 0730 "
0900 - 1700 "

Three other programs will take place in the morning from 2300 to 0130 and in the afternoon from 1200 to 1700 hours GMT. Under these circumstances Form A should read as follows:

Program A1 Bangkok-Siam	0-900 km	2 kW	omni	2300-0130 0430-0730 <u>0900-1700</u>
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Program A2	"	"	0-900 km	0,500	omni	"
Program A3	"	"	0-900 km	0,250	omni	"

Program B1 Bangkok-Siam	0-900	0,25 kW	omni	1200-1700 <u>2300-0100</u>
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Program B2	"	"	"	0,16	"	"
Program B3	"	"	"	0,08	"	"

There are no changes in the remaining programs (C, D, E).

The frequencies to be considered for June median would be:

For programs A1, A2, A3	2300-0130	7Mc/s
	0430-0730	9Mc/s
	0900-1700	7Mc/s
For programs B1, B2, B3	1200-1700	6Mc/s
	2300-0100	6Mc/s

We would be much obliged if you were to take into account, as far as possible, these additional requirements, which are actually relatively modest (65 hours, 5 frequencies) for a country with an area of 500,000 km and conditions which make it impossible to use medium waves.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 384-E

27 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

Committee 3

REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE
CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT
NO. 265

1. People's Republic of Albania
2. Argentine Republic
3. Australia (Commonwealth of)
4. Austria
5. The Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
6. Belgium
7. Bolivia
8. Brazil
9. Canada
10. China
11. Chile
12. Vatican City (State of)
13. Colombia (Republic of)
14. Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under mandate or trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
15. Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered as Such
16. Belgian Congo and Territories of Ruanda Urundi
17. Cuba
18. Denmark
19. Egypt
20. United States of America
21. Finland
22. France
23. Hungary
24. India
25. Indonesia
26. Iceland
27. Italy
28. Mexico
29. Monaco
30. Mongolia (Popular Republic of)
31. Nicaragua
32. Norway
33. New Zealand
34. Pakistan
35. Netherlands, Curacao & Surinam
36. Poland (Republic of)
37. Portugal

38. French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia
39. People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
40. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
41. Southern Rhodesia
42. Roumania (People's Republic of)
43. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
44. Sweden
45. Switzerland (Confederation)
46. Syria
47. Czechoslovakia
48. Union of South Africa and the mandated territory of South-West Africa
49. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
50. Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)
51. United Nations
52. SCAP

1. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
(All questions answered)

1. a) These data may be used only as information and not as one of the factors which should determine the position of one country as regards another, with respect to the allocation of channel-hours.
- b) No, inasmuch as the term, "extraordinary circumstances," has not been defined.
- c) Destruction which was wrought by the Fascist troops during their occupation of those countries, who so valiantly fought against fascist oppression during the last war, should be taken into account. The Delegation of Albania cannot agree to fixing a past date, and it considers that the following should be regarded as war damage:
 1. Destruction and damage wrought in broadcasting and communication networks.
 2. Failure of above-mentioned countries to develop their broadcasting facilities because of the war.
 3. General intellectual, technical and economic destruction and damage which has had and will for some time continue to have adverse effects on the development of broadcasting in those countries victimized by fascism.
- d) We feel that this problem is neither objective nor practical and should not, therefore, be considered.
2. a) No; the total number of available channel-hours, which is very limited, should be distributed among the countries in accordance with objective and permanent basic criteria.
3. It would be desirable to economize in the use of high frequencies. Committee 4 should recommend the methods to be used to this end.
4. a) No.
- b) Yes.
5. We cannot answer this question before receiving the results of the studies of Working Group 3A.
6. a) Yes.
- b) Area, population, number of official languages. We should further take into consideration the contributions made by various countries to the overthrow of Fascism and the destruction caused in these countries by the Fascists as outlined in our answer 1c).

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7. a) Yes.
- b) Destruction wrought in certain countries during the last war.
- c) The three factors listed in question 7 a) should be given equal weight. With regard to answer 7 b), this constitutes a special case, applying only to countries having suffered damages; among those a priority should be granted to those countries which have suffered the heavy damages.
8. 1) No.
- 2) The United Nations should be entitled to receive channel-hours but without any priority and on the same basis as any country. The number of channel-hours to be granted to the United Nations' World News Services should be agreed upon by the countries represented at this conference.
- 3) No.
9. No. In our opinion, this question is absurd.
10. As a general principle, internal broadcasting services should receive priority. Nevertheless, we do not wish to minimize the importance of external broadcasting which is essential for cultural exchanges among peoples.
11. a) In our opinion, it would be impossible to ascertain whether or not a country has actually reduced its requirements.
- b) Unreasonable requirements should be reduced by the Conference on the basis of fair and equitable criteria.
12. a) No criteria have been established by the conference at this time.
- b) The plan should be based on fundamental, objective and permanent criteria and on technically justified scientific and practical principles.
13. a) Yes.
- b) No.
14. a) Yes.
- b) 1) Yes. In our opinion, the case of each country which suffered damages at the hands of the fascists should be considered individually in order to assess equitably the

1. ALBANIA

contributions of the various countries to the eradication of Fascism and to estimate the extent of damages incurred.

2) See answer 14 b) 1) above.

15. No.

16. No.

17. No. Each country has the sovereign right to schedule its programmes according to its own interests and desires.

18. No.

19. No.

20. Yes.

21. Yes.

22. No.

23. No.

24. No.

25. No, in the case of a country's not being sufficiently interested to submit its requirements or if the country has no high-frequency broadcasting services and, hence, no requirements.

Yes, If a country having high-frequency broadcasting services has not yet been able, owing to extraordinary circumstances, to submit its requirements.

26. No.

27. No.

28. No.

CONCLUSION

The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania considers that the questionnaire contained in document 265 is, in general, pointless and that the very appreciable time and effort which have gone into its preparation have been wasted. Except for question No. 7, all questions in this document have been improperly stated and have no connection with the drafting of general principles for a high-frequency assignment plan, which is the task of Committee 3. The Delegation of the People's Republic of Albania considers, therefore, that Committee 3 should

1. ALBANIA

abandon the futile methods exemplified by this questionnaire, the result of which has only been to delay our work, and that it should immediately undertake the drafting of the basic criteria which are to determine the position of each country in the allocation of high frequencies.

2. ARGENTINE (Republic of)

(All questions answered except 5, 26, 27, 28)

Question 1

a) yes, but only from a general viewpoint, without giving them decisive importance.

b) only in really exceptional cases.

c) yes, provided that only those material damages will be considered which were suffered by equipment in regular and constant use as a direct result of the war.

d) yes.

Question 2

a) yes

b) could be fixed at 20% of the total number of frequencies

c) allocation should be made in the bands appropriate to the zone of the country in question, considering the technical needs.

Question 3 Yes

Question 4

a) yes

b) no, because the idea of technical justification is contrary to the terms of reference of Committee 5.

Question 5

pending, until Working Group 3A makes a decision.

Question 6

a) yes, provided that this Conference is successful in establishing an equitable and consistently applicable method which would be ideal. However in view of the extreme difficulty of

2. ARGENTINE (Republic of)
(cont.)

determining and evaluating consistently the factors which would have to be considered for the ideal method, it would be good to consider the possibility of applying empirical methods which would permit us to obtain results acceptable to all the countries.

b) Among others, and without prejudice to their relative weight: area, geographical characteristics, topographical characteristics, orographical characteristics, etc; population and its distribution in the territory; number of short wave receivers, etc.

Question 7

a) yes, as regards area, but in relation to the geographical characteristics of the country. Yes, as regards population, but according to distribution and not to number. No, as regards languages.

b) yes

c) it is very difficult to establish the relative weightage of the various factors in a generally applicable manner.

Question 8 No. Each country should set aside the necessary frequencies for such services.

Question 9 Yes

Question 10 both

Question 11

a) no

b) yes, to adjust them in accordance with the technical standards adopted.

Question 12

a) yes, if the Conference should come to adopt such criteria.

b) no. The technical principles should be based on the general principles which the Conference will adopt.

Question 13

a) yes. This represents recognition of an indisputable right. The frequency assignment plan should keep the future in sight.

b) yes, in accordance with the technical possibilities.

2. ARGENTINE (Republic of)
(cont.)

Question 14. no

Question 15 yes

Question 16 yes

Question 17 yes

Question 18 no

Question 19 I. a) yes b) yes
II. by establishing the relative weightage of the factors.

Question 20 no

Question 21 a) yes, according to what has been established in the Preamble to the Atlantic City Convention
b) no

Question 22 no

Question 23 yes, if this Conference does not reach general agreement.

Question 24 a) yes, this empirical method for reducing the excess of requirements would be applicable if the Conference could not establish general principles for frequency assignment.

b) yes, with the same reservation as above

Question 25

yes, to give universal value to the plan.

Questions 26, 27, and 28 answers pending until Working Group 3C furnishes indications in connection with these questions.

Mexico, December 8th, 1948

3. AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)

Number of Questions in Document 265-E to which replies are submitted.

1. (a), (b), (c), (d).
2. (a).
- 3.
4. (a), (b),
5. (a), (b), (c), (d).
6. (a), (b).
7. (a), (b), (c).
8. (a), (b), (c).
9. (a), (b).
- 10.
11. (a), (b),
12. (a), (b).
13. (a)
14. (a), (b), (c).
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
19. (i)(a), (i) (b), (ii).
- 20.
21. (a), (b).
- 22.
- 23.
24. (a).
- 25.

AUSTRALIA (cont.)

26.

27.

1. (a). Yes. Both factors should be considered to the extent of the full amount of present operations subject only to any modification which might be suggested by the country concerned.

(b). No. Through a variety of circumstances it could be claimed by all countries that had it not been for such circumstances, H.F.B. would have been developed to a greater extent. It is considered impracticable to take into account all the international difficulties which could be urged in support of such claims.

(c). Yes. In this case the extent suggested for consideration is the number of transmitters in regular operation at the date of damage by enemy attack or by precautionary destruction.

(d). Yes. These two factors must be taken into account but the opinion is expressed that priority for item (d) must be accorded last place after (a) and (c) of para. 1.. The reason for this opinion is that almost all countries could make this claim and like 1(b) it is impracticable to take this into account especially having regard to all the other difficulties involved.

2. (a). No. It is not advisable to attempt this because it would be a piece-meal operation, almost certainly leading to anomalies, and in many cases, likely to be wasteful of frequencies which are already too scarce.

3. No. It would not be advisable for the Committee to attempt to take these methods into account. The principles are well-known but the possibility of applying them to an increasing extent is a matter for long-term study in each individual country. It is impracticable for the Committee at the present stage to propose definite changes in the use of particular channels by applying some of the measures mentioned. It is agreed, however, that the Committee could recommend the measures to which individual countries could give further study and at the same time the Committee could initiate some action on the lines of the suggestion made by the delegation of Portugal, to commence the study of standards for some or all of these measures.

4. (a). Yes. The requirements as presented should be taken into account subject only to any obvious errors which will be agreed to by the particular country concerned.

(b). No. It would be agreed that the technically justified requirements should be taken into account, only if agreement had been reached first of all on what are the technically justifiable requirements. The discussions at the Conference have shown such wide diversity of opinion that it does not seem possible to arrive at an early agreement on such requirements.

AUSTRALIA (cont.)

5. (a). Yes. There are services in which the use of high frequencies is indispensable in all circumstances. There are also services which require high frequencies only during certain hours or periods.

(b). Yes.

(c). Yes. It is possible in the case of some countries and not possible in the case of other countries. That is why it is not desirable to attempt to establish an order of priority. The discussions at the Conference have shown that there could not be an equitable common rule for application in regard to this question.

(d). No. It would not be possible to establish such factors owing to the variety of different conditions and opinions.

6. (a). Yes.

(b). Discussions at the Conference have indicated that agreement is unlikely to be reached as to a basis which would be un-animously accepted. The Australian Delegation cannot suggest a definite basis but has set out some further consideration in Document No. 254-E. A suggestion has been offered as to the principal factors and the order in which they should be taken into account in formulating a plan. But, these factors did not include any of the formulae which have been put forward.

7. (a). No.

(b). Yes.

(c). There are many other factors than those mentioned and from the answer to 6(b) it will be seen that a formula based on weight-ages is considered unlikely to achieve a successful result.

8. (a). No. Because each country can take care of those on the country's own frequencies.

(b). Yes. This would be in accordance with the spirit of the resolution approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

(c). No. Such enquiries could well be organised through the services of the individual countries; and in many cases, enquiries might be made more successfully through the local networks.

9. (a). No.

(b). No. - Having regard to the answer to 9 (a).

10. ^TThe two functions are regarded as equal by this Delegation but there is a wide difference of opinion on this question of priority.

AUSTRALIA (cont.)

11. (a). Yes.
(b). Yes.
12. (a). See answer to 6 (b).
(b). No. Not at present stage.
13. (a). No.
14. (a). Yes.
(b) (i). Yes.
(b) (ii). No.
15. No.
16. No.
17. No.
18. No.
19. (i) (a). Yes.
(i) (b). No.
(ii). With regard to 19 (i) (a) - consider the ratio of receivers to population to get some general idea of the listening interest.
20. Yes.
21. (a). No.
(b). No, not without their consent; but in a reasonable solution the question of sovereignty would not be pressed by countries seeking agreement.
22. Yes. The problems are **quite separate**.
23. No.
24. (a). No.
25. No.
26. Yes.
27. Yes.

4. AUSTRIA

All questions answered except 26, 27 and 28.

General remarks:

Austria considers that this first world wide Conference on h.-f.-broadcasting has as its main task to give all countries of the world an equitable start in planned h.-f.-broadcasting, thus eliminating the present chaos. For this it is necessary that the individual countries be given such frequencies, as enable them to establish a reliable h.-f.-service. In no case must it happen that this conference is used as a means to secure predominance in the future for countries, which, favoured by special circumstances, were in a position to develop their h.-f.-services to a high extent. However, it is understood that consideration shall be given to special requirements, which can only be satisfied by h.-f.-services.

We have tried to give an answer to all questions, except those of New Zealand.

Answers:

- 1a) No, because this means the establishment of the existing predominances & therewith an inequitable treatment of the rights of the individual countries.
- 1b) Yes, in view of the fact that the circumstances are extraordinary. However, no more consideration should be given than is necessary to compensate for those circumstances.
- 1c) Yes, but not more than is necessary to give those countries an equal possibility for the establishment of an appropriate H.F.B. service.
- 1d) Yes, but not more than is compatible with an equitable standing of all countries in the establishment of H.F.B.
- 2a)-c) A basic allocation to each country should be made. In our opinion about one third of the available frequency-hours in each band should be reserved for this purpose, in order to make it possible to allocate appropriate frequencies for a reliable service. Our following answers are therefore given in view of the distribution of the remaining two thirds.
- 3) Yes, especially for the satisfaction of requirements, which can not only be fulfilled by H.F.B., that is, of requirements for national services.
- 4a) No, because this would result in an injustice, as some countries submitted requirements without regard to the possibilities, whilst others took this into account.

Austria (cont.)

- 4b) Yes, if "technically justified" means the requirements which result from the application of a procedure of evaluation still to be established and common to all countries.
- 5a) Yes, for instance international H.F.B.
- 5b) Yes, as they cannot be satisfied otherwise, However, only technical reasons should be considered.
- 5c) It is certainly desirable but hardly possible to establish such priorities. In attempting to do so, primarily technical reasons should be taken into account.
- 5d) An attempt should be made to establish such factors.
- 6a) Yes, as we feel this to be the purpose of the conference.
- 6b) See below, and see also 5a)-c).
- 7a) These factors should not have any preponderance, as the need for H.F.B. does not depend on them more than on other factors.
- 7b) Yes, for instance, possibilities of unbiased communication with other countries.
- 7c) All factors should be given the same weight.
- 8a) Our point of view is that this belong to 8b).
- 8b) Yes, as the U.N. are a supernational and therefore impartial source of information.
- 8c) Yes, by means of the International Red Cross.
- 9a) Yes, if 9b) is denied.
- 9b) Yes.
- 9c) Yes, as the implementation of bilateral agreements can easily be done in such a way that reciprocity is virtually frustrated.
- 10) In our view, it is the main task of H.F.B., as the only means of communication with a world-wide range, to develop mutual understanding and cooperation among the nations.
- 11) a) and b) Yes. See 4a) and b) above.
- 12a) see 12b)
- 12b) In our opinion the drafting of a plan, based solely on technical principles, would help to avoid a lot of unnecessary discussion of the final plan.

Austria (cont.)

- 13a) Yes, as the recognition of the essential right of each country to use H.F.B. is a basic feature of this Conference.
- 13b) No, as it is not the purpose of this Conference to extend the volume of H.F.B. to its limits but to make a plan for the operation of H.F.B. by all countries within those limits. Transitional Allocations would be of little use to any country, as they involve a lot of expenses which are not justified by future prospects. Therefore, the stronger of both partners to a bilateral agreement, who would always be he who has the frequency, would very probably try to circumvent this agreement.
- 14a) and b) In our opinion the allocation of a disproportionate number of channel-hours would not make up for the economic damages, which a country suffered owing to the war. We feel it more appropriate to approach again the U.N., as was done by the I.T.C. of Atlantic City 1947 (See "Opinion" on page 112 of the Final Acts).
- 15) A minimum limit would be desirable. The maximum results from the application of the distribution formula to be developed. See 2a) & c).
- 16) No, as we can not see any advantage in this procedure. The distribution should be done by applying a formula common to all See 15) and 2a) & c).
- 17) Yes, if this limit is not less than one hour. A preliminary plan as under 12b) would, we feel, help much in disposing of this question.
- 18) No, as such interest may possibly exist only in the absence of other services and certainly can be acquired by new services. Besides, the establishing of this principle would be tantamount to a monopoly of the existing services.
- 19) No. As H.F.B. is to promote an equitable development for all nations (see UNESCO) such a discrimination would be in contradiction to this principle.
- 20) Yes, as sharing otherwise would become impossible and the interference by adjacent channels harmful. We again refer to 12b).
- 21a) Yes. However it should be considered by the individual nations that a convention always involves a certain loss of sovereignty. This loss ought to be the same for each country and must not be disproportionate to the advantages gained.
- 21b) It is neither possible nor desirable to impose on a country a plan, to which it has not freely consented. Besides, such procedure would easily lead to a breaking up of the I.T.U., which would be harmful to all.

Austria (cont.)

- 22) No. The H.F.B. is destined to establish relations between a country, or a group of countries, and other countries, and this can be done by a central agency. Moreover, big countries and groups of countries dispose of many other means for the establishment of such relations, as they always have maritime traffic. They therefore depend less on H.F.B. than small countries which often have no maritime traffic.
- 23) No. H.F.B. has a world-wide range and regional agreements are therefore inappropriate.
- 24) No. The distribution formula is to decide. See 4a) & b) and 11a) & b).
- 25) Yes, by allocating the basic ration

5. BELGIUM

No. of Questions	Answer	Observation
1a	Yes	
b	Yes	
c	Yes	On condition that a discrimination be made between countries.
d	Yes	
2a	Abstention	Would be desirable, but it seems to be impossible to reply without examining the results in figures for a) each country b) all the countries together.
3	Yes	
4a	No	
b	Yes	
5a	Yes	
b	Yes	

Belgium (cont.)

No. Of Questions	Answer	Observations
c	No	To be decided for each country based on technical propagation conditions and interference.
d	No	The expression "relative importance of services", does not seem to us to correspond to the technical conditions of a)b)and c).
6a	No	
b	--	
7a	No	
b	Yes	
c	--	
8-1	abstention	seems impossible to carry out.
2	No	
3	abstention or Yes	The question does not seem sufficiently clear to us: does this refer to the International Red Cross? If so, our reply is yes.
9a	abstention	
b	abstention	
c	---	
10	both	National needs when there are no other technical means.
11a	abstention	This depends on the manner in which the reductions have been effected.

Belgium (cont.)

No. of Questions	Answers	Observations
b	Yes	
12a	abstention	The question does not appear to be sufficiently precise.
b	abstention	same
13a	No	
b	--	
14a	No	It does not seem possible to solve this question practically.
b	--	
15	abstention	We find it impossible to reply without examining the results in figures for: a) each country b) all countries together.
16	No	It seems impossible to establish universal rules of allocation.
17	No	There are many cases in which this limitation is not advisable. (domestic broadcasting, for instance)
18	Yes	
19	No	
20	Yes	In order to maintain protection ratio standards.
21a	abstention	
b	abstention	
22	Yes	

Beligum (cont.)

No. of Questions	Answers	Observations
23	No	
24a	No	
b	--	
25	abstention	Depends on the cases.
26	Yes	We wish strongly to support this realistic point of view.
27	abstention	The question does not seem sufficiently clear.
28	abstention	same

6. BIELORUSSIA SSR

(all questions answered)

The Delegation of the Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic believes that the overwhelming majority of the questions contained in document 265 are superfluous and do not contribute to the successful carrying out of the terms of reference of Committee 3 assigned to it by the Plenary Assembly of the Conference. However, we consider it possible to submit the following answers to each of the questions:

To question:	1a) b) c) d)	not advisable
	2a) b) c)	not advisable
	3	advisable
	4a	should not be taken into account.
	4b	should be taken into account.
	5a) b) c) d)	no
	6a)	advisable
	6b)	see item 7a
	7a)	yes

Bielorussia SSR (cont.)

- 7b) Only the losses and destructions suffered by certain countries during the last war.
- 7c) all factors enumerated in 7a) should be given the same weightage. Item 7b) should be considered concretely for each country.
- 8a) b) c) not advisable
- 9a) b) c) No
- 10 The main function of high frequency broadcasting is to serve national requirements covering large areas within national borders. Broadcasting abroad should be a secondary function.
- 11a) b) not advisable
- 12a) Yes
- 12b) No
- 13a) Yes
- 13b) No
- 14a) A considerable amount of additional frequencies should be allocated to certain countries which suffered damages at the hands of The Fascist aggressors during the last war, considering this question separately for each country.
- 14b) (1-11) not advisable (see item 7)
- 15 not advisable
- 16 not advisable
- 17 not advisable
- 18 not advisable

Bielorussia SRR (cont.)

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 19 | no |
| 20 | not only desirable, but imperative. |
| 21a) b) | this question must be settled by a separate international agreement. |
| 22 | no |
| 23 | not advisable |
| 24a) b) | no |
| 25 | this question must be considered separately for each country. |
| 26 | no |
| 27 | no |
| 28 | no |

The Bielorussian Delegation is firmly convinced that only the consideration of general and basic decisive factors can contribute to the achievement of the common goal which is the elaboration of the plan. Everything else is only a waste of time and of no avail.

December 8th, 1948

7. BOLIVIA

1. a) No. Because there exists a disproportionate situation between, on the one hand, the countries which have greatly expanded their High Frequency services because of war-time necessities during the last war, and, on the other hand, other countries which have not even been able to renew their obsolete equipment.

b) The United States and other countries which manufacture broadcasting equipment did not sell complete or partial installations during the war because all of their production was destined for military use. And, later, the dollar shortage; dollars available were used to satisfy more immediate needs.

c)
- d) Yes. The above observations justify taking as a basis existing services and those which, according to plans, will come into operation at a future date.
2. a) Yes. Because it is a democratic process and one which recognizes the equal rights of all states.

b) To the extent of at least 50% of the spectrum.

c) Answered in 2, a) and b).
3. Advisable. As a simple recommendation. Without allowing this measure to influence the allocation plan in any way, but leaving complete freedom to the countries.
4. We agree to alternative a).
5. a) The use of high frequencies is indispensable for international services in all circumstances.

b) We agree.

c) Only if the inalienable requirements of each country have been previously satisfied.
6. a) Yes. On the basis of a minimum assignment with the agreement of all countries.

b) Taking into account only the channel-hours available in the entire spectrum.

BOLIVIA

7. No. Because in these broadcasting services the same programme can be heard, with the same transmission characteristics, by all of a population of ten million as well as by one of only twenty thousand. It would be illogical to consider the factor of area if we did not, at the same time, consider population distribution and the population density in the various zones.
- The country concerned undoubtedly has a national language. For its other languages, it has the complete right to arrange its national programme as it considers best.
8. It is advisable, but means should be sought for the UN to define these transmissions and their technical characteristics.
9. a) Categorically yes. This is part of its sovereignty.
b) Yes. This is included in the basic concept of the equal rights of states.
c) Partially. The most efficient means will always be, the organization charged with supervising the compliance with, and the execution of, the plan.
10. We find that the aim of high-frequency transmissions is stated exactly in the form and content of the question.
11. We should consider principally the volume of the requirements submitted.
12. a) The question is not clear.
b) No. Because it would establish precedents which would be difficult to modify later. We should rather tend toward the idea that the plan to be adopted would be final.
13. a) Yes. Allowing each country, as it develops, to enjoy the benefits of its allocations.
b) Transfers between two states should be left to bilateral agreements.

BOLIVIA

14. No. Because if we take into account the situation of countries directly affected by the war, we should also take into account the situation of those countries indirectly affected adversely by the war and who cooperated efficiently in the triumph of the United Nations.
15. Yes. In order to decrease the future possibilities of greater inequalities among peoples, which is against the democratic aim of increasing justice and equality.
16. It seems to us that in order to answer this question, the table of priorities must first be approved.
17. Yes.
18. Yes. This is the case of countries where, for obvious reasons, high-frequency broadcasting is one of the principal means of information.
19.
20. Yes. We definitely believe that this should not be just a recommendation, but that it should be considered within the plan itself.
21. a) Each country should have the most complete freedom in its systems of high-frequency telecommunications.
- b)
22. No. This would constitute a double allocation.
23. Yes. With the object that these studies could be considered by a future Assembly, with all the adequate technical data.
24. A simple reduction, proportional to the number of channels, might result in an injustice. The basic needs should first be satisfied, in view of an equitable general distribution, in accordance with 6, a).
25.
26. Yes, upon proof of the technical need for the service.
27.
28. No. Because this would be the recognition of privileges incompatible with a democratic organization.

8. B R A Z I L
(all questions answered except 9)

- 1.-
 - a) yes, but this should not be an absolute criterion
 - b) yes, in very exceptional cases.
 - c) yes, once consideration has been given, in the light of the requirements already submitted, to the material damage suffered by equipment in regular use before, or during, the war.
 - d) yes
- 2.-
 - a) yes
 - b) yes, taking into account that 20% of the total of existing frequency-hours will be reserved for that purpose.
 - c) In view of the preceding answer, we think that this percentage should be divided in accordance with the requirements submitted by each country.
- 3.- yes
- 4.-
 - a) yes
 - b) no
- 5.- The Delegation of Brazil wishes to answer this question only after the work of Group A has been finished and approved by the Plenary meeting of the Committee.
- 6.-
 - a) yes
 - b) we make the same reservation here as that made for question no. 5.
- 7.-
 - a) The Delegation of Brazil agrees that we take into account factors such as population and area, but not as exclusive factors. We wish to point out that, should the Conference accept the above mentioned factors, in our view they should not be given the same weight.
 - b) and c) answered in point a).
- 8.-
 - a) Once the frequency hours have been allotted to the various countries, it is up to them to organise services as best they can. We consider that special allocations should be made to the United Nations.
- 9.-
 - a) -----
 - b) -----
 - c) -----
- 10.- The Delegation of Brazil recognises the preponderance of the internal service over the external, i.e. of the national service over the international.

BRAZIL

- 11.- a) It is necessary to take into account the real needs of each country.
b) It is also necessary to take into account the technical needs of each requirement.
- 12.- a) The Assignment Plan for High Frequencies should be based only on the principles which will be established by the Conference.
b) no
- 13.- a) yes, because the Plan to be drawn up by this Conference is intended to determine the future situation of world broadcasting.
b) yes, providing the technical limitations are respected.
- 14.- a) no
b) no
- 15.- yes
- 16.- yes
- 17.- yes, but we point out that there must be established a common limit for all countries in regard to the number of hours during which they can use each frequency assigned to them; this should be done in order to avoid the possibility that for countries may receive excessive periods of time utilization of frequencies; whilst time allotted to others may be inadequate.
- 18.- no
- 19.- no, because the Conference is drawing up a Plan for the future.
- 20.- yes, for channel sharing only.
- 21.- a) yes, in accordance with International Telecommunications Conventions, and also in accordance with the Atlantic City Convention.
b) we consider that it is not possible to impose a plan on a country.
- 22.- no
- 23.- yes, in case that we do not reach complete agreement on these objectives.
- 24.- no

BRAZIL

25, 27, 28.- We do not wish to answer these questions since they await a resolution to be passed by Working Group B.

2 CANADA

(Replies have been given to all questions except 11, 12 and 15.)

1. (a) Yes, to the extent possible without serious dislocation to well established audiences and services.
(b) Yes, in view of the fact that this is to apply to one particular country only, as recorded in the minutes.
(c) Yes, subject to a careful assessment of the extent and nature of such losses.
(d) This question should be divided into two parts. First, the answer to the first part of the question is yes, provided that requirements in respect of future projects are justified technically and otherwise. Insofar as the second part of the question is concerned, the great majority of countries in the world do not manufacture high frequency broadcasting equipment.
2. No to (a), (b) and (c).
3. Yes. From the requests for channel-hours which have been registered, it is obvious that the only solution to the present chaotic situation lies in the economy to the fullest extent of high frequency channel hours.
4. (a) No.
(b) Yes.
5. (a) Yes for both.
(b) Yes, but provided that the reasons are clear and indisputable.
(c) -
(d) -
6. (a) Yes, such an approach as is implied in this question is possible, provided that "method" is not construed to mean "Formula".
(b) The justification for the services required by a given country depends on its needs and it is not possible to determine the needs of all the countries on the basis of the same set of factors.
7. (a))
&) Please see answer to question 6.
(b))

Canada (cont'd)

- (c) -
3. (a) No.
(b) No.
(c) No.
9. (a) In the Canadian view this question is beyond the competence of this Conference as it involves questions of sovereign rights.
(b) Yes, provided that this would not in any way whatsoever be taken as a basis for assignments of channel hours.
(c)
10. Insofar as these two purposes are concerned, geographical and technical conditions vary so greatly in both that to classify either as a "principal function" of high frequency broadcasting is quite impossible.
11. -
12. -
13. (a) Yes, provided that the word "immediately" implies a reasonable time limit which would be determined by this Conference.
(b) No, because the difficulties of assuring that such agreements shall be technically sound are too great.
14. (a) No.
(b) -
15. -
16. No.
17. No.
18. Yes.
19. No.
20. It is understood that this question is on the agenda of Working Group 4A.

Canada (cont'd)

21. The answer to this question is contained in the Preamble to the Atlantic City Convention.
22. Yes.
23. No - technically unworkable.
24. (a) No.
(b) No.
25. Yes, if such needs can be known in time to be satisfied under the plan.
26. Yes.
27. No.
28. No.

10. CHINA

The Delegation of China has answered the following questions:
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13.

Question No. 1

We answer yes to sub-heading a). As, to what extent, please refer to our answer to question No. 7.

Question No. 2

We answer yes to sub-heading a) and would suggest five (5) channel hours as the minimum.

Question No. 3

Yes, we agree, But the question of the "improvement of national coverage by other means has bearings on a country's economic and financial capacity as well as on its telecommunications development.

Question No. 4

Only the technically justified requirements are to be taken into account in establishing the final assignment plan.

Question No. 6

a) Of course, the viewpoint based on the national interest of every country is different. It is very difficult to draw up a formula that is equitable and uniform and acceptable to every country. However, the effort of the delegation of India contained in Annex 5 of Appendix B to the Report of the Mexico Session of the Planning Committee, represents a very good approach. We would suggest changing item No. 6 from "No. of HF Registration "to" No. of transmitters in operation", as this would represent more truly the actual effort the country exerts in developing HF broadcasting.

- b) Namely:
1. Area
 2. Population
 3. Languages
 4. Population of Overseas territories
 5. No. of Nationals living abroad.
 6. No. of transmitters in operation
 7. imports and Exports

Question No. 7

- a) 1. Area 2. population 3. languages, together with the four mentioned below, are the basic factors.
- b)
4. Population of overseas territories
 5. No. of nationals living abroad
 6. No. of transmitters in operation
 7. Imports and Exports

China (cont.)

- c) Equal weightages to the items 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Half weightage to item 3.

The reason we give half weightage to item 3 is that while there are clear figures for all the other items, it is very difficult to state exactly the number of different languages and dialects of a country.

Question No. 8

Yes for points (a) and (b) and (c) as mentioned in the question.

Question No. 10

The principal function of high frequency broadcasting is to develop a spirit of good understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the world. However, for countries of large area and of less developed telecommunication systems, it is also indispensable to employ HF broadcasting for national coverage.

Question No. 11

Yes, both facts are to be taken into account.

Question No. 13

- a) Yes, only to the extent of the minimum number of channel hours as suggested in question No. 2.
- b) Non-transferrable.

THE DELEGATION OF CHILE has answered all questions, except 5, 26, 27, 28.

1.

a) As we have to make a distribution of short wave channels for the period during which the Plan will be in force, it is logical that we will have to consider the present needs and those that can be foreseen for that period, but only those which, in fact, refer to real needs and not to the principle of obtaining frequencies for what may happen in the future. This, for instance, is what happened for the fixed services, when many countries reserved a large number of frequencies 15 or 20 years ago and never used them. This fact was one of the factors taken into account at Atlantic City, when the IFRB was organized.

b) At the Atlantic City Radio Conference the Government of Chile supported expansion of high frequency broadcasting bands and, in its proposal number 1648 R of document 27R, after having examined the chaotic situation of broadcasting, it pointed out the following:

"Neither were the essential needs of those countries considered which, due to their geographical characteristics or the extension of their territories cannot ensure an efficient national service other than by means of high frequency broadcasting" and later

"nevertheless, it will have to be recognized that various countries, and Chile among them, were extremely cautious in the distribution of frequencies for high frequency broadcasting. Nevertheless, at present there are more than 1000 stations, the majority of which use frequencies assigned to other services in the bands mentioned above.

"We have to add that the situation appears more precarious still, if we consider that due to the obvious insufficiency of frequencies for high frequency broadcasting, various countries have not yet been able to organize their national long distance broadcasting services efficiently to reach the whole of their territories."

I have summarized the statement of Chile when it was striving for the amplification of the high frequency broadcasting bands, because for more than 10 years, extraordinary circumstances have decisively hindered us from organizing our high frequency broadcasting properly.

The Delegation of Chile hopes that the honorable Delegates at this Conference will consent to consider the background information which I have given.

10. CHILE

c) The Delegation of Chile considers it just to keep in mind the situation of transmitters which were forced to suspend their services because of the last war, always provided that these special cases shall not be used to justify the obtaining of frequencies to cover eventualities as already stated in a) above.

d) Chile was not in the firing line during the last war, but took an active part in it, by delivering at a very low price to the United Nations its salpetre, copper, iron and many other essential products.

As a result of these efforts, Chile has worn out its industrial plant, including its broadcasting equipment; furthermore, during that period, it was impossible to install new short wave transmitters or to repair or expand the existing ones.

This situation will have to be remedied in the near future, and at present, there are 5 transmitters in construction and it will be essential to improve the ones in existence.

It would be just for the Conference to consider our case as an exceptional one.

2.

a) The Delegation of Chile considers it just to grant an initial assignment of a certain number of frequency-hours to all countries which really need them for their national service and to all countries for international broadcasting.

b) In order to determine the number of frequency-hours or the percentage of total channel-hours set aside for this purpose, it would be necessary for the Requirements Committee to prepare a list by countries of the requirements for national and international services.

3.

The Delegation of Chile strongly supports the thesis that all those countries which can use relays or recordings of programs carried by plane, train or ship should use them, thus economizing in the use of short wave frequencies.

However, we have to point out that Chile is not able to use any of these means because of the geographical and climatic characteristics of those zones which we are particularly interested in covering, namely the extreme North and the extreme South of our territory.

10. CHILE

4.

a) The Delegation of Chile considers that the requirements should comply with the stipulations contained in forms 4.

b) The Delegation of Chile considers this alternative acceptable, but we have to insist that only real and actual needs be considered.

6.

a) It seems extremely difficult, at present, to find principles which would permit the establishment of an equitable and uniformly applicable method to determine the number of channel hours corresponding to each country, because the factors significant for the importance of, and the need for, high frequency broadcasting are different for every country.

b) If the Conference should not share the opinion expressed in paragraph a) above, the Delegation of Chile believes that, among others, the following factors could be taken into account:

1) Wealth of countries in inverse proportion, with the understanding that an upper limit will be set for purposes of reference.

2) Electric characteristics of the soil.

3) Geographical characteristics of the territories to be served.

4) Distances between the points farthest removed in every country.

5) Density of population, inhabitants per square mile, with determination of an upper limit.

6) Per capita number of radio receivers.

7) In a given country area supplied with electrical power.

8) Population of the area mentioned in 7) above.

9) In a given country density of population of the area which has an electrical power service.

10) Per capita consumption of electrical power, K.W.H.

10. CHILE

7.

a) Area, population and number of languages should not be basic factors for frequency assignment; however, if the Conference should hold a different opinion on the subject, the Delegation of Chile believes that weightages could be fixed for these factors (by common agreement) but not the highest of all.

b) In our answer to question 6 b), other factors are mentioned which could be considered here.

c) It is extremely difficult to establish just relative weights for the various factors, because many of them have different values for each country.

8.

It is not advisable to set aside channel hours for any of the international transmissions mentioned in this question, because there is a tacit agreement of the Conference to assign frequencies to the United Nations, UNESCO and to the International Red Cross, which organizations should carry out such transmissions.

9.

To answer this question, it is necessary for us to know the agreements adopted by the Conference for Freedom of Information which has taken place a short time ago in Geneva, under the auspices of the United Nations.

10.

The principal function of high frequency broadcasting is to satisfy the needs of those countries which actually require it for their national service and of all countries for international service.

11.

The Delegation of Chile is of the opinion that the real and actual needs of every country should be taken into consideration.

12.

a) The Delegation of Chile is convinced that it is nearly impossible for this Conference to draw up a Frequency Assignment Plan based on principles which remain to be established.

Chile (cont.)

b) Therefore, it would be advisable to try to study a draft plan, based on technical principles, which would satisfy practically, in the best possible manner, the actual needs for high frequency broadcasting of all countries.

13.

a) The frequency allocation should be carried out in accordance with the rights of every country. The deadline for the use of these frequencies could be the deadline for implementation of the Plan.

b) Frequencies could be transferred from one country to another, by means of bilateral agreements, provided that this practice would not interfere with the technical bases of the Plan.

14.

I. a) The number of channels to be assigned to certain countries which suffered damages during the war, should correspond to the number of transmitters which had to suspend their services because of the war. They should be considered in the same manner as the transmitters referred to in question 1 a) of document no. 198.

b) This question could be solved by the countries interested.

II. It does not seem advisable for the countries themselves distribute these channel hours; this matter should be solved by the Conference.

15.

a) The principle seems acceptable. Maximum and minimum limits for assignment of these channel hours could be established and the Delegation of Chile suggests the following:

Maximum	300 channel-hours
Minimum	5 channel-hours

16.

b) To answer this question, it is necessary to know beforehand the different categories of priorities which could be established, so as to determine their relative importance.

17.

c) It would be preferable to leave the countries free to decide on the contents and duration of the programmes.

18.

We should consider, not only programmes being transmitted at present,

Chile (cont.)

but also those which will be transmitted in the future, especially by those countries which are in a period of economic expansion.

19.

a) In document no. 218, the Delegation of Chile showed that the number of receivers is an important and significant factor for broadcasting. This factor, we believe should be considered if a just plan is to be drawn up taking into account the actual needs of each country.

b) It is also of great importance, when studying the plan, to consider the supply of electrical power, without which broadcasting is irrelevant, because neither transmitters nor receivers would function.

The distribution of electrical power permits us to determine the places, or the zones of a country which are fit for broadcasting and also the number of inhabitants of a country who would be in a position to use these services.

The available power and the maximum demand are the factors by which we can calculate the future development of broadcasting in a country, or in a region thereof.

The continuity of electrical power service shows the hours during which transmitters and receivers can actually function, and, therefore, the time available daily for high frequency broadcasting in a region.

The per capita consumption of electrical power, in k.w.h., is an indication of the importance which one of the industrial uses of electrical power - like high frequency broadcasting - has reached in a country.

Therefore, the Delegation of Chile has included these factors when answering question 6 b).

20.

When a plan, based on technical principles, is approved, and, therefore, interferences are eliminated, the maximum power will automatically be fixed at the value necessary to obtain a good reception in the service zone desired.

21.

In the preamble to the International Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City, the sovereign right of every country to organize its telecommunications is fully recognized. Therefore, any plan which may be adopted at this Conference, must be freely accepted by all countries to be efficacious.

Chile (cont.)

22.

This is a principle which, once studied, could constitute an economy in the use of frequencies.

23.

It would be advisable to divide the countries of the world into zones or groups, provided that a rational high frequency distribution plan, on a world-wide basis, is drawn up to take the maximum advantage of the possibilities of frequency sharing and to obtain the best results from the high frequency broadcasting spectrum.

24.

This would be a just solution of the problem, if the high frequency broadcasting services of all member countries of the Union were developed in the same degree, and if the number of radio stations would correspond exactly to the needs of each one of them. Unfortunately, these ideal conditions are not fulfilled. If, under the present conditions, the requirements submitted in forms 4 were reduced by the application of percentages, this would represent an obvious injustice toward those countries which did not have the opportunity to develop their broadcasting services adequately and toward those which, in the forms 4, only stated their real needs.

25.

It is absolutely necessary to consider the actual needs of all countries, even of those which have not submitted requirements, if a high frequency assignment plan is to have practical and positive results.

12. VATICAN CITY

1.

The reply is a complete affirmative to all of the paragraphs a), b), c), and d) of the question.

The dates mentioned in paragraphs c) and d) can be determined in the light of what has already been established in this respect at Atlantic City.

It would seem to be impossible to define by a general formula the necessary and just figures for the number of transmitters and the volume of services (in use or projected). Nevertheless, it may be observed in general that the consideration of such elements is already implicit in the requests for channel-hours presented by the various countries; therefore, a method of channel-hour allocation which, among other things, keeps these requests in mind, does consider, in one way, the elements in question. On the other hand, these same elements would not appear to be opportune and basic criteria, although they could conveniently be used as criteria for the correction of the results obtained, as a first approximation, together with the use of other basic criteria.

2.

The answer to this question would seem to be affirmative only if it constitutes, on the one hand, the recognition of an inalienable right, and on the other concedes a particular permanence to these minimum channel-hours; otherwise, this minimum allocation, indiscriminately included in the total allocation, would lose all theoretical and practical value.

One particular sort of permanence of a minimum allocation might be its inalienability: because of which, if a country should temporarily not use its minimum allocation, but should cede the use of it to another country, the original country would always have the right to revoke its previous action in regard to its property, whenever it would be in a position to use the said property.

As to the number of channel-hours to be included in this minimum allocation, if we assume it to be the same for all of the countries, we can conclude that it should not exceed the number of channel-hours which could justly be allocated to the country with the smallest requirements.

3.

Yes.

4.

Affirmative reply to paragraph b).

Vatican City (cont.)

5.

- a). Yes. However, the Delegation of the Vatican City, whose broadcasting services particularly require the use of High Frequencies, leaves it to the other delegations to state the circumstances in which the use of High Frequencies is not required.
- b). Affirmative reply.
- c). Order of Priority.

Preliminary Statement. The Delegation of the Vatican City does not wish to favor any system of priorities if this order would mean that the services, to which a priority is given, must be completely satisfied before the allocation of frequencies to the services of a lower priority can begin. On the other hand, we can speak of a priority which would give a coefficient of greater importance to certain services; but the practical use of such a coefficient should be cautiously studied, so that it should not give rise to a miscarriage of justice.

The Delegation of the Vatican City, in view of the fact that its own case is a special one, refrains from defining an order of priority among the various types of service which concern the other countries.

As to its own particular case, the Delegation of the Vatican is unwilling to avail itself of more disagreeable comparisons, and limits itself to proposing the following question: "How many countries think that the Vatican should obtain an allocation of channel-hours which would provide for efficient transmissions to the many and diverse parts of the world, and would also provide for the transmission of programmes - ordinary or extraordinary - requested by the receiving countries themselves, when these transmissions answer the needs of catholic citizens, whose rights are respected and protected by the corresponding civil authorities?"

The number of the Delegations which answer in the affirmative to this question will constitute the priority of the Vatican City.

- d) If an order of priority is established, the just portion of a frequency band which should be given to a certain type of service does not depend only on the coefficient of importance of the category in question, but also on the number of different services which are included in this category; it would therefore be possible to imagine a category which might enjoy the highest priority, but whose portion in the frequency range might nevertheless be very limited, because only a few examples of the service would be included in the privileged category.

Vatican City (cont)

Therefore, the portion of the frequency band, which is to be given to a certain type of service, is not a complete entity which can be established a priori on the basis of the coefficient of importance of the category, which entity is later to be divided among each of the services concerned. It is rather the total of all of the allocations for the services which are included in the same category. Each of these allocations, on the other hand, should take into account, in some way, the coefficient of importance of the service.

It would seem just to consider a method of taking into account the coefficient of importance (or the priority) of a specific service of a specific category at the same time as other elements which express, from other aspects, the concrete importance of the service in question. It may happen that a service classified in a lower category should, because of its specific attributes, be given greater importance than another service which, although it is classified in a higher category, may lack the attributes which would call for such a classification.

In order to illustrate this criterion, we can consider the procedure for fixing the number of channel-hours to be allocated to each country according to an algebraic formula which would evaluate the relative importance of the broadcasting of the different countries. In such a formula, the priority would be expressed by a coefficient of importance (c) by which we multiply the number (N) of the particular country's services for which channel-hours are required; the factor cN is not the only one included in the formula, however. It is combined with others which would evaluate the importance of the broadcasting of the country from another point of view.

The method to be used in drawing up a frequency allocation plan may, of course, not be based on an algebraic formula of the type which has just been indicated; but it should provide for simultaneous consideration of eventual priorities and of all the other factors which combine to establish the importance of the service.

6.

- a) Yes, in the sense that a method of this sort would give preliminary results which would be subject to correction in view of particular considerations which could not easily be included in the general method.
- b) See the answer to the following question.

7.

In general, it would seem advisable to take into account the greatest possible number of the most diverse factors which, directly or indirectly, might express the relative importance of broadcasting in the different countries.

Vatican City (cont.)

The known factors, considered in the proposals submitted by the Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and India, are certainly worthy of consideration; other factors should be added, for example:

- 1) The channel-hour requirements submitted by the different countries: this factor would take into account the country's evaluation of its own needs, which is not lacking in value.
- 2) The number of separate services for which channel-hours are required (by separate services is meant those which, because of the diversity of their destinations, need different programmes): this factor would tend to introduce a certain homogeneity in the quantity of channel-hours used for each of the services.
- 3) A factor which would possibly express a priority: this factor might consist of the number (N) of the services of a certain category, multiplied by the coefficient of importance (c) of the category in question.

N.B. Certain factors which directly express the importance of internal or national broadcasting may also indirectly express the importance of external or international broadcasting.

N.B. The Delegation of the Vatican City, although it approves such a method, states that it cannot be applied (at least in the same way) to the particular case of the broadcasting of the Vatican, whose importance cannot be expressed by the area of the Vatican City, or by the number of inhabitants, or by the number of languages (although they are not few in number) used within the Vatican, or by the volume of its imports and exports.

If the use of the formula in the particular case of the Vatican City were to be insisted upon, account should be taken of the fact that the broadcasting of the Vatican City is the internal broadcasting of the catholic world, whose population and area lies outside the Vatican City. The service is of necessity given in as many different languages as are spoken by all the catholics in the world; for the criterion of the volume of commercial imports and exports, we might substitute a criterion which would take into account the number (40) of countries which maintain diplomatic relations with the Vatican: these diplomatic relations, in fact, are established not because of the size of the Vatican City, or the number of its inhabitants, or its economic and commercial importance, but because of the importance which the Vatican represents in the moral values of the various countries, whose catholic citizens recognize the spiritual authority of the Vatican, and whose non-catholic

Vatican City (cont.)

population is not unaware of the moral influence of the Vatican.

In the specific field of broadcasting there is, in addition, a concrete expression of the fact that the Vatican and the ideas which it represents are considered as a supplement to the moral values of the various countries. In fact, important radio transmissions of the Vatican are requested by the receiving countries at the time of national celebrations (very many examples could be taken from the various parts of the world).

8.

Yes.

N.B. The drafting of the question does not exactly reproduce the original questions; in fact:

- a) The question submitted by Portugal could not be confused with those submitted by the Vatican City and Poland; these, on the other hand, could be merged with the request of the Red Cross.
- b) The request of the Vatican City is based on a circumstance which is not included in the question asked, namely - that there are events of international interest, whose broadcasting is widely requested by various countries, which events are not included in the daily schedules of broadcasting transmissions and their normal destinations.

To prohibit the broadcasting of such events, because they are not included in the schedules and normal destinations of transmissions, would be to regulate broadcasting in a manner contrary to its own nature and contrary to the demands of the listeners.

9.

It is a very delicate matter to formulate a general principle on the basis of this a principle which, according to the situation, might constitute at the same time an argument in support of abuses.

It seems that this question is not within the competence of this administrative conference.

At some future date, appropriate international agreements may exist; these, on the other hand, would remain sterile and would be likely to favour abuses insofar as they would lack a basis in international law and would be agreements limited to statutory law.

Vatican City (cont.)

Appropriate international agreements might perhaps be recommended by this Conference. These agreements would also have the advantage of attaining a desirable economy of frequencies.

10.

Comparison would be odious. Both aspects are essential.

Concerning the measure in which it should satisfy the relative requirements, see the answer to question 5, d).

11.

Yes, That is, an indiscriminate reduction of all of the requirements might be very unjust.

It would be a different situation if the reduction in equal proportion were to be carried out at a later time, when the requirements of the various countries have been reduced to an equitable proportion; for example, by applying the method which we discussed in answering questions 6 and 7.

12.

N.B. The drafting of the question does not seem to reproduce exactly the thought of the original questions. For an answer to the question as it now stands, the answers to certain questions given above may be adapted.

13.

- a) The answer to this question could be the same as that given for question 2, which considers the minimum allocation which could be given as an inalienable right.
- b) Bilateral agreements concerning this would be reasonable. However, a reservoir of internationally controlled channel-hours might be provided. These channel-hours would be controlled by a central agency of the I.T.U., and their use could be governed by an appropriate regulation.

15.

Probably yes; but such a top limit could not be defined a priori, but only after a concrete plan has been made and it has been shown that it cannot satisfy all countries.

16.

No, as far as the order of procedure is concerned. It would be better to proceed in the opposite way: starting with the specific allocations and deducing the totals from these (see the answer to question 5, d).

Vatican City (cont.)

17.

The proposed reduction could be very valuable for the economy of channel-hours; but the application of the rule should be carried out intelligently. On the other hand, it seems that a fundamental criterion, which would be applicable, was eliminated when it was decided to dispense with the classification of transmissions according to the nature of the programmes.

18.

This is an element which should be kept in mind; it seems that it might be used as a correction criterion when a draft plan has been made on the basis of the common general criteria.

20.

Yes.

21.

It is difficult to answer without presupposing a natural international moral standard.

23.

In the present state of organization of high-frequency broadcasting, the proposal seems premature.

24.

The criterion does not seem to be expedient (see the procedure concerning this in the answer to questions 6 and 7).

26, 27, and 28.

These questions do not lack interest, but it would seem that an appropriate answer would require a prior discussion of the ideas of primary and auxiliary services.

13. COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)

(all questions answered
except 26, 27, 28)

Question 1

- a) Yes, but in a general way.
- b) Only in exceptional cases.
- c) Yes, but considering the material damage suffered by equipment due to the war.
- d) Yes.

Question 2

- a) Yes.
- b) One fifth could be used to satisfy minima and the remaining fifths could be used to satisfy other factors.
- c) In accordance with the technical demands in the bands which will really prove useful for the needs of each country.

Question 3 - Yes.

Question 4

- a) Yes.
- b) No, requirements which contain technical errors have to be corrected, but in no case should they be eliminated.

Question 5

We cannot answer this question before knowing the result of the report of Working Group 3A.

Question 6

- a) Yes, of course subject to the possibility of a general understanding about questions of principle which would permit the reaching of compromise solutions.
- b) It is not possible for a single country to determine all the factors which will have to be taken into consideration. Among others, the following should be considered : area, geographical characteristics, topographical characteristics, total population and density of population, possible alternatives, number of short wave receivers, etc., not forgetting that every one of these factors can represent either a positive or a negative value.

COLOMBIA

Question 7

- a) 1. The population in direct relation to its distribution, yes.
- 2. Area in relation to geographical characteristics, yes.
- 3. Number of languages, no.
- b) Yes, among others, the economic factors.
- c) It is not possible to determine the relative weightage until all the appropriate factors are known.

Question 8

a), b), c), No, this is the individual problem of each country.

Question 9

a), b), c), Yes.

Question 10 - both

Question 11

- a) No.
- b) Yes, based on technical standards.

Question 12

- a) Yes, if the Conference will adopt such principles.
- b) No, since the general principles are essential.

Question 13

- a) Yes, insofar as we have to consider the future.
- b) Yes, within the technical possibilities.

Question 14

- a) No.
- b) No (I and II).

Question 15 - Yes.

Question 16 - Yes.

Question 17 - Yes.

Question 18 - No.

Question 19

- 1. a) Yes.
- b) Yes.
- 2. By determining the relative weightage for the factors.

COLOMBIA

Question 20 - No.

Question 21

- a) Yes (see introduction of the Atlantic City Convention, 1947).
- b) No.

Question 22 - No.

Question 23

IF THE CONFERENCE DOES NOT REACH FINAL AGREEMENT, this or any other type of solution could be studied.

Question 24

- a) Only if the Conference does not establish general principles.
- b) Yes, in accordance with answer to a).

Question 25

Yes, since it is a universal plan.

The Delegation of Colombia reserves the right to answer questions 26, 27 and 28 after they have been duly classified by the corresponding Group.

14. UNITED KINGDOM COLONIES

The reply of the United Kingdom Colonies is the same as that of the United Kingdom.

15. OVERSEAS TERRITORIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED AS SUCH

(All questions answered except
8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21)

Replies to the Questionnaire of Working Group C
of Committee 3 (Doc. 265-E)

Reference Document 265-E

- 1. a) Yes, to an extent which remains to be determined, and subject to the understanding that considerations set forth in b), c), and d) will be taken into account.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

- b) Yes, particularly as regards countries whose transmitters, either planned or actually under construction in 1939, could not be installed during the war, by force of circumstances.
 - c) In principle, yes.
 - d) Yes, on condition that the future date to be determined will not be too distant. (A maximum of two years from the date of implementation of the Plan, for instance). This is also subject to the understanding that provision will be made to cancel frequencies allocated to certain countries on the basis of this paragraph if, at the end of the above mentioned period, the planned transmitters on which claims for allocations were based are not yet operating.
2. a) Yes, provided that frequencies so allocated be actually used before the deadline referred to under 1. d) above.
- b) To the extent necessary so that the voice of every country may be heard, if only for a short period, beyond its borders - or, even, possibly, within its own borders, if it is actually impossible for the country to use other frequency ranges for this purpose.
- c) The total number of channel-hours reserved for this purpose should not exceed 250.
3. Yes, maximum use of these means should be recommended.
4. Only those requirements should be taken into consideration which are justified from a technical viewpoint for the duration of the operation of the Plan.
5. a) Yes.
- b) Yes, on the condition that in determining what services cannot be transmitted by other means, consideration be given not only to technical possibilities, but also, in the case of domestic broadcasting services, to clearly demonstrated economic factors. This would apply both to transmission and to reception.
- c) No.
- d) Yes.
6. Such a procedure would, of course, be desirable, since it would considerably simplify the work of the Conference.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

However, it would present certain difficulties in practice. In other words, it cannot be expected that any one formula, or any group of formulae, however carefully studied, will be agreed upon unanimously and will permit the establishment of a plan acceptable to all countries who are members of the I.T.U.

7. A plan based purely on rigid criteria seems doomed to failure. Hence there cannot be, in our opinion, any fundamental criteria for the allocation of channel-hours.
10. In the particular case of tropical countries with a large area, which especially concerns us, it seems to us that the chief purpose of high frequency broadcasting should be the satisfaction above all else of national needs, which could not practically be satisfied by any other means. Only after this purpose has been properly served can we consider the use of high frequency broadcasting for crossing political borders, and serving as a messenger of collaboration among peoples,
12.
 - a) As indicated above, in reply to question No. 7, we do not believe that the application of rigid criteria, in greater or lesser numbers, can make for the drawing up of an acceptable plan.
 - b) Yes, but only as a first draft, which would undoubtedly require considerable alteration in order to become an acceptable plan.
13.
 - a) Yes, but under conditions set forth in the reply to question 1d)
 - b) No, because if frequencies are allocated under the conditions specified, the period during which they may remain unused is necessarily short.
17. No limit should, in principle, be placed upon the duration of domestic broadcasting programmes, since domestic broadcasting satisfies national needs. A limit might, however, be envisaged for foreign broadcasting.
18. This would be desirable as regards foreign broadcasts, but such a measure seems extremely difficult to carry out.
19. In our opinion, consideration should be given, not to the number of receivers, but to that of listeners, for in certain parts of the world, although the inhabitants are unable to own individual receiving sets, public hearings of educational and informational broadcasts, organized on a large scale, may nevertheless make it possible for a large number of listeners to benefit by these broadcasts. In such a case, the figure of electrical energy consumption gives no indication of the number of listeners

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

reached by the broadcasts.

20. Yes.
22. International broadcasting services of colonies and overseas and other territories do not cover the same needs as those satisfied by the mother countries. It is therefore quite proper, under the circumstances, to allocate frequencies to the international broadcasting services of colonies, overseas territories, and other territories administered as such.
23. No.
24. No.
25. The question cannot be dealt with on a general level; each case should be examined individually.
- 26, 27, 28 No reply can be given to these questions until they have been examined by Group 3 B.

16. BELGIAN CONGO

The reply of the Belgian Congo is the same as that of Belgium.

17 CUBA

All questions answered except 26,27,28.

- 1.- (a) yes. The best possible percentage.
(b) yes, for exceptional cases which are fully justified
(c) yes, for cases where countries have suffered direct material damages and if those circumstances are not included in the requirements submitted by those countries.
(d) yes, for cases which are fully justified; and in an equitable measure.
2. (a) yes
(b) for 40% of the total number of existing frequency hours in each band and when requirements have been submitted.
(c) see b)
- 3.- Yes.
- 4.- (a) Yes, after correction from a technical viewpoint according to the terms of reference for Committee 5.
(b) no
- 5.- pending
- 6.- (a) yes
(b) density of population per square mile
number of radio receivers in existence
geographical characteristics
intensity of present use of short wave broadcasting services
wealth in inverse proportion
illiteracy
- 7.- (a) no
(b) see 6 b)
(c) it cannot be determined until statistical data are available and until all factors have been agreed upon.
- 8.- (a) no
(b) yes
(c) no
- 9.- (a) yes
(b) yes
(c) yes
- 10.- The national service, although great importance should also be given to the other.

Cuba (con't.)

- 11.- (a) yes
(b) yes
- 12.- (a) no
(b) no
- 13.- (a) yes, leaving a prudent time limit for their use
(b) yes, if it is technically advisable
- 14.- (a) no.
- 15.- yes
- 16.- yes, keeping in mind that the distribution must be according to the degree of importance of each.
- 17.- no
- 18.- no, it would not be practicable at present
- 19.- Ia) yes
b) no, it would not be practicable at present
- IIa) taking into account the statistical data available up to November 5th, 1948. The measure will be determined by calculating the percentage of each country in accordance with its population and by comparing it with the country having the highest percentage; for this last country the figure of 100% shall be used.
- 20.- The maximum power limit for each case should be the one required for an adequate service according to the standards which this Conference will establish.
- 21.- (a) yes
- 22.- no
- 23.- yes, in the case that no satisfactory conclusions will be arrived at during the course of this conference.
- 24.- (a) yes
(b) yes
- 25.- yes

18. DENMARK

The following questions have been answered: 1, 3, 4, 5a and b, 6, 7a and b, 8a and b, 10, 11, 13a, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 i, 20, 21a, 23, 24, and 25.

1. a) Yes, to full extent if transmissions are accomplished by transmitters having an unmodulated power of at least 10 kW or 5 kW in conjunction with high-gain antennas. Transmitters having a lower power should be taken into consideration to a lesser extent.
- b) Yes.
- c) Yes, but with the same reservation as indicated for a).
- d) Yes, to full extent, but only for services actually operating on or before January 1, 1951.
3. Yes.
4. a) No.
- b) Yes.
5. a) Yes, for services to ships. For other services each case must be judged on its merits.
- b) Yes.
6. a) Not considered possible.
7. a) No.
- b) Yes
8. a) No.
- b) Yes, but with reference to the answer to question 3.
10. Both types of services must be taken into account, depending on conditions in each case.
11. a) and b) See answer to question 4, b).
13. a) See answer to question 1 d
14. a) No.
15. No.

18. DENMARK (Cont')

- 16. No.
- 17. No.
- 19. I a) Yes
b) No.
- 20. Yes
- 21. a) No.
- 23. No.
- 24. a) No.
- 25. Yes

19. EGYPT

The Delegation of Egypt answered the following questions of the Questionnaire: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 25.

- 1. We do not consider that factors under a) and c) are relevant, as this Conference should plan for the future with a view to giving equitable and just distribution of channels. Accordingly point d) should stand as a factor.
- 2. Fifty percent of the available channel hours may be allocated on the basis of equal minimum to each country requesting the same.
- 3. We deem it advisable to carry out all points covered by this question, especially in the case of internal and colonial broadcasts.
- 4. We agree to point b) of this question.
- 6. a) We agree
b) Principal factors should be as follows: 1) population; 2) area; and 3) imports and exports.
- 7. a) Population and area should be taken as factors for frequency assignment, but we consider that the number of languages should not be considered as a factor for the assignment of frequencies for international broadcasting, as it has no bearing or influence on such broadcasting.

19. EGYPT (Cont')

7. b) Exports and Imports.
 - c) Factors are arranged in order of relative importance as follows: 1) Population; 2) area; and 3) exports and imports.
12. The Plan for high frequency broadcasting should be based on both established criteria and technical principles.
13. a) The assignment should be made irrespective of any restrictive measure.
 - b) By bilateral agreement entered into after the date of the coming into force of the Mexico Plan, provided that the transfer of frequencies is agreed to by an expert body and all affected parties.
14. The answer to this question is in the negative
15. It would be advisable to fix a minimum and a maximum limit of channel-hours.
17. The answer to this question is in the negative.
18. We consider that the interest of listeners to programmes cannot be determined with a sufficient degree of accuracy to make it a reliable factor.
19. The answer to this question is in the negative.
20. We agree, if power limits satisfy technical conditions for good reception.
21. Agreed
22. We consider that, in order to avoid duplication and to economize in frequency-hours, colonies, overseas territories and dependencies should not be allotted frequencies for transmissions which are already covered from their mother countries.
24. Answer to this question is in the negative.
25. In order to satisfy the needs of all countries and to arrive at a world-wide plan, the needs of countries which have not submitted their requirements should be taken into consideration.

20. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The following are the replies of the United States Delegation to the twenty-eight questions listed in Document No. 265-E:

1. All the factors presented in this question should be taken into account in the drafting of a Frequency Assignment Plan. However, these clearly are not the only significant factors.

The experience of the United States Delegation shows that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to develop an acceptable formula involving a precise mathematical weightage for each of these factors. Furthermore, we do not regard the development of such a formula as necessary or desirable in the formulation of a frequency assignment plan. Our position on this matter will be amplified in our answers to the subsequent questions.

2. It does not appear practicable to specify a precise number of frequency hours which must be assigned to each country as an initial minimum. In any plan which takes into account the technical and physical limitations involved, as well as other relevant factors, each country will automatically receive a number of frequency hours. There are, of course, numerous practical considerations, such as geographical positions of the countries respecting areas to be reached, propagation characteristics, and the demands for frequencies in a given band at a given time, which have a direct bearing upon the number of frequency hours that it may be feasible to assign to particular countries. While recognizing that any plan must take into account the sovereignty of each country, the United States Delegation does not see the feasibility of establishing an arbitrary number of frequency hours and declaring that number to be the minimum applicable in every case.

3. The United States believes it an obligation on the part of the Conference to consider measures for economizing the high frequencies. Chapter V B of the Report of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Atlantic City suggests the various methods which the countries should employ in economizing the high frequencies. The United States would call special attention to points 2 through 5 of the above cited Section of the Report.

4. Only those requirements which satisfy the technical standards of the Conference should be taken into consideration in the making of the Plan. Obviously, if frequencies were assigned which could not possibly give service to the indicated reception

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areas, it would be useless and an inexcusable waste of frequencies.

6. The language of this question makes it difficult to provide an adequate and concise reply since the phrase "equitable and uniformly applicable method" is interpreted in different ways by different countries. The United States favors the fair and equitable sharing of frequency hours.

7.(A) The United States Delegation does not believe that population, area, and number of languages are the basic factors to be taken into account. And it will be recognized that in taking this view the United States is not motivated by its own particular interests. Any formula based upon factors of population, area, and number of languages would be favorable to the United States but quite unfavorable to many small countries which have contributed greatly to the culture and civilization of the world today. Accordingly, any distribution of frequencies using these three factors as the basic considerations would not result in a realistic or acceptable assignment plan. On the other hand the United States Delegation does not take the position that these factors of population, area, and languages should be excluded from consideration.

(B) There are a number of other factors which should be taken into account in the assignment of high frequencies for broadcasting. Certain of these are indicated in our replies to previous questions. Others will appear subsequently. Our general views respecting the manner in which these factors should be "taken into account" are set forth in answer to part (c) of the question here under discussion.

(C) As previously pointed out, the United States Delegation does not consider that precise mathematical weightage factors can be determined for each of the significant factors. We consider the proper starting point for the formulation of a frequency assignment plan to be the requirements submitted by the several countries, taking into account the work now being performed by Committee 5, of this Conference. For, if we start from this point importance is immediately given to the various applicable factors in accordance with the weight attributed to these factors by the countries submitting the requirements.

Even after knowing the requirements of the various countries there remains the problem of fairly accommodating the requirements within the available frequency space. While it is important that in this connection the various pertinent factors also be borne in mind, here too the problem is one which defies

reduction to an acceptable precise formula for universal application. There must be sufficient flexibility to permit the consideration of each problem as it arises not only in the light of general factors but also upon the basis of applicable propagation and technical data, the particular band and time segment involved, the requirements submitted by each country, etc.

8. No. It is always possible to make arrangements on relatively short notice for "special events" of the type indicated in this question. The broadcasting services of the several countries have a long record of cooperation with the United Nations, the Red Cross, religious bodies and other organizations of good will and high purpose.

9. With respect to freedom to listen to broadcasts, United States' answer lies in the following points:

- (a) The United Nations has recognized freedom of information as an important world problem and has established a commission to deal with it. The Freedom of Information Conference at Geneva in March - April of this year devoted itself, among other things, to studying the problems of the impediments to the free flow of information.
- (b) The United States has, since its birth, been a staunch defender of freedom and has never placed any political impediments against the free flow of all types of communication in the United States or to the United States. On the contrary, the United States welcomes broadcasts from all parts of the world.

10. In our view bands assigned for high frequency broadcasting should be used for sky-wave transmission to cover large areas and to reach distant points which cannot otherwise be reached, taking into consideration principles of frequency economy. (See reply to question 3 above). In this connection, particular attention is directed to Art. 7 - 1 (Par. 234) of the Radio Regulations of Atlantic City which states:

"§ 1. (1) The countries, members of the Union, recognize

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that among frequencies which have long distance propagation characteristics, those between 5 000 and 30 000 kc/s are particularly useful for long distance communications, and agree to make every possible effort to reserve this band for such communications. Whenever frequencies in this band are used for short or medium distance communications, the minimum power necessary shall be employed."

For this reason it is recognized that such frequencies are generally essential for broadcasting between countries. We recognize, of course, that there are countries which also regard the use of high frequencies as necessary to meet their domestic and other territorial needs. It is precisely for this reason that we have advocated an approach to the matter of frequency distribution which would be sufficiently flexible to take into account the divergent viewpoints. We call particular attention to our replies to Questions 5 and 7 above.

11. Only the countries themselves can reduce their requirements. The Conference can determine the extent to which the requirements may be accommodated. The United States has given serious study to the problem of using the minimum number of frequency hours for transmitting the programs which it considers to be necessary.

12.(A) The United States Delegation is uncertain concerning the meaning intended for the phrase "already established criteria". Accordingly, we do not submit a reply to Question 12(A).

(B) As this Conference is aware, the United States has consistently placed emphasis upon the importance of technical considerations, and it is our conviction that any plan adopted by this Conference must be technically sound. Nevertheless, it is not advisable or worthwhile to draft a preliminary Plan based solely on technical principles. Frequency Assignment Plans must name names, and whenever the name of a country is put beside a channel, a decision is involved, i.e., the selection of one requirement from among many requests for assignments in a given band at a given time. It is impossible to draft a Plan based purely on technical principles.

13. It is the view of the United States Delegation that all frequencies should be used at all times. Additional frequencies, except for the necessary time needed for transmitter change-over, would be an unnecessary waste of frequencies. We

think that in fairness frequencies should be appropriately assigned to countries intending to enter the high frequency field. And in some case, such countries may not be in a position to make immediate use of such assignments. In cases where the country holding the basic assignment is not in a position to make immediate use of the assignment we think it essential in the interest of full utilization of the spectrum for arrangements to be made which would permit a custodial use of such frequencies by other countries. The particular type of arrangement that might be necessary in such a case, would depend in large measure upon the type of implementation procedure and organization agreed upon by the Conference in connection with a Plan.

14. No.

15. The answer to Question 2 above, indicates the difficulty which would be experienced in any effort to establish minimum limits for assignment of channel-hours. Similar considerations argue against the selection of a specific number in advance as the maximum number of hours that may be assigned.

16. The position of the United States with respect to priorities for categories of service is stated in detail in answer to Question 5 of this questionnaire. The United States believes it wholly impractical and inadvisable to assign frequencies on the basis of priority for certain categories of service. Since Question 16 presupposes the adoption of such a priority system, the United States does not consider it necessary to dwell at further length upon this question.

17. It is the view of the United States Delegation that the programming engaged in by countries utilizing high frequency broadcasting is a matter entirely within the discretion of the transmitting country. Accordingly, in our view it would be wholly inadvisable to seek to set a limit to the duration of a program as suggested in this question.

18. Evidence existing at present with respect to the size, nature, and interest of the audience receiving various programs is neither sufficiently exhaustive nor precise to justify its consideration as a factor in arriving at a plan for

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the assignment of frequency space.

19. It is difficult to determine the precise objective of this question. For example, the meaning intended for the phrase "the importance of broadcasting in a country" is not clear to us. Moreover, the criteria under discussion here would be of little if any use in connection with the broadcasts intended to be received outside of the transmitting country. For example, the number of receiving sets in the United States or the consumption of electrical energy within the United States would bear no relationship whatever to the importance to the United States of its broadcasts to other countries.

20. The selection of a top power limitation for universal application would make it impossible for countries distant from the area of reception to provide service comparable to that of countries substantially nearer to the reception area. Any rivalry in power would ordinarily be only incidental to the rendering of a better service to the listener.

21.(A) The United States has made clear on a number of occasions its complete belief that the sovereignty of countries must be wholly respected. It must be recognized, however, that the very purpose of an international conference, such as that in which we are now engaged, is negotiation among sovereign countries, with the expectation that all will agree to voluntarily curtail in certain respects the exercise of certain of their sovereign rights in a manner which will result in furthering their mutual interests.

(B) This Conference cannot, of course, "impose" a frequency allocation plan upon any nation. It is our sincere hope that we will be able to agree upon a plan which the various nations will find it possible to accept.

22. This question is of so general a nature that we are unable to properly determine whether it involves general principles, or relates to technical principles or implementation.

23. No.

24. No.

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25. Yes.

26. Yes.

27. Yes. Each nation should determine the use to be made of the frequency hours assigned to it.

28. No.

21. FINLAND

(Answered all questions except
2, 9, 12, 18, 22, 26, 27, 28)

Answers to the questions of Document No. 265-F:

1. a. Yes, if the non-modulated power is at least 10 kW for transmitters with high-gain antennas up to 5 kW.
b. Yes.
c. Yes, subject to the same reservations as a).
d. Yes, on the condition that the transmitters operate on 1.1.51.
2. a. -
b. -
c. -
3. Yes.
4. a. No.
b. Yes.
5. a. Yes, the service for ships. For the other services each case must be studied separately.
b. Yes.
c. -
d. -
6. a. Not possible.
b. -
7. a. Not exclusively.
b. Yes.
c. -
8. a. No.
b. Yes, with the same reservation as to Question 3.
c. -

FINLAND

9. a. --
b. --
c. --
10. Both aims must be taken into consideration.
11. See 4 b).
12. a. --
b. --
13. a. See 1 d).
b. No.
14. a. No.
b. --
15. No.
16. No.
17. No.
18. --
19. a. Yes
b. No.
20. Yes.
21. a. No.
b. --
22. --
23. No.
24. a. No.
b. --

FINLAND

25. Yes.

26. -

27. -

28. -

22. FRANCE

All questions answered

Reference: Document 265.

1. a) Yes, but only to the extent that the factors outlined in paragraphs b), c) and d) of the same question will be taken into account.

b) Yes. A large number of countries must take extraordinary circumstances into account, especially those created by the war, which prevented them from achieving the programme decided upon before the outbreak of hostilities and which should have been completed by now. This is true in the case of France - with respect to Issoudun Centre. There in 1939, construction was begun on twelve 100 kW transmitters which should have been completed and ready for service by 1945 at the very latest.

c) Yes. Between September 1939 and 1945, a large number of countries have suffered large scale destruction which has not yet been entirely repaired. It would, therefore, be legitimate to consider the number of transmitters in operation as of September 2th, 1939 and the volume of broadcasting being carried out as of that date on an equal footing with the transmitters now in operation and the present volume of broadcasting.(1)

d) Yes. The deadline, for considering the number of transmitters to be operated and the volume of broadcasting to be carried out, should be that date on which the allocations made by the Mexico City Conference will be revised for the first time.

2. a) Yes, on the condition that the service to be filled actually requires the use of high frequencies.

(1) The expediency of a list of those countries, which alone can be considered as having suffered damage during the last war, should be brought to the attention of the Conference.

FRANCE

b) Yes, four channel-hours should be assigned to each country as an initial minimum and equal assignment.

c) The total number of channel-hours allocated under these conditions should not exceed 10 percent of the total number of channel-hours available in each band, taking into account the necessary spreading of these hours over the entire day.

3. It is advisable to take into account and to recommend any ~~and~~ all measures for economizing in the use of high frequencies. France has set an example in this respect by increasing the bilateral agreements in exchanges and retransmissions (See document No. 157 of the French Delegation).

4. a,b) In drafting the final channel-hour assignment plan, it would be advisable only to consider, among other factors, technically justified requirements for the duration of the operation of the said Plan.

5. a) Yes

b) Yes

c) No

d) Yes. It should be understood that for each of the types of high frequency broadcasting which have been defined and accepted, there should be allocated a definite percentage of the spectrum corresponding to the importance of the requirements specified for each of these types. The views expressed in the answer to question No. 4, should also be taken into account in this connection.

6. a) It would of course be desirable, with a view to furthering the drafting of a plan, to determine a uniform method. But the complexity of the problem to be dealt with is such, and the views of the countries are of necessity so different, that even the best formula which might be chosen would, in its implementation, risk encountering the opposition of a great number of countries. Owing to this opposition, the wish to adhere solely to such a formula would be tantamount to committing the conference to failure.

7. a and b) In view of our answer to question No. 6, we feel it would be redundant to enter into a discussion on the basic criteria to be recognized for frequency assignments. In fact, while admitting the importance of the three factors: population, area, and number of spoken languages, we find it advisable to state that they should be considered only ~~from the point of view~~ of the transmitting countries and could, therefore, only be applied to internal broadcasting. Moreover, these factors are not the only ones to be taken into consideration - even for internal broadcasting - and in any event, there would be a great many other criteria which should be considered in the case of broadcasting intended for foreign countries.

8. a) We do not understand the scope of the practical application of this question.

b) We feel that special assignments should be made for the United Nations' world news service.

FRANCE

c) This type of transmissions is no doubt of interest but could only be retained if it were to be used by a given organization, e.g. the International Red Cross.

9. a) It would be desirable for the national sovereignty of nations, which is recognized in telecommunications, to be taken into consideration with regard to both reception and transmission. Nevertheless, this aspect of law does not seem to be unanimously recognized at the present time and should be studied by the appropriate international agencies. Furthermore, that any individual country may refuse, or rather, hinder by appropriate technical methods, transmissions intended for it, is not disputable but may be prejudicial to the interests of third parties.

b and c) In order to avoid the above drawbacks and to draw up a practical rule for reducing the requirements submitted to the conference, it could be agreed to ask that all requirements for foreign broadcasting include the name of the receiving countries as well as the languages to be used. In the case of a receiving country's objection to such a transmission, the conference might consider a type of reciprocal arrangement, if this be desired, whereby the channel-hours requested would be split up between the receiving and transmitting countries.

10. In our opinion, high frequency broadcasting is meant to satisfy various needs which cannot be met by any other means. These needs, which are equally legitimate in the minds of the countries submitting them, represent the internal needs of vast tropical countries, the needs for linking the parent-countries with their overseas territories, and those disseminating national culture abroad.

11. a) Any reductions which may prove necessary should take into account as equitably as possible the serious nature which might be legitimately attributed to the requirements submitted.

12. a) and b) Our answer to question No. 6 already states that it seems impossible to us for a plan based solely on one criterion or on a combination of several criteria to satisfy the majority of countries represented at the conference.

13. a) No; subject, however, to certain considerations regarding the immediate future which have been outlined in our answer to 1 d).

14. a) No. The reasons for this are outlined in our answer to 1 c). (1)

(1) The expediency of drafting a list of those countries, which alone can be considered as having suffered damage during the last war, should be brought to the attention of the Conference.

FRANCE

15. A minimum-limit has already been discussed in our answer to question No. 2. The idea of one, or possibly several, maximum-limits might be envisaged in order to take into account the considerations outlined in question No. 15.

16. Please refer to our answers to question No. 5, c) and d). We do not feel that a category of priorities in the real sense, can be created. We feel, on the other hand, that the total available channel-hours should be distributed first of all among the various defined and accepted broadcasting categories and then within these categories, among the requesting countries.

17. The idea of a limit is interesting, in order to satisfy the greatest possible number of requirements. But varying limits should be set according to the category in question, i.e., internal broadcasting, broadcasting to the commonwealths, and broadcasting to foreign countries. In the last case, it would be particularly desirable for each country to specify the language it intends using for each individual programme.

18. The idea, which in itself appears interesting, does not seem very practicable.

19. These factors seem to constitute but one criterion among many (please refer to our answers to questions Nos. 6 and 7).

20. Yes.

21. It seems obvious that acts resulting from an international conference constitute, for those who accept them, a voluntary and reciprocal limitation of certain juridical consequences derived from their sovereignty.

22. International broadcasting services of colonies, overseas territories, and other territories administered as such, do not meet the same requirements as those services ensured by the respective parent countries.

23. No.

24. a) No, because we consider it inadmissible to treat requirements on an equal footing which are not made by all countries in the same spirit of economy.

25. This question can only be answered in considering the individual cases one by one.

26, 27, 28. In view of the reservations which were made by Working Group B with regard to the consideration of these questions, we do not feel that we can answer these questions at the present time.

23. HUNGARY

(Answered questions 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 20, 21)

The Delegation of Hungary regrets to state that it does not consider Document 265 useful on the whole, because a substantial part of the questions contained in the above mentioned Document are not apt to expedite the establishment of such stable and permanent general principles, as might be helpful and necessary in the work of this conference.

The Delegation of Hungary therefore wishes to answer only those questions which it considers essential in the achievement of the above aim.

- 3. Yes.
- 4. a. No.
 - b. Yes.
- 6. a. Yes.
 - b. These principal factors should be: Population, area and number of languages. Furthermore the damage suffered by countries under fascist occupation should also be considered.
- 7. a. Yes.
 - b. The damage suffered under Fascist occupation.
 - c. These three principal factors are of equal weightage. The damage suffered under Fascist occupation should be considered separately in each case.
- 12. b. The plan should be established on just and equitable criteria. It is not enough to base the plan solely on technical principles.
- 13. a. Yes.
 - b. No.
- 20. Yes.
- 21. a. Yes.

24. INDIA

1. a) NO
b) NO
c) NO
d) NO
2. a), b) and c) It is premature at this stage to express a definite opinion on the advisability or otherwise of assigning a minimum number of channel hours to each country. However, if such a minimum assignment were to be decided upon at a later stage, the Delegation of India considers that a minimum of 15 channel-hours is reasonable subject to the condition that in the case of those countries whose total requirements are less than 15 channel-hours, the assignment of channel-hours should be limited to their actual requirements.
3. It is considered that within the short time available to this Conference, it will not be practicable to study and assess the economies effected by the measures suggested in this question and as such the present assignment plan cannot be drawn up on the basis of these considerations.
4. a) NO
b) NO
5. Answer to question 5 will need to await approval of Document 290-E as decided at the Plenary.
6. a) Yes, but special consideration should only be given to the following: UN including UNESCO, Red Cross and Vatican City.
b) (i) Area of country. (ii) Population of country.
(iii) Population in Colonies and Nationals abroad.
(iv) Exports and Imports. (v) Number of High Frequency registrations. (vi) Noise level. (vii) Illiteracy.
(viii) Literary languages.
7. a) and b) Population, Area and Number of Languages by themselves should not be taken as the basic factors but should be considered along with other factors enumerated in answer to Question VI (b).
c) Area: Population of country: Population of Colonies in countries abroad : Exports and Imports :
Number of High Frequency Registration : Noise level : Illiteracy :
Literary Languages : 50 : 100 : 50 : 50 : 100 : 50 : 50 :

24. INDIA (Cont')

8. a) NO

b) No, but reservation of 10 channel-hours for UN for news directly related to UN and UNESCO affairs may be considered.

c) NO

9. a), b) and c) This is a question relating to International law and should be referred to the appropriate International organization.

10. Both, but greater weightage, say, in the ratio of 60:40 should be given to National Broadcasting.

11. a) NO

b) NO

12. a) No, only on the basis of criteria to be established by the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

b) No, as it is considered impracticable to draw up an assignment plan on technical principles alone.

13. a) No. Assignments should be made to countries on condition that they will use such assignments within six months of the final assignment plan coming into force.

14. a) NO

b) Does not arise

15. Please see remarks under Question 2 (b)

16. India is not in favour of priorities but if it is decided to have priorities the division of total channel-hours between the categories should be according to the weightages given to each category of service, National broadcasting getting higher weightage than International broadcasting in the ratio of 60:40.

17. NO

18. No. Such data are unlikely to be available in every country and would also take a long time to collect for them to be usable in the Mexico City Assignment Plan.

24. INDIA (Cont')

19. i a) NO

i b) NO

20. Yes. The effective power radiated in any direction should not be greater than 20,000 kW including gain of antenna used.

21. a) NO

22. NO

23. No. Not practicable.

24. a) and b) NO

25. The needs of only those countries which are not members of the ITU may be taken into account provided such countries are prepared to adhere strictly to these assignments.

25. Yes

27. Question is not clear.

28. NO

(The New Zealand questions 26-28 refer to the allocation of M.F. channel-hours; it is presumed these questions refer to H.F.)

2nd. Part to Document No. 384

2a. Parte del Documento No. 384

2eme. Partie du Document No. 384

2-ая часть Документа № 384.

25. INDONESIA

1. a. Yes. As its first aim the Conference has to make up a plan to ensure the extent to which the present high frequency broadcasting services may continue in operation, which however are to be brought into line with the general and technical principles adopted by the Conference.
- b. Yes, as far as it concerns cases similar to that of Pakistan.
- c. Yes. These data have to be taken into account to the fullest possible extent, because they are explicitly stipulated in the Atlantic City Resolution relating to the preparation of the New International Frequency List. (See the last sentence of para. 11 on page 18 of the Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the International Radio Conference of Atlantic City. This paragraph was also taken into account in our reply to question 1a).
- d. Yes. With the same observation: as in our reply to 1c.
2. a. No.
- b. -
- c. -
3. Yes.
4. a. No.
- b. Yes.
5. This question will be answered later.
6. a. Yes.
- b. The Indonesian Delegation suggests that in studying each country's requirements with the aid of:
 1. the Forms 4 and additional information supplied or to be supplied by the countries,
 2. detailed maps of the countries on which the various areas of reception for national broadcasting are indicated,

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the following general principles shall be taken into account:

I. National Broadcasting.

During the requested hours of transmission only one programme in a required language shall be transmitted to each separate and clearly defined reception area, i.e. that two or more different programmes in the same language shall not be transmitted at the same time to a given reception area.

On the basis of the technical principles of Atlantic City and any further principles adopted by this Conference, while taking into account the economical and technical possibilities of the countries, which are to be supplied by the Delegations concerned, only those requirements shall be registered by Committee 5, that can not reasonably be met by other broadcasting frequencies than high frequencies.

II. Broadcasting to other territories.

Each country shall only broadcast programmes to another country, if so desired by that country, or in other words, transmission to other countries shall be based on bilateral agreements as proposed by Portugal.

The duration of transmissions to other territories shall be limited to two hours a day, which is considered adequate for transmitting main information and cultural events to any other country.

III. After the requirements have been examined and modified according to the principles stated under I and II above they will be on the basis of equity to a degree acceptable to all countries. If it proves that the requirements (thus modified) still exceed the possibilities, a proportional reduction shall be applied.

7. a. Yes, in case the principles proposed under question 6 will not be applied.
- b. No.
- c. The weightages proposed in the U.S.S.R. Formula (de-

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degrees of importance, but see Russian text).

8. a. No.
b. Yes.
c. No.
9. a. Yes.
b. Yes.
c. Yes.
10. The principal function of high frequency broadcasting is to serve national requirements covering large areas within national borders.
11. a. Yes.
b. Yes.
12. a. The Assignment Plan for High Frequencies shall be based on criteria adopted by this Conference.
b. No.
13. a. Yes.
b. Yes, on condition that the frequencies are given back to the country concerned at the first request.
14. a. No. Countries which have suffered heavy damage during the last war will be backward in their development of high frequency broadcasting for at least the next ten years. Several well known circumstances prevent a normal development. For that reason it will be equitable that, if the total number of channel-hours is to be reduced, the reduction in channel-hours required by those countries has to be effected to a smaller percentage than that of other countries.
b.1. -
b.2. -

INDONESIA

15. Yes.
16. Yes.
17. Yes.
18. See reply to 1a.
19. 1.a. No.
- 1.b. No.
2. -
20. Yes.
21. a. Yes, as far as they are willing to cooperate to bring order to the present chaos, which more or less was caused by unrestricted use of (applying) sovereign rights. This indispensable cooperation is explicitly stipulated in the Preamble of the Atlantic City Convention.
- b. See rule 18 of Chapter 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the Atlantic City Convention.
22. See reply to 9a.
23. No.
24. a. No.
- b. -
25. Yes.
26. Yes.
27. The meaning of this question is not quite clear to the Indonesian Delegation.
28. See reply to 1a.

4

26. ICELAND

The following questions have been answered: 1, 3, 4, 5a and b, 6, 7a and b, 8a and b, 10, 11, 13a, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 I, 20, 21a, 23, 24, 25.

1. a) Yes, to the full extent if transmissions are accomplished by transmitters having an unmodulated power of at least 10 kW or 5 kW in conjunction with high-gain antennas. Transmitters having a lower power should be taken into consideration to a lesser extent.
b) Yes.
c) Yes, but with the same reservation as indicated for a).
d) Yes, to full extent, but only for services actually operating before or on January 1, 1951.
3. Yes.
4. a) No.
b) Yes.
5. a) Yes, for services to ships. For other services each case must be judged on its merits.
b) Yes.
6. a) Not considered possible.
7. a) No.
b) Yes
8. a) No.
b) Yes, but with reference to the answer to question 3.
10. Both types of services must be taken into account, depending on conditions in each case.
11. a) and b) See answer to Question 4 b).
13. a) See answer to question 1 d).
14. a) No.
15. No.
16. No.

26. ICELAND (Cont')

17. No.
19. (I) a) Yes
b) No.
20. Yes
21. a) No.
23. No.
24. a) No.
25. Yes

27. ITALY

(All questions answered except 14, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28)

1. a) Yes; but taking into consideration also the power of the transmitters and the nature of the services being carried out.

The reason for that is that the present status of high frequency broadcasting in the most highly developed countries whose transmissions are listened to most widely, is to a certain degree in proportion to the efforts accomplished in the fields of scientific and technical research as well as in the economic and financial fields. These efforts have benefited not only the countries that made them, but all the countries in general, wherefore they deserve to be taken into account.

- b) Yes; provided that these circumstances be truly extraordinary ones (for example: creation of a new state case of Pakistan).
- c) Yes; this answer is based on obvious reasons of justice as well as on the desire expressed by the Atlantic City International Telecommunication Conference (Page 112 of the Final Acts - Resolutions, etc.).
- d) Yes, but only in the cases referred to in the answers to paragraphs b) and c) and for installations to be put in operation during the period of the validity of the plan.

As for the extent to which one should take these factors into account, the Italian Delegation considers that they should be given an outstanding if not predominant importance.

27. ITALY (Cont')

2. a) and b) While reserving the right to await the opinion of the appropriate committees, the Italian Delegation considers that there would be no disadvantage in assigning a minimum of 10 channel-hours to each country having submitted higher requirements; or the number of channel-hours requested when that number is lower than 10.
3. Yes. One should either consider or recommend the use of every possible measure for economizing in the use of high frequencies.
4. a) No.
- b) Yes. One should consider as technically justified the requirements which correspond to genuine possibilities and which cannot be satisfied by any other means but high frequency transmissions.
5. a) The use of high frequencies is indispensable in all circumstances for services beyond the metropolitan frontiers of a country; i.e., for services destined to foreign countries, to nationals residing abroad, to territories, colonies, etc.
- For services within the metropolitan frontiers, the use of high frequencies is indispensable in certain cases only, particularly when, for indisputable technical or economic reasons, it is impossible to establish a satisfactory broadcasting service by means of long, medium or very short waves.
- High Frequency assignments made for this purpose to countries which need them should be such as to complete the services being carried out in other frequency bands.
- In general one should not permit assignments which would give these countries a total service of a considerably greater scope, especially as to the number of programmes, as compared with countries which utilize only long and medium waves for their internal broadcasting.
- In short, the use of high frequencies within the metropolitan frontiers should be restricted to the indispensable minimum.
- b) Yes.
- c) If the concept of priority entails satisfying first of all, in the assignment of frequencies, those requirements which belong to a first category, then those belonging to a second category, etc. our answer is negative.

If, on the contrary, order of priority is understood as referring to a completely generic order of importance, we

27. ITALY (Cont')

consider as more important the services destined to foreign countries, to nationals living abroad, to territories, colonies, etc., beyond the metropolitan frontiers.

- d) No, for rigid criteria do not correspond to the very different situations of the various countries.

6. We believe that it is not possible to establish an equitable, uniformly applicable method capable of satisfying the real needs of the various countries.

7. a) No.

b) Yes; for example: actual situation, cultural level, obvious marks of listener interest for programmes now being transmitted, nationals residing abroad, number of registered vessels and ships, orographic configuration of the country, etc.

c) The relative importance cannot be quantitatively defined in a uniform manner for all the countries.

8. Yes.

9. Faced with the questions formulated under point 9, the Italian Delegation believes that reasons of principle as well as practical reasons rule out an affirmative answer.

As a matter of principle, recognition of the right of each country to refuse certain broadcasts would be contrary to the principle of freedom of information which is one of the basic aims of International Organization and should, in our opinion, inspire the work of our Conference. Furthermore the Italian Delegation feels that this Conference is not competent to take a decision on such a delicate question of International law.

In the practical field, it is obvious that the exercise of this right would cause very grave and painful difficulties for the assignment of frequencies, and would result in a state of confusion and disagreement altogether regrettable and totally contrary to the spirit and the aim toward which our Conference is working.

On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent the Conference from studying the possibility of including in the text of the final agreement a declaration such as the one proposed by UNESCO in its Document No. 278.

27. ITALY (Cont')

10. To cross political frontiers so as to become the messenger par excellence of good will and cooperation among peoples.
11. a) No.
b) Yes.
12. a) No. An assignment plan based only on already established criteria can only serve as a starting point.
b) It is not possible to establish a plan based only on technical principles, in the usual sense of that term. The establishment of a plan is a technical process, but the bases for that process include spiritual considerations which cannot be expressed in figures.
13. a) Yes, provided they guarantee to equip themselves during the period of enforcement of the plan.
b) Yes.
15. Setting up the suggested limits would be neither easy nor desirable.
16. No, because we are opposed to the establishment of priorities, at least rigid ones, to be applied uniformly to all countries.
17. This seems impractical due to the great variety in the nature of programmes.
18. Yes. This is a fundamental element.

One should avoid, at any rate, wasting frequencies by assigning them to programmes which have no audience or a very limited one.
19. These figures have an obvious bearing on the assignment of frequencies to countries requesting them for their internal needs.
20. Yes.
21. The Italian Delegation doubts whether such a broad and a serious problem can be dealt with and solved by this Conference; however, our opinion would be in the affirmative.
24. No, because the different requirements are calculated on the basis of different criteria.
25. Yes, except in case of outright renunciation.

Questions answered by Italy: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,24, 25.

28. MEXICO

All questions answered.

The Delegation of Mexico would like to begin by answering their own questions 13 and 24, as well as 1 which, in the last part of paragraph a), also contains the gist of a question by Mexico.

This is done because the sense of these answers is reflected in many of the following:

Question 1 - a), b), c) and d). Yes, because it is right to take these factors into consideration in the ideal formula with the help of which the Conference should try to determine a just index of the requirements of each country, before putting into effect the practical formula of Mexico (see Question 24), if the latter should become necessary.

Question 13. a) Yes, because this represents recognition of an indisputable right.

b) Yes, but according to the technical possibilities. In general, bilateral arrangements should only be made between countries belonging to the area of transmission and reception which correspond to the original assignment.

Question 24. a) Yes, as a practical measure, if the Conference should arrive at the conclusion that it would not be feasible to apply formulae which take into consideration factors difficult to prove or whose importance it is difficult to establish.

b) Yes, and it would also be convenient to take into consideration the twenty-four hours in use, because the problem of excessive requirements is different for each band and is more acute for certain periods.

Question 2. a) Yes

c) That which would result for the country which had received the lowest assignment when the ideal formula - or any other practical or empirical one - was put into effect to determine what corresponds to each country.

Question 3. Yes (refer to paragraph b of Question 13).

Question 4. a) No, the requirements will have to be previously pruned.

b) No, because in conformity with the criterion of Mexico, as expressed during the 13th meeting of Committee 3 (the report of which has not yet been distributed), the expression "technically justified" is contrary to the terms of reference for Committee 5 and to its present procedure; because, when a requirement is technically not justified, then it will be corrected to conform to the technical standards adopted.

28. MEXICO (Cont')

Question 5. a) Yes, those which cannot be satisfied by the use of medium frequencies or by other means adopted to economize in the use of high frequencies or those upon whose opportuneness depends their effectiveness.

b)- Yes, but within the order of priorities and under the conditions which the Conference will establish for the different types of service.

c) Yes, but only if the Conference decides that it would not be feasible or practical to apply an ideal formula which would avoid the consideration of priorities, or any other practical formula, like that of Mexico (See question 24).

In this case, the priorities should be established in the following order:

1. National Service (or rather "internal", "limited", etc. depending on the name which will be adopted)

2. International (or rather "external", "unlimited", etc. depending on the name which will be adopted)

d) Yes, as long as these factors are of a statistical nature, and, therefore, can be proved or through the application of some practical or empirical formula like that of Mexico, for example (see question 24).

Question 6. a) Yes, by applying the ideal formula which is referred to in our reply to question 5 d) .

b) Those mentioned in the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva Session), Chapter VII, Section 1, paragraph e), except No. 9 and also: number of illiterates.

Question 7. a) Yes, but only when the needs for internal broadcasting of a country are being estimated.

b) Yes, those mentioned in 6 b), when the aim is not to establish priorities, which should be incorporated in the general index which will result from the application of the ideal formula (see questions 6 and 13) or of any other practical or empirical formula, like that of Mexico, for example (see question 24).

c) Those corresponding to the following figures which show the importance of the factors mentioned: area of a country 2; area of the colonies 1; population of a country 1; population of the colonies 1; number of nationals residing abroad 2; number of official and principal languages of a country 1; number of official and principal languages of colonies 1; geographical position of a country and its characteristics 4; illiterates 4.

28. - MEXICO (Cont')

Question 8. In principle yes; but provided that these assignments will be made to the country where these transmissions originate and that special consideration will be given to that country in the matter of frequencies, subject to a decision by a conference of the ITU. The UN are exempted from the above considerations in view of its agreement with the ITU.

Question 9. a) and b) In principle, yes, though it does not seem that a decision of that nature could be taken by a conference of the ITU like the present one, but by an appropriate body which deals with "freedom of information". However, in view of the fact that such a decision should have great importance for the drawing up of a draft plan, the Conference should make a recommendation on this subject.

c) Yes, because it would not only be of value for bilateral or a multilateral agreement, but it would also be reflected in the structure of the plan itself.

Question 10. The former.

Question 11. a) No, because this case is not possible when we consider the meaning of the word "requirements" which, because it refers to a fact, presupposes that if modifications were made, they were made before the requirements were submitted, or, once submitted, they were substituted by others. In any case, there is no legal basis to doubt the validity of the requirements submitted by any country.

Question 12. a) Yes, if those criteria will be those adopted by the General Principles Committee.

b) No, because technical principles, in general, have to be applied to interpret or to translate the contents of the GENERAL PRINCIPLES adopted for the drawing up of the Draft Plan.

Question 14. a) No, because the number of frequency-hours assigned to each country should result from the application of the formula to which questions 6 and 13 refer or from methods of general and uniform application which may result from some practical or empirical formula as, for instance, that of Mexico (see question 24). We suppose that the situation of each particular country has been taken into account by its Government when it submitted requirements for future services.

Question 15. Yes

Question 16. Yes

28. MEXICO (Cont')

Question 17. Yes, if the Conference considers it necessary to resort to the conventional procedure of priorities, for it would be preferable to apply the ideal formula referred to in question 6 or, on the other hand, any practical or empirical formula as, for instance, that of Mexico (see question 24).

Question 18. We cannot talk of "existing evidence" which is very difficult to obtain. But if an investigation were conducted to determine the "interest of the listeners", this would have to be based on the contents of the programmes and not on the effect produced by difficulties in the reception.

Question 19. (I) Yes (refer to question 6 b), though we can foresee that it would be a factor difficult to prove and whose importance cannot be established.

(II) By information and statistics issued by the administrations which will have a relative weightage of 1/2 (see reply to question 7 c).

Question 20. No, considering the disproportion between the increase in the intensity of the signal and the corresponding increase in power, this increase would prove impractical and therefore the power limit would naturally be established.

Question 21. a) Yes, while it is kept within the limits established by the rules contained in international agreements which a country has accepted.

Question 22. No, because this would be a double allocation, as these colonies, overseas territories and dependencies are considered independent members of the Union and as such have submitted their requirements.

Question 23. Yes, provided that the allocation of frequencies to the Zones does not exclude the possibility of sharing with countries of the same Zone or with those of other Zones.

Question 25. Yes, because to do otherwise would mean to accept beforehand any action from those countries which would be forced to satisfy their requirements outside of the Assignment Plan.

Question 26. Yes (see answer to question 5 a).

Question 27. No

Question 28. No.

29. MONACO

All questions answered except 26, 27, 28.

1. a) In conformity with the principle set forth in Atlantic City that only a minimum of modifications should be introduced in the existing services, account should be taken of present transmitters and the quality of service they provide so that they may be used to advantage during a period of 8 to 10 hours a day, for example: To leave powerful, modern and perfected transmitters idle during too long periods each day would be tantamount to a waste of resources and would entail a considerable loss for this country as well as for international broadcasting which must tend towards ever-increasing solidarity. This loss must be avoided all the more in cases where the good quality of the programs is demonstrated. In other words, the volume of service, that is to say the channel-hours, is also justified on the basis of the quality of the program. The fact cannot be overlooked that broadcasting is an art and is not proportional to the territorial extension, the population or the number of languages of a country.
 - b) In principle, yes; in practice, however, it would be wrong to evaluate the extraordinary nature of circumstances. Every one will find sufficient reason to consider his own case as exceptional.
 - c) Yes, for those countries which suffered and fought for a just cause or else for those which have endured aggression and occupation or sustained losses, although they were non-belligerent. The difficulty lies in the quantitative evaluation: who will be the impartial judges?
 - d) Yes, in principle, but in this case the evaluation and checking would also seem to be difficult.
2. a) Yes, provided that these countries can actually make use of these channel-hours for the good technical transmission of high quality programs and of objective information.
 - b) According to the total power of the transmitters actually in service, 2 channel-hours beginning with 10 kW and by fraction of 10 kW.
 - c) Approximately 5 to 10%, the total percentage being determined with precision by the total power actually in use at present.

29. MONACO

3. Yes, as a recommendation studied by the corresponding technical committee.
4. It would be advisable to consider new reduced requirements, in general for each of the countries concerned, representing approximately 60% of the requirements contained in Form 4, at the request of the conference and of those who truly wish to avoid its failure.
5. a) Yes, each country is the best judge in the selection of these services in exercise of its sovereignty.
b) & c) Universal priorities cannot be established. It is said "one man's meat is another man's poison". There are, in our opinion, many such differences, which make a priority applicable to a given country but not to others. No priority can be established which will be fair to all or accepted by all.
d) No, only a certain fraction or a certain percentage of the total channel-hours available can be allocated to each major type of service classification without any priority whatsoever.
6. a) There is no equitable universal method which constitutes a strict and generally satisfactory formula.
b) The principles accepted by some are rejected by others. To apply the same formula to all would dissatisfy a great number and would lead to the failure of the conference.
7. a) No, because transmissions are not usually limited by political frontiers.
b) Yes, several, according to the country. The importance of the systems in operation, and the quality of the programs are often factors to be borne in mind.
c) No uniform classification can be devised for these various factors in order to establish a universal standard formula.
8. a) We cannot see how this idea can be developed in practice.
b) Yes, unless it is considered more practical to have this service carried out through the broadcasts of the various members of the United Nations.
c) Yes, unless it is deemed more practical to have these transmissions carried out through the broadcasts of the various members of this international organization.

9. a) b) & c) These are political matters lying outside the powers of the delegates to this Administrative Conference.
10. To transcend political frontiers as the messenger of goodwill and cooperation among men.
11. a) & b) It would be advisable to ask all the countries, which are by now better informed as to the difficulties of the problem, to reduce their requirements themselves in order to render possible the preparation of a plan likely to gain general adherence.
12. a) & b) No.
13. a) No, if they cannot make immediate use of the frequencies until the earliest date of revision of the Plan.
14. a) No, because of the practical difficulties of evaluation.
15. No, because an equitable Plan, which takes all facts into account, will avoid the lack of proportion to which too rigid mathematical formulae would lead, by applying to all cases, the same variants with the same coefficients.
16. No, sharing on the basis of priorities would not seem to satisfy all countries.
17. Yes.
18. No, since it would be difficult to appreciate correctly the listeners' interest in all cases.
19. No.
20. Yes.
21. This is a political matter, which lies outside the powers of the delegates to this conference.
22. This depends on the varying needs of the colonies or territories.
23. No.
24. See reply to No. 11.
25. Each case must be studied separately, as the reply could be "yes" for Spain and "no" for the other countries.
- 26, 27 & 28. It does not seem advisable to us to answer these questions for the time being.

30. Mongolian Peoples Republic

After studying the questions submitted by Working Group C, Committee 3, Document No. 265, the Delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the majority of these questions do not have a practical significance for the preparation of a plan for the distribution of frequencies and channel-hours among the countries of the world.

In the opinion of the Delegation of the M.P.R. the whole attention and all the efforts of all delegations should be directed first of all, towards the establishment of definitions concerning general principles and priorities for assignment of frequencies, on which should be based the preparation of the plan for the distribution of frequencies and channel-hours.

Nevertheless, being guided by the spirit of international co-operation and a desire to assist in the success of the Conference, we consider it possible to express our opinion concerning separate questions submitted in this questionnaire.

1. a) The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out at the present time may have some significance in the preparation of the plan but only as information.

At the same time, this information can have no influence on the preparation of the plan. Therefore our answer 5 -- No.

b) This question does not correspond to the interests of the majority of the countries and therefore our answer is - no.

c) With respect to a number of countries, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the destruction suffered as a result of the last war, but also the total losses which each country suffered as a result of Fascist aggression.

1 d) The practical examination of this question is inexpedient and our reply to it is: NO.

2. a) No, not expedient.

b) No.

c) No.

3. This must be decided by an agreement between the various countries or groups of countries and a positive recommendation may be given at this Conference: YES.

4. a) No.

b) Yes.

30. Mongolian Peoples Republic (cont'd.)

5. a) No.

b) No.

c) No.

6. a) Yes.

b) The size of the territory of the country, its population, the number of official state languages.

7. a) Yes.

b) Yes, -- the total losses of the country, suffered as a result of the war against the Fascist invaders.

c) Each of the three factors, indicated by us in par. 6 b as permanently applicable factors, should have an equal weightage. Moreover, countries which have suffered in the war against Fascist invaders should be given considerable advantages.

8. a) No.

b) No.

c) No.

9. a) The questions referred to in this point exceed the scope of the problems of the present Conference and cannot have any influence on the elaboration of a plan. Our reply is: No.

b) No.

c) No.

10. The main function of high frequency broadcasting is to satisfy national needs within the country concerned.

To the second part of this question, our reply is: No.

11. In drawing up a plan, one should be guided by fundamental principles, which, in our opinion, are: the size of a country, its population and the number of official state languages as well as its total losses suffered as a result of Fascist invasion. Consequently, our reply to this is: No.

12. a) There are as yet no established criteria, confirmed by this Conference.

b) No.

30 Mongolian Peoples Republic (cont'd.)

13. a) Yes.
b) No. The transfer of assigned but unused frequencies can only be carried out on the basis of mutual agreements between the countries concerned.
14. a) Yes. Countries which have suffered in the war against Fascist invaders should be given considerable advantages.
15. No. Inadvisable.
16. No.
17. No. Inadvisable. To determine the duration of a programme on any frequency is the inalienable right of each sovereign state.
18. No. The assignment of high frequencies should be guided by constantly applicable factors, i.e. the size of a country's territory, its population and the number of official state languages.
19. No.
20. Yes. desirable.
21. This should be the subject of a special international agreement.
22. No.
23. No, inadvisable. This would only complicate the situation and would not give practical results.
24. a) No, inexpedient.
b) No.
25. If a country has not presented requirements because it does not need frequencies, then: No. But if it was unable to present its requirements due to special circumstances, then: Yes.
26. No.
27. No.
28. No.

Observations: All the questions have been answered.

31. NICARAGUA

The Delegation of Nicaragua has answered the following questions: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.

1. a) Yes, if possible
 b) Yes, in very exceptional cases which are fully justified.
 c) Yes, in those cases where broadcasting equipment in regular service has suffered material damages.
 d) Yes.
2. a) Yes.
 b) Yes, to the extent of 20% of the total number of frequency-hours.
 c) Yes, in the required bands.
3. Yes
4. a) Yes
 b) No, because the expression "technically justified" is contrary to the directives of Committee 5, as requirements which are not technically justified are being corrected.
6. a) Yes, as far as possible.
 b) All factors, which do not affect small countries, should be taken as basic.
7. a) No, population, area and languages should not be basic factors for the assignment plan.
8. a) No.
 b) Yes, provided that it will be a transmission by the United Nations and not from a relay station.
 c) No.
9. Our Delegation does not consider this question to be within the competence of this Conference, as it includes juridical problems of the countries.
10. Yes, as regards service for national requirements.
11. a) No
 b) Yes

31. NICARAGUA (Cont')

- 12. a) Yes, according to the criteria adopted by this Conference
- b) No.
- 14. No.
- 15. Yes.
- 16. Yes.
- 17. No.
- 18. No.
- 19. a) Yes.
- b) Yes.
- 20. No.
- 21. a) Yes.
- b) No.
- 22. No.
- 23. Yes, if this Conference does not reach an agreement.
- 24. a) Yes
- b) Yes
- 25. Yes, to give universal character to the Plan.

32. NORWAY

The Delegation of Norway answered the following questions:

1 - 8 inclusive
14 - 24 inclusive.

It abstained from answering questions 0 - 13 inclusive, and
25 - 28 inclusive.

1. a) Yes, to the full extent, if transmissions are accomplished by transmitters having an unmodulated power of at least 10 kW or 5 kW in conjunction with high gain antenna. Transmitters with smaller power should be taken into account to a lesser extent.
b) Yes.
c) Yes.
d) Yes, to the full extent, but only for services actually operating before or on January 1st, 1951.
2. a,b,c) We do not believe that this would be either advisable or practicable. The allocation of frequencies should be based upon a technically justified plan.
3. Yes.
4. a) No.
b) Yes.
5. a) Yes. In the first place, services to ships.
b) Yes.
c, d) We consider it impossible to establish a uniformly applicable method.
6. a)
b)
7. a) No.
b) Yes.
c) We do not consider that a definite answer can be given.
8. a,b,c) In referring to question 3, the Norwegian Delegation is of the opinion that the United Nations requirements should be taken into consideration.

Norway (Cont'd.)

- 9.)
10.)
11.) Abstain
12.)
13.)
14. No.
15. No.
16. The allocation of channel-hours should only be considered on the basis of each country's justified requirements.
17. No.
18. A most problematic criterion.
19. a) Yes, for external broadcasting.
b) No.
20. a) Yes.
21. a,b) Abstain
22. Maybe, in special cases.
23. No.
24. a) No.
- 25.)
26.)
27.) Abstain.
28.)

33. NEW ZEALAND

1. a) Yes, but only to the extent that the technical grade of service is satisfactory, that is, that adequate field-strength is provided in the Service Area.
b) Yes; all circumstances affecting NEEDS should be carefully considered. Allocations should not be made on a purely arbitrary basis.
c) Yes, provided always that assessment of present NEEDS is the main objective.
d) Yes. The number of services, of adequate technical standard, which can definitely be provided by a date to be specified (say, 1st June 1950). But only to the extent to which the Conference deems the NEED to have been justified.
2. a) No. The notion of an equal basic ration, however small, is not favoured. Each nation's NEEDS and its own relative priorities for its various submitted requirements should, however, be taken into account.
b) -
c) Nil
3. Yes. This is so important that it should be referred to a special committee of the Conference. Further, the considerations involved should be constantly in mind when examining "requirements" and assessing NEEDS.
4. Presented requirements (a) will of course have to be reviewed to determine those which are technically justified.
No, only (b).
5. a) Yes. The use of High Frequencies is indispensable to:
(1) Certain "Fundamental" services.
(a) For technical reasons: Examples are services to isolated islands, to the Arctic regions, to isolated population in mountains or jungle of large continents; and
(b) For economic reasons, perhaps for a period only as a dispensation until higher quality means can be developed; and
(2) Practically all international "auxiliary" services.
b) Yes. A general priority should be given to the services which are most essential to the LISTENER.
c) Yes. A tentative order of priority is suggested as follows:
(1) "Fundamental" service which for technical reasons cannot be provided in any other way;

33. NEW ZEALAND (Cont')

- (2) "Fundamental" service which for genuine and outstanding reasons cannot, for many years, be provided in any other manner;
 - (3) "Auxiliary" national (e.g. colonial) and international High Frequency broadcasting;
 - (4) Temporary internal High Frequency broadcasting.
- d) No. While general priorities should be recognized, a certain flexibility is deemed to be required and it is not thought that a rigorous treatment on a purely quantitative basis would be acceptable to the Conference.
6. a) No. See 5 (d). Several attempts made on these lines have not gained support.
- b) -
7. a) No. It is agreed, however, that the number of languages is in certain cases an important factor.
- b) Yes. See answer to Question 5.
- (c) No. See answer to Question 5 (d).
8. a) No. Not a special international provision, but the maximum provision for broadcasting from national stations at world centres is strongly favoured.
- b) Yes.
- c) No. Established national services should be used.
9. a) We cannot control the aether! Bilateral agreements offer the only approach to this problem.
- b) In law, yes; but not for purposes of this Conference. Cases could be quoted where broadcasting from a world centre is desired by a remote country, but the reverse is not the case.
- c) Not practicable.
10. High Frequency broadcasting is not a perfect medium and in the interest of the LISTENERS as well as to conserve channels for purposes for which High Frequency is essential, other methods should be used wherever possible. See answer to Question 5.
11. a) and b) Yes. NEEDS as established by the particular country are the only criterion. It is certainly for the Conference to see that no unfair advantage is obtained by submitting extravagant requests.

33. NEW ZEALAND (Cont')

- 12. a) No. That is, if we have established criteria.
- b) Draft plans should be based on NEEDS as justified by each nation, in the light of general principles. See answer to Question 5.
- 13. a) No. Assignments should be taken up (with adequate power and technical performance) by a fixed date. Otherwise they should be cancelled and reissued.
- b) Barter in channel-hours should not be countenanced.
- 14. No. War damage should not affect the number of allocations but only the TIME ALLOWED before the channel must be occupied or the allocation cancelled.
- 15. No. Not practicable. Each country's needs differ.
- 16. No. Too arbitrary.
- 17. This is one form of "pruning" that is available. It must be remembered that High Frequency broadcasting is a costly enterprise and LISTENERS interests would not be served by unduly increasing the number of high powered international stations and reducing their hours of transmission.
- 18. Yes. We should build on the existing established system, pruning it only the minimum necessary to allow essential growth; but we must not kill the existing healthy tree.. Listeners' interests should be paramount.
- 19. No. Transmitters beget receivers and we must progress. (The Idea would suit New Zealand well!).
- 20. No. We would sooner see a minimum power. The Listener wants the best possible service.
- 21. a) We need a Plan so that nations can enjoy sovereignty instead of interference.
- b) Let us AGREE and then we have no problem.
- 22. Admissible but not desirable. The solution may be to give our colonies a better coverage ourselves.
- 23. No.
- 24. No. At least not until they have been examined on the basis of needs and classified on lines suggested in answer to Question 5.

33. NEW ZEALAND (Cont')

- 25. No. Not unless extenuating circumstances apply.
- 26. Yes.
- 27. Yes.
- 28. Yes.

34. PAKISTAN

List of Questions answered in the following pages -

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5	23
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1. (a) Yes, subject to our reply to 1 (b) below.

(b) Yes. This clause was unanimously accepted by Committee 3, specifically to cover the case of Pakistan. The extraordinary circumstances of Pakistan are as follows: When former (undivided) "India" was, on the 15th August 1947, divided into present-day India and Pakistan, the dividing line happened to put all the existing high-frequency transmitters of former "India" into present-day India. Owing to political and historical reasons, therefore, Pakistan had to start its life without any high-frequency transmitters, although prior to 15th August 1947, its territory did have the use of them. This position is without parallel in the world, has been brought about by extraordinary circumstances and, therefore, deserves special consideration.

PAKISTAN

- (c) Yes, but strictly according to the actual damage to high-frequency installations.
 - (d) Future projects must be taken into account, subject to their justification, technical and general. The difficulties of non-manufacturing countries must also be considered, as the slow pace of development in such countries does not mean that their needs were less than those of the more developed countries or that their unfulfilled projects were not justified on merit.
2. (a) No; (b) and (c) do not arise.
3. Yes.
4. (a) No.
- (b) Yes.
5. (a) Yes; both.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) and (d) cannot be answered until Working Group A's report is available.
6. (a) Yes, if "method" does not mean "formula". A uniformly applicable formula would be difficult, if not impossible to arrive at.
- (b) Please see our reply to No. 7 below.
7. (a)) The ultimate criteria for allocation that may be
(b)) regarded as just and equitable, are the needs of
(c)) a country. The factors that most represent the needs of Pakistan are:
- (i) its area and population
 - (ii) its distances, as also the fact that this country consists of two widely separated parts.
 - (iii) the fact that it is a very new State and requires an accelerated pace of development on the most economical lines.

PAKISTAN

(iv) the position referred to in our reply to 1 (b).

(v) its cultural and religious ties with many other countries.

some of these factors may equally reflect the needs of some (but not all) other countries. The needs of other countries may be reflected in terms of different factors.

8. (a))
(b)) No.
(c))

9. The questions raised here are outside the scope of this Conference.

10. Depends in either case on geographical and technical factors.

12. (a) No, as "already established criteria" do not exist.

(b) No.

13. (a) Yes, especially in the case of non-manufacturing countries.

(b) No, as this will raise technical difficulties.

14. (a) No; (b) does not arise.

16. No.

17. No.

19. (i) No; (ii) does not arise.

23. No.

24. (a) No; (b) does not arise.

25. Yes, if we can ascertain such needs.

26. Not necessarily, as economic factors are also important.

27. No.

28. No.

35. NETHERLANDS, CURACAO AND SURINAM

1. a) Yes, as regards the volume and duration of programmes, and this applies to all. The number of transmitters used for the broadcasting of these programmes should not depend on the existing number, but on the decisions which the Conference will make regarding the number of frequencies to be used for a single programme.
 - b) Yes, and the extent should be determined by an Ad Hoc Committee, provided that the existence of extraordinary circumstances, and the significant bearing thereof, is conclusively proved.
 - c) In the case of member countries of the I.T.U. which have suffered war damages, the number of transmitters and the volume of broadcasting at any given past date should, if the country so desires, be placed on an equal footing with present broadcasting and transmitters. (See a)).
 - d) Since the Conference has been convened partly for the purpose of examining this very problem, it hardly seems possible to answer the question here. Only towards the end, and after the completion of its work, will the Conference itself, we hope, give the reply through the allocation of high frequencies. This, of course, will in no manner lessen the right of the countries concerned to their justified share of the high frequency spectrum.
2. a) Yes.
 - c) In our opinion, a figure of 8 to 10 channel-hours per day should be maintained. We do, however, realize that this figure is as arbitrary as any other might be.
3. Yes, without reservation as regards bilateral agreements for the exchange of programmes, relays, recordings and any other means conducive to better reception of broadcasts.

With certain reservations, however, as regards point-to-point services. Might not measures taken in this connection deprive fixed services of certain frequencies which broadcasting services have no right to claim, and which might thus be diverted from their original purpose?
4. a) No.
 - b) Yes, with a special committee appointed to study requirements from this angle.

35. NETHERLANDS, CURACAO & SURINAM

6.
 - a. Theoretically, this method would be perfectly fair; in practice, it cannot, in our opinion, produce satisfactory results because geographical, geological, political, historical, cultural and other conditions vary too widely from one country to another to allow a single formula to be applied to all cases.
 - b. In spite of what was stated under 6 (a), certain factors - among them those mentioned in the replies to several questions of the questionnaire - might be taken into consideration.
7.
 - a. No. These factors would be valid only for those countries for which the use of high frequencies for their domestic services is indispensable. Furthermore, this is only partially true. As regards all other countries, these factors are completely inappropriate. We take leave, in this connection, to refer to Document No. 204.
 - b. See reply to 6 b).
8.
 - a. It will normally be possible to find a place for such events amongst existing programmes.
 - b. Yes.
 - c. Yes, but only within the framework of existing programmes or of a new United Nations service.
9.
 - a. It is not clear just how a country might "refuse" broadcasts originating in another country, nor to what "right" reference is made.
 - b. It would certainly be desirable for a country, should it wish to do so, to be able to enjoy a right of reciprocity in connection with broadcasts for another country.
 - c. The best practical means of guaranteeing the right referred to in b) would be to provide that all broadcasts directed towards other countries should be the subject of previous bilateral agreements.
10. High frequency broadcasting has the same unassailable "raison d'etre" whenever its aim is to inform and educate listeners, and where the service cannot be insured by other means.

35. NETHERLANDS, CURACAO & SURINAM

11. No reply.
12. No reply.
13. Considerations of equity might justify the allocation of high frequencies to countries not in a position to utilize them immediately. However, this should not result in a failure to utilize precious frequencies over an indefinite period. Perhaps the best procedure would be to set a deadline for use of frequencies allocated; in case of non-use, these frequencies could become available for redistribution.
14. a. See reply to Question 1C.
b. See reply to Question 1C.
15. No. Reasons conditioning the use of high frequencies by a given country are too varied to allow determination of upper and lower limits.
16. In principle, yes.
17. No.
18. In view of the difficulty of the task and the divergence of opinion which may occur in connection with the "evidence" referred to, it would be preferable not to embark upon this dangerous course. Let us allow the broadcasting country itself to be the judge as to the success or failure of its broadcasts.
19. In countries where high frequencies are used for domestic broadcasting - but only in those countries - such factors might conceivably be taken into consideration.
20. Yes.
21. a. The question is not clear. The International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference was called for the very purpose of drawing up a plan to which the peoples will have freely consented and which will determine the use which each of the participants will make of high frequencies.
b. See a). Any "imposed" plan would be worthless.
22. Each case should be examined by an Ad Hoc Committee.

35. NETHERLANDS, CURACAO & SURINAM

- 23. No; such a procedure would simply shift the difficulty, inasmuch as the determination of the zones and the various time blocks is feasible only after examining the cases of all countries making up such a zone.
- 24. No; such a reduction would be purely arbitrary, and would risk favoring countries who had exaggerated their requirements at the expense of others.
- 25. Yes; otherwise any plan of frequency allocation would run the risk of becoming illusory.
- 26. Yes.
- 27. No reply.
- 28. Yes, to the extent to be determined by common agreement.

36. POLAND (Republic of)

1. a) The Delegation of Poland considers that it is not desirable to take the number of transmitters and the volume of the existing broadcasting services into account for the drafting of the plan, because the existing situation results from the lack of coordination and the lack of a frequency assignment plan. These data can only serve as information.
- b) No, because " extraordinary circumstances " is too vague an expression.
- c) Yes, to fix a date seems unpractical to us.

With regard to " damages " account should be taken not only of damage in the field of broadcasting but also of general losses, such as intellectual losses, the destruction of a country's economy, of its telecommunication services, of its transport, as well as its industrial losses, etc.

2. a) No, each country which has made a request for frequency hours must receive its share on the basis of a plan which is to be drawn up.

It is not feasible, in our opinion, to assign a minimum and equal number of frequency-hours to each country in advance, because this would lead to the assignment of reduced quantities of frequency hours; this would not satisfy any country and would only complicate the work of drawing up the plan.

3. Yes, we agree to recommend the use of economy measures on the basis established by Committee 4 (technical).
4. a) No
b) Yes
6. a) Yes
b) The population of a country, its area and its official languages, taking into account the losses, damage and general destruction suffered by a country which fought on the side of the United Nations during the last war.
7. a) Yes
b) Losses and general destruction suffered by a country which fought on the side of the United Nations during the last war.

POLAND (Republic of)

- c) The relative importance of three factors: population, languages and area should be the same. With regard to the " losses " factor, the case of each country should be considered individually.
8. 1. No
2. A quantity of frequency hours will be assigned to the United Nations on the basis of the general plan, and for this reason we feel it is unnecessary to set aside frequency-hours for this type of service at this stage.
3. Yes
9. This question falls outside the province of this Conference.
10. The main purpose should be to satisfy national requirements, which, in our opinion, are the most vital.
11. a) No.
b) -
12. a) The Plan should be established according to the following criteria: population, area, official languages and war losses.
b) No.
13. a) Yes
b) No
14. a) and b) Every country which has suffered loss and damages as a result of the last war, should be treated individually in accordance with our answer to question 1 c).
15. No
16. No
17. No
18. This question, in our opinion, falls outside the province of our Conference.
19. a) No b) No
20. Yes
21. a) Yes
22. No
23. No
24. a) No

POLAND (Republic of)

24. a) No.

25. No, if they are countries which are not interested in high frequency broadcasting. Yes, if they are interested in high frequency broadcasting but have important reasons, recognized by this Conference, which have prevented them from presenting their requirements.

26. This question is not clear and seems to have been covered by one of the foregoing questions.

27. No

28. No.

37. PORTUGAL

(All questions answered, except 14, 24, 26, 27, 28)

1. a) Yes, but an effort should be made to reduce superfluous services to a minimum. For example:
 - 1) Various simultaneous transmissions of the same program to one area of reception.
 - 2) Reduction of the number of transmissions.
 - 3) Transmissions to relatively small areas which form part of a larger area.
 - 4) Application of the principle of the interchange of recordings.

We should only consider as existing transmissions those to which the above reductions cannot be applied.

- b) Yes, but each case should be examined individually.
- c) Yes, taking into account the most extreme situations, either the pre-war situation, or the present one (with a clear reference to a date in the near future).
- d) Yes, but also with reference to a date in the near future.
2. a) Yes, a small number could be given, corresponding to present conditions, but on condition that only the official languages of the respective countries are used in the transmissions.
3. Yes, However, this should not be just a platonic recommendation but an effective measure, with practical and attainable objectives, such as:
 - a) a preference for international transmissions carried out by a reciprocal agreement.
 - b) bilateral agreements for interchange of programmes
 - c) standardization of sound recording processes.
4. a) No.
- b) No, in any event, only technical considerations should be taken into account.

Technical considerations are only the results of other considerations which determine the need for a transmission.
5. a) Yes, especially in the case of services for the overseas territories of the country concerned.

Portugal (cont.)

- b) Yes.
 - c) We do not think this possible.
 - d) Yes.
6. a) Yes, but only as a theoretical basis or starting point for corrections or subsequent modifications, which will be made in the detailed study of each individual case.
- b) The factors contained in the formula of India, duly modified by coefficients or specific functions, which would make the application of these factors more just and reasonable. There could be added additional factors derived from the general principles which are to be established.

7. a) In no respect.

b) Yes.

c) See 6 b)

8. a) Yes.

b) The purpose of this question was to replace international news transmissions from the various countries by a single, United Nations world service.

It was also intended, by those means, to make a substantial reduction in channel-hours. - see document 58, paragraph 9.

a) We deem it absolutely pointless to assign special frequencies, since these services could be carried out by certain existing stations with a world-wide range.

9. a) There should be an international agreement with regard to the right to refuse certain international transmissions.

b) We think that international broadcasting should be the object of mutual agreement between the country of origin and the country of destination. The latter can, or should, have the right to reciprocity.

It should be made easier to carry out transmissions between countries with reciprocal agreements, in the case of international transmissions.

9. c) Yes.

10. We think that the principal function is to satisfy the fundamental needs of a country, when no other technical means exist to do this.

Portugal (cont'd.)

International needs should be of secondary consideration, unless a country has no needs other than these.

11. a) No further reductions should be made.
b) Further reductions should be made when possible.
12. a) No, the Geneva Plan proved this.
b) Yes, but this should only be done as a preliminary measure in order to decide to what extent the general principles should be taken into account.
13. a) No. The frequency assignment should take into consideration such installations as will be completed within a brief period or in the near future. A reserve should be set up so that the future international agency for frequency assignment may have in the future reserve assignments available to deal with special cases.
15. Yes, but in an indirect form such as that given by the establishment of limits for the maximum number of transmissions to the same destination.
16. No, we do not think that this procedure is advisable.
17. Yes, we think this suggestion very important because it makes substantial economies possible.
18. Yes, but we think it difficult, if not impossible, to establish this evidence in an unequivocal form.
19. a) At first sight, the suggestion seemed interesting, but when analyzed, its practical value would seem doubtful for the following reasons: 1) The difficulty of obtaining exact information. 2) The difficulty of finding out from official statistics how many short wave receivers exist in the transmitting country or in the respective areas of reception.
b) We do not think that this is either pertinent or applicable.
20. Yes, we suggest a maximum of 100 to 150 kW.
21. a) Yes, but it could be limited by the free will of the states, by means of the approval of regulations for international high frequency broadcasting.
22. If the respective administrations are members of the I.T.U., they have that right.
23. We do not think it possible. We think it would be a serious mistake to separate the receiving from the transmitting area and to consider the latter only.
25. Yes, since they have services operating or know when they will start operating.

38. MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

(has answered all the questions)

1. Yes. This question has already been settled in principle in a discussion by Committee 6 (November 10, 1948, Minutes Document 113) of the Report of Working Group 6A (Document 67). For the application of the principles in question, the following formula is suggested:

Definition of "Volume of Broadcasting" for a given country.

$$V = P.H.F.$$

P. Equals power of a broadcast taking place during H hours on F separate frequencies. Σ equals sum extended to average daily traffic.

K = Coefficient of increase: K (yearly average)

$$K = \frac{\text{world volume 1948} - \text{world volume 1938}}{10 \text{ world volume 1938}}$$

Reply to questions a), b) c):

Countries will have a choice between two justifications:

V) (1948) or

$$V (1938) - x (1 \neq 10 K).$$

Reply to question d):

Highly industrialized countries:

$$V (1948) (1 \neq 3K)$$

Countries poorly equipped at present:

$$V (1948) (1 \neq 5K)$$

2. Yes. This allocation will result from the use of a general formula allocating a volume of H.F. to each country. (such as that of the USSR or of India).

A mean shall be established for the 10 least favoured countries.

No allocation shall be lower than this mean, unless requirements submitted were themselves below that minimum.

3. Yes.

4. a) No.
b) Yes.

5. a) Yes.
b) Yes.
c) No.
d) Yes.

Morocco And Tunisia
(cont.)

6. a) It would be desirable to arrive at a basic formula, perfecting those of the USSR and India, and taking into account the greatest possible number of factors. The most "equitable" procedure would be to seek this formula by a method of successive approximations, comparing its practical consequences as applied to the various phases of each country's equipment, to its volume of broadcasting 1. c) and d), and to requirements submitted.
- b) The Delegation of Morocco and Tunisia, taking into account the experience acquired to date in the Conference, no longer believes it possible to set up any particular "principle".

The application of a basic formula, empirically arrived at, as stated in the preceding paragraph, should make it possible to compare requirements and to bring to light the most flagrant discrepancies between any given requirements of any given country based on substantially similar justifications.

The basic formula, then, will take into account averages which are actually feasible. The various countries will then be led to make their own reductions, subject to the control of the Planning Committee, which would be authorized to require explicitly that requirements be brought into approximate line with such averages, due consideration being given to inequalities in particular cases.

7. a) These three factors are inadequate.
- b) Consideration should be given:
- to the factors considered by India in its formula,
 - to the reception areas and the coefficient of dispersion of these areas,
 - to the number of receivers, electrical energy consumption, etc.
- c) There is no apriori rule; the answer should be sought through algebraic formulation (arithmetical, geometrical and logarithmic means) corrected after comparison with the statistical results defined in paragraph 6.
8. 1) Yes, in special cases such as: International Red Cross, Vatican and others with valid justification.
- 2) Yes, including UNESCO broadcast.
- 3) Yes, subject to control by one of the above recognized organizations.
9. a) The sovereignty of countries which, in matters of telecommunication, is fully recognized, should be taken into consideration in connection both with broadcasting and with reception. However, this particular right of each country does not seem at present to be unanimously acknowledged and should be examined by competent international organs.

Morocco And Tunisia
(cont.)

Furthermore the right or the possibility enjoyed by every country of preventing, through the use of adequate technical means, the reception of broadcasts directed towards it, may have consequences harmful to third parties.

b and c) The Conference might require that all requests for broadcasts directed to foreign countries be bound to state exactly what countries will be aimed at and what languages will be used, in order that the country of destination may, should the case arise, enjoy the right of reciprocity, and hence share the channel hours requested with the transmitting country.

10. When the vital needs of countries or commonwealths of countries have once been satisfied, it might be possible to attach a high degree of importance to international broadcasting, insofar as it would be effectively organized in view of objective information and collaboration for world's peace. It does not seem, however, that sufficient certainty exists in this connection at present. Therefore, no preference should be granted to any one category of needs. Each individual case should be considered in good faith, and with a common interest in view, whether national or international.
11. In any case special consideration should be given (when comparison among requirements have once been made) to all requirements voluntarily reduced at the outset, or reduced by Delegations themselves during the Conference, with a view to complying with comments from the Planning Committee.
12. A) There are not as far as is known any established criteria.
b) The failures of the Geneva and Mexico Planning Committees have already answered this question.
13. Duplicates question 1.
14. Duplicates question 1.
15. See question 2. An upper limit might also be calculated on the basis of a mean established among the five most favoured countries.
16. In view of the failure of all attempts at classification, it is impossible to answer such a question.
17. Yes, provided that a classification of types of program be taken into consideration.
18. The idea, although apparently interesting per se, does not seem practicable.

Morocco And Tunisia
(cont.)

19. It would be interesting to test these factors in one or the other basic formulas, question 7.
20. Yes.
21. It is certain and obvious that instruments produced by an international conference constitute, for all who accept them, a freely consented limitation upon some aspects of their national sovereignty.
22. International broadcasting services in colonies, overseas territories and other territories administered as such, do not answer to the same needs as those ensured by the mother countries of such territories.
23. No, except for certain details of international frequency allocation for low-power transmitters in the band of 6 and 9 Mc/s.
24. Emphatically no. This would be unfair and detrimental to countries whose original requirements were reasonable.
25. A general reply cannot be given to this question, as each case should be examined individually.
- 26, 27, 28. These questions are interesting, but in view of the failure of classification or criteria, it would be futile to make any attempt at precise definitions of this nature.

39. People's Federal
Republic of YUGOSLAVIA

1. The Delegation of Yugoslavia feels that Questions 3, 4B, 6A and B, 7A, B and C, 13A, 20 and 21A may be considered as capable of facilitating the solution of serious problems with reference to the drafting of a high frequency assignment plan. The answers given by our Delegation to these Questions are positive ones.
2. With reference to the other questions cited in Document 265, the Delegation of Yugoslavia wishes to point out its absolute conviction that these questions have no practical value in the drafting of the plan and that quite on the contrary, they indirectly conceal the basic problems which constitute the task of our Conference.

The Delegation of Yugoslavia is perfectly sure that the subsequent work of our Conference will prove most categorically that the time spent in drafting the Questionnaire of Committee 3 was entirely wasted and represents one of the greatest mistakes committed by the Mexico City Conference.

The Delegation of Yugoslavia wishes to stress the fact that this error is quite understandable if account is taken of the varying tendencies and purposes of certain delegations as well as of the seriousness of the task with respect to drafting an initial high frequency assignment plan for all the countries of the world.

The Delegation of Yugoslavia will greatly appreciate your Working Group taking into account the foregoing relevant comments when preparing the next report of Committee 3.

40. UKRAINE SSR

The Delegation of the Ukrainian SSR, in reply to the questions contained in document 265, wishes to state as follows: it is essential, for the assignment of channel-hours to the countries of the world, to establish general, fundamental and just principles which would determine the importance of the needs of a country as compared with other countries (reply to question 6 a)

Such factors are: the size of the territory of a country, its population, number of official state languages (answer to questions 6 and 7 a).

On the basis of, and in proportion to, these fundamental factors, each country should be assigned a total number of channel-hours.

Moreover, it is necessary additionally to take into account the losses suffered by the countries which participated in the fight against Fascist aggression during the last world war and the part played by each country in the victory (answer to question 14 a).

The assignment of additional frequencies to countries, which suffered from Fascist aggression, should be carried out individually. Such factors as territory, population and the number of state languages are fundamental factors of equal weight (answer to question 7 c).

Having established these general and objective factors, the Conference can successfully solve the problem of the assignment of high frequencies to the countries of the world.

We consider all other factors or methods of assignment of high frequencies as unjust and unobjective for the majority of countries and we definitely reject them.

On the basis of the above, the delegation of the Soviet Ukraine replies to the questions as follows:

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 a) no | 5 b) no | 8 d) no |
| b) no | c) no | e) no |
| c) no | d) no | |
| d) no | | |
| 2 a) no | 6 a) yes | 9 a) no |
| b) no | b) answer given above | b) no |
| c) no | | c) no |
| 3 yes | 7 a) yes | 10 no |
| | b) no | |
| 4 a) no | c) answer given above | 11 no |
| b) yes | | |
| 5 a) no | 8 a) no | 12 a) yes |
| | b) no | b) no |
| | c) no | 13 a) yes |
| | | b) no |

Ukraine SSR (Cont'd)

- 14 a) yes (answer
given above
- 15 no
- 16 no
- 17 no
- 18 no
- 19 no
- 20 yes
- 21 This should be the subject of a separate international agree-
ment.
- 22 no
- 23 no
- 24 a) no
b) no
- 25 If a country has not presented its requirements because it is
not interested in short wave broadcasting, no frequencies
should be assigned. If the requirements have been submitted,
but are not technically perfect, or if the data are incom-
plete, assignments should be made.
- 26 no
- 27 no
- 28 no.

41. SOUTHERN RHODESIA

The reply of Southern Rhodesia is the same as that of the United Kingdom.

42. ROUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

All questions answered except Nos. 27 and 28.

1. a) The number of transmitters now in existence and the volume of broadcasting services may be considered only as preliminary information, and should not be used as a basic principle.
b) No. The term is too vague. "An extraordinary Circumstance" can be made to include anything.
c) Consideration should be given to the effects of the Fascist occupation and of the active struggle carried out against Fascism. The question is badly put. Not a past date, but the effects, as a whole, of the just war against Fascism should be taken into account; as should also the inability of these countries to develop their broadcasting throughout the whole war and the Fascist occupation.
d) No.
2. a) No.
b) No.
c) No.
3. Yes. These questions should be referred to Committee 4.
4. a) No.
b) Yes.
5. a, b, c, d) In accordance with the decisions of the last plenary meeting of Committee 3, replies to these questions should be submitted only after we have the final report of Working Group 3A. The Delegation of the RPR reserves the right to revert to the matter, should it consider it necessary.
6. a) Yes. The Delegation of the RPR considers this to be the only equitable and practical way to establish a frequency assignment plan.
b) The principal factors should be: a) Population; b) Area; c) Number of spoken languages; d) losses sustained by countries during the Fascist occupation and the struggle against Fascism.

RPR (Cont'd.)

7. a) Yes. Population, area and number of spoken languages are the only universal factors enabling fair and practical calculations for the assignment of frequencies (See also 6 b).
- b) Yes, a single other factor: losses sustained by countries during the Fascist occupation and the struggle against Fascism.
- c) The first three factors (population, area and number of spoken languages) must be considered equally important. Losses sustained by countries during the Fascist occupation and the struggle against Fascism should be determined in each individual case.
8. a) No.
- b) No. The Delegation of the RPR is not opposed to the allocation of frequencies to the UN, but considers that UN requirements should be considered in the same manner as any other.
- c) No.
9. a, b, c) The Delegation of the RPR considers that these questions lie outside of the jurisdiction of our Conference. They can only be solved by a special international conference.
10. The Delegation of the RPR considers that priority should be granted to national broadcasting needs, with frequencies nevertheless reserved for international broadcasting as well.
11. a) It cannot be determined whether or not a country has reduced its requirements on its own initiative.
- b) Yes.
12. a) The plan should be based on the fair and practical criteria outlined in the replies to question 7.
- b) No. An attempt to establish such a plan was made at Geneva. The Plan failed because it was neither practical nor equitable.
13. a) Yes.
- b) No.
14. a) See replies to questions 1 c) and 7 b) and c).
- b 1)
- 2)

RPR (Cont'd.)

15. No.
16. No.
17. No. Each country has the sovereign right to determine the duration of its programme (s) as it sees fit.
18. No. This is impossible to determine.
19. i) a-b) No.
20. Yes.
21. a) Yes. The reply to this question is given in the Preamble of the Atlantic City Convention.
22. No.
23. No.
24. a,b) No.
25. There may be two categories of countries: a) Those who have not submitted their requirements owing to special circumstances. b) Those who are not interested in or who are not in a position to have high frequency broadcasting.
The reply in case (a) is Yes.
The reply in case (b) is No.
26. If this question refers to a "priority granted to national broadcasting", the reply is the same as that to question 10, to wit: Yes - otherwise, the reply is No.
27.) We do not understand these questions.
28.)

Conclusions

The Delegation of the RPR considers that the majority of the questions in Document 265 are useless or badly stated.

The method of the questionnaire, such as it is offered to us, is doomed to failure.

The only relevant and well stated questions are those dealing with principles, that is, questions 6 and 7.

Question 1.

(Answers given to all questions)

- (a) The United Kingdom considers that the Conference, in preparing a Plan for that part of the radio spectrum reserved for high frequency broadcasting. Should be guided by the Resolution of the Atlantic City Radio Conference, which directs the Provisional Frequency Board to take account as far as possible the existing utilisation of frequencies and the undesirability of making unnecessary changes (Atlantic City Documents, Resolution relating to the Preparation of the New International Frequency List, paragraph 12 (b) (3)).

The United Kingdom delegation considers that the Conference would be unrealistic if it did not take seriously into account the existing situation in high frequency broadcasting, which is the result of over twenty years' expenditure in money, man-power and creative endeavour, when preparing a Plan for the future operation of these services.

- (b) The United Kingdom delegation understands from the discussions in Committee No. 3 that this sub-paragraph refers solely to the case of Pakistan, and considers that the exceptional circumstances incident upon the division of India justify a special treatment for Pakistan.
- (c) The United Kingdom delegation considers that special consideration should be given to those countries which suffered heavy damage from aggression by Germany and her allies. For these countries the United Kingdom delegation considers that the plan might take into consideration the development of short-wave broadcasting services on September 1st, 1939.
- (d) The United Kingdom delegation considers that the present plan should not take into account transmitters which will not be in operation by the date on which this plan comes into force.

Question 2.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that it would be neither advisable nor practicable to make a first assignment of a minimum and equal number of channel-hours to each country requesting them, without reference to the actual requirements of that country.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that the Conference can only allocate frequencies on the basis of technically justified plans put forward by the various countries.

United Kingdom
(cont.)

Question 3.

So long as the supply of high frequencies for broadcasting is so much smaller than the demand, the United Kingdom delegation considers that it is essential that all possible means for economising in the use of high frequencies should be employed, and that high frequencies should only be used for broadcasting where it can be positively shown that alternative methods of transmission are not practicable.

Question 4.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that only the technically justified requirements as determined by the Requirements Committee in accordance with the directives of the Atlantic City Conference (and as more specifically defined by the Technical Principles Committee) should be taken into account in making the plan.

Question 6.

While appreciating the desirability of determining the assignments of frequencies on the basis of an equitable and uniformly applicable method, the United Kingdom delegation feels bound to draw the attention of the Committee to the inherent difficulties in weighting the various factors or establishing an agreed formula. It is likely that the judgement of any delegation on the weightage to be given to individual factors or on the composition of a formula will be governed by how far the results of the formula will fulfil its own country's particular requirements, rather than by any belief in the general validity of these factors or the weight to be given to each of them in the formula. Discussions on formulae for allocating medium and long wavelengths for broadcasting among European countries have gone on intermittently and fruitlessly for over 20 years, during which time six frequency allocation plans have been drawn up on a technical and practical basis which have been approved by the great majority of participating countries. There is no reason to suppose that the much more complicated problem of devising a formula for the allocation of high frequencies for a broadcasting among all the countries of the world can be solved by the first conference to attempt it.

United Kingdom (cont'd)

Question 7

- (a) The United Kingdom delegation considers that the factors of area, population and languages are only relevant to broadcasting within the boundaries of the country concerned, and are only partially relevant even in this case. It can be argued that frequencies for internal broadcasting should be allotted in inverse proportion to the average density of the population, as high frequency broadcasting can only be justified under normal conditions of propagation in large areas which are so sparsely populated as to make standard broadcasting impracticable on economic grounds.

In areas of high noise level, however, technical conditions may justify the use of high frequencies for internal broadcasting even in areas where the density of population is relatively high.

The number of language groups within a country must necessarily be taken into account in assessing the number of frequencies required for internal broadcasting, but even this factor cannot be used directly in making up a formula, as it may not be necessary to broadcast in all languages simultaneously, and the language groups may be sufficiently compact geographically as to make unjustified the use of high frequencies.

- (b) The United Kingdom delegation considers that the inclusion of additional factors, such as those proposed in Appendix B, Annexe 5 of the Report of the Mexico City Session of the Planning Committee, would result in a formula more applicable to the problems facing the Conference than would a formula which confined its factors to those of population, area and languages. At the same time, the United Kingdom delegation does not consider that even the most expanded and flexible formula can take into account the diverse requirements of the countries present at the Conference. The United Kingdom could itself put forward a number of additional factors which, in its view, would have equal validity in the allocation of high frequencies to those already proposed in the various documents submitted to the Conference. It refrains from doing so, however, as it could not expect the resulting formula to obtain unanimous support, since certain delegations might be adversely affected by their application.
- (c) The United Kingdom delegation for similar reasons refrains from proposing any relative weightages to be given to the various factors which may be added to determine the number of frequencies required by countries. It considers that there are a large number of factors which should be taken into account in assessing the number of frequencies required

United Kingdom (cont'd)

by individual countries, and suggests that these factors should simply be listed without any attempt to weight them or to incorporate them in a formula.

Question 8.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that it would be impracticable to reserve frequency hours for special international transmissions and suggests that the Conference should recommend to all national broadcasting services that they place their services at the disposal, where necessary, of a news service which may be created by the United Nations, and of any organisation sponsored by the United Nations for locating displaced persons.

Question 9.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that this question is definitely beyond the competence of an administrative conference.

Question 10.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that it is the proper function of high frequency broadcasting to serve both these purposes in those cases where the use of high frequencies can be technically or economically justified.

Question 11.

In reducing requirements it is essential to take into account the relation between the demands and the number of channel-hours actually in use at the time when the demands were made. The United Kingdom delegation also trusts that the Conference will, in preparing the Plan, take into account any cases in which demands have been inflated as a precautionary measure against subsequent reduction, and ensure if possible that those countries which have restricted their demands to their reasonable requirements, based largely on actual usage, do not suffer in comparison.

Question 12

- a) The United Kingdom delegation, while agreeing that it would be desirable to establish principles which can be directly applied to the allocation of high frequencies for broadcasting, doubts whether agreement can be reached between the diverse interests represented at this Conference on any such formula.
- b) In these circumstances the United Kingdom delegation recognizes that technical principles must play a major part in the elaboration of a preliminary plan, but considers that other factors must also be taken into account.

United Kingdom (Cont'd.)

Question 13.

As stated in their answer to Question No. 1 (d) the United Kingdom delegation considers that assignments should only be made for transmissions which will be in operation at the time of the coming into force of the Plan. In expressing this view the United Kingdom delegation draws attention to the fact that the plan to be prepared by the Conference is only designed for a period of five years.

Question 14.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that the special needs of countries which have suffered damage during the last war should be met, not by setting aside an exclusive assignment of channel-hours, but by calculating their present requirements on the basis of the volume of high frequency broadcasting carried out on the 1st September 1939. This special treatment should, however, only be granted to countries which have fought and suffered damage when fighting for an appreciable period on the side of the United Nations.

Question 15.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that frequencies must be distributed according to the real and justified needs of the various countries, without reference to any theoretical maxima or minima.

Question 16.

The United Kingdom delegation considers it essential that frequency hours should be allotted to countries in accordance with the justified requirements of their individual services.

Question 17.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that it would be impracticable and uneconomic to attempt to set up any rigid limitations to the length of individual programmes. The allocation of frequencies for various services must be made in accordance with the justified technical requirements of each service, with due consideration given to the necessity for making the most effective use of every channel-hour.

Question 18.

It is clear that the extent to which a broadcasting service has acquired an audience is a factor which must be taken into account in the allocation of frequencies, as it would be a waste of frequencies to use them for a service which is not listened to.

United Kingdom (Cont'd.)

Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that it is far easier to obtain concrete evidence of audience reaction in national than in international services, as in the former case the transmitting organization is in a better position to obtain such evidence. In order to collect such data in relation to its overseas services, the B.B.C. maintains ten local offices in the Western Hemisphere alone.

Question 19.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that this question should be taken in consideration with Questions 6 and 7. It also considers that the number of short-wave receivers is a factor which might be used in assessing the requirements of a country for high frequencies for internal broadcasting, where such requirements can be technically or economically justified.

The United Kingdom delegation does not believe that the consumption of electrical energy is any true guide one way or another to the importance of broadcasting in a country.

Question 20.

The United Kingdom delegation believes that it is desirable to formulate a recommendation of a maximum power limit in accordance with the recommendations made by the Atlantic City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference, Chapter 5.A.4.

Question 21.

- a) The United Kingdom delegation considers that the first part of this Question is beyond the competence of an administrative conference.
- b) The United Kingdom delegation considers that it is not possible to impose a plan on a country.

Question 22.

The United Kingdom delegation believes that frequencies for international broadcasting should only be allotted to Colonies, overseas territories and dependencies if it can be shown that the service in question can be more effectively transmitted from the Colony than from the mother country.

Question 23.

While the division of the world into zones or groups in order to distribute among these zones or groups blocks or bands of frequencies appears at first sight to be attractive and to simplify the

United Kingdom (Cont'd.)

making of a plan, the United Kingdom delegation believes that in practice, owing to the propagation characteristics of the range of frequencies under consideration, it will be found to be unduly wasteful of frequency space, in that it will inevitably result in the volume of simultaneous sharing being drastically reduced. Furthermore, the problems of the Conference as a whole would be merely relegated to Regional Conferences without any guarantee that those conferences would be able to solve them.

Question 24.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that Question 24 should be answered in conjunction with Question 11. It considers that any overall percentage reduction of claims would be inequitable if the channel-hours actually in use are not taken into account, as such a reduction would benefit those countries which have presented inflated claims at the expense of those who had limited their claims to their real requirements.

Question 25.

The United Kingdom delegation considers that normally the needs of countries which have been invited to submit their requirements but have not done so, should not be taken into consideration.

Question 26.

The United Kingdom delegation recognizes that while at the present time claims for the use of high frequencies for broadcasting may be justified both on grounds of technical and economic necessity, nevertheless at some future date the present economic justification may be removed, while the technical justification would remain. The United Kingdom delegation believes that in this case the technical justification alone would provide a sufficient reason for allotting high frequencies.

Question 27.

The United Kingdom delegation believes that when high frequency channel-hours are allotted to a nation for 'primary' coverage as defined by the New Zealand delegation, this should not preclude the allocation of channel hours in the bands applicable to international and inter-commonwealth 'auxiliary' broadcasting, provided these are justified on other grounds.

Question 28.

The United Kingdom delegation, in answer to Question 18, has expressed the view that, in the allocation of frequencies, account must be taken of the extent to which a broadcasting service has acquired an audience. Since it is likely that broadcasts from the world centres referred to in the question would secure the largest number of listeners, the United Kingdom delegation believes that preference in the allocation of frequencies should be given to these centres.

44. SWEDEN

1. a) Yes, to full extent if transmissions are accomplished by transmitters having an unmodulated power of at least 10 kW, or 5 kW in conjunction with high-gain antennas. Transmitters having smaller power should be taken into account to a lesser extent.
b) Yes.
c) Yes, with the same reservation as stated for a).
d) Yes, to full extent, but only for services actually operating before or on January 1st, 1951.
2. a) -
b) -
c) -
3. Yes.
4. a) No.
b) Yes.
5. a) Yes, for broadcast services to ships. For other services each case must be judged on its own merits.
b) Yes.
c) -
d) -
6. a) Not considered possible.
b) -
7. a) No.
b) Yes.
c) -
8. a) No.
b) Yes, but with reference to question 3.
c) Yes, if accomplished through the International Red Cross.

SWEDEN

9. a) -
b) -
c) -
10. Both types of services must be taken into consideration,
depending on conditions in each case.
11. a) & b) Reference to 4 h.
12. a) -
b) -
13. a) Reference to 1 d).
b) -
14. a) No.
b) -
15. -
16. No.
17. No.
18. -
- 19 (I) a) Yes.
b) No.
- (II) -
20. Yes.
21. a) No.
b) -
22. -
23. No.
24. a. No.
b. -

SWEDEN

- 25. Yes.
- 26. -
- 27. -
- 28. -

45. SWISS CONFEDERATION

Question 10. Definition of high frequency broadcasting

It is not the principal function of high frequency broadcasting to serve national requirements covering large areas within national borders, but to cross political frontiers in order to become a messenger "par excellence" of good will and cooperation among peoples. No other method of communication can fulfill this international task, but national needs within the country itself can be satisfied by other means.

21. Should the sovereignty of peoples be respected?

a) b). Yes. That is why Switzerland cannot accept rights of priority strictly speaking, on the basis of which a country could impose its point of view on another. Switzerland considers that this Conference must establish the criteria, according to which each state may itself judge the relative merits of its own requirements, in order to reduce them in the light of this study. These criteria should then serve as a guide for an impartial committee established within the Conference, whose task would consist in inducing the states which did not make any reductions of their own accord, to do so thereafter. Finally, these criteria shall form the basis for an arbitration procedure which should adjust existing differences.

As with any other right, the right of sovereignty must not be abused. This principle will give the Conference a new criterion for the reduction of excessive requirements.

1. a) Yes, This represents the result of systematic construction work and ensures that the frequencies requested will be duly used.

b) Yes. In the case of Pakistan. This question was adopted by the Committee for this country only, taking into account the special circumstances of its recent creation.

No, in other cases which will be considered under paragraph c) and d) of this question.

SWISS CONFEDERATION

c) Yes. On the understanding that the Atlantic City Recommendations are observed in which the importance of an undamaged telecommunication system is established and which recommend that all help those whose telecommunications systems have suffered as a result of the war.

This mutual help should especially be given in a practical manner: through international credits to those whose high frequency equipment has suffered, technical advice, preference in the supply of materials required by those countries. This practical assistance is primarily the responsibility of other organizations such as Unesco, U.I.R., O.I.R., etc.

d) Atlantic City set the beginning of 1949 as the final date for the entry into force of the Plan. We think that this date should be maintained in the case of countries which manufacture high frequency transmitters it could be extended to the beginning of 1950 for countries which have not directly suffered as a result of the war and which have to import their technical equipment. In the case of countries, which have suffered as a result of the war, an additional year may be granted by extending the dead-line to the beginning of 1951. Frequency allocation for the duration of this first plan should, therefore, take into account 3 different deadlines with regard to the volume of services to be considered as in existence for the purposes of the drawing up of this plan. Any project, which cannot be made operative in the course of this period, must await a new Conference and a new plan which will reassign frequencies on the basis of the first plan, taking into account those of the present project which will by then have already been carried out.

2. a) Yes. On the understanding that this first symbolic assignment of frequencies will be considered a first instalment of the total assignments to be made on the basis of the requirements correctly submitted.

b) These first assignments emanate from the sovereign right of peoples to partake of the universal patrimony of high frequencies which are primarily destined for promoting mutual understanding for the benefit of all. Only peoples which are not yet ready to carry out large scale or long distance transmissions with powerful transmitters will be content with these first symbolic assignments. They will be content to get better acquainted with their neighbours and with the nations of the same continent which primarily share and determine their fate. This first assignment could therefore be limited to one hour per evening and one omnidirectional wave of continental power.

c) The total number of channel-hours to be reserved to that end would equal the total number of the countries which have submitted requirements.

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3. Yes. In view of the limited number of frequencies available this is a duty of international solidarity.

National services should therefore primarily be set up on medium, long or tropical waves. The European countries, even the most ravaged ones, operate according to this principle. The USA and Canada also reserved high frequencies for broadcasts directed towards foreign countries and they cover large national areas by other means.

Transmissions from the metropolis to colonies separated by the sea or by other sovereign states can only be made by short waves. However, in the case of two such territories geographically separated but under a single flag, their high frequency services can be organized very economically and efficiently by confining them to point-to-point transmissions which will subsequently be retransmitted on medium or tropical waves. A other measures of economy in the use of frequencies should also be taken systematically. Their possibilities, however, are still rather limited.

4. a) No.

b) Yes. Taking into account the deadlines mentioned in our reply to question 1 d).

5. a) The international service is the only one which has no other regular means at its disposal while national services can be established otherwise. (See our reply to question 3).

b) Yes.

c) In our reply to No. 21 we have stated that we should reject the idea of the right of priority. We are convinced that it can be avoided if each nation would agree to make the necessary reductions on its own initiative. In order to obtain such voluntary reduction, we are now trying to establish principles and to define the categories which may be useful to them in the course of this work.

Should an agreement be impossible, even by arbitration as proposed in our reply to question 21, only priorities for international transmissions can be considered. These services are the closest to the main criteria of high frequency broadcasting as defined in our reply to question 10. Moreover, they cannot be operated in any other way. We consider, however, that this solution based on priorities is not desirable.

d) See our reply to question 5 c).

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6. a) We do not believe in an assignment on the basis of uniformly applicable methods. The principles established by us, once accepted by the majority of the delegations, can only serve as a guide to each delegation for bringing their requirements into line with the channel-hours available and with the interests of the world community.

b) These principles will be the result of the replies to the questionnaires and of all the work done by Committee 3. As an example, we would like to submit the following which seem most important to us.

The international character of high frequency broadcasting
Respect for sovereignty
The necessity of having technical and financial means
and adequate programmes in accordance with the requirements.

7. a) No. They are only complementary factors which do not take into account sufficiently the spiritual nature of h.f. broadcasting. Moreover, the history of the last ten years has proved that they are of an especially transitory character.

b) See our reply to question 6.

c) " " " " " 6.

8. Point 2 of this question is cancelled by the fact that the United Nations already have an Information Service for which frequencies were requested on Form 4.

The proposal to suppress all national information services in order to save frequencies seems to us contrary to the task to be performed by high frequency broadcasting, in view of the nature of such service. Replies to Points 1 and 3 are contained in the Swiss proposal (Doc. 91) to create a humanitarian world wave and to place it at the disposal of all peoples in peace time according to a plan to be drawn up.

9. a) High frequency transmissions are not destined to governments but for individuals all over the worlds. It is the individual who must decide whether he can receive a transmission or whether he wants to press a button. Any other policy would violate the principles of free information and free listening. The dictatorial countries have shown the consequences of such measures which are as contrary to the respect for the person as they are inefficient.

b) Each country is at liberty to correct the errors in the broadcasts of other countries. It has many means for so doing. The best in our view would be to reach an agreement among all the members of the ITU to respect the rights and feelings of other nations. This is not within the province of our Conference.

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The only remedy would be the revival of the 1936 Convention or a new similar Convention. A supplementary frequency assignment in order to cover the right of reciprocal transmissions will not lead us to an economy but to a new "wave war".

10. See reply to No. 1.

11. a) A country which reduces its requirements of its own accord deserves the respect of the others. Its example may induce others to follow in the same path which is the only one leading to the necessary reduction of requirements, while still respecting the right of sovereignty.

Should a later automatic reduction by percentage become necessary, it is clear that such countries will have the right to request that their original requirements be taken as a starting point for such automatic reductions subject, however, to the terms of the reply to question 11 b).

b) Countries which have submitted their requirements without taking into account the possibilities of frequency economy in the light of the results obtained by Committee 3 and 4, should adjust their requirements to these principles before participating in the reduction by percentage.

12. a) The plans already submitted, based only on the established criteria are not satisfactory. A certain flexibility in the establishment of principles for each individual case is indispensable.

b) Such a preliminary plan would be an interesting addition to the existing plan. It might help to find a solution based on a balance between individual and common interests.

13. a) See our reply to question 1 d).

b) We consider it equitable to transfer, for the time being, unused frequencies to another country provided that the time-limit indicated in our reply to question 1 d) is observed. However, the IFRB should assume the responsibility in order to avoid interference between adjacent frequencies.

14. a) As the frequencies were set aside for these countries on the basis of their requirements and their possibilities within the time-limit specified above, we consider it useless and indefinite to contemplate global assignments.

b) See our reply to question 1 c).

This is not a matter of reserving channel hours for global assignment to countries which suffered damages during the war, but

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these are frequency assignments covering specific requirements. It is therefore impossible that certain countries should later on distribute frequencies as arranged among themselves. See our remarks on question 13 b).

15. The respect for sovereign rights, for those of the community, and for the principles established by the Conference, will make such measures superfluous.

16. The replies given so far automatically cancel this question.

17. The application of this principle may lead to a voluntary restriction of the requirements without prejudice to the legitimate requirements of the various countries.

18. Same reply as to No. 17.

19. This question is of interest to internal broadcasting only.

20. We should not stop at a recommendation but should try to establish a Convention with all the countries.

21. See reply given on page 1.

22. Frequency requirements for services which are already covered by other frequencies, obtained through a different statement of the same need, seem to us to contradict the principle of frequency economy. The Plan Committee should therefore try to obtain voluntary reductions.

23. No, such procedure would only complicate the problem of feasible assignment.

24. a) It does not seem impossible to us that the Delegations would accept such a solution if all other efforts to achieve a voluntary reduction had failed. This would, however, require preliminary measures as pointed out in our reply to question No. 11.

b) The changes in percentages from band to band must be based on the respect for the international character of high frequency broadcasting.

25. Yes. For the first symbolic assignments outlined in question 2. This assignment should be made in the form of a reserve which will be put at the disposal of the IFRB after the deadline set above under paragraph 1 d).

26. This question is very difficult to understand. Shortwave transmissions, in view of their character, can seldom be designated as "primary" transmissions for the purposes of this question. Their international character, on the other hand, gives them a

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primary importance, even in such countries where local reception is better than international reception.

As to the tendency which seems to favour the Colonial transmissions of the Commonwealth, we would like to refer to replies given to several preceding questions. We believe that these services are part of international transmissions and must therefore share in the privileges which arise from our definition of the nature of high frequency broadcasts.

46. SYRIA

Question 1 - a) The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out at the present time should not be taken into consideration because of the following:

1. Some of these broadcasts are not technically justified.
2. The idea of convening the conference is to put an end to the existing situation.
3. Most of the existing volume of broadcasting was set up due to the abnormal conditions of the war and is not justified at present.

b) This refers to the case of Pakistan, which was considered by the Principles Committee, and we agree in this case.

c) We do not agree to taking any of the existing or past conditions into consideration for the reason given above.

b) We find it necessary to take into consideration the number of transmitters and the volume of broadcasting at a future date to be agreed upon by the Conference, and to take into account the fact that certain countries have not been able to erect new, or to extend existing, installations at the same pace as other countries.

Question 2. We consider it practicable and essential to make a first assignment of a minimum and equal number of channel-hours to each country requesting same.

There are two methods which we suggest:

Either to allocate 50% of the available channel-hours for distribution between the countries as equal minimum, and the remaining 50% according to population and area; or to adopt the

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method which we suggested in our comments submitted to Committee 6 on the Mexico City plan. A copy of this can be handed in if requested.

Question 3. We consider it essential to adopt measures to economise in the use of high frequencies as suggested and would like to add that more economy should be effected by the use of single side band relays whenever possible.

Question 4. We consider that requirements which can technically be filled by means other than H.F. should not be taken into consideration.

Question 5. The question is not yet complete.

Question 6. Our reply to the first part is in the affirmative.

For the second part please see our reply to question 2 and our proposals submitted to Committee 6.

Question 7. (a) We consider that population, area and language are the only factors for internal broadcasting. For external broadcasting we consider that the languages and area cannot be taken as factors. Our recommendations for this case are given in our reply to questions 2 & 6.

Question 8. paragraph one only. We consider it essential to reserve twelve channel-hours in every band, each of 2-hour blocks, over the 24 hours. For example, 00-02, 04-06, 08-10,... in the 6, 9, 15... megacyclo bands and then 02-04, 06-08, 10-12,... in the 7, 11, 17... megacyclo bands.

Any country can have the right to apply for the temporary use of any of these channel-hours on special occasions of national and internal interest.

Question 10. We consider it is more important to use high frequencies for international broadcasting. It can be used for national broadcasting if other means fail technically to serve the purpose.

Question 11. We consider that reductions can be made only on a technical basis or on equitable and just channel-hour allocations made according to agreed rules.

Question 12. At least 80% of the assignments should be based on established criteria.

No plan can be based on a technical basis alone, but some criteria must be established.

Question 13 (a). As this is the first conference for H.F. allocations, assignments should be made to all countries, irrespective of their

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ability to use them immediately on account of the non-availability of equipment, lack of other resources or other special reasons. The next conference can consider the situation in the light of what will have taken place during the application of the plan.

b) We consider that the convention should allow for temporary transfer of channel-hours by bilateral agreements through the experts and with the consent of the affected parties.

We do not agree that permanent transfers should be made and included in the plan.

Question 14. So long as the channel-hours will be allocated without any consideration of the existing equipment or service, we do not find any necessity for giving special consideration to the cases referred to in this question.

Question 15. We agree that there should be maximum and minimum limits for channel-hour assignments, in order to avoid great inequality.

Question 16. We do not agree that there should be categories of priority, but we find that it is necessary to specify categories of broadcasting, such as internal and external. The total channel-hours can be divided between these two categories in the ratio of the requirements of each type to the total requirements, and then distributed among the countries according to the agreed criteria.

Question 17. We do not consider any necessity for limiting the time of a programme. Once a country is assigned a certain number of channel-hours, it has the right to use it as it wishes provided there will be no difficulty in the allocation.

Question 18. We consider that it is difficult to have any assessment of such a factor and hence it cannot be taken into consideration.

Question 19. We consider that these factors have no bearing on external or internal H.F. broadcasting.

Question 20. We consider it essential to limit the power in any transmission to that necessary to obtain satisfactory field in the service area.

Question 21. Our reply to this question is in the affirmative.

Question 22. We consider that in order to economise in H.F. broadcasting, it is essential to avoid external broadcasts from colonies and such to areas as are covered by broadcasts from the mother country.

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Question 23. Our reply is in the negative.

Question 24. Our reply is in the negative.

Question 25. Our reply is in the affirmative.

47. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Question 1. a) No. Explanation: The number of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out at the present time can be considered only as furnishing information of a preliminary nature and not as constituting the basis for drafting a channel-hour assignment plan.

b) No. It is not possible to state what extraordinary circumstances should be considered in this respect.

c) Our delegation recognizes the right to increase channel-hours for those countries which were occupied by enemy troops during the former's struggle against fascism, but we are convinced that this right should in no way be contingent upon the number of transmitters in operation as of any given date.

d) No.

Question 2. No. The Delegation of Czechoslovakia believes that only the right of each country to the use of high frequencies is indisputable, as such a right is derived from the sovereignty of the individual country. However, the number of frequencies should be calculated on the basis of general principles, yet to be determined, which will constitute the criteria for the allocation of frequencies. These principles should be such as to ensure a given number of frequencies for each country.

Question 3. We feel that it would not be right to take into account these measures for economizing in the allocation of frequencies, but we have no objection against the appropriate technical committee's making a recommendation that economies be made.

Question 4.

a) No.

b) Yes.

Question 5. No answer.

Question 6. a) Yes.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

b) We believe that the primary factors which should constitute the basis for drafting a plan, should be concrete, self-evident, and indisputable. In our opinion, these factors are: area, population, and number of official languages.

Account should also be taken of damage and loss suffered by the different countries which were occupied by the fascist troops during the last war.

Question 7. a) Yes.

b) Damage and loss suffered by the different countries which were occupied by the fascist troops.

c) The criteria mentioned under 7 a) of the questionnaire should be given an equal weight; the criterion given in 7 b) above should be considered as an additional factor.

Question 8. 1) No.

2) We have no objections against allocating high frequencies to the United Nations; in our opinion, this question should be settled by the International Conference.

3) No.

Question 9. A special international convention might deal with this question.

Question 10. National requirements. In this way, the value of the so-called international transmissions shall not be diminished.

Question 11. No. It is not possible to ascertain to what extent the requirements have already been reduced by a country itself. Reduction of requirements should be made on the basis of the general principles adopted for the drafting of the plan.

Question 12. The Plan should be based on fair principles. The drafting of a preliminary draft-plan based solely on technical principles may not be taken into consideration.

Question 13. a) Yes.

b) No

Question 14. No answer.

Question 15. No.

Question 16. No.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Question 17. Each country is sovereign in the decisions with regard to the duration of its short-wave transmissions.

Question 18. No.

Question 19. No.

Question 20. Yes.

Question 21. Yes.

Question 22. No.

Question 23. No.

Question 24. No.

Question 25. Yes. In the event of a country's having expressed its desire to share short-wave transmissions but, for exceptional reasons, was unable to submit its requirements within the specified time.

No, if such is not the case.

Question 26. No.

Question 27. No.

Question 28. No.

RECAPITULATION

The Delegation of Czechoslovakia believes it advisable to add that, although it has fully answered the questionnaire contained in document 265, the determination of general principles based on such a questionnaire cannot furnish any solution.

Except for questions 6 and 7, the questions raised are not of a primary nature; and we should prefer to determine those general principles on which a future frequency assignment plan should be based.

48. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1. a) Yes. Considerable capital has been expended by some organizations in the development of shortwave services, and it would be unfair if a considerable reduction in requirements entailed plant lying idle.

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- b) Yes. New countries such as Pakistan should have special consideration.
 - c) Yes.
 - d) Yes, provided that applicants assure the Conference that proposed services will start on the agreed date.
2. a) No. Frequencies must be allocated in proportion to actual needs.
- b) --
 - c) --
3. Yes.
4. a) No.
- b) Yes, according to the standards fixed by the Conference.
5. a) Yes. As for national services where medium waves cannot be used to serve widely distributed populations in tropical and sub-tropical areas where static is high. Also for international services where the programme is of great importance to the receiving country.
- b) Yes.
 - c) Yes. (1) National, internal services.
(2) Broadcasts from mother country to associated territories.
(3) International.
 - d) Yes, but may be very difficult to obtain agreement.
6. a) Yes, but may not be practicable.
- b) The answers to this questionnaire provide the basis for establishing the principal factors. They cannot be stated concisely in answer to this point.
7. a) No. These are the basic factors for internal broadcasting, but others will have to be taken into account for international services.

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- b) There are too many possible factors to be given here.
- c) Probably many factors will have to be considered, each case being judged on its merits.
- 8. a) No. These will normally be handled by the international services of the country concerned.
- b) Yes.
- c) No. Should this not be done on a national basis?
- 9. a) Yes.
- b) Yes.
- c) This question cannot be answered simply in the affirmative or negative.
- 10. See the answer to 5 c).
- 11. a) No.
- b) No. The only basis for reducing requirements would be the standards as established by this Conference.
- 12. a) Is it not to be based on the summation of this questionnaire and upon the legal decisions of this Conference?
- b) Yes, if other methods failed.
- 13. a) No, but those countries prevented from using allocated frequencies immediately owing to circumstances connected with the recent war, might receive special consideration.
- b) --
- 14. a) Yes, provided these requirements fulfil the standards to be established.
- b) (i) Yes.
(ii) No.
- 15. No. Allocation should be upon established principles.
- 16. No. Surely the relative importance of individual needs according to established standards must determine the allocations in each category.
- 17. No. The criterion here is the importance of the programme to the country of reception.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

18. Yes. Certain programmes have established large groups of listeners and it is essential that the standard of service to such groups should not be reduced by reduction in the number of frequencies at present allocated.
19. (i) a) Yes, provided the analysis dealt only with shortwave receivers.
- b) No. There is no connection.
- (ii) In connection with the statement under (17) above so as to establish the importance of the programme to the country of reception.
20. Yes. This delegation considers a power of 50 kW sufficient.
21. a) This question is not clear to us.
- b) Depends upon the meaning of "sovereignty".
22. Only if these overseas territories indicate their desire to receive "foreign" programmes.
23. No. At some time of the day or night every band will become an international band and transmissions in it will cross into neighbouring zones.
24. a) No. Indiscriminate reduction cannot be allowed. It must be done according to established standards.
- b) --
25. No. Provided they have been duly requested to submit applications.
26. See 5 a).
27. No comment.
28. Yes. See 18.

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The Soviet Delegation considers it possible to answer in the affirmative the following questions: 3, 4, sub-paragraph b), 6, sub-paragraph a), 7, sub-paragraph a).

As regards question 7 c), the Soviet Delegation attaches equal importance to such factors as area, population and the number of official state languages, considering these factors as having equivalent force.

Our Delegation also answers in the affirmative the following questions: 13 a) and 14 a), and further considers that additional frequencies should be assigned individually to countries which suffered as a result of Fascist aggression.

To question 20 we answer in the affirmative.

Question 21 should be the subject of a special international agreement.

Question 25 should receive thorough consideration in respect to each country, taking into account the following considerations:

- a) If a country did not submit its requirements, because it was not interested in H.F. broadcasting, then no frequencies should be assigned.
- b) Even if a country submitted its requirements in technically imperfect form, or if the data submitted by the country were not complete, frequencies should be assigned.

The rest of the questions contained in Document 265 the Soviet Delegation considers to be useless.

The Soviet Delegation replies in the negative to the following questions, considering that they can offer no contribution towards the successful fulfilment of the directives given to Committee 3: Questions: 1 a), b), c), d); 2; 4 a); 5 a), b), c), d); 6 b); 7 b); 8 a), b), c); 9 a), b), c); 10; 11 a), b); 12; 13 b); 14 b); 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 22; 23; 24 a) and b); 26; 27 and 28.

With reference to certain misprints in the replies of the Soviet Delegation to Document 265, we request that the following amendments be made:

Question 2: The Soviet Delegation replies in the negative to sub-paragraphs a), b), c), of this question.

Question 6: By mistake our reply to this question was entered in the negative column. The Soviet Delegation replies in the affirmative to this question and considers that the allocation of channel-hours should be founded on the following factors: territory, population and

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number of official state languages.

Question 12: Soviet Delegation replies in the affirmative to point a) and in the negative to point b).

50. URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

Question 1. a) Yes, from a general viewpoint
b) Only in very exceptional cases, which are fully justified.
c) Yes, limiting them to material damages suffered by equipment of broadcasting services, provided that these have not been considered in the present requirements.
d) Yes

Question 2. a) Yes, provided that the sovereign right of each country for the use of high frequency broadcasting is recognised.
b) 50% of the total number of channel hours of the spectrum of high frequency broadcasting. In cases where, by applying this percentage, the number of channel hours would result to be higher than the total number required by a country, the exceeding number would be used to increase the remaining 50%.
c) Answered above

Question 3. Yes

Question 4. a) Yes
b) To answer this question, we believe it is necessary to know definitely the result of the work of the corresponding Committees.

Question 5. Suspended

Question 6. a) Yes, provided that the Conference does not reach a general agreement about the basic factors to be adopted.
b) Consideration of any type of factors should be avoided, but we should try to establish by general agreement an empirical formula from whose application an equitable reduction of the requirements of all countries would result.

Question 7. a) We believe that we have answered that in the preceding paragraph
b) We repeat our reply above
c) Reply above

URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

Question 8. a) No
b) No
c) No

Question 9. a) b) c) - We believe that this question is not within the competence of this Conference, since it is of a juridical, not a technical nature, and is outside of the terms of reference of Atlantic City.

Question 10. a) In conformity with the directions of Atlantic City, we believe that the principal aim of high frequency broadcasting is that referred to in the last part of the question.

Question 11. a) Yes, because they have strictly complied with the recommendations made for economising in frequencies and have already shown a spirit of cooperation towards the work which we are doing.
b) Yes

Question 12. a) Yes, the criteria which this Conference will establish and those within its working programme.
b) No, because the technical principles, when applied, have to be subordinate to the general principles.

Question 13. a) Yes
b) Yes, but bilateral agreements are within the competence of the states and not necessarily linked to the Plan.

Question 14. a) No
b) No

Question 15. Yes

Question 16. We believe that the question of priorities should be avoided.

Question 17. No

Question 18. No, because of the insuperable practical difficulties to establish this evidence.

Question 19. a) b) We refer to questions 6 b) and the following

Question 20. No

URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

Question 21. a) Yes
b) No

Question 22. No

Question 23. Yes, if the present Conference does not reach an agreement on a world-wide basis, and provided that sharing between the Zones and Groups will be allowed.

Question 24. a) We refer to the answer to question 6 a) and b).

Question 25. Yes to give the Plan which is to be drawn up a universal character.

Questions 26, 27 and 28. Unfortunately, the translation into Spanish makes it impossible for us to understand the precise meaning of the questions and therefore we are unable to answer them.

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1. a) Yes.
b) Yes.
c) Yes.
d) Yes.

2. a) Yes, to all countries.
b) All countries.
c) Four channel hours

3. To recommend - yes.

4. a) No.
b) Yes.

5. Types of service not yet established by Committee 3.

6. a) Yes, within the limits established by the answer to Question 15. Believe this only basis upon which agreement could be hoped for.
b) Area; population; languages; Berne registration in case of all countries; nationals abroad; number ships and boats on seas; difficulty of installing and maintaining relay facilities due to features of terrain; separation of main areas of the country by bodies of water; frequency and extent of damage to relay facilities by natural disasters such as earthquakes, typhoons and floods; difficulty of obtaining adequate medium frequency coverage

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due to features of terrain; distribution of electrical energy to homes; cultural level; imports and exports; factors in Question 1, Document No. 265.

7. a) No, however should be considered with other factors listed in the answer to Question 6 b), above.
b) Yes, see answer to Question 6 b), above.
c) Not yet determined.
8. a) Yes.
b) Yes.
c) Only if used by United Nations.
9. a) No.
b) No.
c) -
10. The principal aim should be the latter but unfortunately realistic factors must be considered.
11. a) Yes.
b) Yes.
12. a) No.
b) Yes.
13. a) No.
b) -
14. a) Yes
b) i) Yes
ii) No.
15. Yes.
16. Cannot answer until categories are decided.
17. Yes.
18. No - could not be determined, unfortunately.
- 19 i) a) Yes.
b) Yes.
ii) The percentage of distribution of electrical energy to homes.
20. Yes.

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- 21. a) No.
b) Not possible if respective government does not agree.
- 22. Admissible but not a necessary service.
- 23. Advisable to study for 6 and 7 megacycle bands.
- 24. a) No.
b) -
- 25. Yes.
- 26.)
27.) Not understood.
28.)

- 1a. Yes, the numbers of transmitters in operation and the volume of broadcasting being carried out at the present time will give a picture of the development of high frequency broadcasting at this moment. It will show the existence of high developed national systems next to the existence of new born systems, which are in full expansion. The historical rights and merits of the former, their investment in capital and effort, as well as the rights of the latter to expand and develop, cannot be neglected.

Remarks of the UNESCO observer: The High Frequency Broadcasting Assignment Plan should not destroy what has been built in twenty years, but rather insure the proper functioning of the existing stations and pave the way for further development. Countries which have pioneered in H.F.B. and which at an early stage already have established important services, have certain rights which cannot be neglected. The capital and effort invested in the improvement and expansion of those services should also be considered. This does not mean, however, that the expansion of new systems should not be encouraged.

Only a careful analysis of the present state of H.F.B. would make it possible to express to what extent the rights and merits of existing services should and could be taken into account. It is to be regretted that the necessary data are not yet submitted to the Conference.

No plan would be satisfactory which does not provide sufficient frequencies for the expansion of newly established services or the creation of new services in those countries which, for imperative reasons, have been unable to participate fully in the development of H.F.B.

Statistics of the kind envisaged in 1a may also be used in comparison with the requirements, as contained in Form 4 to get an insight to what extent the requirements seem justified or not.

To express to what extent it would be advisable to take into account the actual situation in a plan seems a difficult and complex task; every case has to be examined and judged on its own merits. The special cases envisaged under Ib and Ic have farther to be considered separately. To express their merits in figures is difficult, if not impossible. To establish one overall and general figure for expressing the extent to which the present situation must be taken into account, seems impracticable and unacceptable.

- Ib. Yes, these cases are however very limited. Here again each case has to be considered on its own merits.

UNO (cont.)

- Ic. The damage caused by the last World War is of such an importance in several cases, that it cannot and must not be ignored. In order to be able to judge the extent of these damages it seems to be advisable to indicate next to the figures asked for in Ia, the number of transmitters in operation and the broadcasting carried out at the date of the outbreak of the last war.

Remarks of the UNESCO observer in this respect: The destruction of stations in war devastated countries must be taken in consideration. It would be advisable that the countries concerned, indicate the extent of damage, adding information concerning the HFB stations, which were in operation and could not yet be rebuilt. In this respect special attention is drawn to the reports of the commission on technical needs, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). These documents published in 1947 and 1948, are based on extensive research work executed in 29 countries by radio experts. The reports give ample and full information about the situation, and the needs in the different countries.

- Id. Yes. This point is directly linked with Ia, Ib, and Ic. Full measure must be given to the fact that certain countries have not been able to create new or extend existing HF installations at the same rythme as other countries, for economic or other reasons.
- IIa. Yes. However, the exact quantity of this minimum as a first assignment, cannot be fixed until answer is received from the appropriate technical committee, as indicated. In the opinion of the United Nations' delegation, this minimum has only a symbolic and no practical value at all.
- IIb. In this matter a just decision can only be made after reception of the appropriate technical data.
- III. Yes. The mentioned measures are deemed to be of the greatest importance and will be in the given order.

Bilateral exchange of programs. A direct economy in frequency hours may be obtained by bilateral exchange of programs, on condition the transmission from one country to another is effected by means of a point-to-point service on frequencies outside the high frequency broadcasting bands. The bilateral exchange itself can be executed with a direct retransmission at the receiving end on the national system, or by means of records to be used at later moment on the same system. The economy in frequency hours in the mentioned cases is evident as no high frequency broadcasting frequencies are used in such an exchange of programs. For this reason they cannot be recommended strongly enough. It is the intention of the United Nations broadcasting service, to make use of such bilateral exchange or even unilateral transmissions of programs, to the largest extent possible, in using single sideband transmitters

UNO (cont.)

transmitting on frequencies outside the high frequency broadcasting bands.

Relays. The advantages of the use of relays may be summarized as follows:

1. In case the relay station is in such a geographical position that the conditions of transmissions from the relay point to the area of reception are considerably better than on the direct circuit from the transmitting point to the area of reception, it can be expected that the quality of reception will be much better in the case of relaying than in the case of a direct transmission.
2. Territories situated between the point of transmission and the point of relay which are not intended to receive a certain program, will be covered to a less extent than in the case where no relay is used, provided the transmission for transmitting to relay station is effected on high frequency outside the high frequency broadcasting band - single side-band transmissions may be used here effectively.
3. By using a relay station the actual broadcasting distances are considerably decreased and transmission conditions improved. As a consequence it may be possible for the coverage intended, to use one optimum frequency and less power, decreasing as a consequence interferences and increasing the possibility of frequency sharing.

For these reasons the use of relay stations can not be recommended strongly enough. It is the intention of the United Nations radio service to use relay stations whenever and where possible for the reasons described above.

RECORDINGS. The use of records to be sent from country to country by means of air, sea, or land transport, can be an important factor of economy of frequency hours. In the case these records are made at the receiving side, to be used later on, and on condition that the transmissions to this purpose are effected on frequencies within the high frequency broadcasting bands, but on hours that the congestion is less or minimum, a certain decongestion during the hours of maximum congestion, may be produced. For these reasons the use of recordings on the conditions mentioned must be recommended.

POINT TO POINT SERVICE. These are already mentioned under bilateral exchange of programs, relays and recordings. In general one might say that when and where point to point services can replace direct high frequency broadcasting, an economy is obtained.

- IV. a) No, a certain screening is necessary as there may be requirements which are not justified, for many different reasons.

- b) Yes, taking into account that there may be requirements which in their presented form may show technical errors, and therefore are not justified, but in all, or most other, aspects, justified. Those nations who have presented requirements of this kind must be given occasion to repair their technical errors, and certainly must not be eliminated, barely on the fact that these requirements contain technical errors.
- 6.
 - a. It seems advisable, if possible. To find an equitable method might be a practical impossibility.
 - b. No comments.
- 7.
 - a. Population, area and number of languages are not sufficient as basic factors.
 - b. As other factors may be recommended: density of population, economic coefficient (not only imports and exports), nationals abroad, on the sea as well as on land, population of colonies, cultural and educational needs.
 - c. No comments.
- 8.
 - a.b. These special international transmissions can all be performed by the United Nations service. If the requirements of the United Nations, as presented, are recognized, no reservation of special frequency hours is necessary.
 - c. As the location of displaced persons is a more local question, the services of the United Nations seem here of less use, but might in any case be used. There it seems advisable to reserve frequencies on the United Nations' Geneva transmitter for a certain period of time for similar transmissions. Besides this the national systems might do the same; the reservation of frequency hours for the latter seems advisable.
- 9. a., b., c. The recognition of such a right, by means of a Convention between the Nations concerned, will be the only means of giving this right any practical meaning and weight. In such a Convention there should be mentioned:
 - a) The universal recognition of this right.
 - b) The right of reciprocity (eventually).
 - c) The practical means for assuring this right.
- 10. The United Nations' Delegation is of the opinion that high frequency is of a special utility at long distances and only exceptionally to be used on short distances - tropical conditions. It is therefore specially indicated where political frontiers have to be crossed to develop a spirit of good understanding and cooperation among peoples.

UNO (cont.)

11. a. Yes.
b. Yes.
12. a. To answer this question it is necessary to decide which are the "already established criteria".
b. If one could start from scratch, yes, but as this is not the case, it seems impossible. However, technical principles must be applied when and where possible.
13. a., b. No. This seems to be too unrealistic; a certain compromise seems advisable here.
14. a. Yes, it seems advisable to study this question very carefully.
b.1. Certainly.
b.2. It seems indicated to allocate these frequency hours by individual countries.
15. If such is practicable, it might be useful.
16. No comments; this is for the Conference to decide.
17. This seems to be a practical solution worthy of serious study.
18. The interest of listeners in actual programmes can give some very useful information and cannot be ignored.
19. a. Yes.
b. The consumption of electrical energy is not index at all to determine the importance of broadcasting.
20. Yes, definitely.
21. a. A limitation of the rights of sovereignty of peoples can only be obtained by common consent,
b. Therefore a Plan can never be imposed upon but only be accepted by a country, or rejected, or accepted with reservations.
22. In case the requirements of a country contain those of the colonies, no special allocation for international broadcasting to colonies seems necessary. In case the colonies have put in their requirements separately, they will contain those for international broadcasting.
23. Yes, this seems advisable and commendable, even if the result should be negative.

UNO (cont.)

- 24. a. This seems too arbitrary and difficult.
- 25. Yes, these countries exist and do broadcast, so they cannot be ignored in a Plan.
- 26. Yes, as these services have no other means to fulfill their missions.
- 27. Every case has to be considered here on its own merits;
- 28. It seems difficult to accept this as a general principle.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 385-E

23 December 1948

Original : ENGLISH

Committee 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

13th Meeting

17th December 1948.

1. The 13th Meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 10.15 a.m. by the Chairman, Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Arkadiev and Mr. Trimner.

2. The Chairman first requested the meeting to approve the Agenda for the meeting (Document No. 321).

This approval was given.

3. With regard to the first point on the Agenda the Chairman had been informed that a full distribution of the report of the 11th meeting (Document 302) had not yet been possible, therefore, this item would have to be deferred until the next meeting.

3.1. In connection with the approval of Reports, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had received a letter from Mr. Stojanov of the U.S.S.R. Delegation, which contained some amendments to be made in the text of Document 227, the report of the 9th Meeting. Paragraph 4.3. in the English text of this Document, in the sentence now reading "Thirdly, in regard to the protection ratio used, he said that a large number of calculations had been made, etc. etc.", the words "that a large number of" should be deleted. The other amendments referred to the Russian text only and will be published only in the Russian version of this report.

3.2. The following statement has been received from the delegate for Czechoslovakia for inclusion in the report of the 9th Meeting under para. 4.8:-

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia was surprised to hear that several plans were being mentioned, when really there was only one single complete plan, i.e., the plan contained in Document No. 98, with its annexes A and B.

The total number of channel-hours which it was contemplated

to assign to any given country did not give a true picture. What we should know is the manner in which the total number of channel-hours was going to be distributed among the bands and the way in which the channel-hours would be fitted into the daily schedule.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia then alluded to various measures or draft measures to be taken in order to accelerate the work of this Conference and which had been mentioned in the Plenary Assemblies and in the Committee.

The Czechoslovak Delegation felt that the best means of achieving results would be the acceptance of the draft plan submitted by the U.S.S.R., as a basis for the future work of this Conference.

4. Item 2 of the Agenda was the report of Mr. Arkadiev, the Chairman of Working Group A. He said that the group had unfortunately been unable to pursue its task since the last meeting. There had, however, been unofficial discussions, but he would not like to submit any report on these at the present moment. He would, however, submit to the next meeting of the Committee an exhaustive report.

4.1. The Chairman regretted the fact that Working Group A had nothing to report, and asked Mr. Arkadiev if the Group could meet on Saturday morning next, as their meeting scheduled for this afternoon had been cancelled, due to the Plenary Session.

4.2. Mr. Arkadiev said that he would attempt to arrange the next meeting of his Group on Saturday morning.

5. The third item on the Agenda was the report of Mr. Trimmer, Chairman of Working Group B. He stated that once again his Group had nothing to report, as at present they were without a task. However, he wished to draw the Committee's attention to the proposal by the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia made at the last meeting, on which he would like to give an opinion at a later stage during the meeting.

5.1. The Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that at the last meeting Working Group B had been given the task of making recommendations regarding the appropriate section to be taken for those requirements falling below the 6 Mc/s band.

6. With regard to point 4 of the Agenda, consideration of Document 320, the delegate of Mexico pointed out to the Committee that there appeared to be a contradiction between paragraph 2.1.B. and the paragraph which followed. One stating that the plan made should be on the bases of recommendations from Committees 3 and 4, and the other stating that the Committee could proceed to make a preliminary draft frequency plan without waiting for these recommendations.

- 6.1. In reply the Chairman said that the terms of reference of Committee 6 should be interpreted in such a way that, at such time when the Committees 3 and 4 had not yet produced the necessary results, Committee 6 would all the same be able to proceed with the work of making plans. Furthermore, it was understood that when these recommendations were forthcoming it would be necessary to modify any Plans produced.
- 6.2. The delegate for Egypt could not see how the Committee could draft a Plan on the data put forward by the Planning Committee until this data was clearly stated and approved by a full Committee Meeting.
- 6.3. The Chairman explained that any bases for a Plan or Plans put forward by Working Group A must pass through the Main Committee before proceeding to the other two Working Groups.
- 6.4. As there were no further comments on the Chairman's draft report (Document No. 320) this report was, therefore, approved by the Committee.

7. The next item on the Agenda was the consideration of Document No. 318, submitted by the United Kingdom Delegation. Before opening the discussion the Chairman wished to propose a small amendment in order to clarify the substance of this Document. It appeared from the last sentence it was only desired that the countries should give the number of transmitter hours in operation inside the actual Atlantic City bands. He proposed that this should include those transmissions which were being now carried outside these bands.

- 7.1. The delegate for the United Kingdom said that it was intended that the transmitter hours being

used on frequencies outside the Atlantic City bands should also be shown. He thanked the Chairman for pointing out this very necessary amendment. He would like, with the Chairman's permission, to elaborate on the reasons for introducing this proposal. He said that the United Kingdom Delegation had been struck by the very great discrepancy between the requirements submitted, and the actual channel-hours at present on the air. This discrepancy was not confined only to those countries which had suffered damage during the War. He admitted that monitors might quite probably not be able to list all the low power transmissions in use, but he felt sure that these did not account for the whole of this discrepancy. In his opinion no Plan Committee could work without this very necessary information. This Document was proposed in an attempt to remedy this deficiency.

- 7.2. The delegate for the USSR said that his Delegation "considers that Document No. 318, published by the United Kingdom delegation, in which it 'proposes' that all countries should submit to Committee No. 6 a statement of the status quo constitutes an inadmissible violation of the procedure accepted by the Conference.

By this Document No. 318 the delegation of the United Kingdom assumes rights which belong only to the Plenum of the Conference or to its organs (Committees or working groups). In view of the above the Soviet Delegation suggests the annulment of Document No. 318, in the form in which it was submitted by the Delegation of the United Kingdom."

- 7.3. The delegate for Argentine drew the Committee's attention to an error in the Spanish version of this Document, in which reference was made to the number of transmitter hours requested in each band, not, as at present in use, as in the English version.
- 7.4. The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia thought that this seemed a practical Document, but he considered that it should be amended to request more general information. He referred the Committee to Document 67, which contained a similar proposal. He suggested that the United Kingdom proposal should include also a request for the number of frequencies in use, and

the respective powers of the transmitters. He also suggested that a request for information of the state of high frequency broadcasting in a particular country in the year 1938 should be included. Briefly, his suggestions were:-

- (a) that the proposal be considered in connection with Document No. 67.
- (b) that the request include the power and number of frequencies in use.
- (c) that the same information be given for the year 1938.

- 7.5. The delegate for Roumania agreed with the delegate for the United Kingdom that there was a great deal of chaos between the requirements submitted and the hours at present in use. However, he could not see what useful purpose the Document could serve as, it would take no account of future development. In any case Committee 5 had already asked for the number of transmitters at present in use and also those for projected use. He therefore requested the assembly to reject this Document.
- 7.6. The delegate for India could not agree with the delegate for the U.S.S.R. on the point of procedure, as he felt that any Delegation had the right to put a proposal before the appropriate Committee. With regard to the actual proposal he considered that it was a little premature, as this question of status quo was still before Committee 3. He suggested that discussion of this Document be postponed until a more appropriate time.
- 7.7. The delegate for Albania said that the point of order raised by Mr. Arkadiev was still unanswered and requested that the Committee should first decide this, before proceeding to discuss the context of the document.
- 7.8. The Chairman thought that if the Document were addressed specifically to Committee 6, and in the wording of the proposal "the U.K. delegation" were deleted, then this point of procedure might be overcome.

- 7.9. Mr. Arkadiev said that he had acted purely on a matter of principle, and that if the Group accepted this Document it would be contrary to the recognized procedure. He thought the Document should be rejected, and that the U.K. Delegation should put the proposal before Committee 6 in a normal manner.
- 7.10. A lengthy discussion then ensued in which various delegates expressed points of view, some favouring the inclusion of this proposal into Document 67, others suggesting that as question 1 of Document 198 of Committee 3 was still undecided after one and a half months it would be better to delete this request.
- 7.11. The Chairman pointed out that before Working Group B commenced work on any Plan, it was necessary that a file of information should be built up, and that Working Group B should have available any information that may be required, even though they may never have need to use this. It would be too late to request the information when final agreement on the factors to be considered had been reached. But this information should not be used in the making of a Plan until it had been approved by the Committee.
- 7.12. The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia asked the delegate for the U.K. if he was agreeable to the inclusion of the amendment in the proposal that he had suggested, as it appeared that some Delegations were defending the status quo, others considered that the past conditions were of great importance, and other Delegations were fighting for future projects.
- 7.13. The delegate for the U.K. suggested that in order to eliminate the procedural objections, the deletion of the words "The U.K. Delegation proposes" and the substitution of the words "Committee 6 decides to ask all Delegations participating in the Conference" would clear this matter. He drew the attention of the delegate for the U.S.S.R. to the fact that this wording had been used in Document 186. Regarding the substance of the proposal, the Committee must decide whether this information would be useful or not. He had no objection to the suggested amendments by the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia. In order to accommodate these amendments he proposed that in the last sentence, the phrase "the number of transmitter hours" should be replaced by "the number of transmitter kW hours", and also that the same information required, should be requested from delegations for the date 1st September 1939, instead of 1938, as proposed by the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia.

- 7.14. The delegate for Brazil stated that it should be included in the request that this in no way committed the Committee to take the status quo into consideration when drafting a plan, as this question was still before Committee 3.
- 7.15. After further discussion the Chairman proposed that, firstly in order to concur with the necessary formalities, the U.K. delegation should hand in a corrected version of Document 318. Secondly, that Working Group B should be given a directive to prepare a text to be handed to the Committee for approval at the next meeting. This text should include the additional information proposed by the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia and also the amendment proposed by the Chairman.
- 7.16. The delegate for Brazil stated that he wished for his point of view also to be taken into account by the Working Group when considering this proposal.
- 7.17. This was agreed by the Chairman and the procedure proposed by the Chairman was then agreed to by the Committee.
- 7.18. Following a short recess, the delegate for Guatemala submitted the following statement for inclusion in the report.

"I have asked for the floor, without receiving any attention. I wished to state that the Delegation of Guatemala is completely opposed to anything which would tend to prolong this Conference.

"We have already submitted all information which we deemed really pertinent for the preparation of the plan; but beyond this information, in the opinion of the Delegation of Guatemala, anything that should be requested in the future can only serve to delay even further the end of this Conference.

"The Delegation of Guatemala will not submit any other information unless it be to terminate the Conference."

8. The Chairman then turned to point 6 of the Agenda, concerning the future work of the Committee. He recalled that at the last meeting the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia had spoken on this subject. He had hoped that this delegate would submit a document giving his proposals. However, as this was not forthcoming, he proposed that the Committee should consider during this discussion, various documents which in their totality or in part were relevant to the work of Committee 6, e.g. Documents Nos. 88, 120, 153 and 291. If any member of the Committee wished for other Documents to be considered, he would be grateful if they would submit the numbers of these so that they could be included in the report of this meeting.

- 8.1. At this point the delegate for Indonesia said that he would in the near future submit a proposal for the basis of a plan, as a result of the study of the comments submitted on Appendix B, Annexe 5, of the Mexico City Session Planning Committee's Report. He said this was a proposal only, and any useful amendments would be gratefully received.
- 8.2. The Chairman opened the discussion on Point 6, by saying that it was clear that the progress achieved by the Committee so far, was not entirely along the lines expected. No draft preliminary plan on any proposals from Working Group A had yet been attempted. However, this did not indicate that the Committee had been idle, instead of learning a lesson by drafting a preliminary plan a great deal of time had been, and was being, spent on studying the U.S.S.R. proposed plan. He hoped that before long the Committee would be able to commence work on a draft plan of its own. He said that all delegates to the Conference must be aware that the requirements, at least at the first sight, were higher than the possibility of fulfilling these requirements. However, he refused to be pessimistic regarding the results of the Conference as he felt that any organized planning would certainly improve the existing conditions. The Conference had given much attention to the method of dividing the channel-hours among the various countries. Much less had been said about the importance of obtaining the greatest number of channel hours. And yet any possible results must be relative to the total number of channel hours which could be obtained in each band. Some time ago, Committee 6 had requested Committee 4 to supply the information concerning the number of channel hours which could be expected to be available in each band; however, so far no reply had been received on this point. He felt that perhaps Committee 6 had been a little too inactive regarding this subject, as it was not only a technical problem. He thought that the Committee should have asked Committee 4 to lay down technical principles and work out sharing possibilities for more than one type of H.F. broadcasting. It was possible to have different classes of stations as in the medium frequency band. This was one method for increasing the number of channel hours, and an increase was necessary. It was necessary to be realistic in Committee 6. The delegates had come to get frequencies and not to accept fine technical and general principles. He then cited the 6 Mc/s band as an example. Here 250 kc/s was available which at 10 kc/s channel separation, would mean that a basic total of 600 hours was available for distribution without sharing. Approximately 3,800 channel hours had been requested in this band. In the two proposed so far available, Appendix A had allocated 1402 hours, which gave a sharing factor of approximately 2.3. His impression was that the total number of hours allocated in the U.S.S.R. plan in this band was also somewhere around the same figure. Therefore, the reduction would have to be in the proportion of something like

3 : 1. To hope for general agreement to this was unrealistic. If the requirements for this band were examined in detail and divided into short distance and long distance service in accordance with the Atlantic City Recommendations (10 kW or 5 kW with high gain antenna) it could be seen that approximately 2100 channel hours of those requested were for low power services intended to serve localities only a short distance from the transmitter. And a further study of requirements shows that for instance 5 countries in the same part of the world request the same frequency for use during the dark hours and state that this same frequency is in use. This means that there must be a practical possibility of having a considerable number of small stations on the same frequency. And by certain technical means, as the use of antennas with vertical incidence radiation these possibilities could be still further increased. He thought that there was a possibility of establishing some international common frequencies as used in Europe, or a classification as in North America.

He proposed that the Committee should first discuss this point regarding the possibilities for increasing the number of channel hours available.

- 8.3. The delegate for the French Colonies wished to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that his delegation had under preparation a document on simultaneous sharing in the 6 and 7 Mc/s bands; he hoped that this would be available shortly.
- 8.4. The delegates for India, U.S.A. and Portugal all congratulated the Chairman on his approach to this problem and the delegate for Portugal also informed the Committee that his delegation would shortly present some proposals relative to this subject.
- 8.5. The delegate for the U.S.S.R. considered that the Plan Committee had the basic task, first to establish a generally recognized method of approach. If basic understanding on this point could be obtained, then the most difficult problem would be solved and there would remain only problems of an engineering nature. The task of Committee 6 was not to solve the question of principles, as this problem was now before Committee 6. However, the Committee could attempt to establish, what results would be achieved if any concrete proposals submitted were pursued. He felt that we should deal primarily with the season of June sunspot median solar activity only, as this was an average between the extremes of the solar cycle. If a plan for this season could be agreed upon, then it would be readily possible to elaborate for the further 8 seasons. He said that the work of the Conference was going forward with great difficulty; however, certain definite steps forward had been made and much had been learned. With regard to the proposed plan of the U.S.S.R. he pointed to the fact that the total

channel hours in this plan was approximately 5500. It was fully recognized that it may be possible to increase this total even further. Certainly the experience gained in the production of this plan could be made use of by the Conference.

Regarding the Chairman's proposal concerning the possible classification of stations with a view of increasing the number of channel hours available he considered this extremely necessary, and thought that each Working Group should act upon this proposal.

- 8.6. After hearing the opinions of the Chairmen of Working Groups A and B regarding the procedure to be adopted in connection with this subject, it was decided that the Chairmen should consult their Groups, and report their findings to the next meeting of the Committee.
 - 8.7. The delegate for Portugal thought that it would be better to decide the question at the present meeting, and refer it to one Working Group only.
 - 8.8. The Committee however, agreed that it would be preferable to postpone the question of which Working Group should deal with this subject to the next meeting.
9. With regard to item 7 of the Agenda, miscellaneous, the Chairman said he had received a letter from the delegation for Guatemala which would be included in the report of the meeting.
- 9.1. Mr. Esping, Chairman of Working Group C stated that his Group was proceeding with the analysis required of the U.S.S.R. plan. However, he wished to appeal to all those delegations which had not so far submitted the completed forms 6.C.1., as previously requested, to do so at the earliest opportunity, as this collaboration would be of great assistance to his Working Group.

Mr. Esping's box number at the document distribution centre is No. 40.
 - 9.2. The delegate for Morocco and Tunisia asked the Chairman of Working Group B and all delegates present, if they would have any objection to Working Group B being given the task of proceeding on the lines suggested in the resolutions proposed in Document No. 67.
 - 9.3. Mr. Trimmer, Chairman of Working Group B, said that his Group was prepared to proceed with this task but they had so far been unable to commence the task due to the lack of the final band

loading figures and the final requirements. However, he understood that the final requirements were now available, and it would be possible to prepare some approximate band loading charts. He was also in agreement that it would be useful to proceed with the interviews of delegates.

- 9.4. This proposal by the delegate for Morocco and Tunisia, with regard to the work of Working Group B was supported by the delegate for Portugal.
- 9.5. The Chairman suggested that Working Group B should take this point into consideration at its next meeting.
10. The meeting was then closed at 1310 hours.

The Reporter:

Richard A Craig

The Chairman:

Gunnar Pedersen

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 386-E

28 December 1948

Original : ENGLISH

Committee 5

THIRD REPORT OF WORKING GROUP B OF THE
REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

1. This report was presented orally to Committee 5 on Thursday, December 23rd, 1948.
2. It is intended that this third report of Working Group 5B will be a progress report and will bring the Committee up to date on the achievements of 5B. There does not appear to be any need for a lengthy discourse with reference to the work of 5B in this report; only a brief statistical presentation of the work accomplished will be given.
3. The state of the work, with reference to the June season, of Working Group 5B at the time of writing this report is as follows:-
 - a) List of countries for which calculations are completed and approved by the delegation concerned; these folders have been forwarded to Working Group 5C.
 1. Albania
 2. Ethiopia
 3. Greece
 4. Bielorussia
 5. Monaco
 6. Guatemala
 7. Peru
 8. SCAP
 9. Southern Rhodesia
 10. Rumania
 11. Costa Rica
 12. Tangier
 13. U.S.A.
 14. U.S.A. Territories
 15. Finland
 16. Switzerland

- b) List of countries for which calculations are completed and are awaiting the approval of the delegations concerned:
1. Burma
 2. Panama
 3. Brazil
 4. Chile
 5. Vatican City
 6. Iran
 7. Uruguay
 8. Norway
 9. Portion of U.K. Overseas
- c) List of countries which Working Group 5B wishes to have confirm approval of the calculations:
1. Belgium
 2. Belgian Congo
 3. El Salvador
- d) List of countries for which the calculations are completed except for a few programs that cannot be calculated because the additional curves are not yet available:
1. Egypt
 2. Iraq
 3. South Africa
 4. Honduras
 5. Turkey
 6. Syria
 7. Portugal
 8. Lebanon
 9. U.K. for Singapore
 10. China
 11. Portuguese Colonies
 12. Netherlands East Indies (Indonesia)
 13. Portion of U.K. Colonies
- e) List of countries for which additional information is required before the calculations can be made:
1. Yugoslavia
 2. Dominican Republic
 3. Colombia
 4. Nicaragua
 5. Paraguay
 6. Bolivia
 7. Haiti
 8. Outer Mongolia

f) List of countries that Working Group 5B desires to have the delegations concerned confirm the zone or zones of reception:

1. Ecuador
2. Luxembourg

g) List of countries which are ready for calculations:

1. Austria
2. Netherlands and Netherlands W. Indies
3. Mexico
4. Australia

h) List of countries which are now in the process of being calculated:

1. U.K.
2. U.K. for Georgetown Br. Guiana
3. U.S.S.R.
4. Czechoslovakia
5. Cuba
6. French Overseas
7. India
8. Morocco and Tunisia

i) List of countries for which the delegation concerned has the calculations for approval:

1. Canada
2. Ireland
3. Denmark
4. Iceland
5. Argentine
6. France
7. New Zealand
8. U.N.O.
9. Siam
10. Italy
11. Phillipines
12. Liberia
13. Pakistan
14. Hungary
15. Poland
16. Sweden
17. Ukraine

4. This completes the list of items with reference to the status of the task of Working Group 5B.

5. The interviews with the delegations concerned have not been too satisfactory and the Working Group would like to stress that if we are to complete our task, and also if we are to keep Working Group 5C supplied with material, more conscientious co-operation is imperative.

6. Finally, I would like to say a word in praise of my colleagues in the Working Group with respect to the tireless and conscientious effort expended by them. Considering the enormous volume of work with which we have been confronted, our progress has been most satisfactory.

A. Guldemann,
Reporter.

George R. Mather,
Acting Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 387-E

14th December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

20th Meeting

14th December

1. The Chairman asked all delegates to try and attend the meetings punctually so that a start could be made on time.
2. The minutes of the 18th Meeting (Doc. 274) were submitted to the meeting for approval.
3. The following typographical error and amendments, as submitted by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. were adopted:-
 - (a) Amend paragraphs 2.V(e) and 20. IV(e) in the Russian text to read "Maximum to minimum" and not "minimum to maximum".
 - (b) In paragraph 3 delete the words: "...but there were slight points of divergence with the U.S.S.R. version which he would like to get clarified..."; insert: "...but there were some points of divergence between the text read by Mr. Richardson and the text drafted by the U.S.S.R. Delegation on the basis of proposals adopted by the drafting group. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. would like to have a clarification on the nature of these divergencies."
 - (c) Amend paragraphs 2. VI(d) and 20.V(d) to read "For distances which are more than 4000 kms the geometric area is determined by an angle of 18°."
4. The delegate of the Ukraine said that the definition given in Paragraph 20.IV(e) was very clear but he suggested that the words "if the minimum distance between the transmitter and the reception area is less than 800 kms" should be added, in order to make it more practical.
5. The Chairman pointed out to the delegate of the Ukraine that the point being discussed was the approval of the minutes of the 15th meeting. If the delegate of the Ukraine wanted to re-open a question contained in the minutes of the 15th meeting then he could do so at the appropriate time.

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6. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement:

"The U.S.S.R. delegation supports the proposal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. to amend para. 20.IV(e) of the minutes of the 15th Meeting of Committee 4. It is necessary to amend this decision adopted by Committee 4 in view of the fact that the recommendations of Committee 4 are often applied by Committee 5 in a purely mechanical manner without observing the rules of radio wave propagation. Such a purely formal application of the rules contained in para. 20 of document 274 without a geometrical analysis of doubtful cases, is in direct contradiction to the provisions of point III of this para. where it is stated that these rules are only submitted as a first approximation for practical work. The mechanical application of the recommendations given by Committee 4 induces Committee 5 to recommend 2 frequencies for small reception areas, situated at a short distance from the transmitter, although it is quite obvious that such areas may be covered by one frequency.

The U.S.S.R. delegation therefore supports the proposal of the delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. for clarification of the conditions under which a reception area notified may be considered as two geometric areas."

7. The Chairman pointed out to the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that his remarks were not appropriate to the matter under discussion. If the delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that the rules given in document 274 were not now correct then he could bring the matter up simply by making a formal proposition at the appropriate time.

8. The delegate of Egypt supported the statement made by the Chairman.

9. After further brief discussion on this point the Chairman asked the delegates to indicate their opinion by a vote on the following subject: "Whether a correction or modification, not submitted at the time the meeting is held, can be brought forward as a correction or modification when the minutes of that meeting are being approved".

It was decided by 25 votes to 5 with 2 abstentions to uphold the decision of the chairman that no correction could be made to the minutes if the correction had not been submitted at the time of the meeting.

10. The delegate of Mexico pointed out that in paragraph 20.I(b) and in section I(b) of the Annex, the Spanish text was incorrect because "as well as" had been translated wrongly.

11. The delegate of France pointed out an error in paragraph 3 of the French text because it should read "The delegates of France and the U.K." and not "The delegates of France and the U.S.S.R."

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12. The minutes of the 15th meeting were then approved after the amendments given in paragraphs 3, 10 and 11 above had been agreed.

13. Professor Siforov said that the question raised by the delegate of the Ukraine was most important. He had been approached by several members of Committee 5 who had pointed out the inconsistency in the rules given in Document 274. It had been found that in practice most countries were satisfied with one frequency for a particular programme to a particular area of reception and they had submitted their requirements in this manner. When, however, the rules, as given by Committee 4 to Committee 5, were applied to some requirements it had been found that two frequencies could be allocated where only one had been requested. For this reason it was thought that the inconsistency of the rules as mentioned earlier by the delegate of the Ukraine should be taken up by Committee 4.

14. The Chairman thanked Professor Siforov and said he assumed that this was a formal motion to re-open discussion on point IV(e), paragraph 20 of Document 274.

15. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he considered it necessary to re-open discussion on the subject as Committee 5 had made it clear that the practical application of rule IV(e) sometimes led to difficulty and confusion. It was obviously quite difficult to give a numerical definition (or rule) to cover all cases in practice and as shown by the examples quoted by the delegate of Ukraine; rule IV(e) had its limitations.

When the rules were formulated it had been made perfectly clear that they were not final but merely practical. In Committee 5 there was a tendency to apply the rules strictly to the letter and Committee 4 who had formulated the rules were obliged to amend them to prevent any confusion in Committee 5. The U.S.S.R. delegation therefore supported the proposal made by the delegate of Ukraine.

16. The Chairman pointed out that the discussion was not on the proposal of the Ukraine but whether discussion should be re-opened on one of the rules contained in the minutes of the 15th meeting.

17. The delegate of Albania supported those who wished to re-open the question.

18. The delegate of France said that his delegation had envisaged difficulty in using the geometric rules and he would like to recall the attention of the delegates to the fact that **the delegates of** France and the U.K. had been instrumental in getting the words "first approximation" put into the rules. If Committee 5 has encountered difficulty then he proposed that in order to save time this Committee

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should draw the attention of Committee 5 to the discussion held in Committee 4 during the formulation of the rules.

19. By a vote of 22 for to 10 against with 1 absention it was decided not to re-open discussion on point IV(e) of the directions to Committee 5.

21. The Chairman said that if the proposal put forward by the delegate of France was seconded then discussion could take place on this proposal.

22. The delegate of Ukraine said he supported the proposal made by the delegate of France and he would like to put forward the following proposal "to recommend to Committee 5 that the recommendation regarding reception areas contained in the Minutes of the 15th meeting should only be applied in order to verify whether the countries requested correct frequencies, and should in no case serve as a basis for increasing the number of frequencies in comparison with the number of frequencies contained in the requirement".

23. The Chairman asked the delegate of France for his **proposal**.

24. The delegate of France read out the following proposal "As to the application of the recommendation on reception areas, Committee 4 draws the attention of Committee 5 to the discussion contained in the minutes of documents 273 and 274, as well as to the fact that the application of geometric rules for reception areas was recommended, only as a first approximation".

Continuing, the delegate of France said he did not object to the proposal made by the delegate of the Ukraine.

25. The delegate of the U.S.A. pointed out that the main work of Committee 5B was purely a mechanical job correcting and checking the requirements of the various countries.

At yesterday's meeting of Committee 5 it had been decided to include the additional frequencies to a country's requirements when the geometric area rule indicated that an additional frequency was justified.

The U.S.S.R. and Ukraine requirements had been submitted on the basis of the geometric rules and so every country's requirements, except those of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine would be increased by the application of the geometric rules by Committee 5B. For this reason, therefore, the Ukraine and U.S.S.R. delegations wanted to amend the geometric rules.

26. The delegate of the Ukraine pointed out that Committee 4 had, at its previous two meetings, been discussing the economy of frequencies,

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but the rules given in the minutes of the 15th meeting opened the way to an increase of requirements. Continuing, the delegate of the Ukraine thanked the delegate of France for supporting his proposal and said that he could accept the French proposal with the following additional paragraph:- "and cannot serve as a basis for the increase of the number of frequencies as compared to the number of frequencies contained in the requirements of the countries".

The delegate of the Ukraine said that his proposal did not mention a reduction in the requirements but merely said that committee 5 could not increase a country's requirements above those submitted. He thought that his proposition and clarification indicated that the statement made by the delegate of the U.S.A. was wrong.

27. The delegate of the U.S.A. pointed out that the Chairman of Committee 5 was present at the meeting and could confirm that the point raised by the delegate of the Ukraine was the same point as was voted down at yesterday's meeting of Committee 5.

28. The delegate of Syria said that a vote had been taken not to re-open discussion on the geometric rules and he felt that as the discussion had now returned to that subject he must raise a point of order.

29. This point of order was supported by the delegates of Egypt and China.

30. The delegate of South Africa asked the Chairman if he had received any comments from the Chairman of Committee 5 on the application of the geometric rules by Committee 5B.

31. The Chairman said he had not received any request from Committee 5 relating to the subject under discussion. Continuing, the Chairman pointed out that there was a point of order from the floor to rule the discussion out of order.

32. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he could not agree with the delegates of Syria and Egypt that the subject now under discussion was the same as that which had been rejected by a vote. The U.S.S.R. fully supported the proposal of France and the amendment of the Ukraine.

33. The Chairman pointed out to the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that if there was an objection from the floor a vote would have to be taken no matter what subject was being discussed.

34. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. questioned this ruling of the chair.

35. It was decided by 25 votes to 4 with 5 abstentions that the ruling of the chair was correct.

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36. It was then decided by 16 votes to 11 with 4 abstentions to terminate discussion on the French proposal.

37. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the vote only terminated the discussion of the French proposal and the amendment of the Ukraine. It did not exclude the possibility of voting on the proposal.

Continuing, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the proposal was an obligation on the part of Committee 4 to give to Committee 5 an explanation of the rules submitted to that Committee.

38. The Chairman said he had understood that the vote had been taken to rule discussion of the subject out of order and therefore to exclude a vote on the proposal under discussion.

39. The delegates of Indonesia and Albania supported the proposal of the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that a vote should be taken on the French proposal with the amendment suggested by the Ukraine.

40. It was decided by 18 votes to 11 with 4 abstentions to accept the ruling of the chair that the previous vote had included the right of the assembly to vote on the French proposal with the amendment suggested by the delegate of Ukraine.

41. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said it was not clear to him what this last vote had been taken on.

42. The Chairman pointed out to the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that by voting he had automatically registered the fact that it was clear to him what he was voting upon.

43. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he had only guessed what the vote was being taken upon.

44. The Chairman said that the vote had been taken on the following rule of procedure:- "If a delegate raises a point of order requesting the ruling out of order of any point or proposal then no vote need be taken on the proposal if the assembly upholds the point of order by a majority."

45. By 21 votes to 7 with 2 abstentions it was decided to accept this rule of procedure.

46. The delegates of the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine and Bielo Russia submitted the following joint statement of their opinion.

"The delegations referred to above wish to express herewith their decided disagreement with the majority decision of the Committee No. 4 not to discuss the proposals submitted respectively by the French and Ukrainian delegates.

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Our delegations consider that these proposals add necessary precision to the recommendations which were given by Committee 4 to Committee 5.

Purely mechanical application of these recommendations by Committee 5 often brings about the obviously erroneous recommendation to use two frequencies on easy circuits, where one frequency could be used without any difficulty.

Our delegations consider that recommendations, given by Committee 4 to Committee 5, would in no case serve as a basis for increasing the number of frequencies in comparison with the number required by the countries, as this leads to a large increase in the number of channel hours which are already considerably exaggerated in the requirements of some countries.

Our delegations consider that it is the duty of Committee 4 to see that its recommendations are correctly applied by other committees. Our delegations therefore declare their emphatic protest against the unwillingness of the majority of Committee 4 to discuss proposals which make for precision and are directed towards bettering the methods for applying the recommendations which were given by Committee 4 to Committee 5.

At the same time, our delegations declare their emphatic protest again the permitted violations of the Rules of Procedure for the conduct of meetings, which took place when proposals submitted by the delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. as well as proposals of the delegate of France, seconded by a number of other delegations were not put up for discussion and to the vote.

Our delegation reserve the right to return to this question at the Plenary meeting of the Conference."

47. The Chairman said that the statement made by the delegates would be included in the minutes with a statement that the interpretation of the rule of procedure upon which a vote had been taken was not a decision of the Chairman but was a decision of the assembly and it is the primary duty of the Chairman to abide by the wishes of the assembly.

48. The Chairman then asked Mr. Mercier if the drafting Group of 4C had redrafted paragraph 4 and onwards of the Annex to Document 208.

49. Mr. Mercier said that unanimous agreement had now been reached in the drafting group on the paragraphs which had previously caused disagreement.

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50. After a short discussion it was decided to approve the following text for paragraph IV of Section II Annex I:

- (a) The Working Group feel that an appreciable economy of high frequencies in the broadcast bands, in combination with the improvement reception conditions, could be obtained 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.
- (b) In accordance with the recommendation already made at Atlantic City (Report of the Int H/F B/C Conference V (d) 3 and 4) the programme may be placed at the disposal of local or regional stations either by means of recordings or by point to point circuits provided that this practice is acceptable to the services concerned and that it does not cause interference to other services.
- (c) Attention is also called to the importance of a standardisation of the various means of recording in order to allow full development of the exchange of programme. 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 co-ordinated on a world basis").
- (d) In connection with the use of point to point relays attention is drawn to the advantages of S.S.B. transmission and reception and to the use of augmented carriers in the receiving system.

51. The following text was approved for paragraph 5:

- (a) In a period of maximum and even average sunspot 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, as far as possible, an effort should be made in the construction of receivers to facilitate the use of these frequencies and thereby to

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diminish the load in the 21 Mc/s or 17 Mc/s bands.

- (b) We might also point out the advantages gained by the use of variable selectivity in order to eliminate numerous types of interference without appreciably affecting the actual quality of the transmission, considering the numerous causes of distortion which continually affect high frequency transmission.
- (c) In view of the fact that receiving systems employing exalted carrier are capable of reducing the effects of selective fading it is recommended that the development of such receivers be investigated.
- (d) 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.

52. The next meeting will be held on Thursday 16th December.

The Reporter:

P.N. PARKER

The Chairman:

M. L. SASTRY

29 December, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Mexico City, 1948

S.C.A.F.

Attendance at Meetings of the Conference of the Technical Adviser to the Observer for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

1. Upon the instruction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the Observer for SCAP requests the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference to take final action on the attendance at meetings of the Conference of the Technical Adviser to the Observer for SCAP.
2. On 8 November 1948 the Observer for SCAP, desirous of saving the time of the Conference and wishing to cooperate to the greatest degree possible, informed the Conference through a letter to the Chairman, that the Technical Adviser would attend no more meetings of the Conference unless it should later be determined to be desirable.
3. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers feels the attendance of the Technical Adviser is now desirable, for the following reasons:
 - a. The attendance of the Technical Adviser at meetings of the Conference is deemed necessary to provide adequate representation in the interests of the occupation.
 - b. The impossibility for the Observer to have clearly in mind the many technical details concerning broadcasting in Japan, that his Technical Adviser could accurately provide is a serious handicap.
 - c. Japan's instrument of accession to the International Telecommunications Convention, executed in conformity with Additional Protocol II of the International Telecommunications Conference, was dispatched to the Secretary General of the Union on 3 December, 1948 with the request that it become effective 1 January, 1949.
 - d. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has the undeniable right to designate his representatives in conformity with the appropriate policy. That is, in accordance with the policy decision on attendance at inter-governmental conferences of the Far Eastern Commission, i.e. a decision of the representatives of the governments of Australia, Canada, China, France, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Phillipines, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet

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Socialist Republics and the United States of America. (A copy of this decision is contained in Annex C of Document No. 68.)

e. The above mentioned decision was complied with in every detail by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in designating and sending a member of his staff and a Japanese national technical adviser to Mexico City to participate in the proceedings of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.

f. In Document No. 264 the Delegation of Yugoslavia has challenged this unquestionable right in requesting the Plenary Assembly to take a step the effect of which would not only be contrary to an inalienable right of all countries and administrations but would be at variance with the provisions of Annex 2, Article 43 of the International Telecommunications Convention, Atlantic City. Furthermore the action the Yugoslavia Delegation would have the Conference take is in direct violation of the Preamble, and of Articles 3 and 27 of the above Convention.

g. Approval by the Conference, or for the Conference to condone the action proposed by the Delegation of Yugoslavia would, in the opinion of the Observer for SCAP, be contrary to the spirit of international cooperation upon which the effectiveness of the Union depends, and would be a precedent in direct violation of the aims and policies of the Union.

In view of the above it is proposed that the substance of the recommendation of the Credentials Committee contained in paragraph IV 3(c) of Document No. 68 be approved by the Conference. That is it is proposed that: The representatives for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers be approved by the Conference to participate in the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference as Observers.

It is profoundly regretted that it is necessary to ask the Conference to spend more of its valuable time on this matter but in view of the facts no alternative is possible.

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

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

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Committee 4

REPORT OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

24th Meeting

20th December

1. The Chairman gave a brief resumé of the work carried out at the meeting of Committee 4 on Saturday afternoon.
2. It was agreed that Working Group 4B would meet during the afternoon, when the proposal of South Africa would be discussed and the final text of Working Group 4B would also be agreed.
3. The Chairman said that the Mexican proposal, submitted at the 23rd meeting, was open for discussion.
4. Professor Siforov said that his delegation had studied the Mexican proposal and they had concluded that, in cases where it was necessary to effect an approximate calculation of the beam width of a Rhombic Antenna in the Vertical plane, the simple rule given by Mr. Buchanan was satisfactory.
5. It was decided to add the Mexican proposal as paragraph 3 of Chapter IV in Document 306. It was further decided that this paragraph 3 should include a brief explanation of the graphs, and the examples referred to by Mr. Buchanan in his exposé.
6. The Chairman said that the next item on the agenda was the approval of the 4th and 5th reports of Working Group A (Documents 213 and 300).
7. Mr. Richardson, Chairman of Working Group B, gave a brief resumé of the two reports and pointed out that both reports had not been approved unanimously by the Working Group, as would be seen from a study of the documents.
8. The Chairman suggested that Document 213 should first be discussed on a general basis before individual points were considered.
9. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out the following typographical errors in the Russian text:-

- (a) In paragraph 7 the last few words should read "at a level of 6 db".
- (b) In paragraph 3.2 of Annexe B the "36%" should be amended to "66%".

10. The Chairman suggested that it might be a good idea for Committee 4 to first adopt a set of figures based on good technical standards and then, as a practical and temporary expedient, to adopt lower standards in order to obtain a satisfactory assignment plan.

11. The delegate of the U.K. said that when the figures in paragraph B of the 4th report of Working Group 4A were adopted, the U.K. (as pointed out by the Chairman of the Working Group) had entered a reservation; they did so for two reasons. The only basis of the work carried out in this connection by Working Group 4A was the ballot taken on the gramophone records which had been made available to the Conference by the delegation of the U.S.A. The results of that ballot, as would be seen from Annexe A, were extremely clear-cut and, in consequence, the U.K. felt that a recommendation, based on the ballot, could be made with a high degree of confidence. When the figures were discussed in the Working Group there was disagreement on an important point of principle; certain delegations, including the U.K. thought that as a Technical Committee it was their task to state what figures gave fully satisfactory reception. Other delegations, on the other hand, fearing that if the standards set were such as to give reception which would satisfy a high percentage of listeners they would be too difficult to attain in practice with reasonable powers, were of the opinion that the figures recommended by the Working Group should represent a compromise. The U.K. took the view that there was no evidence before the Working Group as to how difficult the standards recommended would be to attain and that the only proper course was for the Working Group to recommend a fully satisfactory standard, bearing in mind, however, that if the other Committees concerned found these too difficult to apply, the Committee might, at a later stage, have to reconsider its recommendation. The U.K. still felt strongly that the Committee should not recommend a compromise at the outset and that if this was done, the nature of the compromise should be made very clear to the other Committees. For example, in paragraph 8(I) the compromise figure of 34 db was recommended for the protection ratio against atmospheric noise. As pointed out by the U.S.A. in their reservation, reference to Annex A showed that a protection ratio of 34 db was regarded as satisfactory by only 33% of the delegates who took part in the ballot and the U.K. considered that this could not, therefore, be put forward as a ratio corresponding

to even reasonably satisfactory protection; if such recommendation were made, the report must make it perfectly clear to the other Committees what this figure represented in terms of the percentage of satisfied listeners.

The second reason for objection to the recommendations was that the two figures put forward in paragraph 8 for the protection ratios against atmospheric and industrial noise respectively, were not consistent with one another since one corresponded to 33% of satisfied listeners and the other to 66% of satisfied listeners. Moreover, when the subsequent reports of Working Group 4A, now in preparation, which deal with the protection ratios for co-channel and adjacent channel interference came to be considered, further inconsistencies would be found; for example, if it was permissible to anticipate those reports, it would be found that the protection ratio for co-channel interference was based on a percentage of satisfied listeners of approximately 60% and if a protection ratio against atmospheric noise of 34 db were adopted an unsatisfactory situation would arise where a large percentage of listeners would be protected from co-channel interference but would be unable in any case, to obtain satisfactory reception because of atmospheric noise.

In the light of the above considerations, the U.K. recommended that before considering the figures given in the 4th report of Working Group 4A in detail, the Committee should first decide a point of general principle, namely, whether the standards recommended should be those that would give genuinely satisfactory reception, bearing in mind the possibility of a compromise at a later stage, or whether the Committee should decide to adopt a compromise immediately. If the answer to this question was that genuinely satisfactory standards should be adopted, the Committee should then decide how the term "satisfactory" was to be defined in terms of the percentage of satisfied listeners, and having arrived at that result, it would no doubt not be difficult to discuss the detailed figures in this report and to make such modifications to them as the Committee might decide were necessary to bring them into line with this general principle.

12. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the figures given in Annex A could not be considered absolute or mathematically accurate because they were the results of a specific method. The figures only gave a first approximation on which a final decision could be taken.

Secondly, the figures given in the table represented the opinions of fully qualified radio engineers from all countries of the world, who would be more critical than the average

listener in assessing what was a satisfactory quality of reception. For these reasons the figures should be lowered.

Continuing, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the delegate of the U.K. had stated that the problems of atmospheric interference and industrial interference had not been approached in the same manner. He would like to point out that it was not possible to approach these two types of interference in the same manner because industrial interference was a continuous interference while atmospheric interference was intermittent. Secondly, the atmospheric interference was considered on the basis of its average value while the industrial interference was considered on the basis of its peak value.

At a meeting of Group 4A on 12th November the delegates of Cuba, Colombia and Mexico had pointed out that tropical countries would have to use very high powers if a high protection ratio was adopted. The delegation of the U.S.S.R. agreed with this view and considered that the decision given in paragraph 8 of Document 213 was quite correct, and should be approved.

13. The delegate of the U.S.A. said he had listened with great interest to the statement made by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the U.K. The method used to obtain the results given in Annex A had been used successfully in the radio and other fields for a number of years. It was entirely irrelevant to try to analyse the data obtained by this method, on a mathematical basis. When the tests were carried out in America, only 10% of 2000 "unqualified" listeners had accepted the 34 db signal to atmospheric interference as satisfactory, while at this Conference 30% of the "qualified" listeners had accepted the 34 db ratio as satisfactory. Secondly, when two groups of qualified listeners, in America, had been asked to decide on satisfactory reception the group who knew the actual signal/noise values of each recording chose lower standards as satisfactory. These two illustrations served as contradictory factual evidence to the argument put forward by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The last statement made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., that excessive powers would be required if a high protection ratio was adopted, could not be accepted by the delegation of the U.S.A., because there was no data available to substantiate the statement.

14. Professor Siforov said he would like to submit to the committee the point of view of the delegation of the U.S.S.R.

The approach to the solution of this problem, as suggested by Mr. Fryer, was wrong. Mr. Fryer had proposed that this Committee should approach the problem from one aspect only, that of the quality of the sound.

It was, however, necessary to approach the question taking into account all types of interference, the power required, technical difficulties and the interests of the people represented at this conference.

The delegation of the U.S.S.R. had, during the joint meetings of Committees 4 and 6, given examples of high power necessary if a high protection ratio was adopted. The Planning Committee at Geneva had adopted a protection ratio of 40 db to which a reservation had been added that the protection ratio might be reduced to 30 db. At this Conference the delegates of the U.K. and the U.S.A. were suggesting that the protection ratio should be increased probably to 60 db.

The delegation of the U.S.S.R. had come to the conclusion that the U.K. and U.S.A. wanted to raise the protection ratio in order to discriminate against small countries. For this same reason the U.K. and U.S.A. had suggested no limitation of power. This practice would only lead to chaos in the ether, while the small increase in the protection ratio, at the expense of a large increase in the power of the transmitter, could be summed up by the proverb "The game is not worth the candle".

15. The delegate of Egypt said that an increase in the protection ratio would mean that a transmitter of higher power would have to be used or alternatively a second frequency might have to be allocated in order to cover a certain area of reception. The delegate of Egypt gave an example to substantiate his argument.

16. The delegate of the U.K. said he would like to make a few comments in connection with the statement by Professor Siforov. Mr. Fryer said he thought that everybody agreed that it was very important to watch the interests of small countries. Professor Siforov had stated that if a higher protection ratio was accepted then small countries would be penalised because they would be forced to use increased power. The U.K. Delegation raising this point as a basis of study came to the opposite conclusion. There appeared to be some confusion of thought because it was not proposed to lay down any compulsory basis for fixing the power required for a transmission but to decide what protection ratio gave a satisfactory service of reception. If a country felt it was unable to achieve those standards then it would be perfectly entitled not to do so. If, however, the

Committee's recommendation did not give a clear indication of the consequences of not meeting those standards, in terms of the reduction of the percentage of listeners that would obtain satisfactory reception, then this would do the small countries a grave disservice.

17. The Chairman said that the discussion was proceeding on many lines and he suggested that the assembly should decide whether they should:-

- (a) Adopt technical standards in conformity with accepted sound engineering practice and then, as a temporary expedient, lower the standards as a practical measure, or
- (b) Adopt practical standards making it quite clear that they were practical standards to be used in formulating the assignment plan.

18. The delegate of Roumania said his delegation considered that the problem of protection ratio was not unilateral but was clearly linked with the power of the transmitter. It was not possible to have a higher protection ratio without running the risk of having to use very high power. This point had been clearly demonstrated by Professor Siforov in his exposé at the joint meeting of Committees 4 and 6.

19. The delegate of Czechoslovakia said he thought that it was most useful to establish practical standards of protection ratio in order to produce an assignment plan. In his opinion a high protection ratio meant the use of a high power transmitter.

20. The delegate of India said that at the time the standards for atmospheric and industrial noise were being discussed in the Working Group, the Indian Delegation made it very clear that, when arriving at those standards, it would be necessary to distinguish between: -

- (I) Technical standards in conformity with accepted sound engineering practice.
- (II) Temporary lowering of standards as a practical measure, if such a measure is found to be necessary.

In this connection, the delegate of India supported the

statement made earlier by the delegate of the United Kingdom.

From some of the figures that have been given it is seen that only 10% of the lay listeners were satisfied with a protection ratio of 34 db but that this same figure was found to be satisfactory by 30% of the delegates. The observations made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. was therefore not in conformity with actual facts. The only conclusion that could be drawn from this fact was that the minds of certain delegates had been made up and they had been thinking in terms of a compromise when they listened to the recordings. As Engineers and technical experts this Committee would find itself in a somewhat awkward position of having to recommend technical standards which even the layman did not accept.

The Indian Delegation, however, would certainly support the idea of a compromise as a practical measure to safeguard all interests but as engineers and experts, it was necessary to be honest enough to admit that technical standards and compromise figures should be kept distinct from the former.

21. The delegate of the U.S.A. said that while listening to the discussion he had been reminded of an analogy. A scientific body set up to consider the essentials for the human body to keep alive would undoubtedly not be influenced by any facts other than the essentials, such as the vitamins and food, required to maintain life. So also, this Committee was trying to say that for satisfactory broadcasting it was essential to have a certain quality of reception and this decision could not be influenced by such considerations as power, etc.

Referring to one of the examples given by Professor Siforov, to support the USSR argument that a high protection ratio meant high power, Mr. Walker said that the New York-Paris circuit had been cited, when one control point was in sunrise condition. He would like to point out that this particular time was not considered a good listening hour. If the best listening hour was considered, the power would not be excessive.

22. The delegate of Mexico said he was very confused by the long and detailed discussion that had taken place during the last two days. The debate now seemed to be focused on what, from a purely technical point of view, was a satisfactory protection ratio. Delegates had listened to the records, and figures had been produced showing the percentage of satisfied listeners for various protection ratios.

An ideal was one thing, but what happened in practice was entirely different and it was necessary not to lose sight

of the fact that there were different levels of noise all over the world, while at certain times of the day **very high power** would be necessary to maintain the ideal protection ratios required to satisfy the majority of listeners.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan said he thought that it was necessary to give a recommendation showing the percentage of **satisfied** listeners for various values of protection ratio based solely upon technical considerations and laboratory tests.

23. Dr. Metzler asked the Chairman if the United Kingdom proposal on protection ratios had any influence on the maximum power required.

24. The Chairman said that the proposal had no effect whatever on the power. The point being discussed referred to Technical Principles only and was to decide what value of Protection Ratio this Technical Committee considered necessary for satisfactory broadcast reception.

25. The Chairman said that the discussion had proceeded for a very long time and he would like the Assembly to decide, by a vote, whether they wished the discussion to be prolonged.

26. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he was surprised to find after all the discussion that had taken place in the Working Group, and after a decision had been reached there that some delegates now wanted to go back to the beginning of the discussion. The alternatives being discussed now were of no practical value and it was not understood how this Committee could disregard the final decisions of the Working Groups.

27. The Chairman pointed out that the United Kingdom amendment was in order. If the Assembly felt that the amendment was out of order it could be rejected by vote.

Mr. Sastry said he would like the delegates to decide by vote, whether they wished to terminate the discussion.

28. The delegate of France said he would like to remind the Chairman that it had been decided to terminate the discussion after all the delegates, who had registered their intention of speaking, had spoken.

29. The delegate of Pakistan said he would like to refer delegates to the terms of reference of Committee 4, where it was stated that the minimum protection ratio had to be determined, not a compromise value. If Committee 6 found that the values suggested by Committee 4 were too high, then would be the time

for Committee 4 to discuss compromise values but not now.

30. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said his delegation felt that the question of protection ratios was very important. The question had been discussed in the Working Group at great length but since this was the first time that it had been discussed in the Main Committee, he thought that discussion should not be terminated too quickly.

31. The Chairman agreed that if the delegates desired, then the discussion would go on at the next meeting. He asked delegates who wished to amend the text of Document 213 to bring along specific proposals. He also pointed out that when a document like this was being discussed the following procedure would be adopted, in the following order:-

- (a) Specific amendments
- (b) Approval of the document (with such amendments as may be approved)
- (c) Any fresh proposals.

32. Before the meeting closed the delegate of France asked the Chairman to put his delegation at the head of the list of speakers for the next meeting.

The Reporter:

P. N. PARKER

The Chairman:

M. L. SASTRY

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

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Committee 2

INDIA

The Secretary of the Conference has received the following communication:

As Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri Chairman, and Mr. B. V. Baliga, Vice-Chairman, Delegation of India are leaving for India today, Mr. M. L. Sastry will lead the Delegation during the absence of Messrs. Chaudhuri and Baliga from the Conference.

Mr. C. R. Krishnamurthy Secretary-General, Delegation of India, has been appointed by the Government of India as an additional member of the Delegation; a copy of the Government of India's telegram is attached for information.

(Signed) P. C. Chaudhuri

Chairman,
DELEGATION OF INDIA

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Document No. 391- E

18 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

MINUTES OF THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY

, Twelfth Session
17 December 1948 (Afternoon)

The Chairman, Mr. Lázaro Barajas (Mexico) opened the meeting at 3.45 p.m.

Delegations present: People's Republic of Albania, Argentine Republic, Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bielorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, 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, Ecuador (represented by Brazil), Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iceland (represented by Denmark), Indonesia, Iran (represented by Switzerland), Italy, Luxembourg (represented by the Netherlands), Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland (Republic of), Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Overseas Territories of the French Republic, French Protectorate of Morocco and Tunisia, Popular Republic of 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 Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay (Oriental Republic of), Vatican City, People's Federal Popular Republic of Yugoslavia, Venezuela (United States of).

Other members: Mr. Hernandez Catá y Galt of the IFRB.

The following were represented by observers: United Nations, UNESCO, Supreme Command for the Allied Powers (SCAP), Popular Republic of Mongolia, International Broadcasting Organisation (OIR).

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

Mr. Barajas (Mexico) stated that, as Vice-Chairman of the Conference, he was acting as Chairman at this session of the Plenary Assembly in the absence of Mr. Pereyra.

I. CONSIDERATION OF POINT ONE OF THE AGENDA: INFORMATION GIVEN BY THE CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES ON THE STATE OF THE WORK UP TO DECEMBER 17TH IN ORDER TO ENABLE TARGET DATES TO BE SET FOR THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Note: At the proposal of Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukraine) the above text was adopted instead of that contained in Doc. No. 332.

1.1 The Chairman declared that it seemed very likely that the target dates fixed initially for the work of certain Committees could not be maintained; it would, therefore, be necessary to re-examine these dates in the light of information to be given by the Chairmen of the Committees. Since no written reports were available, he asked the chairmen of Committees to give the Plenary Assembly such information as they thought fit on the progress of their work during the recent weeks.

As the Chairman of Committee 1 was absent, the Chairman invited Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), Chairman of Working Group 2 to make such comments as he thought appropriate.

1.2 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) said that Working Group 2 had held one meeting during which it discussed the question of the character of the Final Acts of the Conference. The members of the Committee had been requested to submit their proposals in writing. One document only had been handed in to the Committee for study, namely the document of the United Kingdom Delegation and he wished to remind the Delegates in general that they should submit their documents in good time if they wanted to discuss, or submit, concrete proposals.

1.3 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) wished to point out that Working Group 2, of which Mr. Jacques Meyer was Chairman, had been set up by a decision of the Coordinating Committee (Committee 1) and that the duties of this Group were within the competence of Committee 7. This matter had been debated during the last meeting of the Coordinating Committee. However, no clear or definite decision had then been taken and it was, therefore, decided to draw the attention of the Plenary Assembly to the need for reaching a final solution.

1.4 The Chairman suggested that Mr. Arkadiev make a specific proposal on this question in Committee 1, so that the latter might determine what part of the work should be entrusted to Committee 7 and what should remain in the hands of Mr. Jacques Meyer's Working Group.

1.5 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) stated that the Plenary Assembly itself had determined the terms of reference of Committee 7 and that the creation of a special Working Group was contrary to these

terms of reference. A solution must be found, either by modifying the terms of reference of Committee 7 or by making the new Working Group depend on that Committee.

- 1.6 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) declared that he personally would have no objections if the Plenary Assembly decided to transfer the work of his Group to Committee 7; but it seemed more appropriate to maintain the decision already taken and to allow Working Group 2 to continue the work. He drew attention to the terms of reference for Committee 7, as contained in Document No. 16. The directives given to the Working Group were quite different and had to be defined. In addition, it was essential to define the character of the Acts, which would emanate from the Conference, as neither the Plan itself nor its preamble in fact included the fundamental provisions, or those of principle, which would give a form to the Plan.
- 1.7 All the plans previously drawn up in Europe (Prague, Lucerne, Montreux, Copenhagen) had been put into force by a text which, hitherto, had been called a convention. This text must exist and its nature must be determined; then a decision could be taken upon the Preamble after an agreement amongst the Delegations. If these purely juridical questions were not settled, they would hinder the drawing up of the Plan itself. In fact, the main objective was to decide what form it should take and this was the task of Working Group 2 of Committee 1. This special juridical problem, which was dominating the Conference, had nothing to do with the administrative, or other, measures with which the terms of reference of Committee 7 were concerned.
- 1.8 As Chairman of the Working Group, he thought that the decision to set up the Working Group was both valid and logic, and he asked the Plenary Assembly to ratify it.
- 1.9 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) wished to comment upon the reasons of form and substance given by Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), according to whom the formal reason lay in the fact that the Working Group had been created by Committee 1 and was composed of members of it. He considered this reason unimportant since the members of the Group were also members of Committee 7; this reason need not, therefore, be taken into account when the Plenary Assembly decided whether to confirm or annul the decision of the Coordinating Committee.
- 1.10 Under these conditions, and taking into consideration the spirit of the terms of reference of Committee 7, he proposed that Working Group 2 should work under the authority of Committee 7.

- 1.11 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) said that this matter was outside the Agenda of the plenary session. The Assembly should limit itself to examining the work of the Committees. However much sovereignty might be attributed to it, the Plenary Assembly should not modify decisions already taken, as this might establish a dangerous precedent for including on any other occasion in the agenda, without previous notice, proposals of greater importance. The Delegation of Uruguay disagreed completely with the procedure which was being followed.
- 1.12 The Chairman then submitted the following draft resolution to the Assembly:
- "The Plenary Assembly ratifies the work and terms of reference given to Working Group 2 of Committee 1."
- 1.13 Mr. Sastry (India) said that the Plenary Assembly had no right to ratify the terms of reference of Working Groups and he proposed the following amendment:
- "Working Group 2 of Committee 1" to be replaced by "Committee 1".
- 1.14 The Chairman agreed with the above amendment.
- 1.15 Mr. Sterling (USA) declared that the Chairman had taken a very serious decision with regard to the subjects in the agenda. If the Chairman was going to add further subjects, it should be made clear what they were and the meeting should be adjourned to enable Delegations to obtain the necessary documents and to take part adequately in the debate.
- 1.16 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia), as Chairman of Committee 7, seconded the proposal of the United States Delegate. The subject had not been sufficiently discussed and its study should be adjourned until the next session of the Plenary Assembly.
- 1.17 The Chairman moved that a vote be taken to decide if the Assembly was ready to vote on his proposal. The result of this vote was: 38 votes in favour, 10 against and 4 abstentions.
- 1.18 The Assembly then voted upon the following proposal of the Chairman:
- "The Plenary Assembly decides to maintain the terms of reference given to Working Group 2 of Committee 1."
- 1.19 The results of the vote were as follows: 39 votes in favour of the Chairman's proposal, 10 against and 6 abstentions.

1.20 The Plenary Assembly approved the Chairman's proposal to ratify the terms of reference of Working Group 2.

1.20A Mr. Kito (Albania) stated:

"The Delegation of Albania considers as incorrect the decision taken on the question of Working Group 2 of Committee 1. The Plenary Assembly in adopting this decision, approved an irregular action of the Coordinating Committee, which had no right to set up this Working Group; the absence of such a right is shown by the terms of reference which the Committee received from the Conference and which are contained in Document 16."

1.21 At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Carniado (Mexico), Chairman of Working Group 3, stated that the Group had been obliged to adjourn the meeting at which its report was to be approved. However, once this approval had been given, this report would be presented to the Plenary Assembly.

1.22 The Plenary Assembly took note of the situation of the work of Working Group 3.

1.23 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil), Chairman of the Credentials Committee, stated that the Committee had drawn up two lists: the first, that of Delegations who possessed and had submitted final credentials, and the second, of Delegations without final credentials. Another meeting of the Committee would shortly be held and he thought that by then all Delegations would have presented their credentials in due form.

1.24 The Chairman informed the Assèmbly that the Director of the Inter-American Radio Office at Havana had filed a request that this organization be admitted to the Conference as an observer. A conference document would be distributed containing this request and it would be placed on the agenda of the next plenary session.

1.25 Having heard the information given by Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil), the Plenary Assembly considered itself informed of the work of the Credentials Committee.

1.26 Mr. Van den Broek (Netherlands), as Chairman of Committee 3 (General Principles), stated that its work was now concentrated in Working Group 3 C, whose task was to analyze the replies to the questionnaire. Therefore, the Plenary meetings of the Committee had been adjourned in order to enable the Working Group to complete its task, and once the Group had presented its report, the Committee would decide what agenda it should follow. In the light of the report of the Group, the Committee would decide if it should make recommendations on general principles to the Conference. In addition, the Committee would have to examine Appendix B of the Report of the Planning Committee (Geneva and Mexico Sessions). He could not say when the report of the Committee would

be ready but he had already written the first part of the draft report and it was almost ready for printing.

1.27 He asked Mr. Bokhari, Chairman of Working Group 3 C, to say on what date the Group would finish its work.

1.28 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) stated that Group 3 C was now examining the summaries prepared by 4 sub-groups. It would then study and approve these summaries at a full meeting of the Group and he thought that the report might be finished two full working days after Monday, December 20th.

1.29 The Chairman proposed that more time should be allowed to Committee 3 and that work should be carried on during the period December 27th to 30th inclusive.

1.30 Mr. Van den Broek (Netherlands) stated that work would be carried on during that period, if necessary, and that he personally had no objections to this; but he could not take this decision on his own account, as he must consult the members of the Committee.

1.31 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) made the following statement:

"The USSR Delegation draws the attention of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference to the fact that the work schedule of Committee 3, as fixed by the Coordinating Committee on December 9, has not been respected. As a result, four plenary meetings of the Committee, planned on the programme, have not been held.

"On his own initiative, Mr. Van den Broek has cancelled plenary meetings of Committee 3, of which he is the Chairman, without asking approval of its members. As a result, a whole series of questions, the study of which had been planned, are deferred to an undetermined date.

"The USSR Delegation regrets that it must state that the work of Committee 3 is paralyzed by its Chairman's decisions, which seem to the USSR Delegation unjustified and contrary to the precise recommendations of the Coordinating Committee. The USSR Delegation feels constrained to pass formal censure on the actions of Mr. Van den Broek, Chairman of Committee 3, and suggests that the question of confidence in his chairmanship should be made the subject of a vote by secret ballot."

1.32 The Chairman stated that Mr. Arkadiev had raised a point not included in the agenda. However, since complaints had been made that certain meetings had been cancelled without notice, he wished the Assembly to take note of the remarks of the Soviet Delegate in order that the subject might be discussed later.

- 1.33 Mr. Van den Broek (Netherlands) declared that what Mr. Arkadiev had said was, in general, correct. He wished, however, to explain why a plenary meeting of Committee 3 had not been held. On the previous day, he had attended a meeting of Working Group C, which had expressed a desire to meet again in the afternoon before a plenary meeting of the Committee was held; in view of the extreme importance of the work which the Group was doing, he felt it appropriate to grant this wish, considering that he could, and should, decide to adjourn the plenary meeting until a later date.
- 1.34 The remarks of Mr. Arkadiev on procedure were of a rather serious nature. He proposed that, if it was to be decided by a secret ballot whether he (Mr. Van den Broek) held the confidence of Committee 3, this ballot should be carried out as soon as possible.
- 1.35 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) said that he would be glad if the final report of Committee 3 could include a reference to the excellent work done by Working Group A under the chairmanship of Father Soccorsi (Vatican City).
- 1.36 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) protested against the procedure which had been followed in giving the floor to Delegates. He considered that Delegations had the right to make such comments as they thought fit on the working method followed in the Committees.
- 1.37 The Chairman stated that it was the information given by the chairmen of Committees which was under consideration. Criticism could be made about this information but not about the working method.
- 1.38 After a brief discussion between Mr. Lalić and the Chairman the latter moved that the following proposal be put to the vote:
"Should the working method of the Committees be considered under point one of the agenda?"
- 1.39 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) could not understand why criticism on the working methods should be out of place. If there were defects in these methods, it was better to find out and correct them now, making such practical recommendations as might be necessary.
- 1.40 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) said that the Assembly had not met in order to pass judgement on any Committee. He accordingly seconded the point of view of the Chairman and asked that the proposal be put to the vote immediately.
- 1.41 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) again protested that he had been denied the floor before being able to make the statements he desired.

The Chairman might have the right to refuse him the floor if he was criticising the working methods, but this could not be done if he was making comments on the work itself of Committee 3.

- 1.42 The Chairman then put his proposal to the vote, which gave the following result: 10 votes in favour of considering under point one of the agenda (as contained in Doc. 332) the working methods of the Committees, 38 votes against and 7 abstentions.
- 1.43 The Assembly agreed to exclude from point one of the agenda (Doc. 332) consideration of the working methods of the Committees.
- 1.44 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that the decision just taken by a vote was entirely incompatible with the meaning of the word "study" in point one of the agenda (Doc. 332), since the work of a Committee depended on its organizational procedure and on the efforts of the various Delegations forming part of the Committee.
- 1.45 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) made the following statement:
- "The Delegation of the USSR believes that the decision proposed by the Chairman and adopted by the majority, on the one hand, not to examine the questions which concern the tasks accomplished and, on the other hand, to neglect the study of the questions of organization in accordance with the reports from the Chairmen of the Committees, contradicts the agenda of this Plenary Assembly. It also contradicts the work already accomplished, since part of the members of Working Group 2 of Committee 1 have already dealt with this question of organization.
- "The Delegation of the USSR considers that it would not be possible to ascertain correctly the progress of our work nor to establish deadlines for the work of the Committees without analyzing, in the course of this meeting, the results achieved by the Committees. For this reason, the Delegation of the USSR rejects the procedure established by the Chairman. It herewith lodges a formal protest".
- 1.46 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukraine) made the following statement:
- "Since by the preceding vote a decision was taken not to discuss the procedure in the work of Committees, and since the Chairman directs the debates only towards discussion of the time-limits for the work of the Committees, the Delegation of the Ukrainian SSR considers that the Agenda and Minutes do not correspond with the actual conduct of the debates. In order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, it is necessary to alter the Agenda in the following manner:

"1. Information given by the Chairmen of the Committees about the position of the work, in order to establish target dates for the work of the Committees.

"It is necessary also to replace in the minutes the words:

"The Report of the Chairman of the Committee was approved" by the words: "In the light of a statement by the Chairman, the dates for completion of the work of the Committees were approved".

"Otherwise, the results will be totally misleading. The Minutes will record that what was discussed was the Report of the Chairman, and that what was approved was the Report of the Chairman about the progress of the work of the Committee, whereas, in reality, no discussion of any Reports took place."

1.47 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) proposed an exceptional procedure for speeding up the work of the Conference. The report of Working Group 3 could be submitted directly to the Plenary Assembly without previous consideration by the Committee; this procedure had many advantages and would save much time.

1.48 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) seconded the above proposal. The report was practically complete and it was only its examination by the Committee which prevented it from being considered by the Plenary Assembly. If the Committee would allow, a large part of the report of the Working Group could be submitted directly to the Plenary Assembly before the holidays.

1.49 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) objected strongly to the proposal of Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia). His Delegation could not understand how the results of the work of a Working Group could be brought before the Plenary Assembly unless they had been presented to the corresponding Committee. This was an effort to bypass the rules of procedure of the Conference; he was therefore opposed to this proposal and would submit a counter-proposal.

1.50 The meeting was adjourned at 6.15 p.m. and resumed at 6.45 p.m.

1.51 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) made the following statement:

"1. Working Group 3 C acts as a substitute for Committee 3. That is, a Working Group, composed of a limited number of Delegations, represents a specific Committee before a Plenary Assembly. If this is closely considered, it amounts purely and simply to an annulment of functions.

"2. Thereby a clause of the regulations is contravened in such a way as to cause a violation of the Rules of Procedure,

whatever reasons may be invoked to justify such a violation. Moreover, this violation could not be committed unless the Delegations not represented in the Working Groups renounced, both de facto and de jure, to their right to discuss such questions at two levels: the Committees and the Plenary Assembly.

"3. This point is of especial importance. If this proposal was approved, it would "constitute a very dangerous precedent as far as procedure is concerned, a precedent which nothing could consolidate or justify in the present case. For these three fundamental reasons, the Delegation of Argentine is strongly opposed to the proposal of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia."

1.52 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) recalled that the terms of reference of Working Group 3 C were established by the Committee, and that the Plenary Assembly was in no way concerned with them. He therefore considered that the proposal of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia was a violation of the General Regulations and of the Rules of Procedure; the Delegation of Uruguay could not accept this proposal but, on the contrary, emphatically approved the statement made by the Delegate of Argentine.

1.53 Mr. Saleh (Syria) made the following statement:

"Firstly, we consider that the proposal of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia is against the Rules of Procedure and cannot be considered before a formal proposal is accepted for modifying our rules of procedure.

"Second, we consider that the Plenary Assembly is not the place for discussing such a report received direct from a working group and if we know that the report will be ready only on Wednesday, then we will not have enough time to study this report and be ready for its discussion in one plenary session. It is clearly understood that countries represented in the Working Group did have enough time for this study and therefore may support such a proposal, but they must also take into consideration that when the Group was established, we did not object to its construction, nor did we insist on participating in it, since we assumed that the rules of procedure would be respected and that countries not represented in the Group would have enough time to express their ideas in the Committee.

"We consider that such a procedure is a very dangerous precedent in the work of this Conference and that we should respect our rules of procedure."

1.54 Mr. Sterling (USA) agreed with these statements, stating that, he was as alarmed as the Delegates of Argentine, Uruguay and Syria at the dangerous path along which the Conference might be led, if the proposal of the Delegate of Morocco and Tunisia was approved.

- 1.55 The Chairman read out the following proposal submitted by the Delegate of Cuba:

"In order to avoid infringement of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, the Plenary Assembly resolves that in no case may it consider the reports of Working Groups until the respective Committees have discussed and approved such reports."

- 1.56 Mr. Schaeffer (Morocco and Tunisia) withdrew his proposal, in view of the numerous objections it had raised and with the aim of ending the long debate.

The Plenary Assembly took note of the information given on the progress of the work of Committee 3.

- 1.57 Mr. Sastry (India), Chairman of Committee 4, stated that the submission of the Committee's report had been delayed, amongst other reasons, by the non-reception of certain technical data from the PFB. At least 8 or 9 further meetings of the Committee would be required before the report could be handed in.

- 1.58 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) made the following statement:

"After examining the tasks carried out by Committee 4 and by its Working Groups, the Delegation of the USSR considers it opportune to state the following:

"1. The Working Groups of Committee 4 have discussed most of the questions referred to them by the Committee. These questions are of great importance to the work of the Conference. However, the Committee has not yet studied, in plenary session, a number of questions of great importance. Among these questions we can mention the following: signal to noise ratios, transmitter powers, and standards for field-intensity.

"2. Committee 4 has used an excessive formalism in the recommendations which it has drawn up for the use of Committee 5 concerning the use of the Optimum Working Frequency graphs, difficult circuits, the distribution of reception areas, etc. Because of this formalism, Committee 4 has not been at all concerned with the way in which its recommendations are applied by Committee 5 nor with the practical results which would result from such application. In addition, the method chosen by Committee 5 in order to apply the recommendations of Committee 4 results in serious errors.

"Committee 5 itself has rejected, in plenary session, the proposals made by the Delegations of France and the Ukraine SSR to investigate the question of defining the nature of the recommendations made for the use of Committee 5. The Delegation of the USSR considers this last an inadmissible procedure.

"3. Working Group 4 A, by majority vote, has adopted a series of decisions concerning important technical questions. For example, it has decided not to place any limitation on the power of short-wave transmitters.

"The Delegation of the USSR considers that this decision discriminates against small countries who will not be able to increase further the power of their transmitters, and that it will lead to a still greater chaos in the ether than that which exists now.

"Our Delegation has not failed to indicate a whole series of errors in procedure committee in Working Group 4A (see our reservations of December 10, 14, 15 and 17, 1948). We have also indicated the erroneous decisions taken by this Group.

"4. The Delegation of the USSR is not satisfied with the work carried out by the Joint Committee (Committees 4 and 6), to which was given the task of discussing the technical principles on which the Soviet plan is based, in accordance with the recommendations of the Coordinating Committee.

"The Joint Committee has not kept in mind the recommendation of the Coordinating Committee. In fact, Mr. Sastry, Chairman of the Joint Committee, has annulled the recommendation. In spite of the proposals presented by the Delegations of various countries (Albania, Ukraine SSR, Popular Republic of Roumania, USSR, etc.), which insisted on the need for having a discussion of the matter and for taking practical decisions, Mr. Sastry, supported by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, has proceeded to a vote, without submitting for discussion the technical principles on which the Soviet Plan is based and without giving the minority an opportunity to express its opinion.

"The Delegation of the USSR considers that conducting meetings without even listening to the point of view of the minority is contrary to the principle of collaboration which is accepted by international conferences.

"The Delegation of the USSR is firmly convinced that only mutual understanding and cooperation on the part of all of the Delegations of the countries represented at the Conference, without exceptions, will lead to the successful accomplishment of the tasks which have been given to us."

The Assembly took note of the information given respecting the work of Committee 4.

1.59

Mr. Faulkner (United Kingdom) declared that the present situation of the work of Committee 5, of which he was Chairman, was as follows:

The requirements of 55 countries had been checked in accordance

the
8 with the provisions of the Atlantic City Conference and with the directives given by the Technical Committee; the recommended frequencies had been calculated for the whole of the June period. However, in the case of nineteen countries, additional curves were awaited, which were now being prepared and would shortly be available. The forms issued by Working Group 5 had been obtained from sixteen countries.

1.60 He wished to stress the necessity for the countries to check these forms as quickly as possible and to express their agreement or disagreement with the frequencies recommended. He did not think that the work could be completed for two weeks at least, owing to the delay in receiving the forms which were still held by the various countries. The examination of these forms would require several days. In any case, the work was going quickly and he hoped to present the report within about two weeks.

1.61 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussia) declared that he did not agree with the information given by Mr. Faulkner, as Chairman of Committee 5, that the requirements of fifty five countries had been checked. He had noted numerous errors of procedure in the work of Committee 5, which were contrary to the decisions of Atlantic City and to the terms of reference of the Committee itself. He reserved the right to make comments when the Plenary Assembly discussed the report of Committee 5.

1.62 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) then made the following statement:

the "After having studied the work of Committee 5, the Delegation of the USSR considers that this Committee has committed a series of errors which diminish the quality of the work accomplished. Our Delegation believes that the information to be furnished by Committee 5 will not prove useful and that it will complicate, rather than facilitate, the activity of the Plan Committee.

"These are the errors of Committee 5:

"1. Based on the instructions received from Committee 4 on difficult circuits and zones of reception, Committee 5 recommends to assign additional channel hours to a series of countries which did not request them. Our Delegation believed that one of the tasks of Committee 5 was to reduce, in agreement with the resolutions of Atlantic City, the requirements of the countries by eliminating the superfluous frequencies requested by these countries which have easy circuits.

"Blindly obeying the vague recommendations of Committee 4, Committee 5 increases the requirements, exaggerated in themselves, which were submitted by the countries. Therefore, the Delegation of the USSR proposes to the Plenary Assembly to invite Committee 5 to 'refrain from recommending the increase of the channel hours, to which the countries are entitled, and to assign them only one frequency for any zone, if the countries did not request a greater number of frequencies; or to diminish the number of hours of transmission for each frequency, in accordance with the desires of the countries.'

"This question could also be solved differently: by referring to Committee 4 the instructions issued by it for additional examination, and intended to clarify its contents, in order to avoid one or several frequencies being recommended for easy circuits.

"2. Committee 5 recommends assignment to a series of countries, for short-distance transmissions beyond 200 - 300 km, of frequencies in the broadcasting bands. Now, it is impossible to ensure these transmissions in a very satisfactory manner by means of frequencies in the medium wave bands, the tropical bands or the ultra-high-frequency band.

"or the Delegation of the USSR this is also a wrong procedure which makes the drafting of a plan difficult. Therefore it advises the Plenary Assembly to point out to Committee 5 that such recommendations are inadmissible.

"3 Committee 5 has studied the requirements of the various countries in an unprecise and complicated manner. Thus, for instance it is inadmissible to recommend the assignment of additional frequencies to a series of countries - including Switzerland - for difficult circuits or for others, according to the decision made by Committee 4, and not to apply the same decision to other countries, such as Albania and Czechoslovakia."

1.63 The Plenary Assembly took note of the information given on the work of Committee 5.

(Document No. 391-E)

- 1.64 Mr. Pedersen (Denmark), as Chairman of Committee 6 (Plan) stated that Document 320-E (Draft Report of the Plan Committee) contained the results achieved, the organization of the work and the present state of the work in hand. The preparatory work of Committee 6, according to his estimate would be finished during the first week of January. A few questions remained to be discussed with Committee 4, such as interference in the various regions of the world in the 7 Mc/s band, as well as the possibilities of obtaining a larger number of channel hours by classifying the existing transmitters by power, antennas, etc. In conclusion, the target date for the end of the Committee's work would have to be changed in constant agreement with the delays granted for the termination of the work of Committees 3, 4 and 5.
- 1.65 Since no delegation raised objections when Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) furnished information on the state of the work of Committee 6, the Chairman stated that the Assembly had taken due note of the information submitted.
- 1.66 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary informed the Assembly that the Administrative Council had forwarded to the Conference, at the proposal of the representative of the United States, a resolution passed during a meeting held on the 30th of September last. He had just received the text. This proposal contained eleven separate points defining the specific functions which, in the opinion of the representative of the United States, should be assigned to the Vice-Director of the CCIR, pertaining to the implementation of the plan or plans which would result from the deliberations of this conference. This document had been published as an official document of the conference. This resolution of the Administrative Council was the following: "The administrative Council, have considered the proposal of the United States of America, concerning certain duties of the Vice-Director of the CCIR, resolves to take note of this proposal, which is reproduced below and to submit it to the Mexico City High Frequency Conference and to relegate to that Conference the task of drawing up, if desirable, a recommendation on this subject, which will be examined by the Council during its next session." At the request of the representative of the United States of America, and with the approval of five other members of the Council, a request had been made to convene the Administrative Council on December 28th for an extremely brief special session. The aim of this session would be to establish a coiling of credits to be placed at the disposal of the permanent organs of the Union, which might be entrusted with certain additional functions relating to the implementation of the high frequency assignment plan.

Committee 7 had examined the same subject. If this special session was to work effectively, it should have as a basis for its discussions a partial report of Committee 7 pertaining to the functions and the organisation necessary for the implementation of the Plan, as well as to the proposal by the United States representative to the Administrative Council. If the Conference did not take any action on Resolution no. 68 of the Council, or did not furnish a provisional report of Committee 7, it would be difficult to see how the special session of the Council could begin its work on the date indicated with any chance of success.

- 1.67 After the Chairman had requested Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) to give a brief account of the present state of the work of Committee 7, of which he was Chairman, the latter stated that Committee 7, during one of its plenary meetings had unanimously approved the terms of reference of Working Group 7-A. This group was studying the functions of an organization, which under the direction of the ITU, would be in charge of the implementation of the plan which this conference was now drafting. As he had not received a written report from the Chairman of the Working Group, he requested the latter to give an oral account of the present state of the work of the group."

- 1.68 Mr. Lazreanu (Roumania) stated that Working Group 7A, up to this date, had held several meetings in the course of which a list of eleven functions considered as advisable and necessary for the application and implementation of the High Frequency broadcasting assignment plan or plans, had been studied and adopted, either unanimously, or by the majority of the members present. A text had been discussed and a final report would be drafted for each of the functions, in accordance with the first part of the terms of reference of the group, and when certain translation difficulties had been surmounted. The various types of organizations, which would carry out the functions, had not yet been studied.

- 1.69 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary stated that it was not for the Conference to establish a new permanent organization in charge of the implementation of the plan. It should rather consider what permanent agency, or agencies, of the ITU would be entrusted with the implementation or application of the plan or plans, which might originate from the Conference; this task would be fulfilled on a temporary basis, until a decision was taken by the next Plenipotentiary Conference. A credit ceiling should also be envisaged. If Committee 7 was unable to formulate sufficiently complete and precise data to this effect, it would perhaps be wise to consider the cancellation of the Administrative Council's session as planned for December 28th.

- 1.70 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) proposed that the Administrative Council session be postponed until the early days of January, when all the information would have been furnished by both Working Group 7A and by Committee 7.
- 1.71 Mr. Sastry (India) considered that this question was of sufficient interest not to be discussed within such a short period of time. In his opinion, a decision on the session of the Administrative Council should not be taken for the moment.
- 1.72 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) pointed out that the Administrative Council had been properly convened as a result of a request of six of its members and that it was not for the Assembly to alter or adjourn the Council's special session. On the basis of the information furnished by him, as Chairman of Committee 7, the Administrative Council, sufficiently informed, would be able to deal with the financial question, which was the most important one, even if the organization in question was not appointed.
- 1.73 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that during an important Plenary session, the Assembly had decided to set January 15th, 1949, as the target date for the submission of the first provisional report of Committee 7. While all committees were late in the submission of their report on subjects, which were indeed more important for the drawing up of the plan, it would not be logical to request a committee, whose working groups were still dealing with preparatory work, to submit its report three weeks before the date provided for the submission of its first provisional report. Moreover, the Assembly did not have the right to intervene in the rules of procedure of the Administrative Council. It should limit itself to informing the Council that the information awaited could not be furnished in due time, whilst leaving others to assess the consequences which might result from this situation.
- 1.74 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) declared that Committee 7 was not authorized to decide on the type of organizations which should be invested with the necessary authority to exercise the functions of the application or implementation of the frequency assignment plan or plans. The Administrative Council was now awaiting decisions of the Assembly on the organization in question. It was not at all advisable to deal with this question without having first dealt with the functions.
- 1.75 Mr. Sastry (India) stated that the Administrative Council could indeed establish the budgetary estimates it considered appropriate, without waiting for the information, useful as it might be, which Committee 7 was to furnish for its special session. The budgetary estimates could always be revised later in the light of the decision taken

by Plenary Assembly upon submission of the report of Committee 7. It seemed unnecessary in any case for Committee 7 to furnish this work within the very short time at its disposal before the date proposed for the meeting of the Council.

1.76

The Chairman declared that the Assembly should send a special communication to the Administrative Council and that the question arose as to who should compose it, the Plenary Assembly or Committee 7. Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) said that the agenda of the special session of the Administrative Council should be left to the latter and that the conference, under the circumstances, could only express its opinions. If the Administrative Council was to give its opinion on the supplementary budget entailed by the prolongation of the work of the Conference, he wished to make the following comments on the budget for the agency which would be in charge of the implementation and application of the plan. This plan, once drafted, would have to be ratified by the countries which had accepted it; and one year would elapse before it was implemented. Therefore, it seemed unnecessary to hasten to establish financial estimates for the organization in charge of the application and implementation of the plan. Since the next ordinary session of the Administrative Council was set for August 15th, 1949, there would be enough time before then to supply information for the budget estimates of the organization in question.

1.77

Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that, as chairman of Committee 7, and member of the Administrative Council, he would supply all the necessary information.

1.78

The Secretary noting the desire expressed by several delegations that a meeting of the Administrative Council should not be held on the date set, stated that if this were the case, it would be well to give the General Secretariat of the ITU information on this matter. Therefore, he requested the Assembly to give him instructions in one sense or another.

1.79

Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) reminded the Assembly that it had not been consulted about the calling of a meeting of the Administrative Council, and that it did not have to be, since the question of convocation was part of the internal procedure of the council. Not having been consulted, the Assembly did not have to give its opinion to the Administrative Council on the latter's special session. The Delegation of France would formally oppose any action of the Plenary Assembly of the Conference, which had nothing to do with the convening of the Administrative Council, to prevent or delay the calling of its sessions. On the other hand, if information should be given to the

Administrative Council, Mr. Lalić, as a member of the Council, or the Secretariat of the Conference, should submit it to the office of the Secretary General at Geneva.

- 1.80 The Secretary pointed out that he had no intention of asking a Plenary Assembly of an administrative conference, such as this, to interfere in the affairs of the Administrative Council. He had only raised this question on his own initiative and for purposes of information, in order to enlighten the existing members of the Administrative Council on the situation existing in the Conference.
- 1.81 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) proposed the following text:
"The Mexico City High Frequency Broadcasting Conference considers that it will not be able to furnish the necessary information, relating to the structure and functions of the organization in charge of the application and implementation of the frequency assignment plan, before the end of the work of the conference."
- 1.82 Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil) considered that the Administrative Council should be in a position to appreciate the work of Committee 7. If the latter could not now furnish the indispensable information for this purpose, he proposed that the special session of the Council be postponed until Jan. 5, by which time the work of Committee 7 could be finished. In any case, the Delegation of Brazil did not agree with the Soviet proposal.
- 1.83 Mr. Sastry (India) proposed the following amendment to the Soviet text: "Until the date of the implementation of the plan" to replace "Before the end of the work of the Conference."
- 1.84 Mr. Lazareanu (Rumania) stated that, even if Committee 7 could at present furnish the information that the Administrative Council was awaiting, the Plenary Assembly should give its opinion on the acceptance of this information before it was supplied. He entirely agreed with the delegate of France, when the latter pointed out that Jan. 15th the target date previously set for submitting the provisional report of Committee 7.
- 1.85 The Secretary said that he had a very clear impression from the preceding debate. He was in possession of sufficient information to draft a telegram for the General Secretariat without asking for approval of a precise text. The doubts which existed in the Assembly would enable him to give the Secretary General of the Union a clear reflection of the indecision prevailing in the Conference. There was no doubt that the Secretary General would then take the necessary measures to deal with the situation.

- 1.86 After an exchange of views between Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) and the Chairman, regarding the possibility of submitting the information requested before the end of the Conference. Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that he considered the text proposed by the Soviet Delegation acceptable with the exception of a few details. However, he insisted on the necessity of ending a discussion on points outside the agenda. As for the telegram to be sent to the Secretary General of the Union, the Delegate of France considered it advisable to leave the Secretary of this Conference to act according to the dictates of his profession and his duty.
- 1.87 The Chairman put the proposed text of the Soviet Delegation to a vote. The result of the vote was as follows: 20 in favour of the proposal, 15 against, and 11 abstention.
- 1.88 The text proposed by the USSR Delegation was adopted.
- 1.89 The Chairman then gave the floor to Dr. Andrada, the chairman of Committee 9 (Budget), so that the latter might report on the present state of the work of his Committee. Dr. Andrada stated: "Committee 9 (Budget) has done preliminary work consisting, firstly in the recapitulation and classification of the accounts of the expenditure of this Conference, under two main readings:
 "a) firstly expenditure of the I.T.U.
 "b) secondly expenditure incurred and to be incurred by the Mexican Administration, as an advance, and which the I.T.U. will reimburse in due time.
- " In both cases, the work has been done on the basis of documents furnished by the Secretary of the Conference, who is a member of the Committee. Tomorrow, Saturday, the Committee will hold a meeting to examine the draft report, which, if approved by the Committee, can be given to the Secretariat for translation and publication.
- " I think that, if there are no difficulties, this report can be submitted to the plenary assembly of the Conference fixed for December 23rd.
- " For your information, I will say that this report is composed of two parts: the first will include an examination of the financial development of the Conference up to December 31st. The second part will be an estimate of the expenditures which an extension of the conference until 15 February, 1949 will necessitate. This might seem to be in contradiction to the resolution taken in the 11th plenary session on Nov. 24th, which fixed 31 January, 1949, as the closing date of the Conference.

However, taking into account the present state of work of the Conference, Committee 9 has considered it advisable to plan for an additional period of 15 days."

- 1.90 The Chairman then said that since there was no objection to Dr. Andrada's report, the Assembly took note of the present state of the work of Committee 9.

II. CONSIDERATION OF POINT TWO OF THE AGENDA: ESTABLISHING THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE PERIODS OF 20th-23rd AND 27th-30th DECEMBER AND FOR THE FIRST WEEK OF JANUARY.
Work programme from 20th - 24th December.

- 2.1 During the ensuing discussion, Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay), Father Soccorsi (Vatican City), Mr. Van den Broek (Netherlands), Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan), Mr. Pedersen (Denmark), Mr. Lazareanu (Roumania) and Mr. Meyer (France) exchanged views on the work programme and made proposals.

- 2.2 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) observed that the Coordinating Committee had made recommendations concerning the USSR Plan, but that the examination of this plan had not yet been undertaken. He wished to call the attention of the Plenary Assembly to this fact, in order that the Committee fulfil its terms of reference.

- 2.3 The Chairman, in reply, stated that this question was within the competence of the Coordinating Committee, to which it should normally be referred.

- 2.4 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) again referred to the consideration of the USSR plan by the Coordinating Committee and the Chairman said that in no case should the time schedule of a committee be subordinated to particular questions; the time schedule was an internal matter and it was not possible to consider any other procedure on this point.

- 2.5 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) wished to know if the Chairman was going to make a formal request to the Coordinating Committee to study this proposal, or whether it would be remitted to the Coordinating Committee, with a request to the Committee to submit it to the Plenary Assembly immediately.

- 2.6 The Chairman stated that he did not object to the Soviet proposal being considered, after the questions relating to the work programme now being discussed by the Assembly had been exhausted, inasmuch as this proposal had no direct bearing on the latter.

- 2.7 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukraine) then proposed that a full meeting of Committee 3 be called and that Group 3-C meet in the afternoon. This proposal directly affected the work schedule.

- 2.8 After an exchange of opinions between Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) and the Chairman, Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) supported the point of view of the Ukraine Delegation and pointed out that the change in schedule, requested by the latter, constituted an amendment to the Chairman's proposal. He insisted that a decision be taken on this point before an opinion be expressed on the schedule itself. Moreover, this represented a thoroughly legal procedure.
- 2.9 Dr. Mayo (Argentina) wished to object to the Plenary Assembly's imposing an agenda on a Committee. This opinion was, moreover, shared by the Chairman.
- 2.10 After Mr. Lazareanu (Roumania) and Mr. Kito (Albania) had seconded the proposals of the USSR and the Ukraine, the Chairman put the following question to a vote: Should the Soviet proposal be considered? The result of the vote was as follows:
- 13 votes in favour,
 - 18 against
 - 9 abstentions.
- 2.11 The proposal of the Soviet Union to convene a full meeting of Committee 3 with a specific agenda calling for the consideration of the general principles contained in the Soviet Plan, was rejected.
- 2.12 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) then made the following statement:

The USSR Delegation is compelled to state the following:

- " (a) As is well known, the Soviet High Frequency Distribution Plan was submitted to the examination of the Conference on 9 November 1948. In spite, however, of the considerable period which has elapsed since the submission of the Soviet Plan, not only has it not been followed by fundamental practical deductions on its behalf, but serious measures for its study have not been undertaken, although by common consent the Soviet Plan represents the only serious document.
- (b) The statement of our Delegation addressed to the Chairman of the Plenary Session, Mr. Barajas, on the disregarding of the recommendation of the Coordinating Committee that Committee 3 should examine the principles underlying the Soviet Plan, was not supported by Mr. Barajas, who was Chairman.

Instead of submitting our request to the objective and equitable examination of the Plenary Assembly, Mr. Barajas tried to avoid action in the matter and suggested that our request should be submitted once again to examination by the Coordinating Committee.

- (c) As a result of energetic representations on the part of the USSR Delegation (which repeatedly stated that the Chairman of Committee 3, Mr. Van den Broek - who on 9 December 1948 at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee agreed to examine the principles of the Soviet Plan, and twice personally confirmed his agreement to our Delegation to examine those principles - nevertheless did nothing to carry out either the recommendation of the Coordinating Committee or his own promises), our request was finally put to the vote without any appropriate explanation or discussion, and was rejected by the majority.
- (d) This decision does not help the successful work of the Conference, and will result in further unproductive loss of time and in further useless discussions.
- (e) The USSR Delegation is compelled to consider the aforementioned decision of the majority as a show of unwillingness to cooperate on the realistic basis of the Soviet Plan, and categorically protests against the said decision."
- 2.13 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) made the following statement:
"The Delegation of Uruguay does not understand why any priority should be given to the study of the USSR draft plan. There has been no proposal that priority be given. Therefore, this delegation lodges a most energetic protest against the remark by the USSR Delegate suggesting that there is any discrimination with regard to the Soviet Plan. My Delegation rejects most formally the statement of the Delegate of the USSR."
- 2.14 Dr. Mayo (Argentine) expressed his agreement with the Delegate of Uruguay.
- 2.15 Mr. Maristany (Cuba), made the following statement:
"The Delegation of Cuba supports the statements of the delegates of Uruguay and Argentine. The fact that a vote taken rejected a proposal of a delegation does not mean that there was discrimination or priorities. Therefore, this delegation most categorically rejects the statement by the delegate of the USSR and most energetically protests against it."
- 2.16 Mr. Naranjo Goncalo (Venezuela) stated: "The Delegation of Venezuela most categorically rejects the terms used by Mr. Arkadiev of the USSR, who was unable to prove any such attitude on the part of any Committee or Working Group.
"For this reason, the Delegation of Venezuela supports the statements made by the Delegations of Uruguay, Argentina and Cuba."



2.17

Mr. de Albuquerque (Brazil) stated:

"The Delegation of Brazil herewith expresses its formal protest regarding the words used by the vice-chairman of the Soviet Delegation. My attitude in voting against the Soviet proposal is logical in view of my previous position, when my Delegation expressed its opinion that the Conference should examine not only the Soviet Plan, but all the plans, in their chronological order, without priority of any kind. Therefore the Delegation of Brazil supports the statements of the delegates of Uruguay, Argentine, Cuba and Venezuela.

2.18

Mr. Maristany (Cuba) stated:

"The Delegation of Cuba objects to any agreement which implies working from December 27th to 30th inclusive. It objects, not because it is unwilling to assist the further progress of this Conference, but because at the last plenary session it was agreed to have a recess from December 24th to January 3rd. This agreement was made when this question was then debated and it was decided that only Working Groups should meet. As a result of this agreement, the Delegation of Cuba, amongst others, made arrangements to return to its country. Moreover, from my impressions of the progress of this session, of the insistence and the tenacity shown by Mr. Arkadiev and the countries which follow him, I fear that this amendment may be approved and that the Conference may discuss in our absence the Soviet Plan which is so bad for my country. If the vote should go against me, I wish to put on record my protest at the procedure followed, assuming that the vote does not constitute an annulment of the agreement. I reserve my opinion as to what may be decided at the Plenary meetings of the Committees, if such decisions should be considered prejudicial to the interests of my country."

2.19

Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) made the following statement:

"The Soviet Delegation protests against the statement made by the Delegate of Cuba.

"The opinion expressed by him about the Soviet Plan, which he considers prejudicial for his country, is an insult in itself. It is recognised that the Soviet plan is the most serious and well-founded plan submitted so far. This, in any case, is the opinion of serious people, who know how to study a plan and, consequently, know how to appreciate it. We care little about the appreciation of the Delegate of Cuba, but we cannot accept it. We protest categorically against the terms which are being employed here, in an international conference. We have not said that our plan was ideal. It will have to be studied thoroughly. We never wanted to impose it, and the Delegations are in no way obliged to accept it. We have only asked that time should not be wasted; on the contrary, we should try to use our time by taking advantage of the experience gained by the Soviet Plan."

2.20 Mr. Kito (Albania) then made the following statement:

"The delegation of Albania considers that the Plenary Assembly's rejection of the Soviet request to recommend that Committee 3 examine the principles of the Soviet Plan at its next meeting is the sequel of attempts made during joint and separate meetings of Committees 4 and 6 to prevent consideration of this plan. The Albanian delegation supports whole-heartedly the Soviet statement contending that this decision discriminates against its plan. Further proof of this contention has been furnished by the statement of the Cuban delegate who, whilst challenging the Soviet statement alleging this decision to be discriminatory, stated in conclusion that the Soviet plan was most prejudicial. He also made other provocative reflexions far removed from the spirit of international conciliation and collaboration which should guide our work. The delegation of Albania greatly admires the splendid work accomplished by the Soviet delegation in drafting this plan, in the spirit and desire to contribute concretely to the resolution of the problem of high frequency assignment. My delegation further considers that the attitude adopted by certain delegations as regards the consideration of the Soviet Plan ignores our concrete task, delays our drafting of the plan, and constitutes a danger to our Conference."

2.21 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) then stated: "The Yugoslav delegation regrets to state that the decision of the special session of the Plenary Assembly not to convene a full meeting of Committee 3 with the recommendation that it undertake the consideration of the general principles contained in the Soviet Plan, constitutes, in practice, an inadmissible discrimination by an international conference against the Soviet Plan. This is especially the case as no final decision in this respect has been officially taken by the Conference. The fact that the Soviet Plan was submitted to this Conference 50 days ago and that the majority of this Assembly not only obstinately objects to expressing any views on this subject, but even worse, attempts to prevent delegations of sovereign countries from expressing their opinions on the principles of the Soviet plan, clearly shows that the term "discrimination" is quite appropriately used in describing the arbitrary procedure imposed by the majority, to the detriment of all the countries of the world."

2.22 "The delegation of Yugoslavia takes the liberty of drawing the attention of all delegations attending the Mexico City Conference to the fact that the target-date of this Conference had been set for 1 February 1949 and to the fact that deferring the consideration of the Soviet Plan will result only in needlessly prolonging the duration of the Conference and in increasing the expenses of the member-countries of the Union."

2.23 The Delegation of Yugoslavia most formally protests against this procedure and hereby disclaims all responsibility for the consequences, as well as for the possible failure of the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference of Mexico City."

- 2.24 The Chairman asked the Delegations present to avoid in their statement the use of terms which might give rise to protests on the part of other Delegations. He asked the Chairmen of Committees whether they were prepared to work during the week of December 27th to 31st, 1948.
- 2.25 Mr. Van den Broek (Netherlands) considered it advisable to work and to work intensively, during the week of December 27th to 31st if the work of the Conference was to progress.
- 2.26 This opinion was shared by the Chairman who wished to hear the opinions of other Delegations present, before putting the question to the Assembly for a vote.
- 2.27 After statements by Mr. Lazareanu (Roumania), Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan), Mr. Albuquerque (Brazil), Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) and Mr. Sastry (India), the Assembly decided to work during the week of Dec. 27th to 30th in accordance with the following vote:
- 35 delegations were ready to work during that period, 3 were opposed, and 6 abstained.
- 2.28 Upon the request of the Chairman, Mr. Sastry (India) pointed out that the most appropriate target dates for the submission of the reports of Committees 3, 4, and 5 were the 3rd, 4th, and the 5th of January, 1949. Mr. Pedersen (Denmark) supported this opinion.
- 2.29 Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia) stated that the target dates of Committee 7 depended entirely on the submission of the reports by other Committees. If these Committees were not late in the submission of their respective reports, the target date of Committee 7 would not change.
- 2.30 The Secretary read the work programme of the Committees for the week of Dec. 27th to 30th and Mr. Meyer (France) stated that Committee 7 was omitted when the working programme was read out. Since the target dates had already been changed and the Assembly was ready to set others, it would be somewhat ridiculous to have to change them for a third time.
- 2.31 After the Chairman had requested the Assembly to make its comments on the work schedule read by the Secretary, Mr. Faulkner (U.K.) stated that, in view of the very important work to be assigned to the Secretariat, three full rest days should be provided for it at Christmas, as well as at New Year.
- 2.32 The Secretary said that it would be difficult to grant 3 days to the Secretariat personnel both during Christmas and New Year due to the considerable amount of work involved in the preparation of the subjects to be examined on January 3rd, 4th and 5th. He pointed out that part of the personnel was already beginning to feel the strain of the work of the Conference.
- 2.33 Mr. Van den Broek (Netherlands), while supporting the suggestion by the U.K. Delegate, proposed to declare the 27th a holiday and to consider working during the 30th. This would give three full days off to the Secretariat during Christmas and New Year.

- 2.34 The Secretary explained that in view of the proximity of the target dates the Secretariat personnel would unfortunately be compelled to work on the Dec^r 31st as well as on January 1st and 2nd.
- 2.35 The Chairman said that hard but necessary measures must be taken which in any case corresponded with the interests of the delegates. The Secretary stated that continuous work, without rest, would have to be done by the personnel of the secretariat and the delegates; it seemed practical, if not opportune, to postpone the target dates by three or four days in order to enable everyone to enjoy a well-earned rest, the pleasant consequences of which would not fail to show, when the normal work of the conference begins again.
- 2.36 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) proposed annulment of the decision previously taken to work during the period of December 27th to 30th, in view of the considerable amount of work to be entrusted to the Secretariat personnel and the impossibility for them to benefit from the rest to which they were indeed entitled.
- 2.37 The Chairman stated that he agreed with the Delegate of Pakistan. It was advisable to reconsider this question.
- 2.38 The Secretary, asked by the Chairman to make a concrete proposal regarding a possible interruption of the work, said that the Secretariat personnel was at the entire disposal of the Conference and was ready to accept any task given to it, provided that it was within reasonable limits. Since the kind proposal of the United Kingdom Delegate gave him the opportunity to do so, the Secretary proposed not to call plenary sessions until the 4th or 5th of January at the earliest, in order to allow the Secretariat personnel to have January 29th and 30th as free days.
- 2.39 An exchange of view followed, in the course of which Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay), Mr. Arkadiiev (USSR), Mr. Jacques Meyer (France), and Mr. Sastry (India) spoke, the latter proposing to postpone the dates for the Plenary Assembly till the 10th, 11th and 12th of January. Finally, Mr. Bohari (Pakistan) proposed the suspension of the work of the conference from December 24th to January 2nd.
- 2.40 After statements by Mr. Lalić (Yugoslavia), the Secretary; Dr. Metzler (Switzerland), the Chairman and Mr. Arkadiiev (USSR), the Chairman put the following proposals to vote; starting with the first proposal:

- a) To maintain the programme and the target dates previously set .
 - b) To postpone the dates for the Plenary Assembly to the 10th, 11th and 12th of January taking the change into account in order to modify the programme.
- 2.41 The result of the vote by roll-call on the first proposal was 26 votes in favour of the first proposal. 9 votes against and 16 abstentions.
- 2.42 The Plenary Assembly thus maintained the target dates 3 and 4 January as well as the programme previously fixed.
- 2.43 The Chairman then suggested restricting the work of December 29th and 30th to Working Groups only, in order to lighten the work of the Secretariat.
- 2.44 After Mr. Sastry had indicated that it would not be possible for the Technical Committee to meet the target dates of 3rd, 4th and 5th January, the Secretary while thanking certain delegations for the kindness shown towards the Secretariat stated that these tokens of interest were unfortunately platonic.

Work Programme for the First Week in January

- 2.45 A discussion, in which Messrs. Arkadiev (USSR), Albuquerque (Brazil), Mayo (Argentina), Fontaina (Uruguay), and Jacques Meyer (France) participated, took place on the manner in which the first days of January would be employed.
- 2.46 Mr. Van den Broek (Netherlands) asked that the assembly consider at the earliest possible moment the Soviet motion with regard to the Chairman of Committee 3, a post occupied by the Netherlands Delegation.
- 2.47 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) stated: "In considering the motion submitted by Mr. Arkadiev, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Delegation, expressing a lack of confidence in the attitude assumed in Committee 3 by Mr. Van den Broek, the Chairman, the Delegation of Cuba wishes to express its disagreement with the Soviet representative's request."
- 2.48 "We were often opposed to the Chairman of Committee 3. All the Latin-American countries, without exception, have encountered difficulties in this Committee, but only owing to interpretation of the rules of procedure and to errors which any human being might make. We regard Mr. Van den Broek as a gentlemen in the strictest sense of the word, who has endeavoured to serve this conference to the best of his ability; and we do not believe that he merits the kind of measure which Mr. Arkadiev proposes be taken against him.

- 2.49 "We did not wish to intervene in this discussion, in the fear of being misunderstood, as previously occurred when changes in the working schedule were being discussed and our words were misinterpreted by the Soviet and Roumanian delegations; but when a question arises as important as this one, it is just and necessary to intercede.
- 2.50 "For this reason, the Delegation of Cuba formally states that it disagrees with the measure under discussion, which requires that a vote of no-confidence in Mr. Van den Broek be taken. This delegation hopes that the opinion of the majority of this Assembly will prevail."
- 2.51 Mr. Andrada (Argentina) made the following statement: "The question of confidence raised today by the Soviet delegate, Mr. Arkadiev, places the Argentine delegation under the imperative obligation of defining its position as regards this regrettable incident which it would have been better not to raise.
- 2.52 "The Argentine delegation, it is true, has encountered some difficulty with the Chairman of Committee 3. Our opinions very often differed on questions of procedure. Moreover, we thought that some of his decisions violated the usual rules of universal application, and we even protested against his transgressions, which genuinely offended us.
- 2.53 "But between these occasional differences and a motion of no-confidence, there is a wide abyss; and it is our duty to state categorically that we regard Mr. Van den Broek as a perfect gentleman, far above these occasional differences which have succeeded in separating us on basic issues. The Argentine delegation hopes to see the differences eradicated in the near future, as a direct result of improved mutual understanding.
- 2.54 "With these considerations of strict 'fair play,' the Argentine Delegation has pleasure in confirming its confidence in the Chairman of Committee 3, Mr. Van den Broek."
- 2.55 After the Chairman had asked for the limiting of individual comments on the delicate question raised with reference to the Chairman of Committee 3, Mr. Green (New Zealand) requested that the Plenary Assembly officially manifest its confidence in the Chairman of Committee 3.
- 2.56 The Chairman then took a vote on whether or not this question should be discussed immediately.

- 2.57 By 38 votes in favor, none against and no abstentions, the Assembly agreed to proceed immediately with the resolution of this question.
- 2.58 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussia) supported the Soviet proposal and stated that, owing to its Chairman, Committee 3 had accomplished no concrete work to date and that, furthermore, the Soviet plan had not yet been considered by this Committee; nor had the latter considered the principles formulated in a series of concrete proposals from other delegations.
- 2.59 Mr. Jacques Meyer (France) stated that consideration of the reasons why the Soviet plan had not been studied in Committee 3, was exclusively of the competence of this Committee. Moreover, he was obliged to state that, if consideration of this proposal had not been undertaken, as the Chairman of this Committee wished, this was not his fault. In any event, the Soviet plan could not be considered at this time owing to the protraction of work no longer dependent upon the Chairman. Finally, he asked that the following two questions be put to a vote:
- 1) That discussion of its procedure be referred to Committee 3, this discussion to take place at one of its plenary meetings;
 - 2) That a vote be taken on the New Zealand proposal, which was supported by the Delegation of France.
- 2.60 Mr. Bokhari (Pakistan) also supported the New Zealand proposal and moved that the Assembly vote to express its confidence in the Chairman of Committee 3.
- 2.61 Mr. Arkadiev (USSR) proposed that the Assembly vote by means of a secret ballot.
- 2.62 Mr. Maristany (Cuba) stated that a secret ballot was not necessary.
- 2.63 Mr. Ouspenskii (Ukraine) pointed out that the Chairman had granted him the floor when he had requested it. He reminded the Assembly that the Soviet Delegation proposed a vote of no-confidence in the Chairman of Committee 3.
- 2.64 Mr. Egorov (Bielorussia) insisted that a secret ballot be taken on the motion of no-confidence with regard to the Chairman of Committee 3 and was supported by Mr. Lazareanu (Roumania).

- 2.65 Mr. Green (New Zealand) again stated that the Assembly should vote on his positive proposal and was supported by Dr. Mayo (Argentina) who pointed out that the New Zealand's proposal was the only one on which a vote should be taken.
- 2.66 After Mr. de Albuquerque (Brazil) had stated that according to normal parliamentary procedure, the Assembly should vote on the motion of confidence proposed by the delegate of New Zealand, the Chairman put this proposal to the vote, the result of which was as follows:
- 37 votes in favour, 9 against and 2 abstentions.
- 2.67 Mr. Fontaina (Uruguay) stated that this delegation had participated in this vote for reasons of courtesy, but that the resolution constituted a violation of normal parliamentary procedure, inasmuch as this question should have been dealt with in Committee 3.
- 2.68 Mr. Vanden Broek (Netherlands) thanked the Assembly for the vote of confidence it had just shown in him and confirmed the fact that Committee 3 would actively pursue its work, especially in regard to examination of the plans already submitted for its consideration.
- 2.69 The meeting rose at 1:15 a.m., 18 December 1948.

The Assistant Secretary
Th. Wettstein

The Secretary
L. E. Dostert

APPROVED:
The Chairman

The Rapporteurs

L. Barajas

G. H. Campbell
J. E. Castaingt
E. Sanchez Lafaurie

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

DOCUMENT No. 392-E

29 December 1948

Mexico City, 1948

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS FROM 3 to 8 JANUARY 1949

Thursday 6 January is an official holiday

Date and room						
Morning						
Comm. or Wk. Gp.	Monday 3 Jan.	Tuesday 4 Jan.	Wednesday 5 Jan.	Friday 7 Jan.	Saturday 8 Jan.	Remarks
Comm. 1			PL			
Comm. 3	PL	PL		PL	PL	
Comm. 4 #	1	1	1	1	1	# or Wk. Gp.
Comm. 5 #				2	2	# or Wk. Gp.
Comm. 6			2			
Comm. 6A	2	2				
Afternoon						
Comm. 3	PL	PL	PL	PL	PL	
Comm. 4#	2	2	2			# or Wk. Gp.
Comm. 6A	1	1	1			
Comm. 6C	A	A	A	A	A	
Comm. 6D				1	1	

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 393-E

30 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

22nd Meeting

17 December 1948

1. The Chairman said that he had a short announcement to make before the Committee continued their discussion of Document 306. The members of Working Group 4-C had expressed the desire to hold a short meeting at 11:45 in connection with the standardization of methods of recording. He had reluctantly agreed to terminate the present meeting at 11:45 but he would like to know if any members of the assembly had any objections.

There were no objections.
2. The assembly then continued their discussion on Document 306.
3. The Chairman pointed out that the Delegate of South Africa had submitted an observation, in writing, in connection with Document 306. It was agreed by the assembly, following confirmation from the Delegate of South Africa, that the observation should be submitted to Working Group 4-B for discussion.
4. Following a brief exchange of views between the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. and Dr. Metzler, it was decided to adopt the following amendments in Chapter 2 of Document 306.
 - (a) The designation of h to read:-

 h_{Σ} Height above the soil of the lowest row of the array expressed in terms of the working wave-length.
 - (b) The designation of "O" to read (in the Russian text):-

O ■ Steerable

(c) Substitute "f" in place of F for the designation of Working Frequency.

(d) The designation of "a" to read:-

a = Azimuth, is the angle of the center axis of the beam measured east of true North

5. Some discussion took place between the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Switzerland and Italy on the designation X_n . It was finally decided that since, in shortwave broadcasting, only the simplest form of turnstile array (one dipole) is used, then the designation should be amended to read:-

X = Rotating field dipole (Turnstile array).

6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that the observation given in the last paragraph of Chapter 2 should be deleted since the definition was only correct for a simple dipole, in the horizontal plane.

7. Dr. Metzler said that the definition of a dipole had been included in Chapter 2 because it was felt that it would be useful. Nearly all types of antennas are basically composed of dipoles. If, however, it was considered necessary to delete the observation, then he would not object although he felt that its retention would be a useful addition to the list of definitions.

8. The Delegate of the U.S.A. said he agreed with the remarks made by Dr. Metzler. No documents of the Atlantic City Conferences or of this Conference contained a definition of a dipole, and he thought that this definition, taken from the Institute of Radio Engineers, would be very helpful.

9. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. insisted that the definition as it stood was not accurate because only a horizontal dipole gave maximum radiation in a plane normal to its axis. He suggested the following definition:--

"A simple dipole antenna is a rectilinear radiator generally fed from the center".

10. Dr. Metzler said that the definition given in Document 306 referred to a dipole in free space and for such a case the definition was correct. He agreed that if the effect of the earth was taken into consideration, it would be difficult to include a reference to the maximum radiation in the definition.

11. Dr. Howard suggested a few minor amendments which he thought could be incorporated in the final text.
12. It was decided to adopt the following text:-

"Observation. A simple dipole antenna is a straight radiator, generally fed in the center, the maximum radiation of which is in the plane normal to its axis. The specified length is the total length expressed in terms of the working wavelength".
13. It was agreed that the Russian text in paragraph 2, Chapter 3 should be amended to read:-

"The analysis related to, etc."
14. Dr. Howard suggested that the last sentence of paragraph 2 should read:-

"The following approximate proportion, etc."

Continuing, Dr. Howard pointed out that the analysis had been carried out accurately but the percentage figures given in this document had been "rounded off" to the figures quoted.

This amendment was agreed.
15. It was agreed to amend the words "4-wire antenna and special types" to read, "Other types (including V antennas, single wire antennas and special types)".
16. It was agreed to delete the word "angular" in paragraph 1, Chapter 4 of the Russian text.
18. Dr. Metzler said that the Delegate of Switzerland had further information relating to measurements made on antennas which he thought could be added in this chapter.
19. It was decided that reference to the data supplied by the Delegate of Switzerland could be included in the document, on the understanding that any comments on the data should be deferred until all the delegates had had an opportunity of studying the data.
20. It was agreed, following a suggestion of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to amend (in paragraph 2) the phrase, "table prepared with this method" to read "table prepared on the basis of this method".

21. Some discussion took place on the title of the document referred to in footnote 1 (reference to paragraph 2 of Chapter 4). It was finally decided to delete the words, "on method of determining vertical Antenna Directivity".
22. Referring to the second sentence of Chapter 5, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he found it rather vague. It would be rather difficult in practice to interpret the meaning of "certain antennas" and he suggested that the second sentence should either be made quite clear or deleted.
23. The Chairman pointed out that measurements made in India and South Africa, on transmissions from the B.B.C. in London, showed that in the case of certain horizontal curtain antennas the power radiated in the unwanted direction attained a value of as much as 1/10th of that radiated in the direction of the main lobe.
24. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he would like to refer to the recommendations adopted unanimously at the Geneva Planning Committee where it is stated "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". Working Group 3-A of the Mexico Planning Committee also agreed that curtain antennas were the most common type of antenna used by broadcasting at the present day. On these bases the Delegation of the U.S.S.R. considers that it is necessary to state that in the plan for the assignment of frequencies, consideration must be given to the use of high performance electrical parameters corresponding to the curtain type of antenna. This did not mean curtain antennas had to be used by all countries but that the electrical parameter characteristics of curtain antennas should form the basis for determining simultaneous sharing. On this basis it would mean that, when calculating simultaneous sharing, the power radiated by a directional antenna in all directions, except in the direction of the main lobe, must be assumed to equal the power of the transmitter.
25. Dr. Howard said that it was not possible to neglect the radiation in the backward direction since it had been confirmed, from measurements made on B.B.C. transmissions, that this radiation could cause interference.
26. The Delegate of South Africa suggested that this question might be referred to Working Group 4-B for further study.

27. Dr. Metzler said he was willing to take this point up again but he asked all those who had participated in the debate to try and furnish him with data relevant to the point being discussed.
28. Dr. Howard said he objected to Chapter 5 being referred back to the Working Group unless there was any new evidence on this point.
29. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he agreed with the proposal of the Delegate of South Africa to refer Chapter V back to the Working Group. The first proposal of South Africa, which it had been decided to refer to the Working Group, might bring to light new ideas which might assist in the redrafting of Chapter 5.
30. Since there were differences in opinion it was decided that a vote should be taken to decide whether Chapter 5 should be referred back to the Working Group.
31. It was decided by 17 votes for, 8 votes against and 2 abstentions, not to refer Chapter 5 back to the Working Group.
32. A prolonged discussion then took place in which the Delegates of South Africa, U.S.S.R., Switzerland and Pakistan took part. It was finally decided, in view of the confusion caused by the first proposal of the Delegate of South Africa and the text of Chapter 5, to adjourn the meeting in order to let Working Group 4-C hold its meeting.
33. Before the meeting closed, Mr. Buchanan asked delegates to bring Document 151 with them to the next meeting of Committee 4, since he hoped to have copies of the proposal that he had mentioned at the previous meeting, ready for distribution in the various languages.
34. The next meeting will be held at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, December 18th.

The Reporter,
P. N. PARKER.

The Chairman,
M. L. SASTRY.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 394-E

3 January, 1949

Original: SPANISH

Committee 6

ANNEX TO DOCUMENT NO. 385-E

Report of the 13th Meeting of the Plan Committee

From: Delegation of Guatemala

To: Chairman of Committee 6

Sir,

With reference to the requirements presented by various countries, which have already been passed on to the respective Committees, I have the honour to submit the following observations:

THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, through its comments and other means, informed the Conference of the present broadcasting situation in GUATEMALA, which is as follows:

FIRST: As may be seen from the Mexico Report, Supplement 3 of the Frequency List, the majority of our stations are working outside the bands assigned for that service in Atlantic City, although these Conventions are not yet in force. This fault, however, is not due to technical ignorance nor to the desire to obtain additional channels, but to the fact that the assigned channels were completely full and that my country was in urgent need of employing short waves for national and international broadcasting; also, according to the Geneva Plan, GUATEMALA ought to have only three stations instead of the number which have been functioning from 1944 to date.

SECOND: My Administration, upon employing short waves, and not having been assigned channels of its own, felt obliged to order that the various national and private broadcasting stations within my country should function with very reduced power in order to cover only the national territory and Central America, and to limit, as far as possible, the use of channels which would be audible beyond these limits. Due to this precaution, our services are inadequate, but we hope to obtain from this Conference exclusive channels both for our national and international services.

THIRD: Summarizing our requirements and taking into consideration the economy of frequencies which will have to be adopted by this

Conference in order to satisfy, more or less, the requirements, my Delegation requests this Committee to assign, if possible (and in my belief it is possible), the channel hours demanded for our service, even if we have to limit the power, as we are doing at present; although our territory is not very large, its mountainous and volcanic character obliges us to employ short waves, as at present it is impossible to employ the power which would be necessary to cover our territory with medium waves.

FOURTH: Essentially, Mr. Chairman, my petition may be summarized thus: NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT OUR DEMANDS ARE OUTSIDE THE BANDS ASSIGNED FOR HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING, WE TRUST THAT WE SHALL NOT BE EXCLUDED COMPLETELY IN THE EQUITABLE ASSIGNMENT WHICH IS BEING MADE BY THIS CONFERENCE. At the beginning of the petition I have had the honour to explain the causes for operating outside the bands.

FIFTH: I also wish to state, Mr. Chairman, that at present there are 14 short wave stations functioning in GUATEMALA, in the Capital of the Republic and in various other places within the territory; these stations, with the exception of "T.G.O.A" La Voz de las Americas, which operates on 6,100 kc/s are all within the 6 Mc/s band but outside the broadcasting band, and it is our hope that in the assignments they be incorporated in the bands assigned for broadcasting, and not be left out, as has been suggested by various sources in Committee 3, although I do not know what decision has been adopted with regard to these suggestions.

SIXTH: I am certain that if in the assignment, so important a point as the limitation of the power for the national transmissions of each country is taken into account, Guatemala, El Salvador and other small countries could well be incorporated in the 6 Mc/s band together with the European frequencies, without crowding, while free channels may be allotted for the purely international transmissions which we think will not be so numerous, since practice has shown us that the channels allotted to America for international transmissions are located within the 9, 11, 15, etc. Mc/s bands. On the other hand, this same experience has shown that many channels assigned to countries distant from us in Central America remain empty, because the frequencies designated for a certain hour do not cover the estimated distances, for which reason stations of various types often operate within these same allotted channels.

SEVENTH: My Delegation believes that, with a view to economizing frequencies and in order to fulfill the requirements more or less up to eighty percent, it might be advisable to study the suggestions in the foregoing paragraph, where an idea worthy of attention may certainly be found.

Yours very sincerely,

FELIX P. MONTEAGUDO,
Delegation of Guatemala and El Salvador

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 3.95-E

3 January 1949

Original: FRENCH

Committee 5

THIRD REPORT OF WORKING GROUP A OF THE
REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE

Following the decrease in the work, which from now on will be nearing completion, Group 5 A has placed two of its members at the disposition of Group 5 B, viz. the Delegate of the Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories Administered as Such, and the Delegate of Finland. The Delegate of China has been unable to continue giving his assistance because he has to take part in other Committees.

The Delegates of the U.K. and of the Argentine are left to accomplish the final work of the Group.

1. The drafting of Form A of the following countries has been undertaken:

Afghanistan,
Bielorussia S.S.R.,
Ecuador,
Netherlands West Indies,
Outer Mongolia,
Ukraine S.S.R.,
U.S.S.R.,
Yugoslavia F.P.R.

2. The countries hereinafter enumerated have not yet given information concerning the number of transmitters:

Bielorussia S.S.R.,
Netherlands West Indies,
Outer Mongolia,
Ukraine S.S.R.,
U.S.S.R.,
Yugoslavia F.P.R.

The following countries should be added to the above list for the same reason:

Costa Rica,
Haiti,
Honduras,
Panama,
Paraguay,
Peru.

3. Saudi Arabia and Yemen, although requested to do so, have not furnished the information requested.
4. Forms A have been drafted in accordance with the decision of Committee 5 for South Africa and the Belgian Congo, which for justifiable reasons have found it impossible to send supplementary information before 5 November 1948.
5. The following countries submitted supplementary information after 5 November 1948:

Ecuador,
Guatemala,
El Salvador,
Luxemburg.

Two Forms A have been drafted for these countries, the first having the information which appeared in the Blue Book and Supplements thereto, the second having the supplementary information furnished by the countries themselves.

Form A, No. 2, of the Delegation of Luxemburg contains some reductions in programs.

All the Forms A in question have been referred to Group 5B.

6. Some countries have restored Form A, which had been sent them for checking. 14 made slight changes in the number of transmitters in service and projected, but without increasing their frequency requirements. 9 countries, viz.

Austria,
China,
Vatican City,
Cuba,
Egypt,
Outer Mongolia,
Morocco and Tunisia,
Dominican Republic,
Venezuela,

requested changes which are not in accord with Form 4,

as submitted in due course and published in the Blue Book
and its Supplements.

I call the attention of Committee 5 to the case of these 23 countries, in order that it may decide whether Group 5 A should take into consideration the changes indicated, and introduce accordingly the necessary amendments to Form A, or whether on the contrary it should not take the said changes into account.

S. Aurini, Chairman,
Working Group 5 A

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 396-E

30 December, 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

23rd Meeting

18 December 1948

1. The Chairman said that the first item on the agenda was the continuation of the discussion on Chapter 5 of Document 306. Continuing, the Chairman recalled that at the last meeting he had suggested an amendment to the second sentence by the inclusion of the words "as much as" after the word "attain".
2. The delegate of South Africa pointed out that he had made a suggestion at the last meeting which had been approved by Dr. Metzler. He had suggested the replacing of the words "the direction opposite to that of the major lobe" by the words "any other direction".
3. The delegate of the USSR said that the Mexico City Planning Committee tried to lower the standards recommended by the Geneva Planning Committee and now this Committee was trying to lower the standards even further.

This procedure appeared to the delegates of the USSR to be rather peculiar because, while the technical standards of construction were improving, delegates were recommending the adoption of lower theoretical standards. At yesterday's meeting the delegation of the USSR had suggested that, with a view to allowing the maximum possibilities of sharing, electric parameters characteristic of the highest technical standards should be adopted. On this basis the delegation of the USSR felt that when determining frequency sharing possibilities, it was necessary to take into consideration the radiation of the antenna only in the direction of the main lobe. In all other directions the power radiated should be considered equal to that of the transmitter.

The delegate of the USSR agreed that for certain cases of Rhombic Antennas the power radiated in the direction opposite to that of the main lobe could attain a value equal to 10% of that radiated in the direction of the main lobe, but for sharing possibilities this particular case should not be taken into account.

In conclusion the delegate of the USSR said that his delegation recommended the adoption of the first sentence in Section 5 and the deletion of the second sentence. If it was felt that a second sentence was necessary then the USSR suggested the following text, "The radiated power in the backward direction may, for a Rhombic Antenna, attain a value of 10% of the power radiated in the direction of the main lobe".

4. The Chairman said that there were a number of points requiring clarification:
 - a) It had been agreed that the written proposal submitted by the delegate of South Africa should be studied by Working Group 4B.
 - b) The Report of the Technical Committee of the Geneva Planning Group was a report of the members of that Committee and not the Chairman.
 - c) This Conference was being held subsequent to the meetings of the Geneva and Mexico City Planning Committee and also the Atlantic City Broadcasting Conference and if, in the light of additional experience, this Conference finds it necessary to revise previous discussions or standards then there was nothing wrong from the point of view of procedure.
 - d) Since this Committee had discussed Chapter 5 at some length he proposed that the various amendments should be put to the vote.
5. On a point of order the delegate of Pakistan said that the first part of Chapter 5 dealt with Simultaneous Sharing and as Working Group 4A had been asked to study Simultaneous Sharing he moved that a decision on paragraph 5 should be left until 4A had made their decision.
6. The Chairman said that Chapter 5 was definitely a recommendation relating to antennas although its application was appropriate to Working Group 4A.
7. The delegate of France supported the proposal of the delegate of Pakistan that Chapter 5 was out of order.
8. By 10 votes in favour to 22 votes against, with nil abstentions the point of order was rejected.
9. The proposal of the USSR to delete the second sentence of Chapter 5 was defeated by 22 votes against to 9 votes for, with 3 abstentions.

10. The proposal of the USSR to replace the second sentence of Chapter 5 by the following sentence: "However, the power radiated in the direction opposite to that of the major lobe may for Rhombic antennas attain as much as one tenth of the power radiated in the direction of the major lobe but this radiation of a Rhombic antenna is not to be taken into account when considering sharing possibilities", was defeated by 20 votes against to 7 votes for with 4 abstentions.
 11. The proposal of the delegate of South Africa to use the words "any unwanted direction" instead of "the direction opposite to that of the major lobe" was approved by 13 votes for to 11 votes against with 4 abstentions.
 12. The proposal of the Chairman to add the words "As much as" after the word "attain" was approved by 20 votes for to nil against with 12 abstentions.
 13. The proposal of Dr. Howard to amend the word "unwanted" to read "other" was approved unanimously.
- The amended form of Chapter 5 was approved by 23 votes for to 7 against with 2 abstentions.
15. The delegate of the USSR submitted the following statement in writing, "At the 23rd meeting of the Technical Committee 4, which took place 18 December 1948, a discussion concluded concerning the question of directional antennas, as contained in the Report of Working Group 4B.

The basis for this report was the text which was compiled by the Soviet Delegation, and this text has been modified partially during discussions of Working Group 4B, and again at three meetings of the Technical Committee.

The principal modifications have touched upon the question of recommending such electrical parameters for antennas as should be taken for a basis when working out a plan for the assignment of frequencies, as well as the manner in which to consider the power radiated by an antenna when two stations are transmitting on a shared channel. These questions have been considered at the Geneva Session of the Planning Committee, at the Mexican Session by Working Group 3A and finally by the present Conference, and at each subsequent discussion decisions were adopted which evidence and increasing tendency to apply incomplete electrical parameters of antennas in the plan for the assignment of high frequencies; this procedure cannot but influence the number of shared channels which can possibly be obtained.

The opinion of the Soviet Delegation concerning these questions has been expressed many times during their consideration and is particularly reflected in para. 3 of PC-Rhf Doc. No. 72, 19 October 1948, of the Planning Committee, Mexico Session.

1. The Soviet Delegation considers that it is its duty to state that in the plan for the assignment of frequencies, considerations must be given to complete electrical parameters which correspond to curtain antennas, for the reasons stated in the above mentioned PC-Rhf Doc. No. 72.
2. The Soviet Delegation considers that when calculating simultaneous sharing the power radiated by a directional antenna in all directions, with the exception of the direction of the main lobe, must be considered to be equal to the power of the station.

In accordance with this, the second sentence of Chapter V of the Report of Working Group 4B (Doc. No. 306) must be deleted from the Report. "

1. The Chairman said that the next item on the agenda was the proposal to be submitted by Mr. Buchanan of Mexico.
17. Mr. Buchanan said he had not been able to get copies of his proposal distributed in the 4 languages but he had distributed explanatory curves.
18. It was decided that Mr. Buchanan should dictate his proposal slowly in order that delegates would be able to copy it down and then be in a position to discuss the proposal at the next meeting.
19. Mr. Buchanan then read out the following statement at dictation speed: "Proposals with regard to the distribution of energy intensity in space, which should be assumed for the main radiation lobe of a Rhombic Antenna.

"In cases in which complete data would not be available concerning the exact form of the main radiating lobe of the Rhombic Antenna but only the total gain and angle of elevation of the principal radiation would be known; it shall be assumed that the characteristics for this lobe will be as indicated below:

- a) The main radiation lobe shall be considered as a solid of revolution whose axis is determined by the direction of maximum radiation.
- b) The angular width of the main radiation beam shall be 1.33 times the value of the angle of elevation; that is, that

we consider the following as representative of the distribution of radiated energy (100% of the gain in the direction of the angle of elevation, 86%, 50% and 0%, for angles of two-thirds, one-third and 0 respectively of the angle of elevation.)"

Mr. Buchanan explained that this was the complete proposal and he would like to give an explanation of the reasoning that led to the framing of the proposal.

Mr. Buchanan said that the concepts indicated are based upon observations of the form of the main radiation lobes of more than forty (40) Rhombic Antennas. In addition observations have been made on the numerous examples on Rhombic Antenna data given by the U.K. in Document 151. From these observations the Mexican delegation found that the supposition that "the fields of maximum radiation varied with the sine of the angle of elevation" was approximately correct.

Figure I, of the curves distributed, represented the graph of the beam of radiation in the vertical plane (symmetrical), in which the angle of elevation was Δm and the maximum radiation field was H. At one-third elevation, the field was .866 H while at two-thirds elevation, the field was .5 H. For angles greater than Δm but less than $2\Delta m$ it was also possible to determine the radiated field intensity. In the graphs given in figures 3, 4, 5 and 6 the full-line curves are true curves taken from "Harper's" book, for the values of ϕ , ℓ and H_λ given in the sheets. The dots are points obtained from applying the procedure suggested by the Mexican delegation. It would be seen that the points were very close to reality and for this reason the Mexican delegation assumed that the procedure suggested was correct.

Referring to Figure II, Mr. Buchanan said that this graph referred to the plane of maximum radiation and was identical to the vertical plane of radiation.

Mr. Buchanan then referred delegates to Document 151 and gave numerous examples showing the close agreement between the "angular widths" obtained by using the procedure he had suggested and those given on the graphs in the U.K. document.

Lastly, Mr. Buchanan said he believed that the recommendations his delegation had made would be of use to various Committees and would also be useful in all cases where the exact characteristics of antennas were not known.

20. The Chairman thanked Mr. Buchanan and the Mexican delegation for the excellent exposé and said that it would be most welcome because data on Rhombic Antennas was quite meagre.

21. The delegate of the USSR asked Mr. Buchanan if the graphs he had distributed referred to field intensities or power radiated.
22. Mr. Buchanan said that the graphs referred to field intensity and he asked delegates to amend his proposal by changing the words "energy intensity" to "Field intensity".
23. The delegate of the USSR said that the document was interesting and the principles underlying it appeared to be correct. If it gave a good approximation then it would be useful but as there were several aspects of the proposal which had to be studied he felt that discussion and a decision on the proposal should be left to the next meeting.
24. A similar view was expressed by the delegate of Czechoslovakia.
25. The delegate of Argentine said his delegation would like to express their congratulations to the delegation of Mexico and they felt that the proposal would be most useful when carrying out approximate calculations on Rhombic Antennas.
26. Mr. Buchanan said he had given proofs of his supposition and these proofs were based upon a document produced by another delegation so he felt that this fact made the proof of the procedure outlined in his proposal all the more convincing.
- The proposal had been revised because "Forms 4" asked countries for the gain and angle of elevation of the antennas they proposed to use.
- It had also been found that the procedure outlined in the proposal could be applied to other antennas such as the curtain type.
27. The delegate of Italy pointed out that "Forms 4" did not ask for the angle of elevation but for the angular width.
28. Mr. Buchanan said he agreed with the observation made by the delegate of Italy.
- If the information requested on "Forms 4" was given then the angle of elevation could be found approximately.
29. The Chairman said that the Mexican proposal would be considered at the next meeting. Continuing, Mr. Sastry asked if any delegates had any subjects which they wished to discuss at the next meeting.
30. The delegate of the U.K. said he would just like to draw the Committee's attention to Document 317 which had been distributed.

This document contained a U.K. proposition regarding the use of frequencies in the 26 Mc/s broadcasting band. Continuing, Mr. Fryer said that he was mentioning this point so that delegates could look over the document and be ready to discuss it, at a future meeting, before the final report of Committee 4 was drawn up.

Mr. Fryer pointed out a typographical error at the end of the first paragraph of Page 2 of the French text where the words "South Africa" should be substituted for "North Africa".

31. Mr. Richardson gave a brief report on the progress of Working Group A and pointed out that the first three reports of his Working Group had been approved by the Main Committee. Continuing Mr. Richardson said that the 4th and 5th reports had been approved by the Working Group and would be distributed in a few days; the 8th and 9th reports had been prepared in draft form but had not yet been approved by the Working Group.
32. It was decided that at the next meeting of Committee 4, to be held on Monday, 20th December at 10 a.m., the following items would be discussed:
- a) Mexican proposal outlined in this report.
 - b) U.K. Document 317.
 - c) Fourth and Fifth Reports of Working Group A.

The Reporter:

P. N. Parker

The Chairman:

M. L. Sastry

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948

Document No. 397-E
(Supersedes Document No. 318-E)

15 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 6

UNITED KINGDOM

In order to assist the Planning Committee in the practical side of its work, the United Kingdom Delegation proposes for the consideration of Committee 6 that all countries should submit to the Chairman of this Committee by a date to be agreed, a statement showing the number of high frequency transmitter hours at present on the air. The statement should show the number of transmitter hours in each band from 6 Mc/s to 26 Mc/s.

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948

Document No. 398-E

30 December 1948

Original: ENGLISH

Committee 4

REPORT OF TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

26th Meeting

21 December 1948
(Afternoon Session)

1. Before the necessary quorum arrived a brief discussion took place because several delegates expressed concern that between the 27th and the 29th of December a quorum might not be present at any of the meetings of Committee 4 scheduled for those days.

The Chairman pointed out that it was hoped at the next Plenary to get the Internal Regulations (Document 21) amended so that they were in line with the rules of Procedure given in the Regulations of the Telecommunications Convention of Atlantic City. In that case no quorum would be necessary for ordinary Committee meetings.

A further discussion took place during which several delegates, including those of Rumania and Switzerland, expressed concern because certain countries wanted an exceptionally long break over the Christmas and New Year Seasons.

2. Discussion then continued on Document 213.

3. The Delegate of the U.K. said that since his proposal relating to the general principles had been adopted he would now suggest a suitable amendment to paragraph 8 to bring the figures in that paragraph into line with his recommendation.

As it had been decided to adopt protection ratios based on technical standards it was necessary to decide what constituted a reasonably high percentage of satisfied listeners. Opinions could vary widely but the U.K. Delegation felt that a percentage of 60-70 might be used as a basis. If this percentage was adopted it meant that the protection ratio for industrial noise remained the same as that already given in paragraph 8 while, (as would be seen later), the ratios for co-channel and adjacent

channel interference would not be changed.

During the lunch interval the Delegation of the U.S.A. had used the figures given in Annex A and had plotted graphs showing the relationship between percentage of "satisfied listeners" and "Protection Ratios". From these graphs it could be seen that the protection ratio against atmospheric noise (taking a mean value between the curves for music and speech) was 38 db. The U.K. Delegation therefore suggested that the figure of 34 db. in paragraph 8.1. be amended to 38 db.

4. The Delegate of Egypt said he did not object to the U.K. amendment providing it had no effect on the application of the definition of reception areas or on the number of frequencies required for a specific requirement, and he suggested that the following additional sentence be added to the U.K. amendment:- "However, Committee 4 considers that the application of these standards should not contradict the results obtained from the application of the definition of reception areas previously given to Committee 5".
5. The Delegate of the U.K. said he was willing to add the Egyptian amendment to the U.K. amendment.
6. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he had had the pleasure at the morning session of reading to the assembly the recommendations on protection ratios given in the Atlantic City H.F.B.C. document, the Geneva Planning Committee report and Dr. Van Der Pol's report. The consideration of all these recommendations and the results of the test recordings, illustrated that the figure of 34 db given in paragraph 8.1. of Document 213 was satisfactory. Despite all the attempts of the U.K. they were unable to give a figure which greatly exceeded this 34 db. The figures for the test recordings should not be taken as absolute but should be used as a first approximation, and by taking other aspects into consideration the fixed figure of 34 db would be confirmed. The other 4 db suggested by the Delegate of the U.K. would not help much. The procedure of giving absolute values in the recommendations to other Committees would only contradict the earlier procedure adopted by this Committee where they have given practical recommendations to other committees. The Delegations of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukraine therefore recommended the adoption of the 34 db protection ratio.
7. The Delegate of Pakistan said that it was obvious from Document 274, page 4, that the definition of reception area was not affected by an alteration in the value of the protection ratio.

8. The Delegate of India said it was necessary to first decide what was the percentage for "satisfactory listeners".

9. A brief discussion took place because some delegates thought that the figures in paragraph 8 should be corrected for an audio frequency bandwidth of 6400 c.p.s. Other delegates felt that the corrections need not be applied at this stage providing it was made quite clear to what audio frequency bandwidth the figures given in paragraph 8 referred.

It was eventually decided not to correct the figures in Document 213 but to defer discussion on this point until the 5th report of Working Group A came up for approval.

10. Mr. Mercier said that he was glad to hear that the U.K. proposed only to increase the protection ratio against atmospheric noise by 4 db. He frankly wondered whether it was worthwhile to fight for a few dbs. In view of the fact that no definite information was available on this subject and because two days had already been spent in discussion, he was quite agreeable to accept Document 213 as it stood.

11. The Delegate of Italy said that certain delegates had objected to the adoption of a high protection ratio for two reasons. Firstly, delegates felt that it would be difficult to prepare an assignment plan based on high protection ratios and secondly they objected for economic reasons.

Both these objections were covered by the second paragraph of the U.K. amendment adopted this morning.

With regard to the figures under discussion it was important that the same percentage of listeners should be satisfied against all types of interference. On this point the Delegate of Italy agreed with the 60% suggested and therefore with the value of 38 db.

12. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he felt that the proposal of the Delegate of Egypt had no bearing on the subject under consideration. This type of proposal could be brought up and added to any amendment.

After two days of discussion the Delegate of the U.K. had suggested a mere increase of the protection ratio from 34 db to 38 db. This effort could surely be covered by the quotation "A mountain gave birth to a mouse".

He agreed with the Delegate of France and insisted that the report of Group 4-A should be approved in its original form.

13. By 16 votes for to 2 votes against with 10 abstentions it was decided to terminate the discussion and take a vote on the U.K. amendment.
14. The Delegate of Mexico said he had asked for the floor before the vote had been taken.
15. The Chairman said he had not noticed that the Delegate of Mexico had wished to speak so he agreed that the Delegate of Mexico could have the floor.
16. The Delegate of Mexico said he thought that both the old and new values of protection ratio suggested were unreasonable. It had been agreed in Working Group 4-A that it was the industrial noise that set a limit to satisfactory reception. The Delegate of Mexico proposed that no definite figure should be given but that the relationship between the percentage of satisfied listeners for various protection ratios should be quoted.
17. Some discussion took place because the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania wanted the amendment proposed by the Delegate of Egypt to be voted on separately from the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the U.K.
- The Chairman made it clear that, provided the U.K. Delegate agreed to include the Egyptian amendment in the U.K. amendment, then the two amendments did not have to be taken separately.
18. It was decided by 21 votes for to 10 against with 2 abstentions to accept the combined amendment submitted by the Delegates of the U.K. and Egypt.
19. The Delegations of the U.S.S.R., Bielorussia and Ukraine submitted the following statement in writing:-

"The Delegations mentioned above express their complete disagreement with the decisions of the majority of Committee 4, taken at the 25th and 26th Meetings of the Committee, which consisted in the amendment of Paragraph 8, Report 4 of Group 4-A (Document 213). The reasons which caused our Delegations to disagree with this decision are as follows:

1. Standards of signal to noise protection ratios contained in Paragraph 8 of the 4th Report of Group 4-A were accepted after a long and thorough study of this question by the experts working in Group 4-A.
2. Acceptance of the proposal, submitted by the Delegation of the United Kingdom to increase the standard of the signal

to atmospheric interference protection ratio from 34 db to 38 db (without taking into account fading) is completely wrong from the technical point of view as it is based on a narrow interpretation of the listening tests, without taking into consideration all the complex questions connected with the problem of protection ratios, and also without considering decisions taken by the Atlantic City Conference and the Geneva Sessions of the Planning Committee.

3. Increasing the standards of protection ratios by a number of db. does not improve the reception to any appreciable extent but causes a significant increase in the field intensity standards and as a result brings about a considerable increase in the power of the broadcasting transmitters.
4. The last mentioned circumstance is most unprofitable for small countries, which have either to suffer interference from the powerful transmitters of some large countries, or by great financial efforts increase the power of their transmitters. Therefore, this technically unjustified increase of protection ratios brings about a discrimination against small countries for the sake of egotistical interests of some large countries.
5. The second part of the United Kingdom proposal, giving for the guidance of other Committees only the curves showing the relationship between the percentage of satisfied listeners and the protection ratio for atmospheric interference without giving any practically usable standard, is completely vague and may lead to wrong interpretations in the practical work of other Committees."

20. The Delegate of the U.K. said that with reference to the second part of the U.K. proposal, which it had been agreed to add after paragraph 2 of Document 213, he had in mind to draw the attention of other committees to the data given in Annex A. Since the Delegation of the U.S.A. had now produced graphs he would suggest that those graphs (subject to their being checked for accuracy) should be appended to Document 213, with a brief text added to paragraph 8 referring to Annex A and the graphs.

21. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he objected to such a vague indication being proposed for the use of other committees. The Delegation of the U.S.S.R. felt that the practical figure of 34 db should be included in the report so that no arbitrary interpretation could be possible. If no clear directive was given then misinterpretation was bound to occur, as had occurred with previous recommendations made by Committee 4 to Committee 5.

22. The Chairman said that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. could make a definite proposal if he wished.
23. The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. submitted the following proposal:-
"As a practical proposal for the standard of protection ratio for use by other committees the average value of signal to the average value of atmospheric noise is recommended to be 34 db".
24. The Delegate of the U.K. submitted the following proposal to be added to the text of paragraph 8:-
"The results of the ballot referred to in paragraph 4 are shown in graphical form in Annex D which shows how the percentage of satisfied listeners is related to the protection ratio for atmospheric and industrial noise. It is recommended that if standards lower than those recommended above have to be employed in practice these curves be used as an approximate guide to the reduction that may be expected in the percentage of listeners likely to obtain satisfactory reception".
25. The following delegations requested a vote by secret ballot:-
U.S.S.R. Bulgaria
Ukraine Bielorussia
Rumania
26. The U.S.S.R. proposal was defeated, the voting being:-
12 For
21 Against
0 Abstentions
The U.K. proposal was accepted, the voting being:-
24 For
8 Against
0 Abstentions
27. The Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Ukraine said they did not agree with the last decision and reserved the right to raise the question at a Plenary Session.
28. Document 213, with the amendments, was approved.
- The Reporter: The Chairman:
P. N. Parker M. L. SASTRY

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City, 1948/49

Document No. 399-E

3 January 1949

Original: RUSSIAN

Committee 6

PRELIMINARY REPORT NO. 4 OF WORKING GROUP A
OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

Working Group 6-A has scrupulously accomplished its task in accordance with the instructions received from the Coordinating Committee.

Members of the Group:

Mr. Arkadiev	(USSR)
Mr. Sacco	(Italy)
Mr. Schaeffer	(Morocco and Tunisia)
Mr. Nerurkar	(India)
Mr. Montes	(Cuba)

Mr. Van Dissel, observer of the UNO, has also taken an active part in the work of the Group. Mr. Van den Broek (Netherlands) did not take part. Mr. Montes (Cuba) has not attended the last two meetings.

The task of the Group consisted in the study and arrangement of the comments presented to the Conference by the delegations, in compliance with the request of the Plan Committee, which desired to receive observations concerning Document No. 217.

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Document No. 217, the delegations had been asked to give their opinion of the Draft Plan proposed by the Delegation of the USSR for the June sun-spot median, from the view-point of:

- a) directional broadcasting of reception areas;
- b) frequency assignments and transmission hours;
- c) total number of channel-hours per band assigned to the countries;
- d) simultaneous frequency sharing.

Concerning paragraph 1 of Document No. 217, the Working Group decided to arrange the replies in groups according to the following method:

- 1) Distribution of the replies according to each of the aforementioned questions
- 2) Grouping of the replies in five categories:

Category A - Countries which have not raised any objections with reference to the corresponding section of the plan;

Category B - Replies which contain certain observations with reference to the corresponding section of the plan;

Category C - Replies which contain serious reserves with reference to the corresponding section of the plan;

Category D - Replies which are uniformly unfavourable to the corresponding section of the plan;

Category E - Replies which could not possibly be placed in any of the above categories.

In accordance with this method of classification adopted, the Working Group thought the following the most suitable manner of classifying the opinions submitted by the various countries on the subject of paragraph 1 of Document No. 217, and which have been the object of this study:

Question "a", Paragraph 1, Document No. 217

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E
1. Albania	1. Canada	1. China	1. Argentine	1. Belgian
2. Bielorussian SSR	2. USA	2. Vatican City	2. Australia	2. Congo
3. Bulgaria	3. France	3. Territories of the USA	3. Belgium	2. Pakistan
4. Denmark	4. Roumania		4. Bolivia	3. Union of S.Africa
5. Egypt	5. Sweden		5. Brazil	
6. Finland	6. Liberia		6. Chile	
7. Hungary			7. Colombia	
8. Iceland			8. Portuguese Colonies	
9. Italy			9. UK Colonies	
10. Norway			10. Cuba	
11. N.Zealand			11. Dominican Republic	

Question "a", Paragraph 1, Document No. 217 (cont')

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E
12. Poland			12. El Salvador	
13. Morocco & Tunisia			13. Guatemala	
14. Yugoslavia			14. India	
15. Ukrainian SSR			15. Luxemburg	
16. Czechoslovakia			16. Monaco	
17. USSR			17. Nicaragua	
18. People's Republic of Mongolia			18. Netherlands	
19. UNO			19. Portugal	
			20. UK	
			21. Switzerland	
			22. French Terr.	
			23. Uruguay	
			24. SCAP	

Question "b", Paragraph 1, Document No. 217

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E
1. Albania	1. Canada	1. China	1. Argentine	1. Belgian Congo
2. Bielorussian SSR	2. Denmark	2. Egypt	2. Australia	2. Pakistan
3. Bulgaria	3. USA	3. France	3. Bolivia	3. Union of S.Africa
4. Finland	4. Iceland	4. Italy	4. Brazil	
5. Norway	5. Morocco & Tunisia	5. N.Zealand	5. Chile	
6. Poland	6. Roumania	6. UK	6. Colombia	
7. Yugoslavia	7. USA Territ.	7. Liberia	7. Portuguese Colonies	
8. Ukrainian SSR			8. USA Terr.	
9. Czechoslovakia			9. Cuba	
10. USSR			10. Dominican Republic	
11. People's Rep. of Mongolia			11. El Salvador	
12. Hungary			12. Guatemala	
			13. India	
			14. Luxemburg	
			15. Monaco	
			16. Nicaragua	
			17. Netherlands	
			18. Portugal	
			19. Sweden	
			20. Uruguay	
			21. UNO	
			22. SCAP	
			23. Vatican City	
			24. Belgium	
			25. Switzerland	
			26. French Terr.	

Question "c", Paragraph 1, Document No. 217

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E
1. Albania	1. Denmark	1. Canada	1. Argentine	1. Belgian
2. Bielorussian SSR	2. Finland	2. China	2. Australia	Congo
3. Bulgaria	3. Iceland	3. Egypt	3. Bolivia	2. Pakistan
4. Poland	4. Norway	4. USA	4. Brazil	3. Sweden
5. Yugoslavia	5. Roumania	5. France	5. Chile	
6. Ukrainian SSR		6. Morocco & Tunisia	6. Colombia	
7. Czechoslovakia		7. USA Terr.	7. Portuguese Colonies	
8. USSR		8. Liberia	8. UK Colonies	
9. People's Republic of Mongolia			9. Cuba	
10. Hungary			10. Dominican Republic	
			11. El Salvador	
			12. Guatemala	
			13. India	
			14. Italy	
			15. Luxemburg	
			16. Monaco	
			17. Nicaragua	
			18. N. Zealand	
			19. Netherlands	
			20. Portugal	
			21. UK	
			22. Union of S. Africa	
			23. Uruguay	
			24. UNO	
			25. SCAP	
			26. Belgium	
			27. Switzerland	
			28. French Territories	
			29. Vatican City	

Question "d", Paragraph 1, Document No. 217

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E
1. Albania	1. Finland	1. U.S.A.	1. Argentine	1. Australia
2. Bielorussian SSR	2. Norway	2. France	2. Bolivia	2. China
3. Bulgaria	3. U.K.	3. Morocco & Tunisia	3. Brazil	3. Belgian Congo
4. Canada	4. Sweden	4. USA Territories	4. Chile	4. Egypt
5. Denmark		5. French Colonies	5. Colombia	5. Italy
6. Iceland		6. N.Zealand	6. Portuguese Colonies	6. Pakistan
7. Poland		7. Switzerland	7. U.K. Colonies	7. Union of S. Africa
8. Yugoslavia			8. Cuba	8 U.N.O.
9. Ukrainian SSR			9. Dominican Republic	9. Vatican City
10. Roumania			10. El Salvador	
11. Czechoslovakia			11. Guatemala	
12. USSR			12. Luxembourg	
13. Liberia			13. Monaco	
14. People's Rep. of Mongolia			14. Nicaragua	
15. SCAP			15. Netherlands	
16. Hungary			16. Portugal	
			17. Uruguay	
			18. India	
			19. Belgium	

In accordance with the terms of Paragraph 2 of Document No. 217, the delegations have been requested to submit their opinions on Appendix B, Annex 5, of the Report of the Planning Committee (Mexico City Session) with reference to the following points:

- a) Bases adopted in Appendix B, Annex 5;
- b) Total number of channel hours assigned to each country;
- c) Formulation of concrete suggestions for the improvement of Annex 5 of Appendix B.

The Working Group decided to group the replies referring to paragraph 2 of Document No. 217 in accordance with the following method:

- 1) Distribution of the replies in accordance with the aforementioned questions "a" and "b";
- 2) Distribution of the replies in four categories:
 - Category A (a) - Countries which believe it possible to improve the formula proposed by the Delegation of India.
 - Category B (a) - Countries opposed to the formula proposed by the Delegation of India.
 - Category C (a) - Countries which have abstained from comments on the formula proposed by the Delegation of India.
 - Category D (a) - Countries whose answers could not be classified within any of the foregoing categories.
 - Category A (b) - Countries in favour of the number of channel-hours determined by means of the formula proposed by India.
 - Category B (b) - Countries opposed to the number of channel-hours determined by means of the formula proposed by India.
 - Category C (b) - Countries who have not submitted observations on the number of channel-hours determined by means of the formula proposed by India.
 - Category D (b) - Countries whose replies could not be classified within any of the foregoing categories.

In accordance with the method adopted, the Working Group believes that the replies received from the delegations on the subject of paragraph 2 of Document No. 217, having been examined, should be distributed as follows:

Question "a" paragraph 2, Document No. 217.

<u>Category A (a)</u>	<u>Category B (a)</u>	<u>Category C (a)</u>	<u>Category D (a)</u>
1. China	1. Albania	1. Argentine	
2. Portuguese Colonies	2. Australia	2. Denmark	
3. Cuba	3. Belgium	3. Iceland	
4. U.S.A.	4. Bielorrussian SSR	4. Norway	
5. France	5. Bolivia	5. Switzerland	
6. India	6. Brazil	6. Union of So. Africa	
7. Indonesia	7. Bulgaria	7. UNO	
8. Italy	8. Canada		
9. Monaco	9. Chile		
10. Pakistan	10. Colombia		
11. Portugal	11. U.K. Colonies		
12. Morocco and Tunisia	12. Belgian Congo		
13. U.S.A. Territories	13. Dominican Rep.		
14. French Territories	14. Egypt		
15. Liberia	15. El Salvador		
16. SCAP	16. Finland		
17. Vatican City	17. Guatemala		
	18. Nicaragua		
	19. New Zealand		
	20. Netherlands		
	21. Poland		
	22. Yugoslavia		
	23. Ukrainian SSR		
	24. Roumania		
	25. U. K.		
	26. Sweden		
	27. Czechoslovakia		
	28. USSR		
	29. Uruguay		
	30. People's Rep. of Mongolia		
	31. Syria		

Question "b" , paragraph 2, Doc. No. 217

<u>Category A (b)</u>	<u>Category B (b)</u>	<u>Category C (b)</u>	<u>Category D (b)</u>
1. Belgium	1. Albania	1. Brazil	1. Syria
2. Portuguese Colonies	2. Argentine	2. China	
3. Denmark	3. Australia	3. Vatican City	
4. Iceland	4. Bielorussian SSR	4. Egypt	
5. Netherlands	5. Bolivia	5. USA	
	6. Bulgaria	6. India	
	7. Canada	7. Indonesia	
	8. Chile	8. Italy	
	9. Colombia	9. Pakistan	
	10. U.K. Colonies	10. Morocco & Tunisia	
	11. Belgian Congo	11. Union of So. Africa	
	12. Cuba	12. UNO	
	13. Dominican Republic	13. SCAP	
	14. El Salvador		
	15. Finland		
	16. France		
	17. Guatemala		
	18. Monaco		
	19. Nicaragua		
	20. Norway		
	21. New Zealand		
	22. Poland		
	23. Portugal		
	24. Yugoslavia		
	25. Ukrainian SSR		
	26. Roumania		
	27. U.K.		
	28. Sweden		
	29. Switzerland		
	30. Czechoslovakia		
	31. USA Territories		
	32. French Territories		
	33. USSR		
	34. Uruguay		
	35. Liberia		
	36. People's Rep. of Mongolia.		

In accordance with Question "c" of paragraph 2 of Document No. 217, concrete proposals by countries for improving the formula submitted by the Delegation of India are contained in Annex A of the present report of the Working Group.

Moreover, the Working Group has found it advisable to group the countries' replies to Question "c" as follows:

- A - Countries that have presented concrete proposals for improving the formula contained in Annex 5 of Appendix B.
- B - Countries that favor a formula, different from that contained in Annex 5 of Appendix B.
- C - Countries that have presented concrete proposals concerning the method, which differs from the method described in Annex 5 of Appendix B.
- D - Countries that abstained from making comments.
- E - Countries that are opposed to any method similar to the one presented in Annex 5 of Appendix B.

In accordance with this procedure, the Working Group believes that it should group the answers received from the delegations concerning question "c" as follows:

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>E</u>
1. Argentine	1. Albania	1. Indonesia	1. Bolivia	1. Australia	
2. Chile	2. Bielorussian SSR	2. Italy	2. Brazil	2. Canada	
3. China	3. Poland	3. Switzerland	3. Dominican Republic	3. UK Colonies	
4. Vatican City	4. Yugoslavia	4. Syria	4. El Salvador	4. Denmark	
5. Cuba	5. Ukrainian SSR	5. USA Terr.	5. Guatemala	5. USA	
6. Egypt	6. Roumania		6. Nicaragua	6. Iceland	
7. France	7. Czechoslovakia		7. Norway	7. N. Zealand	
8. India	8. USSR		8. Union of S. Africa	8. Netherlands	
9. Monaco	9. People's Republic of Mongolia		9. Liberia	9. UK	
10. Pakistan			10. Finland	10. Sweden	
11. Portugal				11. Belgium	
12. Morocco & Tunisia					
13. French Oversea Terr.					
14. UNO					
15. SCAP					
16. Portuguese Colonies					

The following countries have submitted incomplete answers or no answers to the Working Group.

1. Austria
2. Bulgaria
3. Canada
4. Hungary
5. Luxemburg
6. Panama
7. Peru
8. Southern Rhodesia
9. Venezuela
10. Ecuador
11. Ireland
12. Mexico
13. Paraguay
14. Siam
15. Turkey

Taking into account the possibility of an incorrect interpretation of the answers received, the Working Group has decided:

"To ask the delegations to examine the method of classification adopted for the replies and, if they see fit, to modify it."

The Group announced this decision when it presented its preliminary report in the plenary meeting of Committee 6. It has also taken into consideration the wishes expressed by certain delegations.

Because of the great differences evidenced by the results obtained, the Group requests Committee 6 to decide whether on the basis of the present report, it should continue the analysis of the countries' replies to Document No. 217 as an aid to establishing a plan.

Chairman of Working Group 6-4

D. Arkadiev

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

ANNEX A
to Document No. 399-E

Mexico City, 1948/49

This Annex to the report of Working Group 6-A has been compiled by Mr. Nerurkar, delegate of India at the request of the Working Group, and is submitted for the consideration of the delegations of countries for the purpose of inserting corrections, if the necessity arises.

(Annex A to Doc. No. 399-E)

List of countries which have submitted concrete proposals to ANNEX V, Appendix B.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column C</u>	<u>Column E</u>
1. Argentina	1. USA Territories	1. USA
2. Chile	2. Italy	
3. China	3. Switzerland	
4. Vatican		
5. Portuguese Colonies		
6. Cuba		
7. Egypt		
8. France		
9. India		
10. Monaco		
11. Pakistan		
12. Portugal		
13. Morocco & Tunisia		
14. French Overseas Territories		
15. UNO		
16. SCAP		

2. ARGENTINE

- (1) "Area" should be considered not by itself but in relation to its population. Deserts or un-inhabitable zones should not be taken into account.
- (2) "Area" should be further qualified by considerations such as (a) geographical configuration, orographical or hydrographical conditions which affect the conductivity of soil (b) Disposition of Territories, orientation and dimensions in width and length.
- (3) Population does not have the same importance as territorial factor, if Territory x population density are taken into account, because variations in the population figures are not a decisive factor. Also there is no exact relation between population and frequencies.
- (4) "Languages" has no special "Radio Value".
- (5) "Population of overseas Territories" should not be invoked by the metropolitan areas because these territories (if they form a part of the I.T.U.) should receive according to their needs the necessary frequencies.
- (6) "No. of Nationals abroad" should not be taken into account.
- (7) "Imports & Exports" has no relation to broadcasting of a country.
- (8) "H.F. Registrations" should be taken into account only to the extent to which frequencies are actually utilised for useful purposes.
- (9) Only the Conference should determine the formula.

11. CHILE

- (1) "Density of Population" should be taken into account instead of Population.
- (2) The highest Values in the three basic factors should not be taken into consideration but certain maximum values for Area, Population & Languages should be adopted.
- (3) "No. of Nationals abroad" should not be taken into account as a basic factor.

- (4) "Imports & Exports" does not under present circumstances represent true wealth and should not be considered as an index for broadcasting requirements.
- (5) "H.F. Registration" is a factor which it is impossible to take into consideration, as many countries have registered more frequencies than they need, and many have none at all.

12. CHINA

- (1) It is an excellent approach to the problem.
- (2) "H.F. Registrations" should be changed into "transmitters in operation."
- (3) Equal weightage to all factors except languages which should receive half-weightage, should be given.
- (4) Statistical errors in respect to China should be corrected.

13. VATICAN CITY

- (1) A formula such as this could be useful in application, either to establish equitable proportions among the high frequencies to be assigned to different countries or to define a working method.
- (2) Special case of Vatican should be considered on another basis.
- (3) Other factors like the following would improve the formula.
 - (a) Requirements for channel hours.
 - (b) Number of different services to be satisfied, so as to introduce a factor tending to standardize the number of channel hours utilized by the different countries for a similar end.
- (4) Certain factors which cannot be systematically applied in every case could be taken into consideration to make necessary corrections and adaptations in the results obtained by the simple applications of a common formula.

15. PORTUGUESE COLONIES

1. The basis can be accepted if corrected by the introduction of certain factors.

The factor of Area 1 in particular, should be modified by a correction factor for countries whose territories are dispersed and not continuous.

18. CUBA

- (1) The Evaluation of factors viz. Area, languages and number of inhabitants should be made in accordance with the actual importance, which is over-estimated in this case.
- (2) Statistical Errors in the case of Cuba should be corrected.
- (3) Density of Population should be used instead of Area and Population.
- (4) Instead of Inhabitants, the Ratio of Inhabitants to the number of Receivers should be taken as basis.

21. EGYPT

- (1) We agree to work out a plan on the criteria to be applied to all countries.
- (2) No. of languages cannot be taken as a factor for frequency assignment in International broadcasting.
- (3) No. of high frequency registrations cannot be taken as a factor as we are planning for the future.
- (4) Figures of Area, Population and Imports Exports assumed for Egypt are not correct.
- (5) The important factors to be taken into account are,
(a) Population (b) Area (c) Exports and Imports.

24. U.S.A.

59. U.S. TERRITORIES

- (1) The India formula may be useful as a means of making a first approximation of a plan.
- (2) All the bases listed and others too must be taken into account. But no Universal Weightage can be given to these several factors for application to the varying and diverse requirements and circumstances of the various countries.

26. FRANCE

- (1) Any formula necessarily includes certain degree of arbitrariness, which is reduced as a greater number of factors are made to intervene judiciously India formula, in this respect, offers certain advantages.
- (2) Certain Essential factors should be taken into consideration in addition to these contained in the plan such as:
 - a. Area of overseas territories and number of languages spoken in them.
 - b. Degree of cultural evolution of a country and its artistic possibilities, intellectual expansion.
- (3) Statistical errors in the case of France should be corrected.

29. INDIA

- (1) The Basis is a Rationalistic approach and is an equitable method.
- (2) Further consideration may have to be given to the factors and their relative weightages.
- (3) "Nationals abroad" has not been actually used in the calculations. This should be taken into account.
- (4) Special cases like UNO (including UNESCO) Vatican City, Red Cross have to be considered each on its own merits.

34. ITALY

- (1) The basis is an improvement on the previous proposals made by other delegations.

- (2) Several factors which can only be considered in an empirical manner such as cultural and artistic interest of programmes may have to be taken into account.
- (3) Factors like Nationals abroad provided in the formula should also be considered.

37. MONACO

- (1) The draft of the India delegation shows an earnest effort towards justice as well as the desire to take into consideration the basic principle of Atlantic City making only the minimum changes in the existing situation.
- (2) Statistical errors in respect to Monaco should be corrected.
- (3) Type and Power of Transmitters in operation are elements of appreciation as important as are registered frequencies.

41. PAKISTAN

- (1) Additional Factors should be taken into account.
- (2) It is the results and the extent to which requirements are satisfied that counts for acceptance.
- (3) Statistical errors in the case of Pakistan should be corrected.

47. PORTUGAL

- (1) The proposal presents some advantages over the Soviet Formula, as due to introduction of new factors, it tends to consider in a more realistic manner the particular case of each country.
- (2) Exclusive mathematical Formula cannot solve the question of frequency allocation. Successive approximations alone can give equitable results.
- (3) Appropriate consideration of requests made, possible considerations of general principles and other factors may lead to correct the Indian Formula and would help to obtain a theoretical base number of frequency hours, with closer approximation to the weight of each country's H.F. Broadcasting.

The Theoretical base number should be successively approximated with subjective considerations by means of personal interview with each delegation. Thus the App. B, Annex 5, may be used as basis for further improvement and adjustments and as a first approach to obtain a theoretical draft.

48. MOROCCO & TUNISIA

- (1) Corrections are needed in regard to values of some of the factors employed, in the case of Morocco & Tunisia.
- (2) Formula is an improvement over the formula using only 3 factors. Further improvement should be made in the method of algebraic representation of criteria and in comparison of the results of the formula with statistical results by a process of successive approximations.
- (3) Having applied the Formula, there should be scope for empirical arrangements that would take into account what cannot be expressed in algebraic symbols.

56. SWITZERLAND

- (1) Preponderant importance should not be given to broadcasting for the metropolis.
- (2) Spiritual, cultural factors (explained in yellow document No. 50) should be considered. These factors should be used to correct the results of a uniform material plan.
- (3) Results of Committee 3 should be applied.

61. FRANCE OVERSEAS

- (1) The factors chosen for the India formula seem to be about the most important in determining the needs of each country. However, highest weightage should be given to Area, Population and Language.
- (2) Greater weightage to area of countries situated in tropical zones should be given because of the high atmospheric noise in these regions.

UNITED NATIONS

- (1) It may be necessary to correct the somewhat arbitrary coefficients used for the factors d, e and f. These coefficients should be replaced by c_1 , c_2 and c_3 to be fixed for every country separately.

- (2) The Berne Registration, as a determining factor, is of doubtful value. This should be replaced by a factor expressing the actual situation corrected in the case of countries having suffered during the War or having been unable to develop normally as a consequence of the War.
- (3) United Nations does not appear in list Annex 1 of the India Document.

SCAP

The following factors with their corresponding weightages should be considered:

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Relative Weight</u>
Population	1.00
+ Area	1.00
* Languages	1.00
Berne Registration	1.00
Cultural level, as determined by number of schools, students and percentage of illiteracy	1.00
Difficulty of obtaining adequate medium frequency coverage due to features of terrain	0.50
Percentage of homes to which electrical energy is distributed	0.50

Consider only that portion of the area of a country where the population density exceeds a certain percentage of the average population density of the respective country.

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.

A new formula may be found advisable.

- 10 -
(Annex A to Document No. 399-E)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Relative Weight</u>
Number of radio receivers	0.30
Question 1 (a), Document 265	0.50
Difficulty of installing and maintaining relay facilities due to: Separation of main areas of the country by bodies of water	0.20
Frequency and extent of damages to relay facilities by natural disasters such as earthquakes, typhoons and floods	0.20
Features of terrain	0.10
Imports & Exports	0.50
Nationals abroad	0.30
Number of ships and boats at sea	0.20

INTERNATIONAL
HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING
CONFERENCE

Mexico City 1948/49

Document No. 400-E

3 January 1949

Original: ENGLISH

Committee No. 6

REPORT OF THE PLAN COMMITTEE

14th Meeting
22nd December 1948

1. The fourteenth meeting of Committee 6 was opened at 1020 by the Chairman Mr. Pedersen, assisted by the first Vice-Chairman, Mr. Arkadiev, and the second Vice-Chairman, Mr. Trimmer.
2. The first item was the approval of the Agenda (Document 355). This was approved by the Committee without comment.
3. The Chairman then opened the discussion on point one of the Agenda; the approval of the report of the eleventh meeting (Document 302). He noted one amendment to paragraph 5.8 of the document, in which Document 217 is mentioned. This should be, of course, Document 267.
 - 3.1 The Delegate of Argentina suggested that a notice be posted where it could easily be seen, asking Delegations that have not already done so to answer the questionnaire within a reasonable time, for it is well known that they are all very busy with committee work and that it is difficult for them to find the time to make such a detailed study.
 - 3.2 The delegate for Czechoslovakia with regard to para. 3.2 informed the Committee that he had submitted his statement to the reporter, following the eleventh meeting. However, apparently this had not been received, and he had, therefore, re-submitted this statement.
 - 3.3 The Chairman informed the delegate for Czechoslovakia that the statement had been received and would be included in the report of the thirteenth meeting.
 - 3.4 The delegate for Pakistan drew attention to the fact that the English and French texts of Document 302 did not coincide with regard to the third paragraph of 3.4. This paragraph should read in the English text:

"He took the occasion to point out that the Committee had not yet even begun a serious study of the plan contained in Document No. 98, in spite of the fact that the

document had been published weeks earlier and in spite of the great advantages it afforded for saving time and labor-----a saving which might well mean a considerable reduction in the duration of the Conference."

3.5 The delegate for the Ukraine drew attention to the last sentence of para. 6 in the Russian text of this document. He submitted the following corrected text, in order that the English and Russian texts may agree. "Also the joint meetings of Committees 4 and 6 took place on the initiative of the Working Group 6B, for the purpose of detailed discussion of the technical bases of the U.S.S.R. proposed plan".

3.6 With the above amendments the report was then approved by the Committee.

4. The Chairman then turned to point 2 of the Agenda. He said that the Committee would remember that at the last meeting, he had made certain suggestions regarding a possible increase in the number of channel hours available. He had subsequently consulted the Chairmen of the three Working Groups, and it was felt that it would be necessary to establish a new Working Group to deal with this problem. The Chairman then proposed that this Group should include in its membership three delegations who had requested in the past that they may actively participate in one or other of the Working Groups, and also those countries which have taken part in the discussions on the subject. He then proposed the constitution of the group; with its terms of reference. (The finally amended constitution and the terms of reference of the group are given in para. 4.12 of this report).

4.1 In the discussion which followed the Chairman's proposal, various amendments were made to the proposed constitution and terms of reference.

4.2 The delegates for Italy, India, Portugal, Argentine, and French Overseas Territories, all thanked the Chairman for including their delegations in the new group, and all stressed the importance of the task before it.

4.3 The delegate for France considered that it would be preferable to augment Working Group B, and give an additional directive to this group, rather than establish an entirely new group. However, if the Committee agreed to establish this Group, then he would like his delegation to be included in the constitution.

4.4 In reply the Chairman stated that he considered that Working Group B already has, and would have, many tasks before it, and he felt that the task he was proposing for the new Working Group would be quite difficult, and therefore require a new group.

4.5 The delegate for the French Overseas Territories asked the Chairman to elucidate Point 2 of the proposed terms of reference. He wished to know if this point would include an examination of the problem connected with the determination of the most favourable frequencies for short and medium distance transmissions. This had presented great difficulties in Working Group 5B, and he asked if Committee 4 would be requested to give recommendations on this subject.

4.6 The Chairman referred the questions to Mr. Trimmer, Chairman of Working Group B, which had been given the task of recommending the best method for dealing with the requirements which fell below the 6 Mc/s band.

4.7 Mr. Trimmer said that his group was of the opinion that it would not be possible to deal with this problem until the first plan had been produced.

4.8 The delegate for Indonesia agreed with the delegate for the French Overseas Territories that this was an important point and that early technical consideration must be given, as the problems connected with a possible transfer to these lower frequency bands were extremely complex.

4.9 The delegate for the French Overseas Territories submitted the following statement for inclusion in this report:-

The Delegation of the French Overseas Territories expressed its support of the viewpoint held by the Delegate of Indonesia and explained the precise meaning of its initial proposal: "that the methods of determining the most favourable frequencies for satisfactory short medium distance services should be studied" methods which were indispensable for the assignment of frequencies for these various services by Group 6B. Thus, the idea was not that of attempting to economise high frequencies, although in certain specific cases this might be the result of the studies made in accordance with the foregoing proposal, but the purpose was that of standardizing the assignment of frequencies to the short and medium distance services, in accordance with the general technical rules recommended by Committee 4. In no case was the proposal of the Delegation of the French Overseas Territories intended as a request to Group 5D to examine the requirements within the tropical bands situated below 6Mc/s, which are not within the jurisdiction of this Conference.

4.10 A discussion then took place on this problem, and it was decided that a small amendment to the proposed text of reference would enable a directive to be given to Working Group D to study this problem.

4.11 The question of liaison between Committee 4 and Committee 6 was then raised by the delegate for the U.S.A., as he felt that closer liaison between the Committees was now becoming very necessary. After discussion it was decided that rather than form a new Working Group, it would be preferable to ask Committee 4 to appoint members of Committee 4 to act as co-ordination link with Working Groups 6B and 6D.

4.12 The full composition and terms of reference of Working Group 6D are as follows:

Chairman - Argentine

French Overseas Territories	Hungary
India	Switzerland
Italy	U.K.
France	U.S.A.
Mexico	U.S.S.R.
Portugal	

Terms of Reference

1. To study the possibilities for increasing the number of channel hours, especially in the lower frequency bands, by means of studying economy in frequency hours on a technical basis, by increasing the sharing possibilities, by grouping the H.F. broadcasting stations in different classes in accordance with transmitting power, type of antenna, geographical situation and other technical factors.
2. To prepare a draft text of questions to be submitted to Committee 4 on technical problems connected with point 1.
3. To report to the main committee not later than 10th January 1949.

4.13 The delegate for Argentine, Mr. Navatta, Chairman of the new Working Group, asked the Chairman if it would be possible to extend the date proposed in item 3, should it be decided that no groups should meet during the week 27th December to 1st January inclusive.

4.14 The Chairman replied that he hoped to discuss this point under item 7 of the Agenda.

4.15 The delegate for Indonesia asked to be permitted to attend the meetings of this new group from time to time as an observer.

5. Point 3 of the Agenda was the report by the Chairman of Working Group A, Mr. Arkadiev, who said that his group had not yet considered the written report for submission to the main committee, he would therefore give a verbal report. The work had been completed on the study and co-ordination of the replies to Document 217. He then described the methods used, and the results obtained from this analysis. These would be given in the report to be published, following approval in the working group.

5.1 The Chairman thanked Mr. Arkadiev for his report, and recommended that the Committee should not discuss this report until it was available in a published form.

5.2 The delegate for India then drew attention to an omission in this Working Group report. This concerned a question of procedure in the group, and had been submitted by the delegation of India for inclusion in the report. He asked the Chairman to confirm whether or not a mandate had been given to the Chairman of the Working Group A to interview delegates regarding their answers to Document 217.

5.3 The Chairman confirmed, from the draft report of the 13th meeting, that the mandate had not been given.

5.4 After discussion the Chairman proposed that the Working Group should be requested to consult Delegations as far as possible in cases where the replies could not be classified unanimously by the Working Group, in order to ensure the correct interpretation of their replies.

5.5 This was agreed by the Committee.

5.6 The delegate for India raised the question of the number of members actively participating in Working Group A. He suggested that, as certain members were unable to attend regularly, the size of the Group be increased.

5.7 After a discussion in which various delegations were proposed as additional members, but unfortunately had to decline, due to other commitments, it was decided that the names of the delegate for the United Nations and Colombia be added to the membership of Working Group A.

6. Point 4 of the Agenda, the report by the Chairman of Working Group B, Mr. Trimmer. He stated that he would give only an informal report on the work of his group. Firstly, they had had great difficulties in finding a working room and interpretation facilities. The group had drafted a new text for the United

Kingdom proposal and discussion would take place on this at the next meeting. Also it was proposed to discuss the interviews of delegations at the next meeting. He, Mr. Trimmer, had had a lengthy discussion with the Chairman of Working Group 5C, and had established that so far the requirements for 7 countries have been completed.

7. Point 5 of the Agenda, the report of the Chairman of Working Group C, Mr. Esping. He stated that the work of analysing document 98 Annexe 2A was continuing. Also the tabulation of the forms 6C1 had been started, although it would be necessary to firstly complete these forms for 20 countries who had not submitted them. As he had previously explained, the calculation of channel hours had been made based on the figures in the Geneva Planning Committee Report using the U.S.S.R. formula, however, he had now been informed that the U.S.S.R. had not used all these, as certain of them were known to be wrong. The U.S.S.R. had, however, promised to submit the corrected calculations, and these had now been received and were under study. He hoped to present a report of this analysis to the Committees at the first meeting to be held in January 1949.

8. Regarding point 6 of the Agenda, the Chairman proposed that due to shortage of time, the discussion on this point be postponed to the next meeting.

9. Under point 7 of the Agenda, the Chairman said that he would like the opinion of the assembly on whether or not there should be meetings of the full Committee during the week December 27th to January 1st (inclusive) next, or whether only the Working Groups should work.

9.1 As no delegates wished to comment on this point, the Chairman understood the wish to be that there should be no full Committees meetings during this period.

10. At this point the meeting closed at 1340 hours.

The Reporter

The Chairman

Gunnar Pederson.